Whitaker's Almanack 1978

# Living and Learning with Deafness 


#### Abstract

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## PREFACE TO THE $110^{\text {TH }}$ ANNUAL VOLUME

(1978)

The year 1977, recorded in the 110th volume of "WHITAKER", was memorable for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Queen's accession, and pride of place goes to the events connected with the Jubilee. The Diary of Events records in full the ceremonies at home and Her Majesty's tours overseas and this is supplemented in the section of illustrations. In addition, a special article on the Jubilee is included among Topics of the Year and provides some interesting facts and historical comparisons as well as notes about some of the less prominently publicised happenings connected with the Jubilee.

It was also a notable year for sport and this is reflected by illustrations, and descriptions elsewhere, of such outstanding events as the Centenary Test Match between England and Australia, Virginia Wade's triumph at Wimbledon, Boycott's hundredth hundred, Liverpool's victory in the European Cup and Red Rum's remarkable performance in winning the Grand National for the third time.

As well as the article on the Jubilee, the section of Topics of the Year includes a discussion of Mentmore and the controversy surrounding the dispersal of its treasures, and a report on the Scrope Davies papers, containing, among other things, Byron and Shelley manuscripts of great importance.

As usual, there are a number of new or expanded features in the Almanack to which the Editor would call attention.

The Income Tax section has been augmented in length and scope, and to it have been added two important new articles on Capital Gains Tax and Capital Transfer Tax. The effect of much recent legislation is reflected in the Legal Notes, especially in the matter of Adoption.

Opportunity has been taken to increase the Dramatic Summary and to provide a fuller description of the year's theatrical productions.

In the realm of government, changes in Mr. Callaghan's Ministry during the last twelve months are noted and the re-establishment of a separate Ministry of Transport recorded. On the statistical side, a completely new feature of figures relating to immigration has been provided. The most recently revised Post Office charges are also included.

The Editor is grateful to the authorities concerned for a thorough revision of the section on Hall Marks.

The Editor once more wishes to express his thanks to his worldwide circle of correspondents for the invaluable assistance which they give so willingly and without which the usefulness of the Almanack would be much diminished.

13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
October, 1977

Telephone: 01-637 1105
Telegrams: "Whitmanack, London, W.C.1."

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[^0][^1]
## TABLE OF CONTENTS


Occurrences during Printing, etc 82
Foreign Exchange Rates, etc............ $\mathbf{8 3}_{3}-8_{4}$
Abbreviations in Common Use.
The Calendar Year 1978.
85-88
AStronomy.................................
The Structure of the Universe
The Solar System.
152-155
The Earth
156-162
Artificial Satellites and Space Probes.. $165-169$
Royal Observatories
169
Tidal Constants and Predictions.... 170-184
Chronological Notes.................. 184-193
Easy Reference Calendar. ............ 194 197
The WORLD. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 19 18-203
The Largest Cities, etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 204-207
Immigration Statistics ................. . 208-209
The United Kingdom:-
Tables of Sovereigns, etc. . ........... 210-213
Welsh Sovereigns and Princes........ 214
The Royal Family, etc.
214-219
219
Royal Households, etc................. 220-224
Flying of Flags, Red-Letter Days, etc. ${ }^{225}$
The Peerage.
The Privy Council.
226-257
Orders of Chivalry .................... ${ }^{256-259}$
Baronetage and Knightage............. 266-200 $_{200}^{260}$
Dames Grand Cross................... 300-302 $^{302}$
The Victoria Cross, George Cross.... 302-303
Decorations and Medals.
304
The Houses of Parliament............... $\begin{aligned} 306-307 \\ 305\end{aligned}$
Officers of Parliament.................. 308 -309
Parliamentary Procedure, etc........... 309-3II
Government by Party.................. . 3 . $31 x$
Her Majesty's Ministry ................ $3^{12}$
Parliamentary Parties, etc............... $3_{313}$
Votes Cast, 1959-1974................. . 314
The House of Commons.............. $3^{355-346}$
Parliamentary Summary, 1976-77.... 346-362
Public Acts of 1976 -77.
National Health Service.
Government and Public Offices.
Commissions, etc..
National Trusts, etc.
Banks, Savings, etc. 363-366
366-368
369-442
442-444
444-445
446-454
Law Courts and Offices, etc........... . 455-466
The Armed Forces..................... . 466-48x
The Churches....................... . 482-50x
Education Directory .................... . $502-545$
Events of 1976-1977................... 546-609
Illustrations. . . . 549-564
Obituary of $1976-77$. . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Centenaries of $197^{8}$ and 1979.
610
Shipping Tables
$61 x^{-612}$
Agriculture Statistics ........................ 617-619
Area and Population of U.K......... 620
Local Government..................... . 621-624
NATIONAL PARKS...................... 624-626
The British Isles (Map) . ........ 627
The Kingdom of England. ............ 628-63z
London. ............................... . 633-651
Houses Open to the Public........... 65 -652
Historic Monuments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 653-654
Museums and Art Galleries............ 655-657
Principal English Cities. .............. 658-663
Munícipal Directories.

664-669

And in "Complete Edition" and "Library Edition"
The Commonwealth of Nations:-
Area, Population, Government, etc. ..... 693-694
Canada. ..... 695-707
Australia ..... 707-727
New Zealand
733-768
Associated States, Colonies, etc. ..... $768 \rightarrow 8 \mathrm{x}$
Commonwealth Universities, etc ..... $782-7^{86}$
Ireland (and Republic of Ireland) ..... 787-750
The United States. ..... 791-805
The United Nations ..... 806-8io
Foreign Countries ..... 8xy-975
European Free Trade association. ..... 975
European Community. ..... $975-98 \mathrm{x}$
Currencies of the World ..... 982-986
The Council of Europe ..... 986
Rospect or Sport 987-1012
The Silver Jubilee; The ScropeDavies Papers; MentmoreDramatic Summary
Literature of the Year. 1023-1026
Science, Discovery and the Envir-ONMENT.

1027-1037
ARCHAEOLOGY IN $1976-77$ ..... 1038 -x041
Education in the United Kingdom.National Insurance, etc.1048-1056
British Architecture, 1976-77 ..... 1057-106x
The Queen's Awards. ..... 1062-1063
Weather, etc. ..... 1064-1074
Publishers and book production1078-1080
Newsfapers, Periodicals, etc. ..... 1081-1088
Clubs and Club Houses. 1089-1094
Societies and institutions. 2095-1121
Employers' Associations, etc. ..... 1122-1123
Trade Unions. ..... 1124-1127
Research Associations, Institutes. ..... 1128-1130
Charitable Bequests of the Year. ..... 
Life Assurance, etc.1146-1I52
legal Notes. ..... 1153-1175
income Tax. ..... 1175-1180
Capital Gains Tax. ..... 1280-1182
Capital Transfer Tax. ..... x $\times 8_{3}-1185$
Other Taxes and Stamp Duties, etc. ..... 2186-1192
The Nobel Prizes ..... 1193
postal Regulations, etc 2194-1210
PASSPORTS ..... 1215
Hall-Marks ..... 1212-1213
Weights and Measures, etc.

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## AA

PAGE
PAGE
A.A., The ..... 1097A.A.A...........................rori
Championships ..... 994
Aachen (Germany) ..... 86I
Aarhus (Denmark) ..... 847
A.B.A. ..... IOII
Championships ..... 1009
Abbey National Building SocietyII48
Abbreviations ..... 85-8
Aberavon, M.P. ..... 322
Aberconwy ..... $67^{8}$
Aberdare, M.P. ..... 322
Aberdeen, Ctity of ..... 68,686
Bishops. ..... 494,497
Customs and Excise ..... 380
Lord Provost 440, 684, 686
Members of Parliament. ..... 323
Population 440, 68 ..... 686
Sheriff. ..... 465
University ..... 511,515
Aberdeenshire ..... 683
Members of Parliament ..... 322
Aberration Constant ..... 145
Abertillery, M.P. ..... 322
Aberystwyth:-
National Library ..... 412
University College ..... 511, 515
Abha (Asir) ..... 933
Abidjan (Ivory Coast) ... 199, 889
Abingdon, M.P. ..... 322
Abney Park Cemetery. ..... 643
Absolute Temperature. ..... 1216
Abu Dhabi (United ArabEmirates)
AbYSSINIA (Ethiopia) ...199, 852-3
Academic Awards, Council for
512, 1045
Academies of Art ..... 1095-6
Accession Day ..... 89,94, 218
Accident Insurance Companies
1141-3
Accidents ..... 571 -3
Air Crashes ..... 57x-3
Fires, Explosions. ..... 57x-3
Investigation Branch (Trade)436
Prevention Society ..... 1116
Railway. ..... 57x-3
Accountancy (Training) ...... 516
Accountants' Societies . .517, 1096
Accra (Ghana) ..... 199, 740
Bishops. ..... 491,498
Accrington, M.P.............. 322Achill Island (Co. Mayo)..... $7^{87}$Aconcagua (Andes). . 205, 206, 848
Acre (Measure) ..... 214
Acres and Hectares ..... 218
Acting, Schools of. ..... 521
Acton, M.P. ..... 322
Acts of Parliament ..... 305
How dated. ..... 186
"Local". ..... 624
Public (1976-77) ..... 363-6
Actuarial Training. ..... 517
Actuary, The Government
393, 620
A.D. ..... 393, 620
Address, MODE OF:-
Archbishop (C. of E.)
$227,482,487$
(R.C.). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 496
Baron ..... 237
Baroness (Own Right) ..... 249
Baronet ..... 263
Bishop (C. of E.) ..... 237
(R.C.) ..... 496
Cardinal ..... 496
Countess (Own Right) ..... 249
Courtesy Title Holder ..... 257
Dame. ..... 300
Duke. ..... 227
Earl ..... 229
Heir to Peerage ..... 257
Knight ..... 263
Lord Lieutenant..... . (Note) 63x
Malaysian Titleholders. . .752-3
Marquess. ..... 227
Moderator, Gen. Assembly ..... 493
Pope, The ..... 496
Privy Councillor.... (Note) 259
Rt. Hon. (Prefix) .... (Note) 259259
Royal Duke ..... 26
Viscount ..... 234
Adelaide (S. Australia)... 203, 722
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 499
Bishop ..... 49
Adélie Land (Antarctic) ..... 75
Adelphi, Strand ..... 641
Aden (Yemen P.D.R.)
201, 970, 971
British Embassy ..... 970
Adjutant General..........467,47x
Administration(Education) ... 519
Counties .622,634, 68
Staff College ..... 519
Administrative Adviser, H.M.
Queen ..... 220
Administrators of Assize. ..... 459
Admirals ..... 469
Pay, 475; Pensions ..... 48
Admirals of the Fleet$469,475,48$ x
Admiralty Marshal's Office... $45^{8}$
Registry ..... 458
Adonis (Minor Planet) ..... 159
Adoption of Children ..... 1163
Registers. ..... I163
Adrian. The Lord, Obit. . . . 610
Adult Education ..... 515-16
Centres. ..... 516
Colleges, Residential. . . 515-16
National Institute ..... 515
Universities Council ..... 515
University Depts ..... $5 \times 5$
Adur. ..... 664,670
Advent Sunday. ..... 89; 189
(x978) ..... 134
(1974-83) ..... 189
Adventists, Seventh Day ..... 496
Advertising, Govt. C.O.I... ..... 407
Advice, Legal ..... 1173
Advisory Conciliation and Ar-bitration Service.369
Advocates, Faculty of ..... 525
Advocates' Library ... ..... II-12
Aegean Isiands (Greece)

PAGE
Aerodromes, Civil.
PAGE ..... 674
Aeronautics:-Education
Museum.418
Afan, West Glamorgan ..... 678
Afars and Issas Territory . 199,859
A.F.C. ..... 304
Afforestation. ..... 392-3

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| PAgs | PAGE | PAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accidents. . . . . . . . . . . 578-3 | British Embassy.............8ı3 | Angel Falls (Venezuela) . . . . . 207 |
| Aides de Cam | Cabinet.............. $8 \pm 2-13$ | Anglesey . . . . . . . . . . . .625, 676 |
| Chief Marshals . . . . . . . . 47 | Embassy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 813 | Member of Parliament. ... $3^{27}$ |
| Civil Aviation Authority . . 377 | Government. . . . . . . . . . . . 813 | Angling. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1008 |
| Commodores, Pay, etc. . . . 476 | Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 8 | Anglo-Saxons . . . . . . . . . . 630,676 |
| Distances from London. . . . 78 x | Algiers. . . . . . . . . . . . . 199,8ı | Angola . . . . . . . . . . 199, 814, 982 |
| Divns. (Dept. of Industry). . 404 | Distance by Air........... $7^{8}$ | Anguilla (West Indies)... 200, 779 |
| Divns. (Dept. of Trade)... 436 | Algol (Binary Star)........... ${ }^{5} 53$ | Angular Measure. . . . . . . . . 1215 |
| Under Secretaries . . . . . . 404 | Minima Times (1978) | Angus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 683, 686 |
| Force, see Royal | 90, 94, 98, etc. ; 138 | Members of Parliament. . . $3^{23}$ |
| Letter Forms. | Alice Springs (Australia).....714 | Animal Health Division (Min. |
| Mail Services.............. 195 | Aliens:- | of Agriculture) . . . . . . . . 37x |
| Marshals. | Department (Home Office).400 | Research Bureaux . . . . . . . . 373 |
| Pay, etc..........476, 481 | Naturalization............ 1154 | Animals, Gestation Periods. . 1219 |
| Members (Min. of Defence) 467 | Status of..... | Ankara (Turkey) . . . zo1, 202, 204, |
| Parcel Rates. . . . . . . . . 1206-9 | Alkali Ins | Distance by Air .......985 95 |
| Pilots and Navigators Guild. $63^{8}$ | Allerdale. ............... 664,670 | Distance by Air. . . . . . . . . 78 7 |
| Industry) | All Saints Day......... ${ }^{1} 30,225$ | Annandale and Eskdale. . . . . . . 686 |
| Secretary .............467, 473 | All Souls College, Oxford. ... 502 | Annobon Island (Eq. Guinea) |
| Support Command. .......458 |  | 85 z |
| Training Colleges....517,521 |  | Annual Reference Books. 1078 -80 |
| Transport: | Alnwick. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 66 | Annual Register, The........1078 |
| Statistics, U.S.A. . . . . . . . 801 | Alnwick Castle.........651, 670 | Annuities. . . . . . . . . . . . . $113^{8}$ |
| Vice-Marshals. . . . . . . . . . . 474 | Alofi (Niue)................ 203 | To Royal Family . . . . . . . 2224 |
| Pay and Pensions....476,481 | Alor Star (Kedah)............ 201 | Annunciation, The.......98,225 |
| Aircraft Carriers. . . . . . . . . . $47{ }^{\circ}$ | Alps, The . . . . . . . . 206, 885, 945 | New Year's Day . . . . . . . . . 286 |
| Museum | Alps, Southern (N.Z.) . . . . . . 729 | Anomalistic Year. . . . . . . . . 145 |
| Nationalisation. . . . . . 356,365 | Altrincham, M.P........... 322 | Antarctic, The.............-715 |
| Airdrie, 685; M.P. . . . . . . . . . 328 | A.M. and P.M..........141, 186 | Australian..... . . . . . . . . . . 715 |
| Air Force Cross. . . . . . . . . . . 304 | Amazon River. . . . . 206, 824, 848 | Highest Point. . . . . . . . . . . . 206 |
| Airports:- |  | New Zealand. . . . . . . . . . . 729 |
| Authority, |  | Norwegian |
| Irish Republic............. 790 | Salaries, etc. . . . . . . . . . . 8 Ix | Survey, British. . . . . . . . . . 421 |
| United Kingdom. . . . . . . . . 674 | mbassadors, Foreion (London) | Treaty (1959)...... . . . . . . . 715 |
| Alrways, British. . . . . . . . . . 375 | 8ı 5 -973 | Antigua (West Indies) |
| Airways Letters. . . . . . . . . . . 1201 | 219 |  |
| Ajaccio (Corsica) . . . . . . . . . . 859 | Amber Valley ..........664, 670 | Antilles |
| Distance by Air. ......... $7^{81}$ | Amenity Beds (N.H.S.)..... 368 | Greater . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 778 |
| Ajman (United Arab Emirates) | America (Continent)........198 | Lesser . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $777^{8}$ |
| (State) 954-5 | Areas Below Sca Level. .... 203 | Antill |
| Alabama (State)................ 793 <br> Aland Archipelago (Finland). . 853 | Countries and Capitals.... 200 | 200, 778, 913, 984 |
| Alaska (U.S.A.) . . (Map) 792; 793 | ee also Central, Norte SOUTH | Antiquities |
|  | Amprican | Dept. British Museum...... 415 |
| Labour (Communist) Party . 8 xa | Banks...... 447, 449, 450, 45 I | Museum, Scotland. . . . . . . . 419 <br> Antisana, Mt. . . . . . . . . . . . 205, 848 |
| Albany Herald. ........... 373 | Embassy (London). ..... 795-6 | Antrim. |
| Alberta. . . . . 200, 695, 697, 700-1 | See also United States | Antrim. .................................................... $3^{22}$ |
| London Office. .............. 701 Ibert Bridge. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 641 | Amersham, M.P............. $3^{27}$ | Anzac Day . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 Ioz |
| Albert Docks.................... 64 | , RT. | Apennines (Italy).... . . . . . . . 885 |
| Albert Embankment. . . . . . . . 646 | Privy Councillor. ........... 258 | 7 |
| Albert Hall, Royal........... 648 | Amin, Pres. of Uganda....... 765 | Apia (Samoa)..............203, 769 <br> Apogee and Perigee. . . .90,94,98, |
| Albert Medal.......303, 304, 609 | Amman (Jordan)..........201, 893 | Apogee and Perigee. ...90,94,98, |
| Albert Memorial. . . . . . . . . . . 645 | Ampère (Measure)..........1215 | Defined. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $13^{\text {etc. }}$ |
| Chapel, Windsor. ........... 65 5 Aldergrove (Belfast) Airport. . 674 | Amsterdam (Netherlands) 202,013 | Apollo (Greek Mythology)....... 202 |
| Aldermen................. 622 | 202,913 | Apollo (Minor Planet) . . . . . 159 |
| City of London. . . . . . . . . 636-7 | Anaheim (U.S.A.). ............ 204 | Apostolic Delegates. . . . 496,498 |
| Alderney...................... 692 | ANARE..........................715 | Apothecaries, Queen's....221, 223 |
| Aldershot, M.P.............322 | Anatolia | Apothecaries, Soc. of....526,638, |
| Aldridge-Brownhills, M.P... 322 | Ancient Monuments. . . . . .655-6 |  |
| Aleppo (Syria). . . . . . . . . . . . . . 948 | Boards......... . . . . . . . 398-9 | Apothecaries' |
| Alexandria (Egypt)...... . 204, 85 I | Commissions . . . . . . . . ${ }^{39}{ }^{39}{ }^{-8}$ | Apparent Solar Time |
| Pharos Lighthou | $3^{87}$ | 138, 140, 141 |
| Alfred the Great, King ...210, 629 |  | Appeal Courts. . . . 306,455,456 |
| Algae Culture Centre........ 422 | Andes, The. . . . . . . 205, 815,823 . | Lords Justices of. . . . . . . . . 455 |
| Algeria | Andes, $833,840,848,923,967$ | Tribunals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 464 |
| $8 \times 3,859,980$ | ANDORRA. . . . . . . . . 202, 8x3-14 | Aqaba, Gulf of . . . . . . .8ı4, 850 |

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PAGE
Arabla. ..... 814
Area, etc...................... 814
Language and Literature ..... 814
Seaports ..... 933
See also Bahrain; Kuwart;
OMAN: Qatar;
Saudi Arabia;
United Arab Emirates;
Yemen Republics
Arabian Gulf Emirates.928,951-2
Arab States:-
Events ( 1976 -77) .......... 593-5 ..... 593-5
Aral, Lake.
Ararat, Mt. (Armenia) ... 205,964
Arbitration (Education) . . . . . 5 57Archafology in $\mathbf{x 9 7 6 - 7 7}$1038-4x
Degrees
1097, II20-21
Societies 10
960
Archangel (U.S.S.R.)
Archbishops
226, 227, 482, 487, 786
Commonwealth ..... $489-92$
How addressed ..... 227,496
In House of Lords. ..... 306
Numbers of ..... 226
Precedence. ..... 219
Resigned ..... 492-3
Roman Catholic. ..... 496-9
Archdeacons. ..... 482-9
Archer, Peter Kingsley, SolicitorGeneral.312, $4^{11}$
Archers, Royal Company of. 223
Arches, Court of
Argentina-continued
Government. ..... 815page
Mineral Production ..... 815
Nobel Prizes. ..... 1193
Production and Industry $815-16$
Shipping Owned ..... 613, $6 \times 4$
Trade. ..... 816
Argyll
and Bute ..... 686
Bishops ..... 494, 496
Members of Parliament ..... 22
Ariel (Satellite) ..... 158
Ariel 3 Satellite ..... 169
Aries, First Point of
9I, 95, 99, etc. ; 138, 140, 14I, 150
Arizona (State) ..... 793
Arkansas (State) ..... 793
Ark Royal, H.M.S. ..... 470
Armagh, County ..... 691
Archbishops. ..... 494,497
District Council ..... 691
Members of Parliament ..... 322
Armed Forces (U.K.) . . . . 469-8I
Pay, 475-80; Pensions. ..... 48
Quartering Charges ..... 480
Armenia (U.S.S.R.) . 201, 958, 966
Armistice Day.........130, 643
Armour School (R.A.C.)....520
Arms, College of ..... 373, 643
Kings of.............260-r, 373
of Scotland ..... 685
Armed Forces, Pay Review . . 44
ARMY, The. ..... 47x-3
A.D.C.'s General ..... 220
Air Corps. ..... 473
Architects' Registration Council ..... 1097

Societies

Societies ..... 1097 ..... 1097ArChitecture in 1976-77

Museum: ..... 417
Schools of. ..... 5x7-18
Archives, The Queen's ..... 220
City of London ..... 429
Hist. MSS. Commission. ..... 428
House of Lords ..... 428
National Register of. ..... 428
Parliamentary ..... 428
Public Records AdvisoryCouncil.428
Offices ..... 427-8
Scottish ..... 428
Arctic, The:-
Bishop. ..... 489
Ocean ..... 203
Arcturus (star) ..... 152
Ardwick (Manchester), M.P. ..... 336
Area Electricity Boards. . . $3^{83} 3^{-4}$
Area, Measures of. ..... 1214
Arend-Roland Comet. ..... 162
Arfon, Gwynedd ..... 678
Argentina
142, 200, 574, 8x4-17; (Map) $8 \times 5$
Agriculture ..... 815
Bishops ..... 492
British Embassy ..... 817
Communications ..... 816
Currency ..... 982
Embassy. ..... 814

Brit. Forces Broadcasting........... 466
Chief of Staff. ..... 471
Clubs in London. . . . . . . 1089-9x
Constitution. ..... 472-3
Decorations and Medals..302-4
Director, W.R.A.C. ....... 467
Divisions (r976) ..... 472-3
Field Marshals. ..... 47x
General Officers. ..... $47 x-2$
Infantry Depôts, Divisions472-3
Institute of Education.......525
Judge Advocate General. . . $46 x$
Medical College. ..... 526
Military Education ..... 520-1
Military Secretary. ..... 467
National Museum ..... 650Nursing Services (Director) 467
Pay........................ 480480
Pay:-Office475
Other Ranks ..... 477
Review Body ..... 412
Women's Services....477-80
Pensions, etc. ..... 48 r
Quartering Charges ..... 480
Record Offices ..... 472-3
Reserves (Personnel) ..... 473
School of Music. ..... 528
Services. ..... 473
T. \&. A. V. R ..... 473
Training Schools. ..... 520-I
Victoria Cross Awards... 302-3
Arnhem (Netherlands) ..... 913
Arno River (Italy) ..... $88_{4}$
Arnside and Silverdale ..... 625
Arran.
ART:- PAGE
Colleges of. ..... 510,518
Commissions. ..... $73-4$
-508
Courtatuld Institute of...... 508 Galleries. 373- ..... 518
$56-8$
National ..... 373
Standing Commission ..... 414
Queen's Gallery

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Aston in Birmingham, Uni- PAGE
versity of.............5ro
Astronomers, Royal. .... 146, 169 Astronomical Section. . .90-169 Introductory Notes... $13^{8-42}$ Constants..................... 145
Ephemeris ..... 1078
Museum ..... 417
Observatories. ..... 169
Phenomena ( 1977 )90, 94,98 , etc. ; 148
Twilight. . . 91, 95, 99, etc.; 139
Astronomy, Degrees in.......5ı8
Societies ..... 987
Astrophysical Measurements
152-3
Astrophysics Degrees. ........518Asuncion (Paraguay).... 200, 922Aswan Dam (Egypt) .......... 850Athenaeum Club (London). . ro89Athens (Greece)..... 202, 204, 867
British School ..... 1099
Distance by Air. ..... $7^{8 x}$
Athletics.A.A.A. Championships
989-90, 99I, 994, 995, 996
Associations ..... roir
English Schools ..... 993
Indoor Championships
989-90, 99 x
International Matches .990, etc.
Oxford v. Cambridge
987-9
Records ..... 989
U.K. (All-comers) . . .988-89 World. ..... 987-8
Athlone, H.R.h. Countess of216
Birthday. ..... 216
Dame Grand Cross. ..... 300
Victoria and Albert Order. ..... 262
Atlanta (U.S.A.) ..... 204
Atlantic Ocean. ..... 203
Time. ..... 143
Atlas Mountains (Morocco). ..... 907
Atomic Energy:-
Agency, International ..... 807
Authority.
Authority. ..... 375
Community (Euratom) ..... 981
Divn. (Dept. of Energy) ..... 385
Installations Inspectorate (Dept. of Employment)
Atomic Time. ..... 385
Attendance Allowances (Soc. Security).................6x8
Attercliffe (Sheffield), M.P.... 34 I
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....312,4II
of Duchy of Cornwall.....380
of Duchy of Lancaster. . ..... $3^{80}$
Auckland (Durham), Arch- deacon ..... 487
Auckland (New Zealand) $\cdot 728,73^{2}$
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 500
Bishop (C. of E.) ..... $49 a$
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Audit Department ..... $3^{89}$
Auditor General ..... $3^{89}$
Auditors, Local Govt. ..... $3^{87}$
Audley End ..... 65x
Augsburg (Germany) page
Aurora Australis. ..... 86x ..... 86x
Borealis. ..... 16r, 9 I3
Australia, COMMONIVEALTH
OF. 693, 707-27; (Map) 708
Aborigines. 707, 713-14
Air Mail Rates .....  1195
Antarctic. ..... 715
Archbishops. ..... 490, 499
Area and Population
203, 707, 708
Areas Below Sea Level . ..... 203
Army ..... 711
Banking ..... 7xi-12
Banks. . $447,448,449,451,711$
Births, Deaths, etc. ..... 707
Bishops. ..... 490, 499
Boys' Schools ..... 541
British High Commission. . ..... 710
Broadcasting. ..... 713
Butter Production. ..... 712
Cabinet. ..... 709
Capital Territory . 203, 707, 713
Census (r966-74) ..... 707
Chicf Justice. ..... 710
Civil Aviation. ..... 713
Climate. ..... 709
Communications. ..... 713
Currency. ..... 711,982
Day. ..... 89, 90
Debt ..... 7II

Defence. ..... | 710-11 |
| :--- |
| 83,715 |

Exchange Rate.
712-13
Exports
71工
Finance.
709
Food Exports to U.K. ..... 713
Gold Production ..... 712
Government. ..... 709-10
Governor General ..... 709
High Commissioners. ..... 710
Highest Point. ..... 206
House (London) ..... 64 x .709
House of Representatives. . . 7 İ
Immigration ..... 707
Imports and Exports....712-13
Judicature. ..... 710
Lawn Tennis ..... 1006
Livestock Statistics. ..... 712
Manufactures ..... 712
Methodists in. ..... 707
Minerals. ..... 709, 752
Motor Vehicles ..... 713
National Day ..... 709
Welfare Fund ..... 711
Natural Gas Deposits. ..... 709
Navy. ..... 7 7I
Nobel Prizes ..... 1193
Northern Territory. ..... 714
Oilfields. ..... 709
Parcel Post to. ..... 1206
Parliament. ..... 710
Physical Features......... 708-9
Population. ..... 203, 707
Posts and Telegraphs. ..... 713
Prime Minister ..... 709
Production. ..... 712
Public Debt. ..... 7II
R.A.A.F. ..... 711
page
Australia, Commonwealth of-continued
Races and Religions. ..... 708
Railways. ..... 713
R.C. Church ..... 499, 707
Revenue and Expenditure..7II
Rivers. ..... 708-9
Seaports (Traffic). ..... 
Senate. ..... 710
Shipping. ..... 713
Social Welfare. ..... $71 x$
Standard Time. ..... 143
State Finance. ..... -7II
States of. ..... 716-27

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BAIndex
PAGE
Bacon, Sir Edmund. . ..... 265
Knight of the Garter ..... 260
Lord Lieutenant. ..... 632
Premier Baronet ..... 265
Badenoch and Strathspey ..... 686
Baden-Wurttemberg ..... 861
Badminton, 1006; School ..... 542
Baffin Land. ..... 697
Baghdad (Iraq). ..... 201, 204 ..... 88 I
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Bahamas (West Indies)200, 693, 733
Bishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Currency ..... 982
Finance and Trade ..... 733
Government. ..... 733
Summer Time ..... 142
BAhrain ..... 8-19
British Embassy ..... 819
Cabinet ..... 818
Currency ..... 982
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Embassy ..... 819
Oil Production. ..... 819
BAIKAI, Lake ..... 205,960
Baku (Azerbaidjan)
201, 204, 958,965
Bala, Lake (Wales) ..... 677
Balboa Heights. . . . . . . . . 200, 805
Balearic Islands (Spain) ..... 941
Bali. ..... 875
Balkhash, Lake ..... 205
Ballarat (Victoria) ..... 726
Ballet School, Royal. ..... 520
Balliol College, Oxford ..... 502
Baltic Exchange. . ..... 641, 1097
Baltic Sea, Area, etc. ..... 203
Baltimore (Maryland).....204, 793
Bamako (Mali) ..... 199,903
Banbury, M.P ..... 323
Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei)
201, 771
Banff and Buchan ..... 686
Banffshire. ..... 683
Member of Parliament. ..... 323
Bangkok (Thailand)
201, ..... 949
Distance by Air. ..... 78 I
BANGLADESH . 20I, 693, 733-4,919
Aid. ..... 734
Area and Population ..... 733
Currency ..... 982
Education. ..... 734
Government. ..... 734
High Commissioners ..... 734
History. ..... 734, 9 I9
Production ..... 734
Pro-Nuncio (R.C.). ..... 498
Universities ..... 782
Bangor:-
489
Bishop of ..... 489
Colleges of Education. ..... 530
N. Wales Univ. College
$5 x x, 515$
Theological Colleges ..... 534
Bangui (Central African Empire) .....  199,832
Banjul (Gambia) . . . . 199, 739, 740
Bankers' Automated ClearingServices Ltd.446
Bankers' Clearing House. .... 446 Bank Holidays (U.K.). (Notes) $90,98,106,118,134,190$
Banking (Education) .....  518
Bank Notes ..... 144-5
Circulation (土976) ..... 145
Scottish, etc. ..... 145
Bank of England. ..... 446,641
Note Issue ..... 446
Bank of New Zealand ..... 448
Bankruptcy:-
Dept. (High Court) ..... 457
Northern Ireland ..... 689
Official Receivers ..... 457
BANKS. ..... 446, 447-52
Automated Clearing Services
Ltd. . ..... 446
British Bankers Assoc. ..... 447
Clearing Banks 446-7, 449, 450, 451, 452446
Committee. .
European Investment Bank. ..... 977
Hours of opening ..... 447
Savings Banks. . ..... 447, 448,449
Banks Islds. (N. Hebrides) ..... 775
Bannockburn, Battle of .....  68 I
Banns, Publication of. ..... 1168
Bantu Homelands (S.A.) ..... 937
Baptist Central Church. . . . 500-1
Church
Church ..... 495
Colleges ..... 535
BARBADOS (W. Indies)
$200,693,734-5,982$
Bishop. ..... 491
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Government ..... 735
High Commissions ..... 735
Judicature. ..... 735
National Day (Note). ..... 130
Trade. ..... 735
Barbers' Hall (London) . ..... 638,644
Barbuda (Antigua) ..... 200, $77^{8}$
Barcelona (Spain) ..... 204,939
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Barclays Bank ..... 448
Bargemaster, The Queen's.
221
Bari (Italy)
640, 673
Barking
d) $\ldots .4^{83}$
Bishop of (Chelmsford) ..... 483
Member of Parliament.
Member of Parliament. ..... 323
Barkston Ash, M.P. ..... 323
Barnardo's Homes ..... $1097^{-8}$
Barnes Bridge .....  641
Barnet. ..... 640, 649, 673
Barnett, Rt. Hon. Joel
Chief Sec. Treasury ..... $3^{12}$
Barnsley, 664, 670; M.P.......323
Barnstaple, Archdeacon (Exeter)475Baron, Premier (Mowbray)245,309
do. Irish (Kingsale)....... 234 ..... 309
234
do. Scottish (Forbes) ..... 241
Baronesses:-
How addressed ..... 249
in Own Right. ..... 249
Life Peeresses. ..... 253B.C. and A.D.
PAGE
Baronet, Premier (Bacon) . . . . 265
do. Gt. Britain (Dashwood)
272

# THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION 

(an amalgamation of the British Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled and the Central Council for the Disabled)

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Chairman: His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch

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Beaufort, Duke of-continued ..... d
Master of the Horse.
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Royal Victorian Chain. ..... 26I
Bebington, M.P. ..... 323
Bechuanaland, see Botswana
Beckenham, M.P. ..... 323
Becket, Thomas ..... 189, 660
Bedales School. ..... 536,540
Bede College, Durham. ..... 508
BEDFORD ..... 630,669
Bishop of (St. Albans) ..... 486
College (London Univ.)
530
Colleges of Education
33
33
Member of Parliament ..... 323
Weather Information ..... 1209
Bedfordshire........63x-33,670Members of Parliament....324
North.................667, 671
South ..... 668, 671
Bedouin Race (Egypt) ..... 850
Bedwellty, M.P. ..... 323
Beef Divn. (Dept. of Agric.) -370
" Beehive" Star Cluster ..... 155
Beersheba (Israel) ..... 882, 884
Beeston, M.P. ..... $3^{23}$
Beira (Mozambique)
201, 899
Beirut (Lebanon) .....  $7^{81}$
BELFAST, CITY OF.....202, 689-90Airport.674
Customs and Excise ..... 380
industries ..... 689
Inn of Court ..... 525
Local Govt. Electors. ..... 623
Lord Mayor. ..... 690
Members of ..... 323
Newspapers ..... 1082, 1087
Passport Office ..... 1217
Population. ..... 689
Port ..... 690
Queen's University. ..... 513
Recorder ..... 689
Schools. ..... 539
Stock Exchange ..... 1091
Sunrise Times 93,97 , sor, etc.
University ..... 5 II
Weather Information...... 1209
BelGIUM..202, 8x9-22; (Map) 820
British Embassy.
819-20
Cabinet
821
821
Canals ..... 821
Currency ..... 821, 982
Education ..... 821
Embassy. ..... 820
Exchange Rate. ..... 821
Finance ..... 82I
Government ..... 8zo
King of the Belgians. . 208, 8x9
Language and Literature
821, 859
National Day (note). ..... x14
Nobel Prizes ..... 827, 1193
Production. 8zo-x
Shipbuilding ..... 614
Shipping. ..... 613
Telephone Rates to. ..... 1205
Trade. ..... 831
Visitors Passports to

Belgrade (Yugoslavio) ...202, PAGE Beigrade (Yugoslavia) ...202, 204
Belize. . . . . ..........200, 768-69 Bishop. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 49x Currency. 982
Finance and Trade ..... 769
Government. ..... 769
Belmopan (Belize). ..... 200, 769
Belo Horizonte (Brazil). ..... 204
Belorussia
M. P . ..... 324
Belper, M.P.
$\begin{array}{r}324 \\ .651 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}324 \\ .651 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Belvoir Castle.
Belvoir Castle.
726
Bendigo (Australia)
543
Benenden School
900
900
Benghazi (Libya)........
Benin, People's Rep. of. ..... 822
Currency. ..... 982
Trade and Finance ..... 822
Benn, Rt. Hon. A. N. Wedgwood
Secretary of State, 312,385
Member of Parliament. . ..... 315
Ben Nevis ..... 206,680
Benson \& Hedges Cup
(Cricket). ..... 1001
Berbera (Somalia) ..... 936
Bergamo (Italy). ..... 888
Bergen (Norway) ..... 916
Bering Sea ..... 203
Berkeley Castle ..... 65
Berkshire ..... 630-2, 669
Berlin. ..... 202, 204, 86 I
British Commandant. ..... 864
Distance by Air ..... 78I
Governing Mayor. ..... 862
Bermondsey, M.P. ..... 324
Bermuda
Bermuda ..... 200, 769-70
Bishop ..... 492,497
Currency. ..... 982
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Finance and Trade ..... 770
Berne (S witzerland) 202, 946
Berwickshire ..... 683, 686
Member of Parliament. ..... 324
Berwick upon Tweed . . .665, 670
Freemen's Guild. . . . . . . . . . 654
Member of Parliament. ..... 324
Bessarabia ..... 958
Betelgeuse (Star) ..... 152
Beth Din. ..... 496
Bethnal Green, M.P. ..... 324
Museum ..... 418
Betjeman, Sir John ..... 266
Betting, Gaming Offences .....  616
Beveriey. ..... 665, 670
Bexley ..... 640, 673
Bexleyheath, M.P. ..... 324
Bhutan. ..... 20I, 822
"Big Ben ". ..... 307, 643
Bielefeld (GFR) ..... 86 r
Biggin Hill Aerodrome. ..... 674
Bilbao (Spain) ..... 939
Billiards. ..... 1010
Billingsgate Market. .......... 644
Billion (U.K. and U.S.A.). . . 1216
Bill of Rights. ..... 3x0, 428
Bills, Parliamentary ..... 305, 306
( 1976 -77). ..... 346-64
Binary Stars. .....  153
Biographies of $1976-77 \ldots$ or $^{-6}$Biological Control, Common-wealth Institute373
Biology (Education). ..... ${ }_{518}$
Birdcage Walk ..... 648Birds, Close Season.

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Faraday House, 8-10 Charing Cross Rd., London WC2 OHN
PAGE
Blackfriars Bridge, London. ..... 641
Blackheath (London) ..... 648
Blackley (Manchester), M.P. ..... 337
Blackpool ..... 665, 670
Airport ..... 674
Members of Parliament ..... 325
Black Rod Usher. . . 221, 260, 308
Blackwall Tunnels ..... 647
Blaenau Gwent. ..... 678
Blantyre (Malawi) ..... 750
Blaydon, 660; M.P ..... 325
Blenheim Palace. ..... 65I
Blida (Algeria) ..... 813
Blind:-
Associations ..... 098
Literature (Postage) ..... Izor
Pensions
1054
Teachers' Training ..... 532
Wills in Braille ..... 160
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.) ..... 936
Blood Research Units ..... 413
Blue Ensign . ..... 768
Blue Nile River ..... $.852,940$
Blue Rod Usher ..... 261
Blues and Royals ..... 472
Blundeston Prison (Governor) 402
Blyth, M.P. ..... 325
Blyth Valley ..... 665,670
Boadicea. ..... 29
64 r, 645
Statue of
Board of Customs and Excise 380
Board of Deputies of BritishJews.$.495-6$
Board of Green Cloth ..... 222
Board of Inland Revenue. . 408-9
Board of Trade, President....435
Boat Race, The ..... 435
Boccaccio. ..... 888
Bochum (Germany) ..... 86x
Bodleian Library....... 50z, 1077Bodmin, Archdeacon (Truro) 487
Member of Parliament. . . . . 325
Body Temperature ..... 1216
Boga-Zaire,
Bishop (C. of E.) ..... 92
Bogotá (Colombia). 200, 204, 841
Boiling Point1216
BOLIVIA...200, 82z-4; (Map) 824British Embassy. . . . . . . . . . 824
Communications. ..... 823
Currency 823, 982
Embassy .82z-3
Production. ..... 823
Bologna (Italy) ..... 887,888
Bolsover, 665, 670; M.P...... 325
Bolton. ..... 664, 670
Members of Parliament. ..... 325
BOMBAY ..... 746
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 498
Distance by Air. ..... 781
University. ..... 783
Bonds, British Savings ..... 452
Bône (Algcria) see AnnabaBonu (W. Germany)$202,86 \mathrm{I}, 864$
Book:-
Exports ..... 1076
Government Publ ..... 433-4
Post. ..... II94 ..... 1076
Production ..... $1075^{-6}$
Boors:-
PAGE
of $197^{6-77}$ ..... 23-6
Published in 1976 ..... 1077
Registration of ..... 1077
Sizes of ..... 1217
Bookseller, The. 1077, 108
Booksellers' Association...... 109Booth, Rt. Hon. A. E., Secre-
tary of State. . . .82, 312, $3^{84}$
Boothferry ..... 665,670
Bootle, M.P. ..... 325
Bordeaux (France). ..... 859
Border, Penrith and, M.P..... $33^{8}$
Borders Regional Council. . . 682
Borneo207, 876, 878
Bornholm Island (Denmark) . 846
Borough Market644
BOROUGHS:-
District Councils with Boro?status.$.664-69$
London. ..... 642
Metropolitan ..... 621, 664
Parliamentary ..... 322-46
Party Representation...669-73
Royal Charters ..... 622
Borstal Governors. ..... 402
Bosphorus (Turkey) ..... 951
Boston (Lincolnshire) . . . .665, 670
Member of Parliament. ..... 334
Boston (Massachusetts)... 204, 793
Bosworth, M.P. ..... 325
Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.. 430
Kew. ..... 370, 649
Botany Dept. (Natural HistoryMuseum)416
Bothwell, M.P. ..... 325
BOTSWANA .199, 693, 735-6
Currency ..... 982
High Commissions. ..... 736
Ministry ..... 736
National Day (Note) ..... 122
Trade ..... 736
Tribal Composition. ..... 736
University ..... 782
Boult, Sir Adrian ..... 267
Birthday ..... 102
Companion of Honour ..... 262
Bournemouth ..... $.665,670$
Airport. ..... 674
Members of Parliament. . . . 325
Weather (Monthly). . . . Io69-7r
Bouvet Island (Antarctica) ..... 917
Bow, M.P. ..... 324
Bowes Museum ..... 655
Bowland, Forest of, NationalPark . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 625-6
Bowling (Bowls) ..... 25-6
(Cricket). ..... $1000^{-2}$
Averages (1976) ..... 1002
Bow Street Court ..... 460
Boxing (1977) ..... 1009
Box Railway Tunnel. ..... 207
Boy Scouts, see Scouts Association
Boycott, Geoff, rooth CenturyIllus.560
Boys' Brigade
Boys' Clubs. ..... PAGE
Schools ..... 1098
Overseas. ..... 540-2
Bracknell
New Town. ..... $665,670,687$
Bradford, CITY of
$655,658,664,670$
Bishop of. ..... 237, 488

## $4 \times 77$

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Brighouse, M.P................. 326 Brighton . . . . . . . . . . 655, 665, 670 Customs and Excise ........ $3^{80}$ Members of Pariiament. . . . 326Museums.326
655
Polytechnic. ..... 512
Brightside (Sheffield), M.P. ..... 34 I
Brisbane (Queensland)
203, 713, 720
Archbishops. ..........490, 499
Distance by Air. ..... 781
BRISTOL, CITY OF $655,658,665,670$
Airport. ..... 674
Bishop of. ..... 237, 483
Clubs. ..... 1092
Colleges of Education. ..... 530
Customs and Excise. ..... 380
Lord Mayor...........655, 658
Members of Parliament. ..... 326
Museums. ..... 656
Polytechnic.658, 665
Population.658, 665
Rateable Value. ..... 665
Schools of Architecture.....517
Sunrise Times..93, 97, ror, etc.
Theological Colleges. ..... $\begin{array}{r}.-534 \\ 172-83 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Tide Tables. ..... $.172-83$
University. ..... 509, 515, 517
anion.... 1209
Weather Information...... 1209
Britannia, H.M.S. ..... 470
Britannia R.N. College. ..... 520
British Academy ..... 098
British Airports Authority.... 375
British Airways ........ 375, 1210
Route Distances. ..... 727
British Antarctic Survey. . . . . 421British Archaeology ( $1976-77$ )103 $3^{8-41}$British Architecture, New
1057-7I
British Association ..... 1099
British Astronomical Associa-
British Book Production................. 138
British Bcoks in Print. ..... 1078
British Broadcasting Corpora-
tion. ..... 375
British Citizenship ..... 1153-5
British Columbia
200, 695, 697, 701-2
Agent-General ..... 7ax
Government
Government .....  701 .....  701
Production, etc. ..... 70x-2
Province (C. of E.) ..... 490
British Commonwealth ofNATIONS693-792
Area and Population ...... 693
Associated States. . 694, 768-80
Citizenship. ..... 693, 1153-5
694Colonial Development....768-80
Events in 1976-77. . . . . . . 583-5
Former Members. ..... 694
Government. ..... 693
Overseas Dependencies ..... 694
Nationality. ..... 693
Statute of Westminster ..... 693, 697, 73
See also Commonwealth
British Constitution, The:- PAGE
Cabinet.
Councillors of State. ....... 305
Crown.305
Executive ..... 305 ..... 305
Leader of the Opposition305
Legislature. ..... 305-7
Local Government ..... 62z-5
Parliament ..... 305-7
Party Government ..... 311
Prime Minister.........305, 3
Proceedings against Crown
1157
British Council. ..... 444
Representatives Abroad
8II-975
British Embassies Abroad 811-975
British Empire Medal. ..... 304
British Empire Order. ..... 261
Dames. ..... 300-2
Knights. ..... 263-300
British Forces Broadcasting
Service466
British Gas Corporation...... 393 ..... 393
British honduras, see Belize
British Industry, Confedera-tion of.British Kings and Queens.....212
British Legion, Royal. ....... 1099
British Library:-
Act, 197 411, $4 \times 5$
Board. ..... 4II
Copyright ..... 1077
Lending Divn. ..... $.41 x$
British Medical Association...Iog9
British Monetary Units. . . . . 1 I 44

British Museum. ......... 414 $^{-15}$Cost (1977-78).| $14^{-15}$ |
| :--- |
| . .415 |

Natural History ..... 415-16
British Nationality ..... II53-5
British Overseas Trade Board 435
British Passports. .....  121 II
British Postgraduate Medical
Federation ..... 526
British Railways Board 375, Ix9
See also Railway
British Red Cross. ..... 1099
British Savings Bonds. ..... 452
British Schools Abroad ..... 1099
British Solomon Islands. . 203, 777
British Standards Institution. . 445
British Steel Corporation..... 376British Thermal Unit........ 1203British Tourist Authority..... 376British Transport Docks Board376
British Virgin Islands. ..... $77^{0-1}$
British Visitors' Passports.... I2II
British Waterways Board ..... 376
Britten, The Lord:
Obituary ..... 6 .
Portrait. ..... 559
Brixton:-
Gaol (Governor) ..... 402
Brno (Czechoslovakia) ..... 846
Broadcasting:-
B.B.C. ..... 375
British Forces Service. ..... 466
Broadcasting-continued
Dept. Home Office. . . 399-400
Independent Authority. ..... 403
Licences. ..... 375
Broadland. ..... 665,670
Bromley (Kent). ..... 640, 673
Archdeacon (Rochester) ..... 486
Brompton Oratory. ..... 501
Bromsgrove. ..... $.665,670$
Member of Parliament. ..... 326
Bronze Age, The. ..... 185
Bronze Coinage. ..... 144
Brook, Sir Robin, Chairman
Sports Council ..... 445
Brownhills, M.P ..... 322
Broxbourne ..... 665,670
Broxtowe. ..... 665, 670
Browning (Robert) Settlement516
Bruce, Robert. . ..... 213, 680
Bruges (Belgium) ..... 821
Bruner (Borneo) .... 20I, 77I, 984British High Commission. .77I
Currency. ..... 771
982

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Caernarvon, M.P. ..... 326 ..... PAGE ..... PAGE
PAGB
PAGB
Bulgaria -continued
827
Finance and Trade.
827-8
827-8
Production, etc. ..... 827
Bulwark, H.M.S. ..... 470
Burghley House. ..... 653
Burials (Legal Notes) ..... I58
BURMA...20I; (May 744); 828-9
Area, etc. ..... 828
British Embassy ..... 829
Communications. ..... 829
Currency. ..... 982
Education. ..... 28-9
Embassy. ..... 828
Exchange Rate. ..... 83
Finance and Trade. ..... 829
Government ..... 828
Production, etc. ..... 829
Trade with U.K. ..... 829
Burnham Beeches. ..... 648,649
Burnley ..... 665,670
Bishop of (Blackburn) ..... 487
Member of Parliament. ..... 326
Burton, M.P. ..... 326
Burundi. ..... $199,830,982$
Bishop
664,670
Bury (Lancs.).
670
.326
670
.326(and Radcliffe), M.P........
Bury St. Edmunds, Member ofParliament.326
Bus Company, National. .419-20
Bushel (Measure) ..... 803,1214
Bushy Park. ..... 647, 649
Business Degrees, etc. ..... 519-20
Journals. ..... 1084-7
Library, City
436
Names, Registry
Premises (Law) ..... 1162-3
Reply Service. ..... x201
Statistics Divn. (Dept. of Industry) ..... 407
Studies School, London. 519-20Bute (and Argyll)686
Member of Parliament. ..... 323
Butler of Saffron Walden,
LORD. ..... 250
Birthday ..... 134
Chancellor:-
Univ. of Essex. ..... 510
Univ. of Sheffield. ..... 509
Companion of Honour. ..... 262
Inter-Parliamentary Union ..... $3^{14}$
Knight of the Garter ..... 260
Master, Trinity College. . ..... 506
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
By-elections, Writs for ..... 309
By-Election Voting:-
(x964-76), Total Votes. ..... 354
Byron Manuscript ..... $14^{-15}$
Cabinet, The ..... $82,305,312$
Ministers. ..... $3{ }^{12}$
Office ..... 376
Origin of ..... $31 I$
Secretary of ..... 376
Cabinet Rank, Ministers of 82,312
Cable and Wireless Ltd. ..... 376
Cabot, Sebastian ..... 697
Cadet Colleges ..... $520-1$
Caerleon Legionary Museum419, 654 ..... 326

Cagliari (Sardinia)

Cagliari (Sardinia) ..... $.887,888$
Caicos Islands ..... -80
Cainozoic Period. ..... I84
Cairo (Egypt). ......199, 204, 85I
Distance by Air. ..... 78 I
Caithness. ..... 683; 686
Member of Parliament..... 326
Caius College, Cambridge... 505 ..... 505
Calcutta
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 498
Distance by Air. ..... 781
University. ..... 783
Calcutta Cup (Rugby). ..... 1003
Calderdale ..... 664, 670
Calderón de la Barca. ..... 939
Caledonia, New ..... 203
CALENDAR ( 1978 and 1979) . ... 89
Any Year (I753-2000) .. . 194-7
Buddhist .....  93
Chinese. ..... 193
Christian ..... ェ88-90
Coptic. ..... 193
Ethiopian. ..... 193
Greek. ..... 193
Gregorian ..... 188
Indian. ..... 193
Japanese. ..... 193
Jewish. ..... 90-I
Jutian. ..... 188
Moslem ..... 193
New Style ..... $x 88$
Old Style. ..... 188
Roman. ..... 192
Year. ..... 186
Calendar Line ..... 143
Calgary (Alberta) ..... 701
Cali (Colombia) ..... 84I
California ..... 793
Callaghan, Rt. Hon. L. J.
First Lord of Treasury......312
Inter Parliamentary Union . 314
Member of Parliament....3 $3^{5}$
Prime Minister . . . . . . . 307, 3 r2
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Callas, Maria, Obituary.......6ro
Callisto (Satellite) ..... I58
Calvinistic Methodists. ..... 495
Camberley Staff College. ..... 520
Camberwell Green Magistrates
Court460
Member of Parliament...... $33^{\text {x }}$
Cambodia 20I, 830-I; (Map) 969
Camborne, M.P. ..... 33I
Cambrian Academ
Cambridge, City of
$655,658-9,665,670$ ..... 5, 670
Clubs
Member of Parliament. ..... 326
Museums ..... 656
Population ..... 659, 666
Theological Colleges. ..... 534
Cambridgeshire. .......630-2, 669
Member of Parliament. ..... 326
South ..... 669
Cambridgeshire, The ..... 999
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.... 505-7
Colleges. ..... 505-6
Copyright Library ..... 1077

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PAGE
Canada-continued
Marriages. ..... 699
Mineral Production. ..... 700
Motor Vehicles (Number). ..... 700
Mountains ..... 697
National Day. ..... 697
Navy. ..... 699
Nobel Prizes.
193
193
Parcel Rates to ..... 206
Physiography. ..... 697
Polar Regions. ..... 697
Population. ..............200, 695
Prime Minister. ..... 697Production. ..........699-700
Province of (C. of E.) ...489-90Province of (C. of E.)... 489-90Provinces......695, 697, 700-6Public Debt.699
Racial Origins. ..... 695
Railways. ..... 700
Religious Statistics ..... 695
Revenue and Expenditure. . 699
R.C. Church ..... 497, 695
Senate. ..... 608
Shipbuilding. ..... $6: 4$
Ship Canals. ..... 700
Shipping. ..... 613, 700
Standard Time. ..... 143
Summer Time. ..... 142
Telegraph Rates to ..... 1206
Telephone Rates to ..... 1205
Territories. ..... 700
Trade. ..... 699-700
with U.K.
with U.K. ..... 699
United Church. ..... 495
U.K. Immigrants. ..... 695
Universities ..... 609, $7^{82-3}$
Victoria Cross Awards... 300-IVital Statistics.699
CANALS:-
Belgium. ..... 821
Board, British ..... 376
Canada ..... 206
of the World ..... 206
Panama ..... 206
Suez. ..... 206
U.K. ..... 627
U.S.A. ..... 805
U.S.S.R ..... 960
Canary Islands (Spain) ..... 939
Canberra (Australia).. 203, 753-14
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 499
Population ( I 970 ) ..... 707
Canberra, S.S ..... Io
Cancer Research, etc. SocietiesI 100
Candlemas.........(Note) 94, 190
Cannock, M.P. ..... 326
Cannock Chase ..... $625,665,670$
Canoeing (x977) .....
Canonbury Tower. ..... 641
Canons Residentiary. ..... 82-9
Canopus ..... 151
Canterbury, City of ..... 659, 665, 670
Member of Parliament..... 326
Royal Museum. ..... 655
Sheriff. ..... 659
Canterbury Diocese ..... 482
Cathedral. .....  55
Canterbury Province. ..... $.482-7$
Archbishop. ..... 227,482

## Canterbury Province

PAGE

## ARCHBISHOP-continued

Precedence
.219
Privy Councillor. ..... $25^{8}$
Residence. ..... 646
Since 1414 ..... 786
Ecclesiastical Courts ..... 493
Vicar-General ..... 482
Canton (China) ...........204, 839Canton Island (Pacific) ...791, 803
Capacity, Measures of . . . 21 14-15 $^{-15}$
Cape Breton Island ..... 705
Capella (Star) ..... 151
Cape of Good hope. ..... 937
Cape Town. ..... 199, 938
Archbishop. ..... 491
Cape Verde Islands
199, 8 зI-2, 982
Capital Duty ..... II87
Capital Gains Tax ..... 1580-2
Capitals, World ..... 199-203
Capital Taxes Office. ..... 409
Scotland. ..... 409
Capital Transfer Tax. ..... 1183-5
Capri (ITaly) ..... 888
Captain-General for Scotland. 223
Caracas (Venezuela). 200, 204, 969Caradon.665, 670
Carat Marks (Gold Wares) . . 213
Caratacus (Caractacus)...630, 677CARDIFF, CTTY OT....202, 677, 678Archbishop.
496
lute or Science and
Technology ..... 515
Lord Mayor. ..... 677,678
Members of Parliament. . ${ }^{226-7}$
National Museum. ......418-x9School of Medicine . . . . . 5 Ix
Newspapers. ................. Io8 $_{\text {I }}$
Population. ..... 677, 678
S. Wales Univ. College....5Ix
Stipendiary ..... 46x, 671
University Colleges. ..... 511, 515
Weather (Monthly). ..... 1069-711209
Welsh Office. ..... $.441^{-2}$
Cardigan, M.P. ..... 327
Cardinals, College of ..... 496
Caribbean Sea ..... 203
Carinae (Nebula) ..... 155
Carisbrooke Castle ..... 653
Museum ..... 655
Carl XVI Gustaf, King. ..... 94 x
Carlisle. ..... 665, 670
Bishop. ..... 237, 488
Member of Parliament. ..... 327
Carlton, M.P. ..... 327
Carlyle's House ..... 641
Carmarthen ..... 678
Member of Parliament ..... 327
Carnegie Trusts, etc. . . 512, 1 rooCarolina, N. and S............. 793793
Caroline Islands (U.S.A.)203, 803, 804
Carpathian Mountains ..... 96I
Carpet Training Board. ..... 533
Carrick. ..... 665,670
Carter, Pres. James:-
President, U.S.A. . . . 794,795
Illus...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 555
PAGE
Carthage...................... $95^{\circ}$ Cartography:-
Ordnatice Survey ..... 422
Carshalton, M.P. ..... 327
Casablanca (Morocco) ... 204, 910
Casey Station, Antarctic. ..... 715
Cash on Delivery ..... 1200

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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT • RESIDENTIAL HOMES PENSIONS E GRANTS : HOLIDAY HOTELS
Central Chancery-continued School of Speech and Drama$52 x$
Statistical Office ..... 376
Cepheid Variable Stars . . 153 , $\mathbf{x} 54$
Cepheid Variable Stars . . 153 , $\mathbf{x} 54$
Ceramics, Glass and Mineral
Products
Training Board ..... 533
Ceramics Museum (V. \& A.). 417
Cereals Divisions (Ministry of
Agriculture) ..... 370
Ceres (Minor Planet) ..... 159
Certificate of Posting ..... 199
Certificate of Secondary
Education. ..... 1043-4
Certificates, Birth, etc.....1163-4
Cesarewitch, The ..... 999
Ceuta (Spanish Morocco) 199,94I
Ceylon, see Sri Lanka
C.G.S. ..... 466,477
Chad, Lake. ..... 205
Chad, Republic of,199, 832-3; (Map) 913
Currency ..... 983
Chairmen of CountyCouncils632
Chairmen of Ways and Means 308
Chalfont St. Giles. ..... 650
Chamberlain, The Lord ..... 220
Chamberlain, Lord Great ..... 412
Champion Stakes ..... 999
Chancellor:-
Duchy of Lancaster. ..... 312, 380
Precedence
312, $43^{8}$
of the Exchequer
414
414
Precedence ..... 219
Residence. ..... 307
Chancery Court of York. ..... 493
Division ..... 457
Judges ..... 555
Chambers. ..... 457
Offices ..... 457
Orders of Knighthood ..... 221-2, 260-2
Registrars. ..... 457
Sheriff Court of ..... 465
Visitors ..... 458
Channel Islands ..... 02
Airports. ..... 674
Area ..... 692
Bank Holidays. (Notes) 106,190
Notes. ..... 1345
Education Officers. ..... 514
Language. ..... 692
Schools. ..... 539
Summer Time. ..... 142
Chapels Royal. ..... 
Chaplain-Gen. to the Forces. . 467
Chaplain of the Fleet ..... 467
Chaplains to the Queen 2z1, 2zz-3
Chapel Royal ..... 647
Charing Cross Hospital ..... 525
Charitable Bequests ..... 113 1-2
Private Funds. ..... 354
Societies (Various)... 1095-1 120
Charity Commission ..... 376-7
Charlecote Park. ..... 652
Charleroi (Belgium) ..... 82I
Charlestown (Nevis)
PAGE
Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Islands)Charlottetown (P.E.I.) . . 200, 706Charlton House (Greenwich).. 649Charnwood665, 670
Chartered Accountants, Instituteof..................517, 1096
Charterhouse School ..... 536
London. ..... 643
Chartwell, Kent ..... 65
Chatham, M.P. ..... 340
Chatham Islands (N.Z.) ..... 728
Cheadle, M.P. ..... 327
Cheam, Sutton and, M.P. ..... 343
Chelmsford ..... 665, 670
Bishop. ..... 237, $4^{83}$
Member of Parliament. ..... 327
Chelsea:- Chelsea ..... 64I, 642
Bridge.
Bridge.
College. ..... 508
Embankment ..... 646
Flower Show ..... 648
Member of Parliament. ..... 327
Physic Garden. ..... 642
Royal Hospital ..... 64x
Cheltenham. ..... $.665,670$
Archdeacon (Gloucester)... 484
College. ..... 536
Colleges of Education ..... $.53^{\circ}$
Gold Cup. ..... 999
Ladies' College. ..... 543
Member of Parliament. ..... 327
Chelyabinsk (U.S.S.R.). ..... 963
Chemical Engineering(Educa-tion).
521
Chemicals Divn. (Dept. of Industry) ..... 405
Chemical Training Board ..... 533
Chemist, Government, Laboratory of404
Chemistry Degrees, etc. ..... 518
Museum ..... 417
Nobel Prizes. ..... 1193
Royal Institute ..... 58
Cheops, Pyramid of. ..... 202
Chequers ..... 307, 649
Cheques Clearing House. ..... 446
Chertsey, M.P. ..... 327
Cherwell ..... 665, 670
Chesham, M.P. ..... 327
Chesapeake B ..... nel
Cheshire. ..... 206
Weather Information. ..... 1209
Chester. 665, 670
Bishop. ..... 237, 488
Crown Court Circuit. ..... 459
Customs and Excise. ..... 380
Freemen and Guilds. ..... 654
Member of Parliament ..... 327
Weather Information. ..... 1209
Chester Cup. .....  999
Chesterfield. ..... 665,670
Archdeacon (Derby) ..... 483
Member of Parliament ..... 328
Chester Herald
Chester Herald ..... 373 ..... 373
Chester-le-Street ..... $.665,670$

Cheviot Hills.
PAGE
Chicago . . . . . . . . . .629, 680
Distance by A. A. ..... 793
78
Chichester. ..... 665,670

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Christianity in Britain
630, 677, 68x
in Ireland. . . . . ............. $7^{87}$
Christmas Day.............89, 134
Quarter Day. . (Notes) 94, 334
Christmas Island (Australian) . 715
Christ's Coll., Cambridge. ... 505
Christ's Hospital Schools 536, 543
Chronological Notes. . . 184-97
Chungking (China) . . . . . 204, 839
Church:-
Commissioners............ 377
Music. Royal School of.... 528
Schools Company........... 543
Churches, London. . . . . . . . . . 500
Churchill, Sir Winston . . . . . . . 90
Fellowships. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 53
Memorial Trust.............. 513
Churchill College, Cambridge 505
Church in Wales............489
Theological Colleges...... 534
Church of England. ....482-92
Archbishops. .....227, 482, 487
Archdeacons. .............482-9
Beneficed Clergy . . . . . . 482-9
Bishops. ............ 237, 482-92 Abroad................48z-9z Resigned. . . . . . . . . . . . 492-3
Canons Residentiary . . . . 482-9
Church House. . . . . . . . . . . 489
Clergy. ..................482-92
Colleges of Education. .. 530-2
Commissioners. . . . . . . . . . 377
Deans and Chapters. . . . . 482-9
Dioceses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 482-9
Ecclesiastical Courts........ 493
Estates Commissioners . . . . 377
General Synod. . . . . . . 489, $54^{8}$
Church of England-continued
House of Bishops, etc. . . . . . 489
In Australia. ..... 707
In Canada. ..... 696
Marriages ..... 1168
Missionary Bishops ..... 490-1
Newspapers ..... 1082
Primate of All England. ..... 482
Primate of England ..... 487
Schools. ..... r04z
Societies ..... riox
Theological Colleges. ..... 534
Vicars General ..... 493
Church of Ireland ..... 494
Church of Scotland ..... 493
Ecclesiastical Household. ..... 222
General Assembly ..... 493
In London. ..... 500
Lord High Commissioner. ..... 493
Moderator ..... 493
Theological Colleges. ..... 534
C.I.D. ..... 462
Cincinnati (U.S.A.) ..... 204
Cinque Ports ..... 204
Circuits of Judges (Crown Courts) 459-60
Circular Measures ..... 125
Circumcision, The ..... 90
Cirencester, M.P. ..... 327
Cisterns, Capacity of ..... 1216
Cities, English. . . .659-64, 665-70
Largest.204
Northern Irish............689-90
Electors (Number) ..... 625
Oldest ..... 945
Scottish ..... 684
United States. ..... 793
Welsh ..... 677, 678
Citizenship, British...693, 1 I53-5
Loss of ..... 254-5
City and Guilds Institute.
635-9
City of London
636-7
Aldermen
46-52
46-52
Banks
Banks ..... 641
Buildings ..... 64x-8
Business Library ..... 642
Chamberlain. ..... 635, 636
Chief Commoner. ..... 636
City's Estate ..... 636
City University. ..... 510
Clubs ..... 1089
Commissioner of Police.... 463Committees.............636-7
Common Serjeant....635, $6_{3} 6$
Deputies. ..... 637
Freemen's Guild. ..... 654
Government ..... $.635-7$
Guildhall, 643 ; Courts.....46x
History. ..... 635
Irish Society ..... 636, ..... 107
Judges ..... 46x
Justice Rooms.
$63^{8-9}$
Livery Companies.
Halls. . . . . . . . . . . 638-9, 644
Lord Mayor. ..... 636
Lord Mayor's Day
(Note) 130; 187; 635
Mansion House Court ......46x
page
CITY OF LONDON-continued
Museum of London. ..... 416
Officers. ..... 635, 636
Parks, Commons, etc.... 647-8
Police
.463
.463
Population ..... 635, 640
Rates ..... 623
Recorder ..... 636
Records Office ..... 429
Roman Remains ..... 635, 646
St. Paul's Cathedral ..... 500
Schools.
$635,636-7$
Sheriffs .....  459
Wards ..... 636-7
City, Oldest (Damascus) ..... 947
Civic Trust ..... 1120
Civil Accommodation (Dept.of Environment).$.3^{87}$
Civil Aviation:-
Authority ..... 377, 439
Tribunal ..... 439
Divns. (Dept. of Trade) ..... 436
Organization, U.N. ..... 809
Civil Engineering (Education).523
Dept. of Environment. . ..... 388
Civilization, Stages of. ..... 184-6 ..... 224

Civil List

Civil List
Civil Service, The:-
Catering Organization. ..... $.37^{8}$
Central Computer Agency. ..... 378
College. ..... 378
Commissioners ..... $.37^{8}$
Department ..... 377-8
Minister of ..... 312, 378
Under Secretary ..... 378
Head of the
399
Home Office Unit
688
688
Selection Board. ..... $37^{8}$
Civil Twilight ..... 139
(1978).
(1978). ..... etc. ..... etc.
Civil Year ..... 186
Clackmannan. ..... 683,686
Member of Parliament ..... $34{ }^{1}$
Clandon Park ..... 653
Clans, Scottish (Chiefs) . ... 684-5
Clare College, Cambridge.... 505
Hall, Cambridge Univ. ..... 505
Clarence House. ..... 646
Clarenceux King of Arms. ..... 373
Clark, Lord ..... 250
Companion of Honour ..... 262
Order of Merit ..... 26 r
University of York ..... 510
Claydon House ..... 65
Clay Pigeon Shooting. ..... 1009
Clean Air Divn. (Dept. of

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PAGE
Cleveland. . . . . . . . . . . 630-2,669
Archdeacon (York) ..... $4^{87}$
Member of Parliament. ..... 328
Cleveland (Ohio) ..... 793
Clifford's Inn. ..... 644
Clifton, Bishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Clifton Suspension Bridge ..... $65^{8}$
Clinical Research Board. ..... 413
Units. ..... 43
Clitheroe, M.P. ..... $3^{28}$
Clogher, Bishop (C. of I.) ..... 494
Close Times (Game)
(Notes) 94, 122; 1213
Clothing, Training Board ..... 533
Clothworkers' Company. ..... 638
Clubs:-
England and Wales...... ro92-3
London. ..... 1089-95
Scotland .....  1094
Yacht. ..... 1093-4
Clwyd ..... $673,677,678$
Clydebank ..... 686
Clyde River ..... 680
Port Authority. ..... 440
Clydesdale Bank ..... 449
C.N.A.A
COAL:-
Board, National ..... 420
Divn. (Dept. of Energy) ..... 385
European Community. ..... -975-6
Mining Accidents. ..... 575-8
Open Cast Production. ..... 1192
Production. ..... 1192
Coalition Prime Ministers. ..... 307
Coastguard, H.M. ..... 785-6
Coatbridge, M.P.
327
COBHAM, VISCOUNT, Obit.... 6 Cocks, Rt. Hon. Michael F. L.,
Parl. Sec. Treasury...312, $43^{8}$
$\operatorname{Cocos}$ (Kreling) IsLands . .... 715

COD Services ..... | 159 |
| :--- |

Co-educational Schools
535, 536-9
Cohen of Birkenhead, Lord,
Obituary ..... 620
Coinage of the U.K ..... 44-5
Denominations ..... $.2 x 0$
Legal Tender. ..... II44
of Foreign Countries. . . .983-7
Colchester..........655, 665, 670
Bishop (Chelmsford). ..... 483
Member of Parliament. ..... 328
Museum. ..... 655
Coldest Day ..... 1068
Coldest Places ..... 1068
Coll and Tiree Islds. ..... 680
College of Arms. ..... 373, 642
of Cardinals. ..... 496
of Chaplains. ..... 221
of Law. ..... 524
Colleges of Education
$530,1044,1046$
Domestic Science. ..... 523
Collingwood College, Durham ..... 508
Colne, M.P. ..... 337
Colne Valley, M.P. ..... $3^{28}$
Cologne (Germany) ..... 861
COLOMBIA (Republic) 200, 839-4British Embassy.
Colombia (Republic)-continued
Currency ..... 982
Embassy. ..... 840
Government. ..... 840
Production, etc. ..... 840
Trade. ..... 840
Colombo (Sri Lanka).... 201, 76ı
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 498
Distance by Air. ..... 78 x
Colonies and Protectorates769-81
British Nationality ..... 1153-5
Crown Agents. ..... 379
Development Funds ..... 694
Colony Defined ..... 694
Colorado River (U.S.A.) ..... 206
Colorado (State) ..... 793
Colossus of Rhodes. ..... 202
Colour Television Licences. . . 375
Columbia, District of. ..... 793, 796
Colwyn ..... $.67^{8}$
Comets. ..... $.156,162$
Commanders in Chief (R.N.). 469
Commando Ships (R.N.). . . 470
Commerce, Colleges of...519-20
Northern Ireland Dept......689
Commercial Education. . 5x9-
Commercial Relations and Ex-port Diva. (Dept. of Trade)435
Commissionaires, Corps of. ..... 101
Commissioner of Police. ..... 46I
Commissioners:-
Countryside. ..... 379
Health Service. ..... 423
Historical Monuments ..... 398
Manpower Services. ..... 412
of Crown Estate ..... 379
of Northern Lighthouses ..... 440
Parliamentary ..... 423
Commissions:-
Equal Opportunities. ..... $3^{89} 9$
Historical MSS ..... 428
Local Administration. ..... 442
Monopolies and Mergers. ..... 414
New Towns. ..... 687
Royal, etc. . ..... 443
Commissions of the EuropeanCommunity974
Common Market, European597-8, 974-9
see also EUROPEAN ECONOMICCOMMUNITYCommon (Marriage) Licence$1 \times 68$
Common Services Agency
Scottish Office. ..... 434
COMmONS, House of, see House
Commonwealth ( $1649^{-1660)} .212$
COMMONWEALTH:-
Agricultural Institutes ..... 373
Area and Population ..... 693
Associated States. ..... 694
Citizenship and Nationality 69Colonies and Protectorates$768-80$
Development Corporation . 378
Events in $1976-77 \ldots .$. . $5^{88-90}$
Government. .....  693
Institute
COMMONWEALTH-continued
Judicature.PAGE
Member States. ..... $.693-4$
693,694
Office, see Foreign andCOMMONWEALTH
Parliamentary Association. 314
Secretariat. ..... 378
Societies
III5
III5
Universities ..... 782-5
Association ..... 1102
War Graves Commission . ..... 44I
Communications Museum

and seamen aren't unique because they have problems too. But when you're away from home for nine months at a time, problems can sometimes snowball. And when they get too much to handle, that's where we come in. We can't give you histories for obvious reasons, but our chaplains are experienced counsellors, and seamen come to us because they know we care. We care because we're Christians called to serve-do you enough to help us?


The Missions to Seamen, St. Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, London EC4R 2RL Conciliation, Advisory and
Arbitration Service. . . . . 369Concorde Divn. (Dept. of Industry)
Project ..... $\begin{array}{r}404, \begin{array}{r}404 \\ 580\end{array} \\ \hline 5\end{array}$
Condominium Defined. ..... 694Confederation of BritishIndustry . . . . . . ......... $x$ I8
Insurance) 10502189
Confinement Grants (National
Confirmation (Probate)..... 1 I6ı ..... II6I
Congleton.
CONGO, Peopie's Republic ofTHE. 199, 84I; (Map) 832, 981 ,
Congo River ..... 982 ..... 206
CONGREGATIONAL:-
Church.
Theological Colleges ..... 494
Union with Presbyterians 534
Connacht (Counties) ..... 788
Connecticut (State) ..... 793
Connemara, Mts. (Ireland) . . 787Conservation
Dept. V. and A. Museum. . 4 I 8
Division, Dept. of Energy. . $3^{85}$
Conservative Party:-
Central Office. IIO2
Majorities. ..... 313
Municipal representation ..... 670
Origin of Name ..... 315
Prime Ministers. ..... 307
Strength (x929-74) ..... 313
Votes Cast (1959-74) ..... 314
Whips ..... $31 I$
Consett, M.P. ..... 328
Consol dividends ..... 90
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal - 304Constable of the Tower . .224, 647Constabulary:
Chief Constables ..... 633
H.M. Inspectorate ..... 400,432
Royal Ulister ..... 688
Special ..... 463
Constant Attendance Allowances
Constantine (Algeria)......
1054 ..... 813
Constellations $90,94,98$, etc.; $3^{8} 8$Constituencies, Parliamentary322-45
Constitution, British Construction (Dept. of Environment)$.3^{8} 7$
Industrial Training Board. ..... 532
Minister for ..... 312, 386
See also Building
Consular Dept. (DiplomaticService).397
Consulates, General (London)811-973
Consumer Credit Divn. (Dept
of Prices) ..... 426
Consumer Divn., Dept. ofPrices
Consumer Law ..... 427 ..... x $155-7$
Hire Purchase ..... 156-7
Office of Fair Trading
Office of Fair Trading ..... 390
Scotland ..... 156-7
Supply of Goods.1219
PAGE
PAGE PAGB
Consumer Protection:-
Dept. of.
Common Services ..... 426 ..... 426pagbMinister of. ...........312, 426Secretary of State.....312, 426
Under-Secretaries.....312, 426Continental Shelf Policy. Dept.of Energy. . . . . . . . . . . . $3^{86}$Continental Telephone Rates
1205
Continents, The ..... 198
Contracts, Stamp Duty...... 1886Contributory Pensions...6xi-12,$6 x_{3}-14$
Controlled Schools. ........... ro42Conveners, Scottish. . . . 682, 686
Conversion of St. Paul. ..... 90
Conveyances, Stamp Duty 1r88-9Conveyancing (Scotland) Act,
Divn., Treasury Solicitor. . . 439
Conway, Cardinal, Obit.....6ro
Conway, M.P. ..... 328
Cook Islands (N.Z.). $203,728,733$
Cook, Mt. (N.Z.)........206, 729
Cookery, Schools of........... 523
Co-operative Societies........irozCopeland..................665; 670
Copenhagen . . . . . . . 202, 204, 847
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Coptic Calendar ..... 193
Copyright. ..... 1077
Dept. (Dept. of Trade). ..... 1077
Director. ..... 4II
Government (H.M.S.O.).433-4
Libraries..............4II, 1077
Office (Dept. of Trade) ..435-6
Corby New Town. . . . . 665, 687
Cordilleras, Mts. (Colombia) . $84 x$
Cordoba (Argentina) ..... 816
Corisco Islands (Eq. Guinea). . 852
Cork City ..... 790
Cornwall. ..... $625,630-2,669$
Archdeacon (Truro) ..... 487
Duchy of. ..... 380
Duke of, see Prince of Wales
Members of Parliament ..... 328
National Park ..... 625
North. ..... 668
Weather Information. ..... 1209
Coronation Chair ..... 500
Cup. ..... 999
Day ..... IIO, 225
Mark (Plate) ..... 1213
Corporate Planning Divn. Dept. of Energy ..... $3^{86}$
Corporation of London ..... 635-7See also CITY; LONDON
Corpus Christi ( 1978 ) ..... 89
Corpus Christi College:-
Cambridge ..... 505
Oxford ..... 502
Corsham Court ..... 652
Corsica (France) ..... 855,859
Cosmic Rays ..... 164
Cosmology ..... 155-6
Cosmos Satellites ..... 167-9
Costa Rica ..... 200, 84I-2; (Map) 842
British Embassy.
Costa Rica-continued
Currency. ..... 842,982PAGE
Embassy
Embassy ..... 841 ..... 841
Finance ..... 842
Cost of Living Index
Cost of Living Index ..... 1219 ..... 1219
Cotopaxi, Mt. ..... 205, 848
Cotswold. ..... $625,665,670$
Cotswold Hills ..... 626, 629
Council of Europe ..... 986
Industrial Design ..... 445
Legal Education ..... 524
National Academic A wards 512,
1045
Council on Tribunals. . . ...... 439Councillors, Local Govt.... 634 ,670-3
Councillors of State .....  . 305
Councils
District Councils. ..... 665-70,
$67 \mathrm{x}-3,677-8,686$
Countesses in Own Right ..... 249
Counties, English:-
Acreage. ..... 630
Municipal Representation670-3
High Sheriffs ..... 631-2

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PAGE
Coutts Bank ..... 449
Covenants, Stamp Duty. ..... 1189
Covent Garden ..... 644
Market Authority
379
379
Royal Opera ..... 648
Coventry. ..... $659,664,670$
Bishop of. ..... 483
Cathedral. ..... 669
Freemen's Guild. ..... 654
Members of Pariiament. ..... 328
Population. ..... 659, 664
Coventry Stakes ..... 999
Cowes, 627; R.Y.S. ..... 1093
Crab, Nebula ..... 155
Cracow. ..... 926
Crafts Magazine ..... 445
Craigton (Glasgow), M.P. ..... 335
Cranfield Inst. of Technology ..... 
Cranwell, R.A.F. College ..... 521
Craven ..... 666
Archdeacon (Bradford). ..... 488
Crawley, 665, 670, 687 ; M.P.334
Crayford, Erith and, M.P ..... 330
Crediton, Bishop of (Exeter) ..... 484
Crematoria (London) ..... 642
Crete (Greece) ..... 866
Crewe and Nantwich ... 665, 670 ..... 665, 670Cricket.. 1000-3
Averages (x977)............. 1002
Benson and Hedges Cup... ioor
Boycott's sooth Century Illus.560
Centenary Test Match Illus. . 56 x
County Championship Table
1001County Champions ( 1934 -
1977). r003John Player League (1977) . Ioox
Lord's. 645, 1090
M.C.C. . ............. 1000, 1090
Memorial Gallery (Lord's). . 645
Test Matches. 1000-I
Universities and Schools. . 1001
Crime Policy Planning Unit,
Home Office ..... 399
Criminal Appeal Divn. (HighCourt)456
Office. ..... 457
Courts. ..... 459
Circuits ..... 459
Lcgal Aid in. ..... 1172-3
Dept. (Home Office) ..... 399
Divn. (Ct. of Appeal) ..... 456
Injuries Compensation Board
443-444
Investigation Depts ..... 462
Justice Act ( 1967 ) ..... 424
Trials, 1976-7 ..... 573-5
Cripps, J. S., Chairman, Coun-tryside Commission . . . . . 379
Crofters Commission379
Cromarty, 68ı-2; M.P. ..... 430 ..... 430 ..... 340
Cromer, Earl of. ..... 230
Knight of the Garter
Cromwell Museum (Hunting-don).656
Crosby, M.P ..... 328
Crosland, R .....
Obituary. ..... 6xo
Cross Country Running. . . $990-1$
Cross of Chelsea, Lord ..... $90-1$
Lord of Appeal ..... 455
Crown:-
Agent (Scotland) ..... 464
Agents for Overseas Govern- ments ..... 379
Colonies ..... 769-81
Courts. ..... 459
Equerry ..... 222
Estate Commissioners ..... 379
(Scotland) ..... 464
Jewels, Keeper. ..... 648
Office. ..... 457
(Scotland) ..... 464
of India Order ..... 262
Proceedings Against. ..... 157
Croydon ..... 640,673
Bishop of (Canterbury) ....482
Members of Parliament..... 328
Crucis (Open Cluster)28
Cruelty to Animals Inspectors 403
Cruelty to Children, Preven-
tion Societies......1102, 1 Ir7
Cruisers, R.N. ..... 470
Crystal Palace. ..... 648
National Sports Centre ..... 634
CUBA. ..... 200, 206, 778, 842-4(Map) 843
British Embassy ..... 844
Council of Ministers. ..... 842-3
Currency. ............. 843, 982
Embassy ..... 843
Government ..... 843
Trade. ..... 843
Cubic Measure ..... 1214
Cuillins (Skye) ..... 680
Culloden, Battle of ..... 680
Cumbernauld (and Kilsyth)686, 688, $\mathbf{x 1 3 0}$
Cumbria ..... 630-2, 669
Cumnock and Doon Valley ..... 686
Cunninghame ..... 686
Cunobelinus ..... 677
Cup Final (Football) ..... 67
Cupro-Nickel Coinage. ..... 1144
Cup-Winners' Cup, European1004
Curaçao ..... 013
Currencies, National. .......982-5 ..... 982-5
Currency, British.
Notes. ..... 1142
Custody of Children (Divorce)$1165,1 \times 66$
Custom House (London) ..... 642
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE BOARD
379-8o
Collectors. ..... $3^{80}$
Man, Isle of. ..... 692
Cutty Sark (Greenwich) ..... 649
687
Cyclades Islands (Greece) ..... 866
Cycling. ..... 1007
Cyclotron Unit. ..... 413Cylinder Measure.
Cynon Valley ..... $67^{8}$1215

## page

Cyprus, Republic of ..... 202, 693, 737-8
Bishop (R.C.). . . . . . . . . . . 499
British Bases. ..... $73^{8}$
Currency
982
982
Finance and Trade ..... $73^{8}$
Government. ..... 737-8
High Commissions. ..... 737
Cyrenaica (Libya) ..... 900
Cyrilic Alphabet.


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Datel Services (Telex) ....... 1204
Davao (Philippines). ..... 924
Daventry, 665, 670: M.P. ..... 328State. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$........ 312, $43^{8}$
Davis Base (Antarctic) ........775
Davis Cup (Lawn Tennis).... 1006
Day, The ..... 186
Battle of Britain ..... 122
Coldest. ..... ro68
Divisions of the ..... 186
Hottest ..... ro68
Jewish. ..... 191
Julian. ..... 89
Longest (Note) 110; $186-7$
Lord Mayor's. . (Note) $130 ; 187$
New Year's Day. . ..... 186
New Zealand Day.... (Note) 94of Atonement. . (Note) 126; 191Shortest....(Note) 134; 587, 188Sidereal..................14I, 163Solar140, 141
Twelfth Dä .....  90
Wettest ..... 1068
Daylight Saving Time ..... 142
Days, Names of the ..... 186
Red Letter. ..... 225
Saints' Days.. 90, 94, 98, etc. 189
304
"D " Day. ..... IIO
Dead Sea (Israel) ..... 203, 883
Deaf, Societies for. ..... 103
Teachers' Training Schools. $53^{2}$
Deal, 204; M.P. ..... 329
Dean:-
of Chapel Royal ..... 222
of Chapels Royal ..... $22 x$
of Christ Church ..... 502
of Guernsey ..... 482,692
of Jersey. ..... 482, 692
of St. Paul's. ..... $4^{82}$
of the Thistle ..... 222
of Westminster. ..... 482
of Windsor. ..... 485
Deans of Dinceses ..... 82-9
Dearne Valley, M.P ..... 28
Death:-
Benefits (Friendly Socicties)
Industria! Injuries Insurance616
Capital Taxes Office ..... 409
Certiticates. ..... 1164
Estate Duty ..... Ix88
Grant (National Insurance). $6 \times 4$
Penalty, Commons Vote. .....  35 I
Deaths:-
Abroad or at Sea ..... 155
Registrar-General ..... 424-5
(Scotland) ..... 433
Registration of. ..... 1557, 1164 ..... 1557, 1164
Deaths, Notable ( r 976 -77)II, 6xo
( 1878 ) ..... 612
(1879) ..... 612
Death Valley, U.S.A ..... 203
Debt, Local Government. ..... 625
Debt, national. ..... 446
Office ..... 420
Decimal Coinage. ..... 1144-5Denominations (Value, etc.)
Declination defined Page
Magnetic. ..... 150 ..... 150
PAGE
Decorations and Medals. . - 302-4
Decree Absolute (Divorce)...1165 ..... 1165
Dedham Vale ..... 625
Decpest Lake. .....
Deer Act (Ciose Times) ..... 1233
Dee River ..... 677
Scotland ..... 680
Deeside. ..... 686
Defence:-
Estimates.353, 354-5
Land ..... 375
Minister of State ..... 312, 466
Ministry of. ..... 46-8
Under Secretaries. $3^{12}$, 466-8
North Atlantic Treaty
Organization......... 1 182
Policy and Material (Treas-ury).433
Procurement Executive . . $467^{-8}$
Secretary of State.....352, 466
Services. ..... 469-8I
Dept. of Environment.... $3^{88}$
Pay and Pensions.....475-81
Staff, Chief of.........466, $47^{13}$
Training Schools......... 520-x
Deimos (Satellite).........1588, 159
Delaware (State) ..... 793
Delhi (City)........ 201, 204, ..... 74
Archbishop (R.C.). ..... 498
Distance by Air ..... 78 I
De L'isle, Viscount. ..... 235
Knight of the Garter. ..... 260
Penshurst Place. ..... 654
Privy Councillor ..... 258
St. Michael and St. George Order. ..... 261
Victoria Cross ..... 302
Dell, Rt. Hon. E. E., ..... 312
Delyn ..... $67^{8}$
Democratic Labour Party ..... 670
Denbigh, M.P. ..... 329
DEnmark. 202, 846-7; (Map) 846
British Embassy ..... 847
Cabinet ..... 846
Constitution Day (Note) 1 ..... 110
Currency ..... 846
Exchange Rate. ..... 83
Finance and Trade. ..... 847
Government. ..... 846
Language and Literature ... 847Nobel Prizes. ........847, 1193
Outlying Islands. ..... 847
Shipbuilding ..... 614
Shipping. ..... 613
Telephone Rates to ..... 1205
Trade with U.K. ..... 847
Denning, Lord ..... 240
Master of the Rolls. ..... 455
Privy Councillor ..... $25^{8}$
Denominational Schools ..... 1042
Dental:- ..... 1103
Dept. (Min. of Health) ..... 395
Education. ..... 521
Hospital, Royal. ..... 525
Pay Review Body. ..... 443
Service (N.H.S.) ..... 367
Dental-continued
Surgery, Institute of ..... 526
Unit. ..... 413
Dentures, N.H.S. (Charges) ..... $3^{6} 7$
Denver (U.S.A.) .....  793
Department:-
for National Savings . . . . 42I-2
of Education and Science $3^{80-3}$

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# Church Army <br> Chb6amactimion a wirld ivinesd 

PAGE
Devolution, Divn., Scottish
Office. ..... 429
Devon, M.P.s ..... 329
North. ..... 668
West. ..... 670
Devonport, M.P. ..... 339
DEVONSHIRE, DUKE OF . ..... 227
Chancellor, Manchester Univ.509
Chatsworth ..... 653
Privy Councillor ..... $25^{8}$
Devonshire. ..... $.630,631,669$
National Parks. ..... 625
Weather Information. ..... $r 209$
Dewsbury, M.P. ..... 329
D.F.C. ..... 304
D.F.M. ..... 304
Dhofar (Oman) ..... 917
Diameter Measure ..... 1215
Diamond, Lord. ..... 250
Chmn, Royal Commissionson Income and Wealth . . 443
Privy Councillor. ..... $25^{8}$
Diamond Sculls. ..... 008
Diana, Temple of ..... 202
DIARY OF EVENTS (1976-77)545-609
Dickens House, London. ....642-3
Diesel Locomotives. ..... I19I
Dietetics (Education) ..... 521
Dijon (France) ..... 859
Dilhorne, Viscount ..... 235
Lord of Appeal. ..... 455
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Dili (Timor) ..... 201, 929
Dinefwr. ..... 678
Dioceses (C. of E.) ..... 482-9
Dione (Satellite) ..... $.15^{8}$
DIPLOCK, LORD ..... 240
Lord of Appeal ..... 455
Privy Councillor ..... 258
Diplomatic Service, H.M. 390, 39 I
Departmental Heads . . . . 39x-2
Head of. ..... 391
List. ..... 1078
Marshals of ..... , 391
Messengers. ..... 392
Salaries. ..... 811
Dip-poles, Magnetic. ..... 164
Direct Grant Schools ..... $104^{2}$
Director of Public Prosecutions46 rDisabled Persons' AttendanceAllowances. . . . . . . . . . . . 1054
Disablement Benefit.......... 1052
Mobility Allowance. ..... 1055
Disasters (1976-77) ..... $57 x-3$
Discovery and Environment(I976-77)............2027-37
solution of Parliament...309
Dissolution of Parliament ..... 309
Dates. ..... $3^{13}$
Distances by Air. ..... 781
Measures of. ..... 1214
of the Horizon. ..... 207
of the Moon. ..... 158
of Stars. ..... 152
Distinguished Conduct Medal. ..... 304
Flying Cross. ..... 304
Medal ..... 304
Service Cross. ..... 304
Medal ..... 304
Order ..... 304

Distributive Industry Training
Board.....................533
PAGE

District Councils....620-x, $664-9$, $670-3,678,681$ Functions. ...............62x-2 District Land Registries. ..410-11 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA..793, 796 District Probate Registries....458 Dividends, Consol .90
Due. ..... 90
Divorce. ..... 164~7
Court, see Family Division
Custody of Children . . . 1 255-7
Grounds for. ..... 1164-8
Legal Aid. ... 1173
Maintenance. ..... x 165
Queen's Proctor. ..... 439, 456
Reconciliation Proceedings(Scotland) Act . . . . . . . 368, 1166
Separation Orders. ..... I 166
Dijakarta see Jakarta
Djibout ..... 19) $\begin{aligned} & 199,859 \\ & -. .961\end{aligned}$
Dnepropetrovsk (Ukraine) . . . 961
Dockland Settlements. ..... 516
Docks Authorities. . ..... 375,425
Docks (London) ..... 425
National Labour Board. ..... 420
Doctors (N.H.S.) ..... $3^{66-7}$
Pay Review Board ..... 443
Dodecanese (Greece) ..... 866
Dog Days (Note). ..... 114; 187
Doggett's Coat and Badge . . 1009
Dogs, Gestation Period. . . . . . 6zo
Dogs Home, Battersea. . . . . . 1103
Doha (Qatar) ..... 201, 930
Dollar, American . . . . . . .800, 986
Canadian ..... 983
Domesday Book ..... 428
Domestic Employees:-
Science Training ..... 523-4
Dominica (West Indies)
Dominical Letters.........89, 188
Dominican Republic. zoo, 847-8
British Embassy ..... 848
Currency ..... 980
Embassy ..... 847
Finance and Trade. ..... 847
Dominion Citizenship. ..... 53-5
Day (Canada). ..... 89
Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Lord, Minister for the Arts312, $3^{8 x}$
Doncaster. ..... 664, 670
Archdeacon (Sheffield) ..... 488
Colleges of Education. ..... 53 I
Member of Parliament ..... 329
Races ..... 996
Donetsk (Ukraine) ..... $96 x$
Don Valley, M.P. ..... 329
Dorchester, Bishop of (Oxford)485
Dorchester Museum ..... 655
Dorking, Bishop of (Guildford)484
Member of Parliament ..... 329
Dorneywood House. ......... 649
PAGE
Dorset. ...............630-2,669 Archdeacon (Salisbury)...... 486 Members of Parliament.... 329
National Park. ..... 329
625
6
North. ..... 668
West. ..... 670
Dortmund (Germany) ..... 86x
Douala (Cameroon Repub.). ..... 832
Double Summer Time ..... 346
Douglas (I.O.M.) ..... 692
Customs and Excise. . . 380, 692
Dover. ..... 204, 666, 670
Bishop of (Canterbury) ..... 482
Customs and Excise .

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DUKE OF EDINBURGB, H.R.H.- PAGE continued
Field Marshal. ................47 47
Financial Provision for..... 224
Grand Master, British Empire Order
Guild of Air Pilots. . . . . . . . . . . 640
Household
Jubilee Procession. Illus......... 223
Knight of the Garter . . . . . . 260
Knight of the Thistle. . . . . . 260
Marriage. ..................... 218
Marshal of the R.A.F...... 473
Master Mariner . . . . . . . . . . . 64 I
Master, Trinity House. . . . 440
Order of Merit . . . . . . . . . . . 26 .
Overseas Visits . . . . .546-8,565
Precedence. . . . . . . . . . 219, 682
Private Secretary.............. 223
Privy Councillor............ $25^{8}$
Royal Commission (1853). 429
Silver Jubilee Illus.
549, 551, 552
Duke of Fife. . . . . . . ....216, 227
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.....217, 226
Household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 223
Precedence. . . . . . . . . . . 219, 682
Residences
217
Royal Victorian Order . . . 546
Duke of Kent (1902-42)....... 217
DUKE OF KENT. ..........217, 226
Birthday....................... ${ }^{21}$
Grand Master, St. Michael and
St. George Order . . . . . . . $26 \pm$
Household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 224
War Graves Commission . . 44 I
DUKE OF ROTHESAY. .....218, 682 See also Prince of Wales
DUKE OF WINDSOR. . .... 106, 217
DUKFS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 227
Coronets..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . 227
How Addressed............. . 227
Number of................... 226
Precedence. . . . . . . . . . 219 , 682
Royal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 226
Dulwich . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 649
College. . . .............535, 649
Member of Parliament. . . . 329
Dumbarton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 686
Sheriff. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 465
" Dumb-bell " Nebula. ....... 155
Dumfries and Galloway. . 682, 683
Member of Parliament. . . . . 329
Sheriff. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 466
Dunbartonshire. . . . . . . . . . . 683
Members of Parliament. .... 329
DUNDEE, CITY OF. . . . . . 684, 686
Lord Provost. . . . . . . . . . . . 684
Members of Parliament. 329-30
Sheriff, etc..................... 465
University of. ........511,515
Weather (Monthly).... 1069-78
DUNDEE, EARL OF. . ............ 230
Hereditary Standard Bearer 222
Privy Councillor. .......... $25^{8}$
Dunedin (N.Z.)................. $73^{2}$
Bishops . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490, 500
Dunfermline. .................... 686
Member of Parliament. . . . . 330

Dunkeld, Bishop (R.C.)....... 497
Dun Laoghaire .497 Tide Tables. . . ...................7878 $7^{79}$
Dunwich, Bishop (St. Edmundsbury). 486
Durban (S. Africa) ................. $93^{8}$
DURHAM, CITY OF.........666,670
Bishop of.............. 237, 487
Colleges of Education . . . . 533
Member of Parliament. . . . 330
University............507-8, 5 I5
Durham County.......630-2, 669
Dushambe (U.S.S.R.)
201, 958,966
Düsseldorf (Germany). . . . . . 86 s
Distance by Air............ $7^{8 I}$
Dutch, see NETHERLANDS
Duty Marks (Plate). . . . . . . . 1213
Dwelling Houses, see Housing
Dwyfor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 673, 677
Dyfed. ..............673, 677, 678
Dyfed Powys Constabulary . . 679
Dynasties, British. . . . . . . .210-13
English. ..................210-12

EALING. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 640, 673
Members of Parliament. . . $33^{\circ}$
Earl Haig Fund (Scotland).... 1303
Earl Marshal. . . . . . 227, 373, 644
Earl of St. ANDrews . . . . . . . 217
Birthday.........................217
EARLS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 229-33
By Courtesy. . . . . . . . . . . . . 257
Coronets.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 229
How addressed. . ............ 229
Minors . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 226
Number of. .................. 226
Precedence. . . . . . . . . . . 219, 684
Earth, The:-
Age. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 184
Area. . ............................ 198
Circumference................ 198
Density............................ 163
Diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . 557, 198
Dimensions of................ 63
Distance frum Moon. ...... $5^{5} 8$
Distance from Sun'. . . . . . . . 298
Ecliptic......................... 163
Equator....................... 63 , 198
Equatorial Radius. . . . . . . . 145
Geological Periods . . . . . . . 84 -5
Inclination. . . ................ 163
Magnetic Storms. . . . . . . . . 164
Oblateness.............. 165 , 169
Orbital Speed............ 63 , I98
Plane of Ecliptic. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{I}_{3}$
Polar Axis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 63
Diamcter. ................. $19^{8}$
Period. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 163
Radius........................ . . . 145
Rotation. . . . . 141, 157, 198
Satellites, see below
Sciences Museum . . . . . . . . . 417
Seasons......................... 83 , $87-8$
Shape............................ 63
Sidereal Period. ............. . . 157
Terrestrial Magnetism. . . 163-4
Tides
.163
Velocity.................. 163, 198
See also WORLD


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PAGE Eclipse Stakes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 995
Eclipse Year. ..... 145
Eclipsing Variable Stars. ..... 153
153
Ecliptic, The ..... 150, 163
Defined ..... 141
Obliquity (r978) ..... 145
Ecology, Terrestrial, Institute of$42 x$Economic Development Office
Economic Planning:- ..... 429
Boards (Chairmen). ..... $3^{88}$
Central Policy PlanningUnit.$3^{88}$
Economic Policy, Dept. ofEmployment.$3^{84}$
EEC ..... 977
Economics Division
Dept. of Agriculture ..... 37 I
Dept. of Environment ..... $3^{88}$
Dept. of Industry. ..... 406
ECSC ..... 974-6
ECUADOR. . 200, 848-9; (Map) 921
British Embassy ..... 849
Currency ..... 849,982
Embassy
83, 849
Exchange Rate
666,670
666,670
Eden, Cumbria.
Eden, Cumbria.
88o
88o
Eden, Garden of ..... 324
Edge Hill (Liverpool), M.P. . 335
EDINBURGH, CITY OF
202, 684, 686
Airport ..... 674
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Art Galleries ..... 374
Banks. ..... 451
Bishops. ..... 494
Botanic Garden. ..... 430
Castle, Governor . . . . . 2222, 471
Clubs ..... 1093, 1094
Colleges of Education. ..... $53 x$
Court of Session. ..... 465
Customs and Excise. ..... $3^{80}$
Duke of, see DUKE
General Register Office. ... 433
Government Offices....429-33
Hall Marks on Plate. ..... 1213
Law Courts.
440,683
Lord Provost. .....
t. . . 330 .....
t. . . 330
Members of Parliament.
433
New Register House ..... 433
Newspapers
7)
Occultations Visible (2977) ..... 148-9
Population. ..... 683,686
Procurator Fiscal. ..... 465
Royal Observatory. ..... 169
Scottish Academy. . . . 1095-6
Ini6
Schools. ..... 539, 545
Scottish Office. ..... $.429-30$
Sheriff, etc. .....  .465
Theologital Colleges. ..... 534
Tide Tables (Leith). ..... z-83
University. ..... 517,515
Settlement. ..... 516
Weather Information Service
1209
(Monthly) ..... 1069-78
Edinburgh (Tristan da Cunha)199:776

Edmonton, Bishop of (London)
Edmonton, M.P................ $4^{382}$
Edmonton (Alberta).............200, 701
Archbishop (R.C.). . . . . . . 497
Edmund-Davies, Lord. . . . . . . 241
Lord of Appeal. ............ 455
Privy Councillor................ 258
University of Wales. . . . . . . 5Ix
EdUCATION IN U.K............ 1042-7
Academic Awards, Council
for National . . . . . 512, 1045
Adult. . . . . . . . . . 515-16, 1045
Advisory Councils ........ 1044
Boys' Schools. . . . . . . . . 536-42

## Colleges of . $530-2,1044,1046$

Curriculum and Exams
Council . . . . . . . . . 1044,1047
Degrees in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 530
Directory. . ................ . 502-45
England and Wales...... 1042-6
Extra-Mural Studies........ 5 I5
Further Education System
1045-6
(Scotland)
. 1046
General Certificate........ 1043-4
Girls' Schools.............. 542-5
Headmasters' Conference. . 536
Schnols . . . . . . 536-9, 540-2
Inner London Authority ... 635
Inspectorate $. . . . . . . . . . . . .382-3$
Local Authorities
513-14, 1042, 1044
Man, Isle of . . . . . . . . . . . . 692
Northern Ireland. .....688, 1046
Officers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 513 $3^{-15}$
Planning and Programmes . 382
Polytechnics.-512, 534-5, 1045
Professional. . . . . ....... 516-35
Public Schools. ............536-42
School-Leaving Dates Act. 367
Scotland
1046
Scottish Certificate of...... 1046 Education Department.43x-2 Secondary, Certificate of

1043-4
Secretary of State, see EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
Services (Educ. Trust) ...512-13
Societies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1103-4
Technical.............5ı2, 532-4
Theological Colleges. . . 534-5
Training Colleges. . . . . . 530-2
Universities and Colleges 502-12, 1047
University Grants Cttee. . . . 440
Youth Service. . . . . . . . . . . 1045
Educational:-
Centres, Adult. . . . . . . . . . . 516
Settlements................... 516
Trusts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 512-13
Education and Science, Dept.
OF. ................... . $3^{80-3}$
Minister for . . . . . . . . $3^{12}, 3^{81}$
Secretary of State. ....312, $3^{81}$
Under Secretaries.....312, $3^{81}$
EDWARD VII ( $1901-19 \mathrm{x} 0$ )
$130,212,214,215$
Edward Medal ....... 303, 304

EDWARD VIII (2936)...... 212,217 See also DUKE OF Windsor
EFTA.
(Note) 863; 975
Eggs Division (M. of Agric.). 370
EGYPT .... 199, 849-52; (Map) 850
Agriculture. . . . . . . . . . . . . 850
British Embassy .............. . . . . 85 I
Cabinet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 849-50
Currency. . . . . . . . . . . 851, 982
Embassy . . . . . ............... 850
Events in Middle East

> 1976-7. .............. . . 589-91

Government. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85 8x
President. . . . . . . . . . . . 849, 851
Pyramids. . ....................... 85 . 85
Trade with U.K............... $85 x$
Eindhoven (Netherlands)......9x3

## EIRE, see Ireland, Republic of

Eisteddfod. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 677
Elba (Italy) . . . . . . .................. 88 , 888
Election Deposits, Forfeited...313
Election Petitions . . . . . . . . . . 309
Elections, Expenses . . . . . . . . . . 354-5
Local Government . . . . . . 6zo-1
Parliamentary (1959-74) ...314
Electors, Local Government.. 622 Parliamentary (Numbers)
Registration of. . . . .....1174-5
Electrical Engineering:-
Divn. (Dept. of Industry) . . 405
Education.................... 522
Services (Dept. of Environ-
ment)
388
Electricity:-
Authorities. . . . . . . . . . . . 383-4
Control Act. . . . . . . . . . . . . 366

Divn. (Dept. of Energy) . . . $3^{85}$
Generating Board. . . . . . . . $3^{8} 3$
Industry Finance . . . . . . . . . 1 . 92
Measures ........................2155
Production . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 Ig2
Electric Locomotives. . . . . . . . 1 igr
Electronics:-
Divn. (Dept. of Industry) . . 406
Education.
522
Engineering (Educ.)......... 522
Elizabeth 1 ( $155^{8-1603)}$.......21I
Statue, London . . . . . . . . . . . 645
Ellesmere (Canada) . . . . . . . . . 206
Ellesmere Port. . . . . . . . . . 666, 670
Member of Parliament....... 323
Ellice Islands (Pacific).....772, 777
Elmbridge. . . . . . . . . . . . 666, 670
Eltham. . ........................... . . . 649
Elworthy, Lord. . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
Governor, Windsor Castle
221, 473
Knight of the Garter. . . . . 260
London, Lord Lieutenant .. 63 I
Marshal of the R.A.F......473
Royal Commission ( $\mathbf{1 8 5 1 \text { ). } 4 2 9}$
ELWYN-JONES, LORD ......... 25 I Lord High Chancellor
$308,312,455$
Ely, Isle of:-
Bishop of . . ...........237, 484
Member of Parliament. . . . . 334
Ely Place, London. ............ 643
Embankments, Thames . . . . . . 646
Embassies. ...795-6, 805, 8II-973

## Index

| Fmber Days. PAGE | , | PAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | England, Kingdom of-continued | ENVIRONMENT, DEPT. OF TH |
| Emilia (Italy) . . . . . . . . . . . . 887 | Lakes.................... . . . 629 | 6-9 |
| manuel College, Cambridge | Mountains. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 629 | Common Services........ $3^{88}$ |
| npire Gallantry Medal . . 505 | Municipal Directory . . . 665-70 | Driver and Vehicle Licensing |
| Empire Gallantry Medal. . . . 303 | New Towns .........687, 1130 | Centre, Swansea. ..... . . . 8 Io |
| EMPLOYERS:- | Norman Conquest. . . . . . . 630 | Minister of .........312,386 |
| Associations. . . . . . . . . . 1222-3 | Patron Saint............... . 501 | Northern Ireland. . . . . . . . . 689 |
| Registrar of.......... 429-30 | Peers | Regional Offices...... 388,437 |
| Contributions (National Insurance. | Population (x97x) . . . . . . . . 6229 | Secretary of State.....31z, $3^{86}$ |
| Insurance. <br> PLOYMENT, DEP | Precedence in................ 219 <br> Premier Barony. | Under Secretary. ........ $3^{12}$ |
| Minister of State. . . . . 312, 384-5 | Presbyterian Church....... 495 | ironment, Events of 1976-7. ............... . . 570-1 |
| Secretary of State | rimate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 487 | vironment, Science, Discovery |
| Secretaries . . . . . . 312,312 | Rainfall. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 629 | and the........... roz7-37 |
| Employment, Medical Ad- | Roman Conquest. . . . . . . . . . . . 6329 | Envoys, see Ambassadors; Ministers |
| visory Service........... $3^{85}$ | Sundiest Mo | Eoanthro |
| Service Agency .-. . . . . . . . 385 | Test Matche | Eocene P |
| Temporary Subsidy. . . . . . 386 | NGLAND AND | Eolian Islands (Italy). . . . . . . . . . . 8888 |
| Employments, Registrar of | Maps........... . 628, 676 | Epact. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 89,188 |
| Emslie, Lord, | Colleges..... . . . 515-26 |  |
| $464$ | Area, |  |
| Enceladus (Satellite)....... . . . 158 | Bank Holiday | Eplphany. . . . . . . . . . . . . .90, 388 |
| Enderbury Island (Pacific) . . . .803 | Census (x80r-197r) ........ 621 | Theological Colle |
| Endowment Assurances...... 1137 <br> Friendly Societies. | County Councils............622 | Episcopal Sees (C. of E.) ....48z-9 |
| Energy, D | Crimes and Trials..... . 578-83 | Epochs and Calendars.....186-97 |
| Minister of | Edu | Epping Forest. . . . . 649, 666, 670 |
| Policy Division. . . . . . . . . $3^{85}$ | Authorit |  |
| Secretary of State.....312,385 | Directory. . . . . . . . . . . . 50z-45 | Member of Parlia |
| Technology Division. | Electricity Boards. . . . . . . 383-4 | Races. $\qquad$ $\cdot 330$ 999 |
| See also Fuel |  | Equalization Grants (Local ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Enfield................640,673 | Law | Government)............. 624 <br> Equal Opportunities |
| Members of Parliament. | Local Government. . . . . . 62 22-4 | Commis |
| ENGINEERING: | Metropolitan Counties..... 622 | Dept. Hom |
| College (R. | Motorways............... 1190 | Equation of Time, Daily |
| Group Anp |  | Equar The 91, 95, 99 etc.; 141 |
| Industrial Training Board. . 533 | Population (180 | Equator, The. ................... . 198 |
| Institutions. . . . . . . . . . . . . 522 | Public Holidays........... 290 | Ma |
| Laboratory, | Quarter Days........ ( ( Note ) 94 | Equatorial Guinea |
| Laboratory, | Rateable Value . . . . . . . . 6224 |  |
| Offshor | Rates Levied (Total)....... 624 Roads (Length) | Equerries, H.M...........222 |
| Services, | Roads (Length).......... 1190 | Duke of Edinburgh . . . . . . 223 |
| Environment . . . . . . . . . . . 388 | Spring Holiday . . . . (Note) 106 | Equinoctial Year. . . . . $186,187-8$ <br> Equinoxes. |
| Societic | Weather in 1976-77...1064-74 | Equinoxes........................... 89 |
| Engineers, | Weather Values ( $1974-76$ ) . 1068 | Spring. . . . . . . . . . 8, 89, 98, 187 |
| England, Church of, see Church | English Channel . ${ }^{\text {English-Speaking }}$ Unio. ${ }^{\text {a }} .629$ | Erdington, M.P... . . . . . . . . 324 |
| England, Kingdom of <br> (Map) | English-Speaking Union. .... 1104 <br> Enham Village Centre........Iro4 | Erevan (Armenia) ... 201, 958, 966 <br> Erewash . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 666, 670 |
| Ancient Monuments Board |  | Erie, Lake..................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Enterprise, National Board . . 420 | Erith (and Crayford), M.P... 330 |
| Anglo-Saxons. . . . . . . . . . . . 630 | Entomology | "ERNIE" |
| Area and Population . .202,629 Christianity Introduced. | Commonwealth Institute - 373 | Eros (Planet) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 455 |
| Cities.........636-40, 67 | Enugu (Nigeria)........... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }} 7$ | Esher, M.P. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 330 |
| Climate...................629 | Envelopes, Printed. . . . . . . . . . . . 720 2 | Essen (Germany) . . . . . . . . . . . 861 |
|  | Environmental | Essex. . . . . . . . . . . . .630-2, 669 |
| Counties. . . . . . . . . . . . . 63 3r-3 | Hazards Unit. | Members of Parliament . . . 330 |
| Highest Poin | Medicine, Research Policy | University of |
| Historical Monuments Commission. $\qquad$ 396-7 | Environmental Pollution: <br> Divn., Min. of Agric. | Estate Management (Divn.)... $3^{87}$ <br> Education |
| Historic Buildings Council . 397 | Royal Commission o | Surveying, Dept |
| Islands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 630 | Environmental Protection, Dept. | Environment. . . . . . . . . 386 |
| Keeper of t | of Environment.......... $3^{87}$ | Estates Planning (Dept. of |
| Kings and Queens........210-12 | Environmental Research | Environment). . . . . . . . . 386 |
| - | Coun | TONIA (U.S.S |

PAGB


Etna, Mt........................ . 205
Eton College. ............ . . 537, 649
v. Harrow (Cricket)....... 1001

Eton, M.P...................... 330
Ettrick and Lauderdale. ..683, 686
Euphrates, River (Iraq) ... zo6, 880
(Syria)....................... 947
Euratom......................... 988
Europa (Satellite)................. $15^{8}$
EUROPE (Continent) ...... 198, 202
Air Mail Rates... 1195, 1206 -9
Areas and Populations...... 202
Arcas below Sea Level...... 203
Common Market, see Euro-
pean Economic Community
Council of.................. 986
Countries and Capitals..... 202
Events of 1976-77..... 599-606
Highest Point................. 206
Industry and Technology Divn.,
Dept. of Trade. .......... 437
Population.................... 198
Standard Time................. 143
Telephone Charges to..... 1205
Service (STD) . .......... 1204
European:-
Athletics (x977)...........990-4
Atomic Energy Community
Boxing Champions........ ${ }^{98009}$
Coal and Steel Community 975-6, 977-8
Commission. ........9756.986 98
Community.............975-82
Convention on Human Rights.
.986
Council of Ministers. ... .976-7
Court of Justice.............9977
Cultural Convention. ...... 986
Cup-Winners' Cup........ 1004
European Economic Com-
MUNITY:-
Agricultural Policy 369, 370, 409, 979
British Delegation to....... 977
Commission.................9976
Division (Dept. of Energy) . 386
Divisions (Ministry of Agriculture)
Economic Policy............ 979
Enlargement..................988
Events of 1976 -77. . . . . . 597 -8
External Relations.........9880
Finance. ..................... . 979
Industrial Policy. ........979-80
Member States. . . . . $975^{-6}$, $99^{8}$
Political Co-operation......980
Regional Policy. ........... 980
Social Convention............9986
European Economic Com- PAGEMUNITY-continuedSocial Policy980
Tariff.
Trade. ..... 8-8x ..... 978
Transport Policy ..... 980
Treaty. ..... $97^{8-8 x}$
European:-
Football Competitions. ..... 1004
Free Trade Association
(Note) 863, 975
Investment Bank ..... 977
Nuclear Energy Agency ..... 981
Parliament ..... 977
Elections . . . 359-60, 976,977
Time. ..... 143
Evans, Dame Edith:- Obituary. ..... 610
Portrait ..... 559
Evening Newspapers. ..... 1081
Evening Stars....91, 95, 99, etc.
Events of the Year......546-609
Latest.
205, 206, 910
Everest, Mt. . . . . . . . .205, 206, 910
Eve, Tomb of. . . . . . . . . . . . . 935
Ewell, Epsom and.........666,670
Ewell, M.P. .....  330
Examinations, SecondarySchool.1043-4
Examiners, Supreme Court. . 456
ExChange Rates. ..... $.83-4$
Exchequer and Audit Dept... $3^{8}$
Exchequer, Chancellor of the,see ChancellorExchequer Office (Scotland) . . 464
Excise, Board of ..... 379-80
Executors of Wills. ..... 1160
EXETER. 666,670
Bishop of. ..... 237, 484
Member of Parliament ..... 331
University. ..... 509, 515
Exeter College, Oxford. ..... 502
Exeter, Marquess of ..... 228
Grand Almoner. ..... 220
Exhibition of $\mathrm{x}_{5} \mathrm{x}$ Commission
Divn (COI) ............429 Divn. (COI) ..... 429
Exhibitions, London ..... 649
Exhibitions, Museum ..... 414-19
Exmoor National Park. ..... 625
Explosions in 1976 -77
568-70, 57x-3
EXPORTS:-
Credits Department. . . 398-90
Divns. (Dept. of Trade).... 435
Guarantees Advisory Council392
Queen's Award. . . . . . . . . 063 -3
Restrictions (Postal) . . . . . . . II99
Express Postal Services. ..... . 1200
Extragalactic Nebulae...... 154-5
Extra-Mural Studies Depts. . $5^{\text {I }} 5$
Eye Services (N.H.S.). ..... 367-8
Eye (Suffolk), M.P. ..... $.33^{1}$
Factory Inspectorate (Dept. of Employment) ..... $.3^{85}$
Faculae (Solar) ..... 156
Faculties, Court of. ..... 493
page
Faculty of Advocates
Faculty of Advocates ..... 524 ..... 524

Fahrenheit Thermometer

Fahrenheit Thermometer Fahrenh ..... 1216 ..... 1216
Fair Trading ..... 68I
Divn. Dept. of Prices ..... 426
Office of.
Office of. ..... 390
Falkirk, 683, 686; M.P. ..... 342
FALKLAND ISLANDS.. 200, 771, 983
Falling Stars (Meteors) ..... 6x-2
Falls of Glomach ..... 680
Falmouth, M.P. ..... 33I
Famagusta (Cyprus) ..... 737
Family Allowances ..... 055
Family Division (High Court) 456Judges456
Probate Offices ..... $.45^{8}$
Family Doctor Service (N.H.S.)
366-7
Family Income Supplement . 1055
Family Law Reform Act ( rg 6 g )
Names of Peers ..... 1167 ..... 53-6
FAO
808
Far East, The.
Far ..... Or ..... Or
Fareham, 666, 670; M.P ..... $33^{1}$
Farming Statistics ..... $617^{-19}$
Farnham, M.P. ..... 33 I
Farnworth, M.P. ..... $33^{1}$
Faröc (Sheep Islands) . . . 847, $9^{8} 3$
Faulkner, Baron, Obituary...6ro
Faversham, 204; M.P........ 33 .
Feasts of Weeks. . (Note) 1 Io, 191
Feasts, Movable ..... 189
Fellahin Race (Egypt) ..... 850
Feltham, M.P. ..... $33 x$
Fencing ..... 1007
Fenland ..... 666, 670
Ferens Art Gallery. ..... 656
Fermanagh. ..... 69x
High Sheriff ..... 69x
M.P. (Westminster) ..... 331
Fernando Póo (Eq. Guinea)851, 939
Festival Hall. ..... 635, 649
Festivals, Religious:-
Christian. ..... 38, 188-90
Jewish.
Jewish. ..... 195 ..... 195
Moslem ..... 193
Fettes College ..... 539
Fez (Morocco) ..... 910
Fiction of 1976-77 . . . . . . . 1024 -6
Fidei Defensor (Record) ..... 427
Fielden, Air Vice Marshal Sir E.
Obituary6 Io
Field Marshals ..... 478
Pay, 475; Pensions ..... 48 x
Fife. ..... 682, 683
Members of Parliament. ... 33 I
.
page

## Finance:- <br> Bank of England. ......... 446 <br> Banks and Banking......446-52

Budget (r977) . . . . . . . . . . . 357
Estimates.................... 617
Surplus....................617
Consumer Price Index. ....1219
Estate Duty ........1137, 1189
Events of 1976 -77........608-9
Financial Year. .......(Note) $9^{8}$
Forcign Exchange Rates . . 83-4
Income Tax............1175-9
International Barks...... .808-9
Local Government. . $3^{8} 7,63^{-5}$
National Insurance. 614-15, 616
Northern Ireland Dept..... 688
Purchasing Power of $£ \ldots 1219$
Revenue and Expenditure. 1218
Stock Exchanges..... 648, rogi
Financial Secretary of the
Treasury.............312, $43^{8}$
Financial Times............... . ro8x
Financial Year..........(Note) 98
Finchley, M.P..................33x
Fine Art Commissions..... 373-4
FINLAND... 202, 854-5; (Map) 854
British Embassy............. 855
Cabinet........................ 854
Currency. ....................... 983
Embassy....................... 854
Finance and Trade.......... 855
Nobel Prizes.......... 855 , 1 I93
Shipbuilding................614
Shipping........................ 613
Finsbury, M.P.................. 334
Fireballs. . . . . ................16ェ-2
Fire Insurance:-
Companies...............1541-3
Michaelmas Pay Day (note) 126 Rates.
.. 1133
Fire of London........... 645, 646
Fire Salvage Corps. ..........ini6
Fire Service:-
Colleges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400
Departments..... 399-400, 432
Home Office Unit .... 399-400
Inspectorate.
.399
London.......................636 6
Technical College......399, 400
Fires in 1976 -77............57x-3
First and Principal ADC......zzo
First-class Mail. ........ 1077, 1194
First Lord of the Treasury
312, 437
First Point of Aries. .......91, 95 , 99 etc.; 138, 140, 141,150
First Point of Libra............ 150
First Sea Lord. . . . . . . . . . 466, 469
Fisheries Boards. ..........397,442
Department................... 370
Freshwater Biological Assc. 422
Laboratories.........370-1, 430
Minister of.............352, 369
Research..................... 370
(Scotland) Dept................430
Under Secretaries...........3 32
Fishery Science................523
Fishing (Angling) Results . . . 1008

Fishmongers' Company......6688
Hall....................... 644
Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge
505
Museum............... 505, 655
Fives (1977) . .................. 1007
Fixed Easter. .................... 889
Fixed Stars, see STARS-Mean Places
Flag Officers (R.N.).......... 469
Flags, Flying of. ............... 225
Flags, National. ........... 8 .
Flamsteed, John................... 46
House, Greenwich . . . . . . . . 649
Flat Racing. . . . . . . . . . . . . .998-9
Fleet, H.M...................... 470
Admirals of the. ............. . 469
Submarines................ . . . $47^{\circ}$
Fleet Wood.................... $65^{\circ}$
Flegrean Islds. (Italy). ........ . . 888
Flint (Wales), M.P.............. 33 .
Flood Prevention. ............. 634
Floods in 1976-77........... 571-3
Florence (Italy). .......... . 887 , 888
Florida (State) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 793
Florin, The..................... 1 II44
Folio Defined. ................. 1237
Folkestone, 204; M.P. . . . . . . $33^{\text {² }}$
Food:-
Divisions (Min. of Agric.). . 370
Economics Unit
(Min. of Agric.) ......... 37x
Hygiene Laboratory........ 427
Minister of, and Ministry, see Agriculture
Organization (U.N.) ....... 808
Policy Divn. (Min. of Agric.)
37x
Research.......................372
Science Divn. (Min. of Ag.). 370
Science (Educ.)..............523
Standards Divn. (Min. of
Agric.)...................... $3^{3 x}$
Subsidies................369, 37x
Food, Drink and Tobacco Train-
ing Board.
533
FOOT, RT. HON. MICHAEL:-
Leader, House of Com-
mons...................... 322
Lord President of the
Council..................... $3^{32}$
Member of Parliament..... $3^{17}$
Privy Councillor............ 258
Football:-
Association Football. ..... . 1004
Associations. ...................
European. . . ................ . 1004
Cup Final Illus.............. 563
Events ( $1976-77$ ) . . . . . . . . 583-4
F.A. Cup (1977) . . . . . . . . . . . 1004

Rugby League. .............. ${ }^{2003}$
Rugby Urion................. 1003
Footwear, Training Board..... 533
Forces' Clubs................... 474
Pay and Pensions....... . 475-8I
Ford, Pres. Gerald R.
President (U.S.A.). .... 794, 795
Ford Prison (Governor) ...... 402

Page
Foreign and Commonwealth
Office. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 390-2
Ministers of State.....312, $39^{12}$
Passports..............392, 121x
Secretary of State..... 312, 390
Under Secretaries......312, 39x
Foreign Compensation Com-
.442-3

## mission. <br> foreign Countries

199-203, 811-973
Air Mail Letters........1195-8 Parcels. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1206 -9
Ambassadors........... $81 \times-973$
Capitals. ......199-203, 812-973
Consulates. . . . . . . . . . $8 x x-973$
Currencies. . . . . . . . . . . . . 980-4
Distances by Air............ 727
Events ( 1976 -77) ....... 589-609
Exchange Rates...........83-4
Flags. ................... . $8 \times 2$ 2-973
National Days...90, 94,98 , etc.
Postage Rates to............rr95
Rulers.................... . 208 -9
Shipbuilding. ................ 614
Shipping, Owned, etc.......6I3
Summer Time.............. 142
Telephone Rates to ......... $I z 05$
Foreign Service Messengers. . . 392
Salaries
.8x
Forensic Science
Service, Home Office. . . . . . 40x
Forest Heath . . . . . . . . . . 666, 670
Forest of Dean. . . . . . . . . 666, 670
Forestry
Commission. . ............... 392
Commonwealth Bureau ... 373
Education. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 523
Formosa, see Taiwan
Forms of Address, see ADDRESS
Fort de France (Martinique) 200, 859
Forth River. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 680
Bridges....................... 206
Foundry Industry Training
Board . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 533
Fox Hunting Season (Note)
130, 1213
Franc (France) . ................. $85^{8}$
FRANCE...202, 855-9: (Map) 857
Arch3eology............... $8_{58}^{85}$
Area, etc...................... 855
Bastille Day................... 114
British Council............... 859
British Embassy............. 859
Cabinet. ...................... . 855
Capital . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 202, 859
Car Production.............. 2220
Cathedrals. ................... . $85^{8}$
Cities......................... 859
Communications........... 858
Constitution (Fifth Repub-
lic)......................... 856
Currency . . . . . . . . . . . . . 858, 983
Defence...................... 857
Departments. . ............... 856
Education. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 857 -8
Embassy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 855
European Community...974-9
Exchange Rate. ........83, 858
Fifth Republic............... 209
Finance....................... $85^{8}$
Government. ................ . 856

| PAGs | Pret Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| France-cominued | Fue |
| Harvests (1974-5) ........ . 857 | Electricity Meas |
| Language and Literature. . . 857 | Production. |
| Nobel Prizes. . . . . . . 857, 1193 | Technology (Ed |
| Overseas D | Energy |
| Parliament. .............. 856 | Fujairah (United |
| Presidents |  |
| Prime Minister........... 856 | Fukuoka |
| Production and Industry . . 857 | Fulham, Bishop of (London) . 482 |
| Railways, Roads......... . 858 | Member of Parliament....33I |
| Regions, etc. (Population). . 856 | Palace. |
| Secretaries of State. . . . . . 855 | Funafuti (Tuvalu) |
| Shipbuilding.............. 614 | Funchal (Madeira)............. 929 |
| Shipping............. 858, $\mathrm{rax}^{\text {a }}$ | Fundy, Ba |
| Telegram, Parcel, Telephone | Funen Isld, (Denmark) . . . . . . 846 |
| Rates to. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1206 | Furniture: |
| Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 858 | Industrial Training Bd..... 533 |
| Universities. . . . . . . . . . . . 858 | Museum...................417 |
| Visitors' Passports to....... 121 y | Further Education.......... 1045 |
| France, S.S....... . . . . . . . . . 616 | Futuna Islands . . . . . . . . . . . . . 859 |
| Franchise, The............. 1174 | Fylde, 666, 670; M.P........ 33 ¹ |
|  | 1-de, 660, 670, .1. |

Franchise, The. ..... 17
Frankfurt. (Germany) ..... 86x
Franklin (N.W.T., Canada). ..... 700
Franks, Lord. ..... 251
Chancellor, Univ. of East Anglia 510
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord ..... 241
Lord of Appeal. ..... 455
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Fraser, John Denis:-
Minister of State. ..... 312, 426
Fraser, Rt. Hon. Malcolm. ..... 709
Companion of Honou ..... 262
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Fredericton (New Brunswick)
200, 703
Archbishop ..... 489
Free Christian Churches ..... 496
Free Church of England ..... 496
Free Handicap (Newmarket). . 999
Fieemen's Guilds. ..... 654, 1105
Freeson, Reginald:-
Minister.Freetown (Sierra Lcone)...199, $75^{8}$
Free Trade Association. ..... 974
Freezing Point. ..... 1216
Freight Corporation, National392
Divn. (Transport Dept.) ..... 437
Fremantle (W. Australia).733,727French Community.......... 859
Currency. ..... 98
French Guiana. ..... 859, 984
Polynesia .....  203,860
West Indies ..... 778,859
French-speaking States. ..... 859
Freshwater Biological Assn...42xFresh water Fisheries Laboratory
430
Friendly Societies. . . . . . . 1 146-7
Registries. ..... 392-3, 1146
Friends (Quakers) ..... 496
House (London) .....  501
Marriage Law ..... 1869
Frigates, R.N. ..... 470
FRUIT:- ..... 618
Frunze (Kirghizia) . . 20I, 958, 965

GABON, Republic of 199; (Map) 832; 860, 983 Gaborone (Botswana).... 199, 736
Gaelic Speakers (196x) .....  680
Gainsborough, M.P. ..... 331
Galactic Nebulae. ..... 154
Galactic Pole, North ..... 145
Star Clusters. ..... 153
Galápagos Islands(Ecuador) ..... 848
Galati (Rumania) ..... 930
Galaxies, External. ..... 154-5
Galaxy, The. ..... 154
Gale Measures. ..... 1210
Warning Service (Coastguard)
Galilee (Israel) ..... 786
883
Galle (Sri Lanka) ..... 76ェ
Gallon (Measure) ..... 1214
U.S.. ..... 803
Gallons and Litres. ..... $2 \times 8$
Galloway, Bishops. . .... 494, 497
Member of Parliament. ..... 33 I
Sheriff ..... 466
Regional Council. ..... 682
Gambia, The. ... 199, 693, 739-40
Currency. ..... 98
Finance and Trade ..... 740
Government. . . . . . . . . . . 739-40High Commissions......... 740
Gambier Islands (Pacific) ..... 859
Gambling, Royal Commissionon.
Game (Close Times) .......... 1213
Game Licences. ..... 1213
Gaming Board. ..... 393
Ganymede (Sate!lite)..... 158, 160
Gaols. ..... 402
Garden of Eden (Iraq) ..... 880
Garibaldi (Italy) ..... 884
Garscadden (Glasgow) M.P.. ..... 332
Garston (Liverpool), M.P..... 336
Garter, Order of the 225, 259-60
King of Arms. . . . . . . . 260, 373
Knights of the ..... 259-60
Precedence. ..... 219
Ladies of the. ..... 260

## page

## GAS:-

Corporation, British. ..... 393
Divns. (Dept. of Energy). ..... 386
Industry Finance. ..... 192
Poison Escapes. ..... 578
Standards (Dept. of Energy) ..... 386
Supply ..... 1292
Gateshead, 664, 670: M.P.'s. . 33I
GATT. ..... 810,977
Gatwick Airport. ..... 674
G.C.E...................... . 1036-7 ..... 1036-7
Gdansk (Poland) ..... 666,670
Gedling
Gedling
Geelong (Victoria) ..... 726
Geffrye Museum ..... 644
Gelsenkirchen (Germany) ..... $.86 x$
Geminid Meteors. ..... 135, 162
Genealogists, Society of
1105, 1164
General:-
Certificate of Education 1043-4 Dental Council.103
General Elections ( 9744 ) ..... 314
Forfeited Deposits ..... 313
Votes Cast. . . . . . . 314, 322-45
General Elections (1959-7974) 3 154
GENERAL:-
Medical Council. ..... 1109
Nursing Councils. ..... 11is
Officers. ..... 471-2
Pay, 475-6; Pensions. . . . 48x
Optical Council ..... IIII
Rate Act, 1967. ..... 624
Register Office, see Population
Censuses, Office of
Register Office (Edinburgh)
434
Genetic Research Units. ..... 413 ..... 946
Geneva (Switzerland)
Geneva (Switzerland)
Distance by Air. ..... $78 x$
Genoa (Italy) ..... 887,888
Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Gentlemen Ushers
220-1, 260-1, 308
Geographical Society, Royal
647, 1105Geological Periods. . ....... $184-6$
Sciences, Institute of. ..... 423
Society ..... 105
Geology Degrees. ..... 523
Museum ..... 421
George V (rgio-36)
90, 212 254, 216, 217
George VI (1936-52)
134, 212, 217, 218
George Cross ............ 303, 304
George Inn, South wark. ..... 644George Medal.644
.304
Georgetown 'Ascension) ..... 199
PAGE
Germany, East-continued
Population ..... 202
Regions. ..... 864-5
Germany, Federal Republic of 202, 86x-4; (Map) 862
Agriculture. ..... 863
British Embassy. ..... 864
Cabinet. ..... 86x
Car Production. ..... 1220
Chancellor. ..... 86x
Communications ..... 863
Currency ..... 863,983
Economic Position. ..... 862
Education ..... 864
Embassy ..... 861
European Community . .975-8x
Exchange Rate ..... 83
Finance ..... 863
Government. ..... 861-2
Industrial Production. ..... 863
Labour Statistics. ..... 863
Länder. ..... 861
Language and Literature. . . 864
Nobel Prizes.......... 864, 1193
Parcel Post Rates to ..... 1206
Political Parties ..... 862
Population. ..... 202,86x
President ..... 208,86xProduction Statistics
Shipbuilding................ 8634
Shipping ..... 613
Telephone Rates to. ..... 1205
Trade. ..... 863
with U.K.. ..... 863
Visitors' Passports to. ..... 1211
Vital Statistics ..... 86I
Gestation, Periods of. ..... 1219
Ghana
199, 693, 740-2; (Map) 953
Communications ..... 742
Currency ..... 983
Finance and Trade. ..... 742
Government. ..... 740-1
High Commissions ..... 74I
National Redemption Council ..... 741
Production, etc. ..... 741
Universities ..... $7^{83}$
Volta River Project. ..... 741-2
Ghent (Belgium). ..... 821
Giant's Causeway ..... 787
Gibbs, Gen. Sir Roland
C.G.S. ..... 466,475
Gibraltar. .............202, 771-2
Bishops. ..... -492,497
Currency ..... 983
Distance by Air ..... 78x
Government ..... $77^{2}$
Gifts, Stamp Duty ..... 1190
Gilbert, John W.Minister of State......312, 466Gilbert and Ellice Islands203, 722-3, 778
Gilbert Islands. ..... 772
Gilchrist Educational Trust. . . 5 52
Gillette Cup (Cricket). .....  998
Gillingham (Kent) ..... 666, 67x
Member of Parliament..... 33 x
Gipsy Moth IV (Greenwich). . 649Girl Guides Association.
PAGE
Girls:-
Brigade, The ..... 1105
National Insurance
Contributions.......... ..... 619
543, 544
Schools ..... $.542-5$
Yearbook ..... 1079
Girton College, Cambridge. ..... 505
giscard D'estaing, Valéry
President of France
208, 209, 855, 856
Glamorgan. . . ......673. 677,678
Stipendiary Magistrate.....46x
Glanford. ..... 666, 67x
Glasgow, City of ..... 684, 686
Airport ..... 674
Archbishop (R.C.). ..... 497
Bishop. ..... 494
Clubs. ..... 1093, 1094
Colleges of Education ..... $.53 I$
Customs and Excise. ..... 380
Lord Provost. ..... 440, 684
Members of Parliament. . $33^{1-2}$
Newspapers ..... 108 r
Passport Office. .....  2211
Population ..... 684,686
Procurator Fiscal. ..... 465
School of Art ..... 518
Schools. 539,545
Sheriffs, etc. ..... 466
Stipendiary Magistrates. . . . 465
Sunrise Times.93, 97, 101, etc.
Theological Colleges ....543-5
University. . . . . . 511, 515, 517
Weather (Monthly). . . . 1069-7I
Information. ..... 1209
Glenrothes (New Town). . . . . 688
Globular Star Clusters........ ${ }^{553}$
Gloucester. 666, 671
Bishop of. ..... 237, 484
Member of Parliament..... 332
Gloucestershire. ........630-2, 669
Members of Parliament.....332Glynd $\hat{W} r$$.3{ }^{32}$
G.M.T. ..... 140-1, 143
Gobi (Mongolia) ..... 906
Godthaab (Greenland) ..... 847
GOLD:-
Coins. ..... 1144
Cup (Ascot) ..... 999
Production. ..... $93^{8}$
Sticks. ..... 223
U.S.A. Holdings. ..... 800
Wares (Hall-Marks) ....1212-13
Golden Gate Bridge
206
206
Golden Number. ..... 89, 187
Goldsmiths' Company and Hal638, 644
College ..... 516
Hall-Marks. ..... 1212-13
Golf ..... 1005
Unions, etc. ..... IO1I
Gonville and Caius College,
Cambridge. ..... 505
Good Friday ( 1978 ..... 89. 98
Good Housekeeping ..... 1082
Goodman, Lord ..... 25I
Companion of Honour. . . . 262
Master, University CollegeOxford503
Goole, M.P.
PAGE
Gordon District Council ..... 686
Gordonstoun School ..... 539

Gorky (R.S.F.S.R.)

Gorky (R.S.F.S.R.) Goronwy-Roberts, Lord,
Minister of State....312, 39 I
Gorton (Manchester), M.P ..... 337
Gosport, 666, 67x; M.P.
Greater Londón:-
page
See also London
Area and Population.
Chairman. ..... 632 ..... 632 ..... $63 x$
Boroughs. ..... 640
Party Representation.
High Sheriff ..... $63 z$
Lord Lieutenant ..... $63 x$
Planning Authorities ..... 634
Greater London Council ..... 633-5
Chairman. ..... 633
County Hall. ..... 642
Finance. ..... 635
Members ..... 633
Services. ..... 634-5
Greater Manchester. ..... 63x-3
Great Lakes, The. ..... 697
Great Marlborough Street Court ..... $46 x$
"Great" Nebula ..... 155
Great Slave Lake. ..... 205
Great Yarmouth. ..... 666, 678
Greece.....202; (Map) 866;865-8
British Embassy. ..... 867
Cabinet. ..... 865
Communications. ..... 867
Currency ..... 867, 9
Defence. ..... 867
Embassy ..... 866
Exchange Rate. ..... 33,867
Government ..... 866
Language an ..... 867
Production. ..... 867
Religion ..... 867
Shipbuilding. ..... 614
Shipping. ..... 613
Trade, 867 : with U.K. ..... 867
Greek Orthodox Church ..... 501
Green Cloth, Board of. ..... 222
Green Jackets, The Royal ..... 473
Greculand ..... 206, 847
Greenock:-
Customs and Excise ..... $3^{80}$
Member of Parliament. ..... $33^{2}$
Tide Tables .....  $711,172-83$
Green Park (London) ..... 647
Green Rod, Usher of the. ..... 260
Greenwich ..... 640, 649, 673
Hospital. ..... 649
Magistrates' Court. ..... 46x
Mean Time
138, 139, 140-1, 142, 143, 169
Member of Parliament...... 33National Maritime MuseumOccultations Visible (2978) 488Occultations Visible ( $x 978$ )48
Park ..... 148 -9
Royal Naval Colleges.....520 ..... 520
Royal Observatory
Sidereal Time. ..... 143
Tunnel ..... 647
Greenwood of Rossendale, Lord ..... 445
Gregorian Calendar. ..... 188
Grenada (West Indies)
200, 766-7, 780
Grenadines (Windward Islands)$767,78 \mathrm{x}$
Grenoble (France) ..... 859
Grey College (Durham Univ.) AGE
GUYANa-continuedpageGreyfriars Hall (Oxford Univ.)${ }^{508}$
Grimond, Rt. Hon. J.:- ..... 503
Birthday
Chancellor, University ofKent.1141510
$\cdots 33^{8}$
Member of Parliament
Grimsby ..... 666,
654
Freemen's Guild
Freemen's Guild
Grocers Company .....  .332
Group Captains, Pay, etc. ..... 476
Grouse Shooting
Guadalajara (Mexico) .... 204,906
Guadeloupe. ........200, 859, 984
GUAM. .......203, 791, 793, 803-4Guarantees (Stamp Duty)....Is 50
Guardian, The. .....  108 I
Guardians' Allowances....... 3055
Guards Division, The .....472-3
GUATEMALA. . 200, 868; (Map) 872
Currency. ..... 868, 983
Guatemala (City)......... 200, 868
Guayaquil (Ecuador) ..... 849
Guayra Falls (Brazil) ..... 207
Guernsey ..... 692
Dean (Winchester) ..... $4^{82}$
Finance. ..... 692
Lieutenant Governor ..... 692
Population 620, 692
Guiana, French. ..... 200, 858
Guiana, Netherlands, see Surinam
Guided Missile Destroyers.... 470
Guildford ..... 666, 671
Bishop of ..... 237, $4^{84}$
Member of Parliament ..... 332
Museum ..... 656
Guildiall ..... 644
Corporation, Records Office 429
Justice Rooms. ..... 46x
Library. ..... 644
Museum ..... 647
School of Music. ..... 527
Guilds (LiveryGuinea-Bissau
832, 869, 981; (Map) 869
Currency983
Guinea, Republic of
199, 868-9; ( Map) 869
British Embassy, ..... 869
Currency ..... 983
Government. ..... 868-9
Super Ministers ..... 868
Guinea, Equatorial, see Equa-torial GuineaGuinea, Portuguese,see Guinea-Bissau
"Guineas, The" ..... 996
Gulf of Suez ..... 850
Gulf Stream (Norway) ..... $9 \times 3$
Gunpowder Plot. ..... 428
Gurkhas, Brigade of. ..... 473
GUYANA. ..... 2-3
Archbishop ..... $49 \circ$
Cabinet ..... 742
Currency ..... 983
Finance and Trade ..... 743
High Commissions ..... 743
Judicature. ..... 743
University ..... 783
Guy's Hospital. ..... 525
( 673, 677, 67
Gwynedd. ..... $673,677,678$Gynaecologists, Royal College
Haberdashers' Company.
H.A.C. ..... 638 ..... 638526
Hackney (Borough) . . . . . . . . . . . 640,673Members of Pariliament.... $33^{2}$
PAGE
Hampton Court:-
Palace. ..... 649-50
Gardens ..... 647
Handsworth, M.P. ..... 324
Hanging Gardens ..... 202
Hanol (Vietnam) 201, 204, ..... 69
Hanover (Germany) ..... 86x
House of
306, 1083
"Hansard"
308
Editors ..... 1106
Harbin (China) ..... 204
Harborough, 666, $67 x$; M.P.
640,673
Haringey.Harkness Fellowships, Common-
wealth Fund of N.Y.....513
Harlington, M.P. ..... 333
Harlow, 666, 67x, 687; M.P. ..... 333
Harold II. ..... 630
Harris (Scotland) ..... 680, 68x
Harris of Greenwich, Lord ..... $\ldots 251$
Minister of State ..... 122, 398
Harris, Sir Arthur T. ..... $27^{8}$
Marshal of the R.A.F. ..... 473
Harrogate ..... 666, 671
Member of Parliament.
640, 650,673
Harrow. ............. 640, 650, 673
Members of Parliament ..... 333
Harrow School ..... 537
Eton v. Harrow (Cricket) . 100x
Hart, Rt. Hon. Judith
Minister of State. ..... 312,422
Hart ..... 6,071
Hartlepool ..... 666, 67x
Member of Parliament. ..... 333
Harvard University ..... $80 z$
Harvest Moon ..... (Note) $\mathbf{x} 6 \mathrm{x}$
Harvests. ..... 619
Harwich, Customs and Excise 380Member of Parliament..... 333
Hastings. ..... 204, 666, 67 I
Archdeacon (Chichester) ....483
Battle of. ..... 629
Member of Parliament.... ..... 333
Weather (Monthly).. ..... 9-71
Hatfield (New Town) ..... 687
Member of Parliament ..... 344
Polytechnic. ..... 512
Progress. ..... 1130
Hatfield College (Durham) . . 508
Hattersley, Rt. Hon. Roy:-
Secretary of State.....312,426
Member of Parliament. ..... 317
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Havana (Cuba)...... 200, 204, 844
Havant ..... 666,67I
and Waterloo, M.P. ..... 333
Havering ..... 640, 673
Hawail. ..... 793,795
Hayes and Harlington, M.P... 333
Hayward Gallery ..... 635
Hazardous Substances:- Group, Dept of Employment.385
Hazel Grove, M.P ..... 333
Headmasters. . ..... 536-42
Conference ..... 536
Schools. ..... 536-9
Independent Schools Society539-40

Healey, Rt. Hon. Denis wage
Healey, Rt. Hon. Denis W:-
Chancellor of the Exchequer
312, 438
Member of Parliament......327
Privy Councillor. .......... $25^{8}$
Health:-
Area Authorities . . . . . . . . . 622
Dept. of Employment. ..... $3^{885}$
Laboratories.............. .426-7
Northern Ireland Dept. . . . . 689
Regional Authorities. . . 396-7
Scottish Department. ....... 432
Service, see National Health Service.
WHO....................... . 808
Health and Safety:-
Commissioner.
$3^{85}, 3^{89}$

Executive. . . . . . . . . ....... 385

## Health and Social Security,

> DEPT, OF.................393-6

Health Divisions.........394-5
Ministers of State..... 3 32, 393
Secretary of State. .......... 393
Under Secretaries... 322, 393-5
heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G.:-
Birthday
. 114
Inter-Parliamentary Union. 3 24
Member of Parliament..... 327
Privy Councillor............ $25^{8}$
Trinity House. . ............ 440
Heathrow Airport (London). . 674
Hebrew Calendar. ..........190-1
Hebrides, New.......... 203, 774
Hebrides, The..................... 680
Hecla, Mt. . ..................... 205
Hectolitres and Bushels. ..... 215
Heeley (Sheffield), M.P........ 34 I
Heights above Sea Level. ..... 206
Heirs, Titles Borne by......... 257
Heirs to Titles. ............ 227-49
Hejira Years...................... 193
Helicopter Stations............ 674
Hellenes, King of the.......... 866
Helminthology, Comm. Institute. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 373
Helsinki (Finland) ........ 202, 855
Distance by Air.............. $7^{8 \mathrm{x}}$
Hemel Hempstead............. $68_{7}$
Member of Parliament...... 333
Hemsworth, M.P............... 333
Hendon, M.P.s. ................. 333
Hengist and Horsa. . . . . . . . . . 630
Henley on Thames:-
Grand Challenge Cup.....soo8
Member of Parliament...... 333
Regatta..................... . 1008
Henry VIII....................... 211
Heralds. ......................... 373
College. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 373, 642
Scottish. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 373
Hercules, Pillars of. ............ 907
Hereditary:-
Keepers (Scotland) . . . . . . . . 222
Lord High Constable. . 222, 249
Master of the Household. . . 222
Standard Bearer (Scotland)
222, 230
Hereford. . . . . . . . . . . . . 666,67I
Bishop.................. 237,484
Member of Parliament..... 333

Hereford and Worcester 630-2, 669
Herefordshire, South . ....... 669
Heriot-Watt University .......5y8
Her Majesty's Fleet. . . . . . . . 470
HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS. 82,3 2 2
Hermes (Minor Planet)....... 159
Hermes, H.M.S.. ............. . . 470
Herring Industry Board...... 397
Herstmonceux, Royal
Observatory. 169
Hertford:-
Bishop of (St. Albans). . . . . 486
Member of Parliament ..... 333
Hertford College, Oxford.... 502
Hertfordshire . ........ . 630-2, 669
Archaeological Societies... $1 \times 21$
Members of Parliament. ... 333
North.................667, 673
Hertsmere. ..............666,67x
Heseltine, Michael R. D.,
Member of Parliament. . . 333
Hessen(Land, Germany).. 86x, 862
Heston, M.P.....................33I
Hexham:-
Bishop (R.C.) . ............ 497
Member of Parliament. .... 333
Heythrop College (London
University)............... . 509
Heywood, M.P. . . . . . . . . . . . 334
Hidalgo (Minor Planet) ...... 359
Highbury Corner Court. . . . . 46 .
High Commissioners:-
Australia, 709; Canada, 698;
New Zealand, 730; other
Commonwealth Countries
734-68
Precedence. . . . . . . . . ......2x9
High Constable (Scotland)
High Court of Justice. ..... 455-6
Circuits of Judges. . . . . . . 458-9
Judges. . ................... 455-6
Higher and Further Education
(Dept.)
38 I-2
Overseas, Inter-Univ. Council.

424
Highest Mountains . . . . . . . . . . . . 205
Highgate Cemetery . ............ . . 642
Highgate School.............. . . 537
Wood. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 649
Highlands and Islands....... . 680-1
Airports . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 377
Development Board........ 397
Regional Councils.......... 68 z
Sheriffs. . ...................... 465
High Peak, 666, ${ }_{77}$; M.P.... 334
High Sheriffs. . .631, $678,683,691$
High Water (r977)........172-83
Highways Authorities........ I Ino
Divns. (Environment Dept.)
Hijaz (Saudi Arabia)....... $034^{437}$
Hilary Law Sittings (r977) 90,
Hillery, Patrick J., Pres. of
Ireland.
208, 788
Hillhead, M.P.....................332
Hillingdon. . ..............640, 673
HILL OF LUTON, LORD.........25 $5^{7}$
Hillsborough, M.P.............34x
Himalaya Mountains. ... 205, 920
PAGE

Hinckley and Bosworth. . 666, 67r Hinton of Bankside, Lord. 25 I Bath University 510 Order of Merit. . . ............261
Hire Purchase (Law) . . . . . . . . ${ }^{1156}$
Hirohito, Emperor. . . . . . 208, 888
Historical MSS. Commission 428 Monuments, Royal Commission. 397-8
Records (Scotland)...........428
Research, Institute of. . . . . . 508
Year, The. ................... 186
Historic Buildings Councils. . 397
Dept. of Environment ........ $3^{87}$
Historic Houses Open . . . . $65_{51-2}$
Historic Monuments Open. 653-4
Hitchin, M.P. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 334
Hitler, Adolf. ................... 860
H.M.S.O. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 433-4

Hobart (Tasmania) . . 203, 713, 723
Archbishop (R.C.)......... 499
Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)

969
Hockey. . . . . . ..........................
Associations. ................IOxI
Hokkaido Island (Japan)....... 890
Holborn, M.P................. . 334
Holderness. . . . . . . . . . . . 666, 671
Holiday Resorts, Weather
at. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1069-71
Holidays:- Bank........................... 190
Holland, see Netherlands
Holland (Lincolnshire), Member of Parliament. 334
Holland Park (London) ....... 648
South (Lincs.). ............. . . 669
Holloway Prison, Governor . . 402
Holocene Period......... 184 , 185
Holograph Will (Scots Law) 116 I
Holy Days and Saints' Days.. 189
Holy Innocents'
134
Holy, See, The.................... 966
Holy Sepulchre. . . . . . . . . . . . . 883
Home and Health Department,
Scottish. . . . . . . . . . . . . 432-3
Home Defence College......40x
Home Department see Home Office
Home Economics, Degrees. . . 523
Home-grown Cereals Authority
620
Homeless Children's Society. 1 Io6
Home of the Hirsel, lord
Inter-Parliamentary Union 314
Knight of the Thistle...... 260
Life Baron. ................... 35 r
Offices Held. .................... 307
Privy Councillor. . .......... $25^{8}$
Royal Coy. of Archers. . . . 223
Home Office. ........... 398 -403
Computer Depts. ...........400
Ministers of State. $3^{12}, 398-400$
Nationality Dept. . . . . . . . . 400
Scientific Dept.............. 403
Secretary of State. .... 312, 398
Telecommunications. ...... 400
Under Secretaries. ....312, 398
Warning and Monitoring:-
Organization.
HOUSE OF WINDSOR PAGE $212,217,218-19$

## House, British Royal

$$
210-13,218-19
$$

Houses of Parliament

$$
305-1 x, 643,647
$$

Houses Open to Public. . . .65x-2
Housing:-
Building Societies...... 2147-52
Corporation................... 445
Divns. (Environment Dept.)
$3^{87}$
Landlord and Tenant...1571-2
London....................... 635
Minister for........82, 312, 386
Ministry, see Environment, DEPT. OF
New Towns. . . . . . . . . . 687-8
Planning Law................. $1 \times 74$
Rates Differential........... 624
Registration of Title........410
Regulated Tenancies.......II7x
Rent Acts..................1171-2
Statistics (London). ......... . 635
Houston (U.S.A.) . . . . . . . 204, 793
Hove, 666, 67r; M.P........... 334
Howden (Yorks), M. P. . . . . . . 334
Howell, Denis H.
Minister of State. ..... 312, $3^{86}$
Huascaran, Mt. (Peru) . . . 205, 922
Huddersfield:-
Members of Parliament. . . 334
Polytechnic...................512
Weather (Monthly)..... 土069-71
Hudson Bay..................... . 203
Hughenden Manor. ......650, 652
Hughes Hall, Cambridge.....506
Hugh Town (Scilly Islands)... 629
HULL, CITY OF..... 659, 666, 671
Bishop of (York).........487
Colleges of Education. . . . . . 53 I
Customs and Excise. . . . . . $3^{80}$
Ferens Art Gallery. . . . . . . 656
Lord Mayor............659, 666
Members of Parliament. . . . 334
Museums..................... 656
Stipendiary............. . 46I, 659
Tidal Tables................172-83
University. . . . . . . . . . . 509, 515
Weather (Monthly). . . 106g-7I
Hulme, Bishop (Manchester).. 488
Humane Society, Royal..... 1315
Human Rights, European
Convention on.
.986
Humberside....................930-2, 669
Hume, Cardinal Basil..........496
Humphrey, Sir Andrew,
Obituary....................6ェo
HUNGARY. .202, 873-4; (Map) 873
British Embassy.............. 874
Communist Party........... 873
Council of Ministers....... 873
Currency.
874,983
Embassy.......................... 873
Finance and Trade . . . . . . . 874
Government. . . . . . . . . . . . . 873
Nobel Prizes . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1193
Production, etc.............873-4
Hungerford Bridge.............. 648
HUNT, LORD. .................... . . 25 I
Hunting (Close Season)...... $12 \times 3$

PAGE Huntingdon. ............ . 666, 67x

Bishop (Ely). . . . . . . . . . . . . . 484
Cromwell Museum . . . . . . . 656
Huntingdonshire,
Member of Parliament. . ... 334
Hurdling (Athletics) . . . . . . 987-97
Huron, Lake. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 205
Hurricane Measure............. 210
Hussar Regiments.............. $47^{2}$
Hussein, King (Jordan)........ 892
Huyton, M.P. ............... 334
Hyades Star Cluster. . . . . 153, 155
Hyde, M.P... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 342
Hyde Park. . . . . . . . . . . . . 224, 648
Hydraulics Rescarch, Dept. of
Environment.............. $3^{87}$
Hydrology, Institute of . ......421
Hyndburn. . . . . . . . . . . 666, 671
Hyperion (Satellite)............ $15^{8}$
Hythe (Kent) .................. 204
Member of Parliament. . . . . 332
IAPETUS (SATELLITE). ............. 158
Ibadan (Nigeria). . . . . . . . . . . . 756
Iberian Peninsula. ..........926, 939
Ibiza (Balearic Isles). ............. 942
I.B.R.D. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 808

ICAO....................... 809,984
Icarus (Minor Planet). . . . . . . . 159
Ice Age, The. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 884-5 $_{4-5}$
ICELAND
z02, 206, 874-6; (Map) 874
British Embassy.............. 875
Currency............... 875,983
Embassy......................... 876
Exchange Rate. .........83, 875
Nobel Prize................... 193
Ice Skating. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1009
Idaho (State). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 793
Ides (Roman Calendar)....... 192
Ife (Nigeria).... . . . . . . . . . . . . . 757
Ifni (Morocco) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 940
Iguaçú Falls. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 825
I.L.E.A. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 514, 635

Ilford, M.P.'s. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 334
Ilkeston, M.P.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 334
Illegitimacy (Legal Notes) 6
Property Rights (Law) .... $\times 167$
Illinois (State).................... 793
ILO........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 807
IMCO................................... 8 .
IMF............................. 809
Immigration Branch Appeals
Adjudicator. $\because . . . . . . . . . .464$
Branch, Home Office. . . . . 400
IMPERIAL:-
College (Science and Tech-
nology).................... . . 508
Institute, see Commonwealth Institute
Service Medal. . . . . . . . . . . . 304
Service Order. . . . . . . . . . . . . 262
War Graves Endowment Fund.
.441
War Museum. . . . . . . . . . . . 418
Ince, M.P........................ 335

PAGE
Inchon (Korea) ..... 895
INCOMES:-
INCOMES:-
Divn., Dept. of Employ-ment.$.3^{84}$
Royal Commission onDistribution of. .....
Income Supplements (Soc.
Security).443
InCOME TAX.................1175-80
Board of Inland Revenue. 408-9
Revenue from. ..... 1218
Special Commissioners. ..... 409Year. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 102, 186
Incubation, Periods of ..... 620
Indefatigable Sea School ..... 528
Independence Day (U.S.A.)

114, 795
Independent:-
Methodists.. ..... 495670
Schools ..... 670
INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHOPITY
Independent United ReformChurch403INDIA:-
Calendar Eras. ..... 193
Crown of, Order ..... 262
Star of, Order ..... 261
Indiana (State) ..... 793
Indian Empire Order. ..... $.26 I$
Indian Museum (V. and A.).-4I7
India Office Library. . . . . 391, 392
India, Republic of
201, 693, 743-6; (Map) 744
Capital. ..... 743
Communications. ..... 746
Constitution ..... 745
Council of Ministers. ..... 743
Council of States. ..... 745
Currency ..... 983
Defence. ..... 745
Events (1976-77) ..... 85-9
Exchange Rate ..... 83
Finance. ..... 746
High Commissions. ..... 745
Industrial Production. ..... 745-6
Institutes of Technology ...7 78
Judicature. ..... 745
Languages. ..... 745
Legislature ..... 745
Nobel Prizes. ..... 1193
Population ..... 743
Republic Day. ..... 0, 743
Revenue and Expenditure746
Roman Catholic Church 498-9
Schools. ..... 540
Shipbuilding. ..... 614
Shipping ..... 613
Test Matches. ..... 998
Trade. ..... 746
With U.K ..... 746
Universities ..... 783-4
Indian Ocean. ..... 203
Province of, Abp ..... 492

INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OP PAGB 201, 876-8; (Map) 877
British Embassy............ 878
Cabinet 876
Currency. ............... 876, 883
Embassy .......................876
Finance. ..................... 877
Government. .............. 876-7
Production, etc............ . . 877
Trade with U.K............. 877
Indus River. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 206
Industrial:-
Associations. ............1122-3
Assurance Commissioner .392-3
Design Council.............445
Development (Dept. of Industry)

405
Development Org. (U.N.) 8 ....
Development, Scotland ....435
Diseases Insurance. ......... 1053
Disputes (1976-77).... . 575-81
Divisions (Dept. of
Industry). . . . . . . . . . . . . . 405
Finance Divn. (Dept. of Industry)............. mission. . . . . . . . . . . . $3^{85}$, $3^{89}$
Injuries:-
Benefits. . . . . . . . . . . x05x-z
Industrial Advisory Council
396
Insurance. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1056
Contributions. ....... 1056
Research Unit. ............ 413
Museum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 416 Welsh.................... . . 4I9 $^{\text {I }}$
Nervspapers............... ro84-7
Planning, Dept. of Irdustry
.405
Policy Divn. (Dept. of In- 405
dustry)...............4.
Property Department. 435, 1077
Industrial Relations
Dept. of Employment. ..... $3^{84}$
Registry
$43^{2}$
Industrial
Research Associations...1 128 8-9
Technologies Divn. (Dept. of
Industry).
405
Training
Boards...................... 533
Foundation................. 533
Tribunals. . . . . . . . . 439, 463-4
Industry:-
Confederation of British. . . 620
Dept. of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 404-6 Common Services. . ..... 406
Divn. Dept. of Trade. ..... 435
Minister for. ${ }^{\text {. }}$....... 312, 404
Queen's Award to..... ro6z-3
Regional Organization
(Dept. of Industry) . . . . . 4405
Secretary of State.....352, 404
Under Secretaries. . . 352, 404-6
Infantry Divisions. . . . . . . . 472-3
Infants, Marriage of (Law) ...I169
Schools, see Primary
Infestation Control (Agric.).... 378
Inflation.
$360-1$

Information, Central Office of ${ }^{\text {PAGB }}$ 407-8
Injuries:-
Criminal (Compensation Bd.)..................... 443-4
Industrial (Advisory Council).................. 396
Insurance, Industrial ....6×5-16
Inland Postage ........ 1088, 1194
Inland Revenue:-
Board. 408-9
Receipts..................... 1218
Valuation Öfrice ........... 409
Inland Telegrams. . . . . . . . . . 3202
Inner Cities (Dept. of Environment). . . . . . . . . . $3^{86}$
Inner London Boroughs. . . . . 642
Education Authority. . 514 , 634
Inner Temple. ........... 524, 643
Innsbruck (Austria)............. 8 ı 8
Inns of Court. . . . . . . . . . 524, 643
Senate of.................... 524
Insolvency Service (Dept. of Trade)..................... $43^{6}$
Inspectors of Taxes. ...... . 409-ro
Institutional Management
(Educ.) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 524
Institutions (Various) . 1095-1123
Insurance:-
Diplomas, etc............... 524
Directory of Companies
1741-3
Divn. (Dept. of Trade) .....436
Divns. (Health \& Social Security)................... 394
Fire. ........................1133-4
Friendly Societies....... 1 I46-7
Industrial Injuries. ...... 609-ro
Life. ..................11333-43
National, see NATIONAL Insurance
New Business ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 )}$. 113 8, 1140
Policies, Stamp Duty......ı190
Postal................ 1 194, 1199
Insured Box Post... Ix95-8, 1200
Intergovernmental Maritime Organization.

8io

## International:-

Affairs (Events) (x976-77)
Athletics. . . . . . . . . . $\begin{array}{r}580-609 \\ \hline 87-97\end{array}$
Atomic Energy Agency.......... 807
Banks ....................... 379
Bank for Reconstruction
and Development. .... 808-9
Civil Aviation Organization
809
Court of Justice. ...........887
Data Transmission Services
Development Association ${ }^{1204}$


International-coniinued
Paper Sizes................ 2217
Systems, Weights and Meas-
ures. .....................803
Telecommunication Union
809-10
Telegrams. . . . . . . . . . . . 1206 .9
Telephones................. 1205
Trade (GATT)............... 8 ro
Transport, Dept. of Trans-
port......................... $43^{6}$
Inter-Parliamentary Union.... $3^{14}$
Intervention Board for Agric.
Produce. . . . . . . . . . . 409-10
Intestacy (Legal Notes)....... 1358
Scothand. ................... 1159
Invalid Care Allowance............55
Invalidity Benefit (Nat. Ins.). 1050
Pension..................... 1050
Non-contributory. ..... . 1055
Inventions:-
National Research Development Corp. . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Inverclyde ........................ 686
Inverness. .............................. 686
Member of Parliament. .... 334
Inverness-shire................. . 683
Investment
Budget changes............ 356
Grants (Cost) Divn. (Dept. of Trade) ................ $43^{\circ}$
Investment Insurance Advisory Committee.


Io (Satellite) .................... 58,160
Ionian Islands (Greece)........ 866
Iowa (State) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 793
Ipoh (Perak) .................... 201
Ipswich.....................666, 67I
Bishop. ................. . 237, 486
Member of Parliament...... 334
Museums. . . . . . . . .......... 656
Ipswich (Queensland)........... 720
Iran (Persia)

$$
\text { 201, 878-80; (Map) } 878
$$

British Embassy.............. 880
Currency. ................ $880,9^{83}$
Dcfence...................... 879
Embassy...................... 878
Exchange Rate. ............. 84
Finance......................... 879
Government. ............. 878 8-9
Language, etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . 879
Oil Industry................. . 879
Production.................. 879
Shahanshah. . 208, 26x, 877, 878
IrAQ (Mesopotamia) 208; (Map) 878; 880-1
Currency ................ $0,08_{3}$
Early Civilization........... 880
Finance and Trade. ....... 881
Government. . . . . . . . . . . . .880-
Oil Production. . . . . . . . . . . 88
Production.................. 88 I
Revolution Cmd. Coun.... 880
IRELAND. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 206, 787
Banks. . . . . . . . . . 447, 449, 45x
Church of.................... 494
Climate........................ $7^{87}$
History . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 787
Methodist Church.......... 495
Population. ............688, 788
Presbyterian Church........ 494
IRELAND-continued
PAGE
Provinces..............788
Universities.........512,790Ireland, NORTHERN, seeNORTHERN IRELAND
Ireland, Republic of
202, 788-90
Agriculture ..... 790
Archbishops ..... 494
Area, etc. ..... 788
Bishops ..... 494
British Cit ..... 53 ..... 788
Embassy
Embassy
Cabinet. ..... 788
Census (r97x) ..... 788
Chief Justice. ..... 789
Constitution. ..... 788
Counties ..... 78
Currency ..... 93
Däil Eireann. ..... 788-9
Defence. ..... 789
Education ..... 790
Embassy ..... 788
European Community. . .974-9
Events of 1976-7. ..... 568-71
Finance. ..... $7^{89}$
Government ..... 788
Judiciary ..... $7^{89}$
Land Revenues. ..... 379
Legislature. ..... 789
National University ..... 512
Nobel Prizes ..... 1193
Parliamentary Secretaries.. ..... 788
Patron Saint ..... 501
Political Parties ..... 789
Population. ..... 202, $7^{88}$
Postage Rates. ..... 1194
President. ..... 208,788
Prime Minister (Taoiseach).. 788
Production ..... 790
Provinces. ..... 788
Public Debt. ..... 789
Railways ..... 790
Religion. ..... 789
Revenue and Expenditure. ..... 789
School ..... 539
Senate. ..... 788
Shipping ..... 790
Trade. ..... 790
with U.K. ..... 790
Vital Statistics ..... 788
Winter Time. ..... 142
Irian Jaya (Indonesia) ..... 876
Irish Academy, Royal ..... 1096
Irish Newspapers ..... 108I, 1087
Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.) ..... 568-70
Irish Society, The ..... 636,1107
Iron Age, The ..... 885-6
Iron and Steel:-
Divn. (Dept. of Industry). ..... 405
Industrial Training Board ..... 533
Ironmongers' Company ..... 638
Irvine (New Town) ..... 688
Ischia (Italy). ..... 888
Isfahan (Iran) ..... 880
ISI.AM:-
Kaaba, The (Hijaz) ..... 935
Mosque of the Prophet (Medina) ..... 935
New Year 89 (Note) ..... 134
Islamabad (Pakistan) PAGEIslamabad (Pakistan)......201, 920Islay (Hebrides) ...........680, 68xIsle of Ely see Ely
Isle of Man, see MAN
Isle of Thanet, M.P. ..... 336
Isle of Wight. ..... 628
Archdeacon (Portsmouth) . . 486
Member of Parliament ..... 334
National Park. ..... 626
Weather Information. ..... 1209
Isles of Scilly. ..... 629
Isleworth (Brentford and)M.P.
325
Islington, 640,673 ; M..P.'s..... 335
Islwyn ..... 678
I.S.O. ..... 262
Isogonic Lines ..... 164
ISRAEL, Republic of
201, 88x-4; (Map) 882
Air Letter Rates. ..... 1196
Antiquities ..... 883
British Embassy. ..... 884
Cabinet. ..... 881-2
Communications. ..... $.883^{-4}$
Currency ..... 883,983
Education. ..... 883
Embassy. ..... 881
Events of $1976-7$ ..... 589-91
Exchange Rate ..... 84
Government ..... 883
Immigration ..... 88
Production and Industry ..... 884
Regions. ..... $88 z$
Trade, 884; with U.K....... 884
Istanbul (Turkey). ........ 204, 953
ITALY.... 202, 884-9; (Map) $88_{5}$
Agriculture. .....  888
British Embassy ..... 888-9
Cabinets (1948-1976) ..... 886
Car Production. ..... 1220
Communications. ..... 888
Constitution. ..... 886
Council of Ministers. ..... 884
Currency ..... 887,983
Defence. ..... 886
Education. ..... 888
Embassy. ..... 884-5
European Community. .975-8x
Exchange Rate. ........83.887Governments. . . . . . . . . . . $888^{-6}$
Language and Literature. . . 888
Nobel Prizes. ..... 887, 1193
President ..... 208,884
Regions. ..... 886-7
Shipbuilding. ..... $6 I 4$
Shipping. ..... 613
Telephone Rates to ..... 888
Tourist Traffic ..... 8
Trade, 888; with U.K. ..... 888
Universities ..... 888
Visitors' Passports to. ..... rarr
Itchen, M.P. ..... 34x
ITU ..... 809
IVORY COAST, Republic of199 (Map) 869; 888, 983
British Embassy ..... 889
Embassy ..... 889
Izmir (Turkey) ..... 953680
Jaffna (Sri Lanka) page ..... 767
Jakarta (Indonesia)
JAMAICA. . . . . 200, 693, 746-8, 785
Bishops
Jockey Club, 998: Stakes .
page
Jockeys, Winning ..... 999
Johannesburg (Transvaal) 304, $93^{8}$
Bishop ..... 491
Distance by Air ..... 781
John, Brynmar T., Minister
of State.............312,398
John, Sir Caspor. ..... 281
Admiral of the Fleet. ..... 469
John O'Groats. ..... 680
Johnson, Samuel (Museum). ..... 643
Johore (Malaysia) ..... 201Jones, Lady Sarah Armstrong.
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom
of).... 201; (Map) 872;892-4
Area and Population. ..... 893
British Embassy ..... 893-4
Cabinet ..... 892
Currency ..... 984
Embassy ..... 892-3
Finance and Trade ..... 893
King. ..... 892
Production and Industry. ..... 893 ..... 893
Refugces.
Refugces.

Jordan River. ..... | 882,893 |
| :--- |
| .650 |

Jordans (Bucks)
Jordans (Bucks) ..... 650 ..... 650
JOSEPR, SIR KEITH ..... 281
Member of Parliament.
Member of Parliament. ..... ${ }^{18} 8$
Privy Councillor. ..... $25^{8}$
Journalism (Education) ..... 524
Juan Fernandez Islands (Chile)
833
Jubilee Handicap. ..... 999
Judd, Frank A.,
Minister of State. ....312, 39 I
Judge Advocate General. . . . . 46 I
of the Fleet. ..... 456
Judges:-
Central Criminal Court. ..... 459
Circuits of. ................458-9 6Divorce (Family Divn.) ....456
Ecclesiastical. ..... 493
High Court. ..... 455-6 ..... 689
Northern Ireland
Northern Ireland
Precedence ..... 19
Salaries ..... $455,456,458$
.... .0 .464
Judicial Committee464
Judicial Separations (Law). 1164-6
Judiciary (Scotland) ..... 464-5
Juliana, Queen ..... 209, 909
Lady of the Garter. ..... 260
Royal Victorian Chain ..... 26 I
Julian Calendar ..... 188
Day. ..... 89
Period. ..... 89, 187
Iulius Caesar ..... 192, 630
Jumping (Athletics) ..... 987-97
Jungfrau (Switzerland). ..... 944
Junior Lords of the Treasury ..... 312, 437
Juno (Planet) ..... 159
Junto, The. ..... 317
JUPITER ..... 159-60
Atmosphere ..... 159-60
Distance, etc. ..... 157
Monthly
9r, 95, 99, etc.; 93, 97, ror, etc.
Phenomena (r977)..94, 98 , etc.
Radio Emissions. ..... 160Index
JUPITER-continuedSatellites. . . . . . . . 147, 158, 160Jupiter Olympus (Statue)...... 202Jura, Island of (Hebrides)...... 68x
Jury Service
Scotland . 187268x
Allowances. ..... 3170
Justice
European Court of. ..... 975
International Court of. ..... 807
Jutland (Denmark) ..... 846 ..... 846
Juvenile Courts (London) ..... 46 x
$\mathrm{K}_{2}$ (Karakoram Mts.) ..... 205
Kabishah Year. ..... 193
Kabul (Afghanistan). ..... 201, 812
Kaieteur Fall (Guyana) ..... 742
Kalends (Roman Calendar) . ..... 192
Kalgoorlie (W. Australia) ..... 727
Kalimantan (Indonesia). . .876,878
Kaliningrad (U.S.S.R.). ..... $.8{ }^{9} 8$
Kaliyuga Era ..... 193
Kamet, Mt. ..... 205
Kampala (Uganda)........199, 765
Archbishop. ..... 492
Kandahar (Afghanistan) .......882
Kandy (Sri Lanka) ..... $76 I$
Kangar (Perlis) ..... 201
Kano (Nigeria) ..... 756
Kansas City (U.S.A.).....204, 793
Kansas (State) ..... 793
Kaohsiung (Taiwan).......... 839
Karachi (Pakistan)....... 204, 020
Distance by Air. ..... 78I
Karen State (Burma) ..... 828
Karlsruhe (Germany) ..... 861
Kassel (Germany) ..... 86
Kathmandu (Nepal) ..... 201,913
Katowice (Poland) ..... 927
Kaufman, Gerald, Minister ofState.312, 404
Kawasaki (Japan) ..... 892
Kawthooli State (Burma), ..... 828
Kayan State (Burma) ..... 828
KAZAKHSTAN... zox, 956, 958, 96
Minerals ..... 964
Kazan (U.S.S.R.). ..... 963
Keats House (Hampstead) ..... 644
Keble College, Oxford ..... 502
Kedah (Malaysia) ..... 201
Keele University..........510, 515
Keelung (Taiwan). ............. 839
Keeper of the Jewel House ..... 225
of the Privy Purse. ..... 220
of the Records. ..... 427
(Scotland) ..... 428
of the Swans ..... $22 x$
Keewatin (N.W.T., Canada). ..... 700
Keighley, M.P ..... 335
Keith of Kinkel, Lord ..... 243
Lord of Appeal. ..... 455
Privy Councillor ..... 258
Kelantan (State), Malaysia. ..... 201
Kelvingrove, M. P ..... 332
Kemptown (Brighton), M.P.. 326
Kennedy, John F. Memorial. . $65^{\circ}$
Kennet ..... 666,671
Kensal Green Cemetery. ..... 643
Kensington:-
Bishop of (London) ..... 482
Gardens ..... 647
Members of Parliament.... 335
page
Kensington-continued
Palace. ..... 644
Kensington and Chelsea..640, 673
TYingston (Tamaica) :...... PAGE
200, 747
(Norfolk Island). ..... 203, 715
Kingston upon Hull, see HulL
Kingston upon Thames. .640, 673
Bishop (Southwark) ..... 486
Bridge. ..... 641
Member of Parliament ..... 335
Polytechnic ..... 511
Kingstown (St. Vincent) . 200, 780
Kingsway Hall. ..... 500
Kingswood, 666, 67r; M.P.... 335 ..... 335
Kinross ..... 683
M.P. ..... 335
Kinross-shire ..... 683
Kinshasa (Zaire) ..... 199, 204, 975
Kirghizia (Kirghizhstan) ..... 201, 958, 965
Kirk, Sir Peter, Obituary .....6ro
Kirkcaldy ..... 686
Member of Parliament. ..... 335
Kirkcudbrightshire. ..... 683
Kirkdale (Liverpool), M.P. ..... 336
Kirkhill, Lord
Minister of State.......372, 429
Kirklees. ..... 664,670
Kirkwall. ..... 680
Kîshinev (Moldavia). 202, 958, 965
Kita-Kyushu (Japan). ..... 892
Kitchener Memorial Fund. ..... 513
Kluchevskaya, Mt. ..... 205
Knaresborough, Bishop of (Ripon) ..... 489
Knebworth House. ..... $5^{2}$
Kneller Hall ..... 648
Knighthood, Orders of. . . . $260-2$
Central Chancery. .. 22I, 260-2
Knight of Kerry (FitzGerald). 275
Knigurs: -
Bachelor. ..... 263-300
How Addressed. ..... 263 ..... 263

Badge.

Badge.
Commanders, Grand Cdrs. andGrand Cross......263-300
How Addressed. ..... 263
of the Garter ..... 260
of the Thistle. ..... 260, 682
of Windsor. ..... 225
Precedence. ..... 219
Knitting Training Board ..... 533
Knole. ..... 654
Knowsley. ..... 664, 670
Knutsford, M.P. ..... 335
Kobé (Japan). ..... 204, 892
Korea. ..... 894-6
Korea Democratic People's
Republic. $. .20 x, 895-6,984$
ommunist Party......895-6
Communist Party.895-6
Korea, Republic of 201; (Map) 894; 894-5
British Embassy ..... 895
Currency ..... 894,984
Embassy ..... 894
Shipbuilding. ..... 614
Shipping. ..... 613
Korean War ..... 894
Kosciusko, Mt. . ..... , 715
Kosygin, A. N ..... 955
Kota Bahru. ..... 1
Kota Kinabalu (Sabah)...20x, 75x
Kowloon (Hong Kong) ..... 773
Kraków (Poland). ..... 927
Krefeld (Germany) ..... 862

Kroomdrat, Anthronological Page Kroomdraai, Anthropological Discoveries................ 885 Kuala Lumpur (Malaya) 20x, 499, 75I
Distance by Air.Kuala Trengganu. .......... 201
Kuching (Sarawak).......201, 75
Kuibyshev (R.S.F.S.R.)......963
Kuria Muria Islds. (Yemen). . . 970
Kurile Islands ..... 958
Kuwait (State) ..... 896-7
British Embassy. ..... 897
Currency. ..... 984
Distance by Air. ..... 78
Embassy ..... 896
Government. ..... 896
Oil. ..... 896-7
Trade with U.K ..... 897
Kyle and Carrick. ..... 686
Kwantan.
204, 892
K yoto (Japan) .....  890
Kyushu (Japan).Laboratories, National. .404-5
Fisheries. ..... $304-5$
$370-1$
Government Chemist ..... 405
Infestation Control ..... 372
Marine Research ..... 421
Plant Pathology. ..... 372
Public Health ..... 427-8
Salmon Fisheries ..... 370
Veterinary. ..... 372
Labour:-
Employers' Associations
1122-3
1122-3
Employment Service Agency. ..... $.3^{85}$
Equal Opportunities for Women. ..... 389
Events ( $1976-77$ ). ..... 575-81
Health and Safety
Commission. ..... $3^{85}$
I.L.O ..... 807-8
Legal Notes. ..... 1162-3
Medical Advisory Service
(Dept. of Employment). 385 ..... 385
National Dock LabourBoard
Parliamentary Party..........3x 3 3x
Strikes in ..... 575-8x
Trade Unions. ..... 1124-7
Labour Party, The ..... 1507
Majorities. ..... 313
Municipal Representation. ..... 670
Prime Ministers ..... 307
Strength (1929-1974) ..... 313
Votes Cast ( $\mathbf{x 9 5 9 - 7 4 )}$ ..... 314
Whips. ..... 312
Labrador (Newfoundland).... 704
Lacock Abbey ..... 652
Ladies' Clubs (London). . 1089-9x
Ladies in Waiting. .......223, 224of the Bedchamber. ....220, 223of the Garter. . . . . . . . . . . . . 260
of the Thistle. ..... 260
Ladoga, Lake. ..... 205
Lady Day..... (Notes) 94, 98, 886Lady Margaret Hall (Oxford) 503
Ladywood (B'ham), M.P. .... 346
"Lagoon" Nebula.
page
Lagos (Nigeria) ..... , 756
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Bishops. ..... 49 I
Lahore (Pakistan) ..... 920
Laing Art Gallery ..... 659
Laity, House of. ..... 489
Lake, Deepest ..... 960
Lake District National Park. . . 62
Lake Portchartrain Causeway,
U.S.A.
1978] LA
argest Cities ..... 204
Islands.
Islands. ..... 206 ..... 206Index
Lakes. ..... ${ }^{205}$
Ships Alloat ..... 615-6
Larnaca (Cyprus). ..... 737
Larne. ..... 691
Las Palmas (Canaries) ..... 945
Latest Events. ..... 82
Latin America. ..... 198
Latitude, Degrees of ..... 198
Latvia (U.S.S.R.)... 202, 958, 965
Lauderdale ..... 683
Launceston (Tasmania) ..... 723
Lausanne (Switzerland) ..... 946
Laval (Quebec) ..... 706
University ..... 782
Law Commission. ..... 458
Scotland ..... 464
Law Courts and Offices:-
England and Wales ..... 55-6I
Holidays. .....  190
Jury ${ }^{\text {Service. }}$ ..... 170-I
Legal Aid Scheme. ..... 172-3
London.
689
Northern Ireland.
464
Scotiand
524-5
Law Degrees, etc.
1079
Law List.
226. 455
Law Lords.
Nore) 464
Scottish.
1353-75
Law Nores
1006
1006
Lawn Tennis
Lawn Tennis
4 II
4 II
Law Officers' Depart ..... 32
Offices (Holidays) ..... 190
Sittings (England and Wales)90, 98, 102, 106, 214, 126,134, 189, 455
Law Soclety. ..... 525
Legal Aid ..... $1 \times 72-3$
Scotland ..... 525
Statute Law Committee. ..... 434
Leadenhall Market ..... 644
Leader:-
Greater London Council. .. 634
H. of Commons ..... 312
House of Lords. ..... 312,412
of the Opposition ..... 305
Leakey Discoveries ..... 185
Leamington, Member of Parliament ..... 344
Leander Class Frigates. ..... 470
Leap Year.......89, 186, 187, 188
Leases (Legal Notes). ..... 1171-2
Stamp Duty ..... 1190
Lebanon, Republic of zoI; (Map) 882; 898-9
British Embassy ..... 89
Currency ..... 897, $9^{84}$
Embassy.
898-9
Finance and Trade
LEEDS, CITY OF. . 659-60, 664, 670
LEEDS, CITY OF. . 659-60, 664, 670 Archdeacon (Ripon). ..... 489
Bishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Building Societies. ..... 1150
Colleges of Education ..... 531
Customs and Excise ..... 380
Lord Mayor .....  66
Members of Parliament ..... 335
Museums, etc. ..... 656
Polytechnic. ..... 512
Stipendiary. ..... 465, 660
Index
LaEDS-continuedPAGR
University.
University.Adult Education Centre. . 515
Weather Information. .... . 1209 .....
Leek, M.P.
Leeward Islands (Cape Verde) 832,
West Indies. ..... 778,859
Legal Advice. ..... 1873
Scotland ..... 1174
Legal Aid. ..... $1 \times 7^{2-3}$
Cost of ..... 603
Eligibility ..... 1173
Excepted Cases ..... 1573
Legal Education. ..... 524-5
Council of. . ..... 524
Legal Events (x976-77) . . . . 581-2
Legal Notes. ..... 1853-75
Tender ..... 1144
Year. ..... 186
Legislation, How Initiated. .....  305
Public Acts ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 - 7 7 \text { ) . . . 366-8 }}$
See also Parliament
Legitimacy (Legal Notes) . 1567-8
Le Havre (France) ............. 859
Leicester, CITY OF. . 660, 666, 67
Bishop. ..... 237, 484-5
City Polytechnic.

$\qquad$ ..... 512
Lord Mayor. . . . . . . . . 660, 666
Members of Parliament. ..... 335
Museums. ..... 656
University ..... 510, 515
Centre.
630-2,669
Leicestershire
668
North West

209| Weather Information. .... 1209 |
| :--- |Leicester Square (London).... 645

Leigh, Member of Parliament 336
Leinster (Counties) ..... 788
Leipzig (E. Germany) ..... 865
Leith, M.P. ..... 330
Tidal Predictions. . . . . . . 172-83
Length, Measures of......... 1214
Leningrad. . . . . . . . . 204, 960, 96 I
Distance by Air. ..... $.7^{8 z}$
Lent (Period) ..... 94, 98, 188
(r978).............. (Note) 94,98
Leominster, 666, 67I; M.P.... 336
Lerwick. ..... 681
Lesotho . . .126, 199, 693, 749-50
Bishops ..... 497
Cabinet ..... 749
High Commissions. . . . 749-50
University. ..... 784
Letter Postage. ............. 888 , ir 194
Air Mail. ..... $1195^{-8}$
Airway Service. ..... 1201
Cards. ..... r201
Railway Service ..... $1200-1$
Rates since 1972 ..... 1077
Telegrams. ..... 1202
Letters of Administration
(Wills) $1160-1$
Leukemia Research Unit......413
Lever, Rt. Hon. harold:-Chancellor, Duchy of Lan-
caster. ...............312, 380
Member of Parliament... ..... 318
Lever Art Gallery ..... 657
Leverhulme Trust Fund. ..... 666,675
PAGB
Lewes-continued
Bishop of (Chichester) ..... 48
Member of Parliament
LI

PAGELife Assurance-continued
Companies. ................ ..... 1133
Directory......................
Lloyds. ..... 1134-5
Industrial Companies . ..... $.113^{8}$
New Business ( 1976 ) . . $113^{8-40}$Premiums1137
Valuations ..... 1137
Lifeboats (R.N.L.I.)....785, 1115
Life Guards, The. .............. $47^{2}$
Life Peerages Act (1958) ..... 306
Peeresses (Number). ..... 226
Peers. ..... 250-3
Number of. ..... 226
Light Division (Army) ..... 473
Lighthouse Authorities. ..... 440
Lighting-up Times . . 138 , 139 , 140
Light, Velocity of. ..... 145,152
Light Year ..... 152
Lille (France) ..... 859
Lilongwe (Malawi). ..... 9, 750
Lima (Peru). ..... 200, 204, 924
Limassol (Cyprus) ..... 737
Limerick (City) ..... 790
Limón (Costa Rica) ..... 842
Limpopo River (S. Africa) . . . 935
Linacre College, Oxford ..... 502
Lincoln City ..... 666,671
Bishop. ..... 237,485
Member of Parliament. ..... 336
Muscums, etc. ..... 656
Lincoln College, Oxford. ..... 502
Lincolnshire. . . . . . . . . .630-2, 669
National Park ..... 626
Weather Informatio ..... 1209
Lincolnshire Handicap ..... 999
Lincoln's Inn ..... 524, 645
Lincoln's Inn Fields. ..... 644
Lindisfarne, Archdeacon of(Newcastle)$4^{89}$
Lindsey, Archdeacon (Lincoln). 485West.670
Line Islands (Pacific) ..... $77^{2}$
Linley, Viscount ..... 233
Birthday ..... 219
Succession to Throne. ..... 219
Linz (Austria) ..... 818
Lipari (Italy) ..... 888
Lisbon (Yortugal) ..... 929
Distance by Air. ..... $7^{88}$
Lisburn. ..... 69
Lister Institute (London Uni- versity) ..... 509
LISTOWEL, EARL OF ..... $23 I$
Lord Chairman. ..... 308 ..... 308
Privy Councillor. ..... 258
Literature (Nobel Prizes) ..... 193
Literature of the Yea ..... 023-6
Lithuania (U.S.S.R.)
202, 958, 965
Litre (Measure) . . . . . . . 2214, I215
Liverpool, City Of. 660, 664, 670
Airport. ..... 674
Archbishop (R.C.). ..... 496
Bishop. ..... 237, 488
Clubs.......................................
Colleges of Education. ..... 533
Customs and Excise. ..... $3^{80}$
Docks ..... 660 ..... 660
Education Settlements . . . . . 516

PAGE

## LIVERPOOL-continued

544Girls ${ }^{3}$ Schools.
Lord Mayor. ..... 660, 664
Medical School. ..... 526
Members of Parliament. ..... 336
Mersey Tunnels ..... 660
Museums. ..... 656
Newspapers ..... 2081
Passport Office. ..... 1211
Polytechnic. ..... 512
Population. ..... 660,664
Stipendiary ..... 660
Tide Tables ..... $.172-83$
University. ..... 509,5 55
Walker Art Gallery ...656,660
Livery Companies (Guilds).638-9Halls$.63^{8-9,644}$
Livestock:-
Divns. (Min. of Agric.). .....  371
Numbers ..... $6 x 8$
Products. ..... 619
Livingston (New Town) ..... 688
Ljubijana (Yugoslavia) ..... 973
Llanberis Quarrying Museum . ..... 419
Llandaff, Bishop of. ..... 489
Llanelli, 678; M.P ..... 336
Lleyn, National Park ..... $6 z 6$
Lliw Valley ..... 678
Lloyd's $644,1 \times 08,1134-5$
Lloyd's Bank. ..... 450
Lloyd's Register . . . 614, 615, r108Loan Board (Public Works).. 427
"Local" Acts ..... 622
Local Archaeological Socs.1120-I
Local Education Authorities
513-14, 1042, 1044
Local GOVERNMENT. ..... . .621-4
Areas, Map ..... 675
Capital Receipts. ..... 623
Chief Executives
$659-64,665-70,677-8,686$
Chief Officers ..... $632,633,638$
Commission for England
442, 622
Committees and Staff.......62r
Debts. ..... 624
De-Rating ..... 624
Divns. (Environment Dept.) $3^{87}$
Elections. ..... 621,62z
Electors. .....  621
England ..... 664-73
Equalization Grants. ..... 623
Events (1976-77) ..... 570-1
Exchequer Grants ..... 623
Expenditure ..... 623
Finance ..... 6z2-3
Dept. of Environment. . . $3^{87}$
Functions and Services. . $62 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{z}$
Loans. ..... 427
London ..... 633-7
Map of Areas ..... 675
Municipal Airports. ..... 674
Northern Ireland ..... 691
Rates. ..... 623
England ..... 664-9
English Counties ..... 630
London, 635 : Boroughs. . 640
Northern Ireland ..... 691
Scotland. ..... 682, 686
Wales.
PAGB
Local Government-continued
Receipts. ..... 624

1015
LONDON-continued
High Water, Exceptional. .s63
Hospital, The. ............... 525
Hospitals. .....................525-6
Housing ..................634, 640
Housing Divn. (Lept. of
Environment). ......... . . 386
Juvenile Courts..............46x
Libraries in.........4xI, 415-18
Licensing. .............6334,635
Livery Companies........638-9
Local Government. 62x, $633-40$
Lord Lieutenant. .............63I
Lord Mayor...............636

Mayors. $\operatorname{Mch}$ Mools...............640
M.P. (City of Westminster) 327

Monuments
645
Museum of...................416
Museums.......414-18, 641-8
Music College.............. 527
News Agencies. . . . . . . . . . 1088
Newspaper Offices...... 108r-2
Parks.
..634, 647-8
Parochial Charities..........513
Passport Office
. 1211
Picture Galleries.......... 374-5
Planning Divn, (Dept. of
Environment)............. $3^{86}$
Planetarium................... 648
Police. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46x-3
Polytechnics................... 5 . ${ }^{2}$
Population. . . . . . . . . . . . . 202, 204
Port of . . . . . . . . . . . . . .425, 645
Postal Arrangements.......1203
Prisons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 402
Rainfal1. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 069 -74
Rateable Values. . . . . . . . . . 640
Rates of...................... 640
Records Office. . . . . . . . . . . 429
Refuse Disposal.............. 634
Roads Authority............ 634
Roman Remains. . . . . . . . . . 646
Sailing Clubs. . . . .....1090, ro94
St. Paul's Cathedral. . . . 482, 500
Saluting Stations. . . . . . . . . 2224
School of Eccnomics. . . . 508-9
Schools of Architecture -517-18
Societies
1108
Statues......................... 645
Sunrise and Sunset (Daily)
93, 97, 101, etc.
Sunshine Records...... 1069-74
Teaching Hospitals.......525-6
Thames Hospital Boards. 396-7
Theatres................ $1017^{-22}$
Theological Colleges.... 534-5
Tide Tables............172-83
Tower of. ..............224, 647
Town Clerks. ..........639,640
Trade. ......................... 588
Traffic Authority. .......... 635
Transport Executive. .......4x2
Universities. . . . . . . . . . . . . 508
University of London......508-9
Extra-Mural Dept......... 515
Medical Schools.......... 526
Weather Forecast Service. 1209 Records. . . . . . . . . . . 1069 -74
Zoological Gardens. .. 650, 1120 LONDON, GREATER ... . .633-5, 640

Iondon, Greater-continued Page
Administrative County..633-5
Council. ....................... 633
Lord Lieutenant. . . . . . . . . . 63 x
LONDONDERRY, CITY OF. .690, 6 gr
Londonderry, County.......69r
Member of Parliament..... $33^{6}$
Longest:-
Day.......... (Note) $x$ x0; 186-7
Railway Tunnels.
207
Rivers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 206
LongFord, EARL OF............ 232
Knight of the Garter....... 260
Privy Councillor............ 258
Longitude, Degrees of......... $19^{8}$
Longleat House.................. 653
Long Tons................ 803 , 1215
Lonsdale, M.P................. 337
Lord Advocate
Precedence. 3 ......... 4312, 480
Precedence.............239,68.
Lord Chairman.................308
Lord Chamberlain.............. 220
Lord Chancellor
308, 313, 434, 439, 455
Lord Chief Justice. . . . . . . . . . 455
Precedence. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 219
Lord Chief Justice (N. Ireland) 689
Lord Clerk Register. ..........68z
Lord Great Chamberlain.......412
Lord High Chancellor
307, 311, 312, 435, 455
Office. ........................ 455
Precedence. . . . . . . . . . . 2199, 682
Lord High Commissioner
(Church of Scotland) . . . 493
Lord High Constable 222, 249, 682
Lord High Treasurer ......... 437
Lord Howe Island (N.S.W. W.).. 718
Lord Justice Clerk............. 464
General, 684.......... (Note) 464
Lord Lyon King of Arms 222, 260, 373, 682
Lord Mayor, The. ........... 636
City University.
Lord Mayor's Day
(Note) .. 130; 187, 225, 635
Precedence. .................. 219
Lord Mayors
659-64, 665-70, 677
Lord President of the Council,

$$
258,3 \times 2,426
$$

Judicial Committee.......... 455
Precedence.
Lord President (Court of Session).

464
Lord Privy Seal.....312, 377, 412
Precedence. ................. 219
Lord Provosts....... 683, 684, 686
Lords by Courtesy............ 257
Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

437
Lord's Cricket Ground
644, 1000, 1090
Lords, House of, see House
Lords in Waiting.........220,31I
Lords Justices. ................... 455
Lords Lieutenant:-
England
63 x
Northern Ireland. ........... 69 m

Lords Lieutenant-continued PAGE
Scotland. ..............682, 683
Title and Duties......(Note) 632
Wales. ....................... 678
Lords of Appeal................... 455
Precedence............. 210
Precedence. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 219
Lords of Session. . . . . . . . . ...... 464
Lords of the Treasury.......... 312
Lord Steward...................220
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer
464
Lord Warden, Cinque Ports. . 204
Stannaries..................380
Los Angeles (California)........ 204, 793
Lothian, East, M.P. . .......... 324
Lothians, The.................... 683
Regional Council. .......... . 68 z
Sheriff. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 465
Loughborough:-
Archdeacon (Leicester) . . . . 484
Member of Parliament. . . . 336
Quest House. ............... 516
University of Technology.. 510
Louisiana (State)............. 793
Lourenço Marques (Mozam-
bique) see Maputo
Louth, Member of Parliament. 336
Lower Saxony........... 861, 862
Lowestoft, M.P.................. 336
Loyalty Islands (Oceania)..... 859
Luanda (Angola)............. 99,8 89
Lübeck (Germany)............. 86 I
Lublin (Poland)...................927
Lubumbashi (Zaire)...........975
Lucy Cavendish Collegiate
Society, Cambridge. .... 506
Luderitz (Namibia). ........... 939
Ludlow:-
Archdeacon (Hereford) ..... 484
Member of Parliament..... $33^{6}$
Lunacy:-
Chancery Visitors.......... $45^{8}$
Court of Protection. ...... $45^{8}$
Lunar Craters (Ranger probes). . 6 I
Lunar Cycle................... 187
Lunar Eclipses, 16x; ( 1978 )...1 $14^{8}$
Terminator................... 139
Lundy............................ 628
Lunik Satellites................... 166
Lusaka (Zambia) ...............199, 766
Lushun (Luta) (China)... 204, 839
Luton, 666, 67г; M.P.......... $33^{36}$
Luton Hoo..................... 652
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy
British Embassy. ......2, 901-z
Currency. ......................
Embassy. . . . . . . . . . ......... ${ }^{901}$
European Community...975-8z
Grand Duke. . . . . . . . . . . . . 90 g
Luzon (Philippines) ....... 206, 924
Lyme Regis.................... 204
Lymington, M.P................ 327
Lynn, Bishop of (Norwich) . . 485
Lyon King of Arms, see Lord
Lyon
Lyons (France). ................ 859

Mabon, Dickson, Minister
of State..............312, 385
PAGE
Macau (Portuguese)
208, 929, 984
Macclesfield. . ..... 666, 67I
Archdeacon (Chester) ..... 488
Member of Parliament. ..... 336
McCluskey, Lord, Solicitor-General for Scotland
312, 412
Macedonia (Greece) ..... 866
McFadzean, Lord ..... 25 I
Knight of the Thistle. ..... 260
McGill University ..... $7^{82}$
McGregor, Prof. O. R.,Chmin Royal Comm, onPress.444
Machine Tools Divn. (Dept.of Industry). . ............ 406
Macias Nguema (Eq. Guinea). 852Mackenzie, Gregor, Minister ofState.312, 429
Mackenzie (N.W.T., Canada) . 700
Mackenzie River. . . . . . 206, 697McKinley, Mt. (Alaska)205, 206, 794
Maclean, The Lord. ......220, 685
Knight of the Thistle ..... 260
Lord Lieutenant ..... 683
Royal Coy, of Archers ..... 223
MacLeod, Dame Flora, Obituary ..... 6ro
Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H:-
Chancellor, Oxford Univ. ..... 502
Offices Held ..... 307
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Macquarie Island (Antarctic).Madagascar (Malagasy Re-public)........ 199, 206, 902-3
British Embassy ..... 903
Currency ..... 98
Language ..... 859
Madame Tussaud's Exhibition 649
Madeira Islands (Portugal). . . 929
Madras City. ..... 204, 746
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 499
University. ..... 784
Madras (State), see Tamil NaduMadrid (Spain) ...... 202, 204, 939Distance by Air.781
Magazines. ..... 1082-4
Postage. ..... 194
Magdalen College, Oxford... 502
Magdalene College, Cambridge
505
Magellanic Clouds ..... 155
Magistrates Courts:-
Legal Aid in. ..... 1273
London. ..... 461
Matrimonial Cases ..... 1166
Magistrates, Stipendiary ..... 46x
Scotland (Glasgow). ..... 464
Magna Carta. ..... 650
Magnetic Declination ..... 164
Dip-poles ..... 164
Equator ..... 164
Storms. ..... 167
Magnetism, Terrestrial..... 163-4
Mahé Island (Seychelles). ..... 767
Mahon (Minorca) ..... 94x
Maidenhnd, M.P. ..... 345
page
Maidstone. . . . . . . . . . . . 667, 671
Bishop (Canterbury)........ 482
Member of Parliament.... 336
Maine (State) ..... 793
Mainland (Orkneys) ..... 680
(Shetlands) ..... 681
Maintenance Orders. ..... 166
Mainz (W. Germany) ..... 86I
Majorca (Balearic Islands) ..... 941
Major-Generals ..... 47x
Makarios, Abp., Obituary ... 610
Malabo (Eq. Guinea) . . . . 199, 852
Malacca (State), Malaysia. ..... 201
Malaga (Spain) ..... 939
Malagasy Republic, see MADA- GASCAR
Malawr. ..... 199, 693, 750-1
Bishop. ..... 491
Cabinet .....  750
Currency ..... 984
Finance and Trade ..... 75I
High Commissioners. ..... 75I
University (Limbe). ..... 784
Malawi, Lake
929
Malay Archipelago.
Malay Sea ..... 203
MALAYSIA.... 201, 579, 693, 751-3
Area and Population. ..... 75
Climate. ..... 75I
Currency ..... 984
Defence. ..... 753
Exchange Rate. ..... 83
Government. ..... 751-2
High Commissions. ..... 752
Judicature. ..... 753
Languages ..... 75
Legislature ..... 752-3
Ministry ..... 752
Modes of Address. ..... 752
Prime Minister ..... 752
Production, etc ..... 753
Religion. ..... 75I
States. ..... 201
Supreme Head ..... 752
Trade. ..... 753
with U.K. ..... 753
Universities ..... 784-5
Maldive Islands. ..... 205, 901
Maldon, 667, 67x; M.P. ..... 336
Malé (Maldives) ..... 201, 901
Mali (Republic) ..... 199, 903, 984;(Map) 903
British Embassy ..... 903
Mall, The. ..... 648Malling (Tonbridge and) M.P. 34
Malmesbury, Bishop of (Bristol)48
Malmö (Sweden) ..... 945
Malta ..... 202, 693, 745
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Cabinet ..... 754
Currency ..... 984
Distance by Air ..... 78x
Education ..... 754
Finance and Trade ..... 754
Government. ..... 754
High Commissions ..... 754
Knights of. ..... 754
Prime Minister ..... 754
School, Public ..... 542
page
Malton (Thirsk and) M.P....343
Malvern Hills, . . . . 626, 667, 67x
Management (Education)......559
Institutional . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 524
Managua (Nicaragua)..... 200, 914
Manama (Bahrain)........20I, 8ig $^{2}$
MANCHESTER, CITY OF
$660-\mathrm{x}, 664,670$
Airport . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 674
Art Galleries............... . . 660-1
Bishop...................237, 488
Chief Executive....... . 662,665
College of Music. . . . .528, 662
Colleges of Education. . ..... 53 I
Customs and Excise. . . . . . . $3^{80}$
Greater Manchester $630-2,664,669,670$
Institute of Science. . . . . . . 509
Lord Mayor. . . . . . . . . . 66x, 664
Members of Parliament. $-33^{6-7}$
Newspapers . . . . . . . . . . . . . 108 r
Patent Office. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 424
Polytechnic. ................. . . . . 512
Ship Canal. . . . . . . . . . . . 206, 660
Stipendiary. . . . . . . . . . . 46x, 66 I
Sunrise Times. .93, 97, 10x, etc.
Theological Colleges. . . 534-5
University ............509,515
Weather (Monthly). . . ro69-7I
Manchester College, Oxford.-535
Man, Cultural Stages ........185-6

## PAGE

Maps
Local Govt. Areas. . . . . . . . 675
Ordnance Survey . . . . . . . . . 422
Maputo (Mozambique).......910
Mar, Earldom of (Premier
Earldom of Scotland) 249,685
Maracaibo (Venezuela)........ 969
Maracaibo, Lake. . . . . . . 205, 968
Marble Arch. . . . . . . . . ...... 647
Marble Hill (Twickenham).... 648
House. . . ..................... 650
Marchmont Herald............. 373
Margate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 204 Weather (Monthly)... ro69-7x
Margrethe II, Queen (Denmark)

208,846
Mariuna (Marianne) Islands $203,803,804$
Trench (Pacific).............. 203
Marib (Yemen) . . . ............... 967
Marie Galante (French W. Indies)
.859
Marina Fall (Guyana)............... 742
Marine:-
Biochemistry Institute . . . . 421
Biological Associations . . . . . 421
Biology, Grant-aided Institutes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 425
Division (Dept. of Trade) . . 436
Engineering (Education).... 522
Environmental Research, Institute of.
.421
Institute of Oceanographic Science.
.421
Insurance Companies. .. 1141-3
Invertebrate Biology, Unit of. 42 I
Laboratories....................... $43^{\circ}$
Marines, Royal. . . . . . . . . . . . 470
Maritime Consultative
Organization.............8ıo
Institute, National............ 404
Museum, National....4x8,649
Studies (Degrees)............. 528
Welsh, Museum. ............419
Marketing Policy Diva........ 363
Markets, London. ........ 379, 645
Marlborough:-
College. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 537
House. .....................644-5
Marlborough Street Court. . 461
Marquesas Islands . . . . . . . . . . 860
Marquesses. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $227^{-8}$
By Courtesy. . . . . . . . . . . . . 257
Coronets..................... 227
How Addressed. . . . . . . . . . . 227
Number of.................. 226
Precedence. ...............219,682
Marrakesh (Morocco).......... 9 Io
Marriage:-
Acts....... . . . . . . . . . . 1 154-5
Certificates...................... 1 I 64
Licence Offices. . . . . . . . . . . . 493
Licences. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 168-9
Minimum Age. . . . . . . . . $117^{7}$
Notice of. . . . . . . . . . . . 11 $68-9$
Nullity of. .................1164-5
Prohibited Degrees......... 1 I70
Marriages (Legal Notes). . $1168-70$
By Banns.................... $1 \times 68$
Church of England........ 1168
Common Licence.

Marriages (Legal Notes)
PAGE
Consanguinity, etc........II70
Consanguinity, etc ........II70
Fees. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 188-0
in Registered Buildings. . . 1 I 69
in Scotland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . II70
Irregular, Scotland. ........... Ir70
Jewish. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . II69
of Minors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . II70
Quaker.............................. 1169
Register Office. ............... 1 I69
Registrar-Gencral. . . . . . . . 424-5 Scotland. ................... 433
Registrar's Certificate. ..... 1169
Fees........................... 1 .
Solemnization . . . . . . . . . . . . $1 \times 69$
Special Licence. . . . . . . . . . 1 I 68
Mars. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 140, 158-9
Atmosphere. . . . . . . . . . . . . 59
Distance, etc. ................... 157
Monthly . . .9r, 95, 99, etc.;92, 96, 100, etc.
Phenomena ( 1978 ) . . . . . .90, 94, 98, etc.
Satellites. . . . . . . . . . . . 5 58, 559
Marseilles (France) . . . . . . . . . 859
Marshal, Diplomatic Corps. . . 221
Marshall Islands. . . . . 203, 803, 804
Marshals of the R.A.F.......473
Pay, 475 ; Pensions. .........481
Martinique (Fr. W. Indies)
$200,859,985$
Martinmas... (Notes) $94,130,190$
Maryhill, M.P. ..................332
Maryland (State)..................793
Marylebone C.C. (Lord's) see M.C.C.

Police Court. . . . . . . . . . . . 46 r
Mary Queen of Scots............... 213
Maseru (Lesotho) . . . . . . . . 199, 749
Mason, Rt. Hon. Roy:-
Member of Parliament..... 319
Secretary of State. . . . 312, 42 I
Masonic Year . . . . . . . . . . . . . 86
Massachusetts (State).................. 793
Massawa (Ethiopia) . ............ 853
Mass, Measures of. .............I2I5
Master-General of the Ordnance
467,471
Master Gunner . . . . . . . . ....... 224
Master of the Horse.............220, 227
of the Household. . . . . . . . . . 222
of the Queen's Music.......22I
of the Rolls . . . . . . . . 428, 455 Precedence. . . . . . . . . . . 219
of the Temple . . . . . . . . . . . 500
Worker of the Mint........ 414
Masters of the Supreme Court. 457
Maternity Benefits (National Insurance). . . . . . . . . . 1049-50
Cost........................... 1053
Mathematics Degrees......... . 525
Dept. Science Museum . . . . $4 \times 7$
Matrah (Oman)................917
Matrimonial Causes Act....1164-5
Matrons-in-Chief (Nursing Services) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 467
Matsu Island (Formosa) . . . . . . 839
Matterhorn.............. 884,944
Matthews, Sir Stanley . . ...... 286

Maundy Money. . . ........... II44
Thursday .................98, 188
Mauritania (Republic of)
199; (Map) 868,903-4,984

MAURITIUS . . . . . . . 199, 693, 755-6

Bishop. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 492
Currency. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 984
Dependencies... . . . . . . . . . 756
Distance by Air...............781
Finance and Trade. . . . . .755-6
Government. . . . . ........... 755
High Commissions. . . . . . . . 755
University. . .................. $7^{85}$
Mausolus, Tomb of. . . . . . . . . 202
Mawson (Antarctic) . . . . . . . . 715
Maya Civilisation............. . . 905
Maybray-King, Lord.......... . . 25 .
Privy Councillor. . . . . . . . . . 257
Mayfair Theatre. . . . . . . . . . . . .
Mayors:-
English.623, 64x, 659-64, 665-70
London Boroughs........... 642
Welsh .................677, 678

## Mbabane (Swaziland)..... 199,762

M.C................................ 304
M.C.C. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1000-90$

Mean and Sidereal Time. ..... 146
Mean Time, Greenwich
$138,139,140-1,142,143,169$
Mearns, M.P.................... 322
Measures:-
Weights and,........... 1214-17
Meat Division (Ministry of Agriculture). . . . . . . . . . 370
Imports . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 . 8
Planning Division. . . . . . . . . 368
Mecca (Saudi Arabia). . . . . . . 934
Mechanical Engineering Divn.
(Dept. of Environment).... $3^{88}$
(Dept. of Industry) . . . . . . . . 405
Education. . . . . . . . . . . .... 522
Museum. . . ........................ 417 $_{7}$
Mechanicians (R.N.), Pay.... 477
Medals and Decorations.....302-4
Medan (Indonesia) ............ . 877
Medellin (Colombia) . . . . . . . . 841
Medical:-
Council, General. . . . . . . . 1109
Directory. ........................ 39
Divns. (Dept. of Health) . . . 394
Education. . .............. $5^{525} 6$
Teaching Hospitals . . . 525-6
Employment Advisory Service. $3^{85}$
Household, H.M. . . . . . 221, 223
Licensing Corporations. . . 526
Research Council..412-14, 604 Units.
Schools. . . . . . . . . . . 520, 525-6
Services (N.H.S.) .........366-8
Technology (Training)......526
Medicine, Degrees. . . . . . . . . 525
Nobel Prizes. . . . . . . . . . . . 1193
Royal Colleges . . . . . . . . . . 526
Supplementary Professions. 526
Tropical, Research Board. . 413
Medicines (N.H.S.). . . . . . . . . $3^{67}$
Medina (I.O.W.)......... 667, 67I
Medina (Saudi Arabia) . . . . . . 934
Medina de Boc (Guinea-Bissau)
869

PAGE

## Mediterranean Sea .263, 203

Archbishops. ..... 490, 499
Melchett,
State312,422
Melilla (199,941
$.667,671$
Melton, M.P .....  337
Members of Pardia
Alphabetical List ..... 315-45Payment of306
Suspension of. ..... 310
Women Members ..... 314
Memel (Lithuania) ..... 958
Menai Bridge ..... 676
Mendip ..... 667, 671
Hills, National Park. ..... 626
Menevia (Wales), Bishop of. ..... 497
Mental Health
Board, M.R.C ..... $4 \times 2$
Divn. (Dept. of Health) ..... 395
Review Tribunals ..... 439
Mental Welfare Commission (Scotland). ..... 433
Mentmore Affair ..... 1015-16
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert286
Companion of Honour ..... 262
Knight of the Thistle. ..... 260
Lord Warden, Cinque Ports 20
204
259
Privy Councillor ..... 638
Hall. ..... 644
Merchant Navy:-
Largest Ships. ..... 6I5-6
Maritime Museum ..... 418
Training. ..... 528
Merchant Shipping. ..... 6I3-6
Merchant Taylors' Company. 638Schools.537
Mercury. ..... 140, 157-8
Monthly 91, 95, 99, etc. ; 92, 96, roo, etc.
Phenomena....90, 94, 98, etc.
Meriden(Warwicks), M.P ..... 337
Merioneth, Member of
Parliament. ..... 337
Merit, Order of. ..... 260-x, ..... 548
Mermaid Theatre. ..... 1018
Merseyside. . $630-2,664,669,670$ County Museum. ..... 656
Stipendary Magistrate ..... 46x
Mersey Tunnels ..... 66x
Merthyr Tydfil. ..... 678
Member of Parliament ..... 337
Stipendiary ..... 46I
Merton (London Borough)640, 673
Merton College, Oxford ..... 502
Mesopotamia, see IRAQ
Messina (Sicily) ..... 888
Mesozoic Periods. ..... 184
Metallurgy (Education) ..... 527
Metals, Divn. (Dept. of Industry)
Metalwork, Museum of ..... 405
Meteoric Dust417
Meteorites ..... 162
Meteorological:-
Education, Degree. ..... 527
Observations ..... $1072-4$
Office.
8 ro
Organization, World
Summary (1976-77) . . . . 1064-8
Meteors. ..... 26I-2
Meteor Showers ( 5978 )
II9
62
62
Methodist Church, The ..... 494
Churches in London. ..... 500
Colleges. ..... 534
Independent. ..... 495
New Connexion ..... 495
United Free Churches ..... 495
World Council. ..... 494
Methodists in Australia. ..... 707
Metonic Cycle. ..... 187, 19
Metre, The ..... 1214
Metrication Board ..... 414
Metric Weights, etc. ..... $\mathbf{2 1 2 4 - 1 5}$
Système Internationale ..... 803
Metropolitan :-
Boroughs ..... 664
Counties.........62x, 664, 669
District Councils.........664-9Education Officers........ 5 I4
Hospital Boards. ..... 396-7
Magistrates. ..... 46I
Municipal Representation ..... 669-73
Police. ..... 46x-3
Meuse River (Belgium). ..... 820
Mews Dept., Royal. .....  222
Mexico. . 200, 904-7; (Map) 904
Archacology ..... 905
British Embassy ..... 906-7
Cabinct. ..... 904
Communications. ..... 905
Currency ..... 906,984
Embassy ..... 904
Exchange Rate. ..... 84
Finance and Trade ..... 906
Government. ..... 905
Language and Literature. ..... 906
National Day (Note) 122
Oil Production, ..... 905-6
Production, etc. ..... 905-6
Mexico City ..... 4, 906
Miami (U.S.A.) .......... 204, 793
Michaelmas........(Notes) 94, Iz2
Fire Insurance. ..... (Note) 126
Law Sittings. . . . . . . . . 126, 134
Michigan (State) ..... 793
Michigan, Lake. ..... 205
Micro Meteorites ..... 162
Mid Bedfordshire ..... 667, 671
Middle East Defined ..... 201
Bishops (C. of E.) ..... 492
Events (1976-77) ..... 593-5
Middle Park Stakes. ..... 999
Middlesbrough ...........667,67IBishop (R.C.) . . . . . . . . . . . 497Member of Parliament........ 337
Settlement. ..... 516337

## PAGB

Middlesex ..... 634
Archdeacon of. ..... 482
Hospital. ..... 525
Middle Temple... 524, 643, 644-5
Hall.644
Middleton:-
Bishop (Manchester) ..... 488
Member of Parliament ..... 337
Midland Bank. ..... 450-x
Midland Circuit (Crown Cts.) $45^{8}$
Circuit Judges. ..... 702

Ministers of State-continued Civil Service Dept.....312, 378
Construction...........352, 386
Defence. ...............312, $\mathbf{3}^{12} 46$
Education and Science
Employment $\quad 3 \mathrm{3n}, 3^{8 \mathrm{I}}$
Energy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $3^{1212,385}$
Environment...........312, $3^{86}$
Foreign and Cwlth....312, 312, 39 x
Health and Soc. Security.. $3^{12}$,
393
Home Office. . . . . . . . 3 32, 398
Housing. ...............312, 3, $3^{86}$
Industry. .................312, 404
Northern Ireland Office
312, 422
Overseas Development. $\mathbf{3 n}^{12,422}$
Prices and Consumer Protection.
Privy Council Office...312,426
Scottish Office. 312, 429
Social Security 312, 393
Treasury ...............312, 438
Ministry of:-
Agriculture, etc. . . . . . . 369-72
Defence. ................466-8
Overseas Development...422-3
Minneapolis (U.S.A ) . . . . . . . . 793
Minnesota (State) . . . . . . . . . . . 793
Minorca (Balearics) .............. 94 I
Minor Planets. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 159
Minors in Peerage.............. 226
Minos, Palace of ............... 866
Minsk (Belorussia)...202, 958, 963
Mint, The Royal. . . . . . . . . . 414
Output. ..................... 1144
Minyaa Konka (China). . . . . . 205
Miocene Period............... . ${ }^{88} 8$
Miquelon Islands. . . . . . . . 200, 860
Miranda (Satellite) .............. $15^{8}$
Missionary Bishops. . . . . . . . 490-I
Mississippi River......... . 206, 794
State........................ 793
Missouri River . . . . . . . . . . 206, 794
State. ...................... 793
Mistress of the Robes ...220, 223
Mitcham, M.P................. 337
Mitchell Charity and Foundation.
.513
Mithras, Temple of............. 646
Mobility Allowance. ......... 1055
Moçambique. . .................... 9 ro
Modena (Italy) . . . . . . . . . 887, 888
Moderator:-
Calvinistic Methodists . . . . 495
Church of Scotland. ....... 493
Presbyterian Churches..... 493
Modes of Address (Various), see Address
Mogadishu (Somalia) . . . 199, 936 Moldavia (U.S.S.R.) 202, 958, 965
Molecular Time Scale. .......I42
Mole Valley.................... 667
Molucca Islands (Indonesia)... 876
Mombasa (Kenya) ............. $74^{8}$
MONACO (Principality) ... 202, 907
Consulate-General. . . . . . . . 907
Grand Prix..................ioro
Sovereign Prince. ........... 907
Mönchen-Gladbach (Germany)
$86 I$

Monetary Fund, International 809
Units.............983 9 7, 1141-2
Money:-
Bills.....................305, 306
Exchange Rates........... $8_{3-4}$
Foreign Currencies. ......983-7
Legal Tender. ..............II44
Purchasing Power of £...12x9
Money Orders................zzor-z
Mongolia (Outer)
201; (Map) 837: 907-8, 984
British Embassy............. 908
Communist Party...........997
Embassy....................... 907
Production, etc. ...............908
Monklands..................... . 686
Monmouth.......................678 6

$$
\text { Bishop of } \sim \text {............... } 489
$$

Member of Parliament....... 337
Monmouthshire, see Gwent
Monopolies and Mergers Com-
mission.
.414
Monrovia (Liberia)................99, 899
Mentana (State) . . . . . . . . . . . . 793
Mont Blanc.........206, 885, 945
Monte Carlo (Monaco)...... 905
Monte Rosa. ............. 884, 944
Monterrey (Mexico)...... 204,906
Montevideo (Uruguay) .. 200, 957
Montgomery ................. 677
Member of Parliament .... 337
Month, The..................... 186
Length of. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 145
Monthly Notes...90, 94. 98 , etc.
Montpellier (France).......... 858
Montreal...................204, 706
Archbishop (R.C.). ........ 497
Bishop......................489
Montserrat (West Indies)
200, 779
Monuments Boards. . . . . . . . 398
Commissions. . . . . . . ...... 398
Division (Environment).... $3^{87}$
Historic. . . . . . . 641-8, 649-54
London....................... 645
MOON, THE..................... 6 I
Age. ............92, 96, 100, etc.
Apogee ( 1978 )...90, 94, 98, etc.
Conjunctions (Monthly)
90, 94, 98, etc.
Craters.......................16I
Declination......92, 96 , 100 , etc.
Diameter........................ 6 .
Distance from Earth......... 158
Eclipses............... 6 x ; ( (997 $^{8}$ ) 98, 99, 122, 123, 148
Epact.....................89, 187
Equatorial Parallax.......... 145
First men on. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 II 4
Harvest Moon............... . 6 ฐ
Horizontal Parallax
92, 96, 100, etc.; 139
Libration. ....................16I
Lunar Cycle............. 187, 191
Terminator. ............... 139
Metonic Cycle.............. 187
Moonrise and Moonset. . . . 139
Calculation Method..... I45
Tables. .......92, 96, 100, etc.
Occultations of Stars
148-9, 16 x
Paschal Full Moon. ..... 188-9

MOON, The-continued
Perigee (1978) . . .90, 94, 98, etc.
Phase (Daily)...92, 96, 100, etc. Phases
90, 94,98 , etc. ; 138 , 139, 16x Phenomena ( x 978 )

90, 94, 98, etc.
Position Angle.92, 96, 100, etc:
139
Revolution Period . . . . 158, 16 x
Right Ascension 92, 96, 100, etc.
Rotation Period.
Selenographic Colong.
92, 96, 100, etc.; 139
Semi-गiameter 92, 96, 100, etc.
Transit. 92, 96, 100, etc.; 139-40 Moore, Henry:-

Companion of Honour . . . . 262
Order of Merit. . . . . . . . . . . 26 I
Moran, Lord, Obituary...... . 6 20
Moravian Church............ 496
Moray.....................683,686
Bishop....................... 494
Moray and Nairn, M.P. . . . . 337
Morden, Mitcham and, M.P.. 337
Morecambe, M.P.............. 337
Weather (Monthly) ... 1069-73

## Morley (Batley and), M.P.... $3^{23}$

Morning Defined. ............. 186
Morning Stars. . . . .91, 95, 99, etc. Morocco

199, 908-10; (Map) 909
British Embassy............910
Cabinet.........................908
Currency. . . . . . . . . . . . . 908 ,984
Embassy ..................... 908
Exchange Rate. ..... 84
Finance and Trade. ..... 909
Government. ..... 909
Production, etc. ..... 909
Spanish Possessions. ..... 939
Moroni (Comero Archipelago)860
Morpeth, 663 ; M.P........... 337MORRIS OF BORTH-Y-GEST, LORD245
Commissary, CambridgeUniversity505
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Morris, Charles R.,
Minister of State.......312, 378Morris, RT. Hon. John,

Secretary of State. ....3 32 2 , 44I
Mortgage Business. ...... r149-50 Moscow

202, 204, 958, 96x, 963
British Embassy..............962
Distance by Air..............78 ${ }^{85}$
Moslem Calendar .............. 193
Mosque, Woking........... 496
New Year (1399) 89; (Note) 134
Religion..................... 933
Moss Side (Manchester), M. P. 337
Mosul (Iraq)..................... 88 i
Motherwell........................ 686
Bishop (R.C.) . ............. . 497
Member of Parliament..... 337
Motor Cycles:-
Licences. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 454
Motor Cycling (r977) :.......ioro
PAGE Motor Racing. ............ roro-s Motorships (Statistics) . . . . 614-5 Motor Vehicles:-
Foreign Car Production.... 2220
Insurance Companies. ...144r-4
Lighting-up Times, $\mathbf{1 3}$ 8, 139, 140
Production...................xz20
Motorways. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 Igo
Mountains, Highest. .......... 205
of Mourne. ................ $7^{87}$
Mountbatten of Burma, Earl

Admiral of the Fleet.......469
Birthday................215, 469
Gold Stick. .................
Knight of the Garter. . . . . . 260
Order of Merit. . . . . . . . . . . 26 I
Privy Councillor. . . . . . . . . . 259
Trinity House. . . . . . . . . . . 440
Mourne Mountains (Ireland). . 79 I
Movable Feasts ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 4 - 8 3 \text { ) . . . } 1 8 9}$
Mowbray (Premier Barony)
245, 309
Moyle, Roland Dunstan,
Minister of State. ..... 312,3, 393
Mozambique. .......199, 910, 984
Muckle Flugga
68r
MUHAMMAD:-
Birthplace (Hijaz) .......... 934
Flight of (Hejira) . . . . . . . . . . 193
Mull, Island of............68o, 68
Mulley, Rt. Hon. F. W.
Secretary of State......312, 466
Munich (Germany). . . . . . 204, 86x
Distance by Air............. $7^{8 \mathrm{I}}$
Municipal:-
Aerodromes................ 674
Affairs ( $1976-77$ ).......... 57x-4
Elections (I976) .............. 773
See also Local Government; Rates
MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY:--
England...............665-70
England. 682, 686
Wales. .....................66777 ${ }^{-8}$
Municipal:-
Election Petitions Office....463
Yearbook.................... 1079
Munster (Counties) ............ $7^{88}$
Münster (Germany) . . . . . . . . . 86x
Murbat (Dhofar, Oman) . . . . . 997
Murcia (Spain). ................ 939
Murder
Trials ( $1976-77$ ). . . . . . . 578-83
U.S.A...............595-7, 796

Murmansk (U.S.S.R.)........960
Murray, Rt. Hon. Ronald K.
Lord Advocate. .......3x2, 4 I2
Murray River
206, 708, 755-16, 720, 723
Murray of Newhaven, Lord. . 252
Murrumbidgee River.........716
Muscat (Oman)...........zon, 918
Museums
414-19, 642-8, 650-2, 656-8
Standing Commission.....414
MUSIC:-
Associated Board. ..... 527PAGEColleges and Schools
Concerts, London. ..... $7^{-8}$
649Degrees, etc.
527Royal Academy, etc.Muslim see Moslem
Mycological Institute. ..... 373
Mzuzu (Malawi) ..... 750
Nagoya (Japan) 204, 892
Nairn ..... 683, 686
Sheriff ..... 465
Nairn (Moray and), M.P. ..... 337
Nairobi (Kenya) ..... 199, 748
Archbishops. ..... 497
Distance by Air. ..... $7^{81}$
University ..... 784
Namibia (South West Africa)938-9
Nanda Devî, Mt ..... 205
Nanga Parbat, Mt. ..... 205
Nanking (China). ..... 204, 839
Nantes (France) ..... 859
Nantwich, M.P. ..... 337
Naples (Italy)
888
888
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Napoleon I ..... $77^{6}$
Nassau (Bahamas) ..... 733
Bishop. ..... 49x
Distance by Air ..... 781
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. ..... 793
Natal ..... 937, $93^{8}$
National Academic Awards
Council. ..... 512, 1045
Army Museum ..... 650
Art Library ..... 417
Athletics Records. ..... 987-9
Banks. ..... 45I
British Library ..... 4II
Lending Divn. ..... 411
Bus Company. ..... 419-20
National Coal board. ..... 420
National:-
Cross Country Running. . . 995
Days.........90, 94, 98, etc.
National Debt Office. ..... 420
National:-
Dock Labour Board. ..... 420
Economic Development
Office
-
-
Engineering Laboratory ..... 405
Enterprise Board ..... 420
Freight Corporation. ..... 392
Front, Votes Cast ..... 314
Gallery ..... 374
of Scotland ..... 375
National Health Service
366-8, 394-6
Acts. ........368
Commissioners ..... 423-4
Contributions ..... 605-6
Cost. ..... 366
Hospitals. ..... 368
Personnel Divisions ..... 394
Regional Organizations [England] ..... 396
Scotland. ..... 396, 433
PAGE
National Health Service
-continued
Tribunals. ..... 440
Wales ..... 396
National Hunt Committee . . . 997
NATIONAL INSURANCE. . . 1 1048-55
Acts ..... 1048
Advisory Committee. ..... 396
Benefits. ..... $.104^{8-55}$
Chief Insurance Officer . . . 396
Child Benefit ..... 1055
Claims. ..... 1052
Commissioner, Office of. . $4^{20}$
Contributions ..... 1048-9
Cost ..... 1052-3
Earnings-Related Pensions
1053-4
Exchequer Supplement . .....  $.105^{2}$
Finance ..... 1052-3
Funds ..... 1048, 1052-3
Graduated Pensions Scheme
1051
Guardian's Allowance ..... 1055
Industrial Injuries. ........I05I-2
Invalidity Benefit. .....  1050
Joint Authorities ..... 396
Maternity Benefits ..... 1050
Payments. ..... $.1048-55$
Retirement Pensions.... .IO50-1
Sickness Benefit.$0-1$
050
Supplementary Benefits394,1054
Unemployment Benefit
1049-50 Widows' Benefits. ..... Io50
National:-
Institute of AdultEducation.515
Liberal Party. ..... 3II
Libraries ..... 14-19
Loans Fund ..... 428
Maritime Museum ..... , 649
Meteorological Service.
398
Monuments Record
Museum of Antiquities(Scotland).419
Museum of Wales. .....418-19
Parks. ..... $.624^{-6}$
Physical Laboratory. . . I42, 404
Playing Fields Association. 1113
Police Computer Unit ..... 400
Portrait Gallery ..... 374
Scottish
1978] NA

Nationality, British...693, $\times 553-5$
Dept. (Home Office). ...... 400
Nationalized Industries, see
public Corporations
Nationwide Bldg. Society. . . 115 I
N.A.T.O

Natural Environment Research Council
.421
Natural History Museum. . 415-16
Naturalization Law. ...... $1153^{-5}$
Nature Conservancy Council. 42 I
Nauru, Republic of
203, 693, 767
Nautical Almanac. .......... 2079
Office. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 169
Colleges.........................528
Studies (Degrees) ............ 528
Twilight. . .9x, 95, 99, etc.; 139
Naval:-
Architecture (Education) . . . 522
Colleges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 520
Secretary........................ 467
Nazareth (Israel) . . . . . . . . . . . . 883
Ndjaména (Chad).............. 833
Neanderthal Discoveries.......185
Neap Tides. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 163
Near East, The. ................ 201
Neath, 678; M.P................ 337
Nebraska (State)............... 793
Nebulae. .....................154-5
Negev, The (Israel) ............ 882
Negri Sembilan (Malaysia) . . . 20 I
Negros (Philippines)........... 924
Nejd (Saudi Arabia) ........... 934
Nelson Monument (London) . 647
Nelson and Colne, M.P....... 337
Nelson (N.Z.), Bishop........ 49 I
NEISON OF STAFFORD, LORD. 245 Chancellor, University of

Aston in Birmingham. . . 510
Neolithic Age. . . . . . . . . . . . 185
NEPAL (Kingdom)....20x, 9xo-II
British Embassy.............. 9 II
Currency...................... $9^{84}$
Embassy.
.910
Neptune. ..............1840, 160-1
Distance, etc................ 157
Monthly........93, 97, 10x, etc.
Satellites.............158, 160-x
Nereid (Satellites) ......... ... 158
Netherlands Antilles. 200, 779, 9 II
Netherlands, Kingdom of
THE...202, 911-13: (Map) 912
Area, etc.....................9ıı
British Embassy........................ $9 \times 3$
Cabinet. .........................9ri
Canals......................... 206
Currency....................... 984
Defence.........................9xz
Education..................... $9 x z$
Embassy....................911-12
European Community. . $975^{-81}$
Exchange Rate. .............. $8_{3}$
Finance and Trade...........913
Government. .................912 9
Land Below Sea Level..... 203
Nobel Prizes. ................ 193
Overseas Territories........913
Queen Juliana . . . . . . . .209, 9 28
Royal Family................91x

Netherlands, Kingdom or page THE-continued
Shipbuilding...................654
Shipping. ......................613
Telephone Rates to ........ $\Sigma 205$
Visitors' Passports to....... 121 I
Netherlands West Indies......200,
$77^{8,913,984}$
Nettilling, Lake..................
Neurobiology Board, M.R.C. 413
Nevada (State).................. 793
Nevis (West Indies)...... 200, 779
Newark................667, 67 I
Archdeacon (Southwell).... 489
Member of Parliament..... 337 Newark (U.S.A.). ....... 204, 793
Newbattle Abbey College....556
New Brunswick Province
200, 695, 697, 702-3
Newbury, 667, 67x; M.P..... 337
New Caledonia...........203, 859
Newcastle (N.S.W.)........... 718
Newcastle under Lyme. . 667, 67 I
Member of Parliament..... 337
New Castle upon Tyne .....66y,
664, 670
Bishops...........237, 488,497
Colleges of Education......532
Customs and Excise ........ 380
Lord Mayor. ...........66x, 664
Members of Parliament. . . 338
Polytechnic.................... 512
Population..............66I, 664
Sunrise Times. . 93 , 97 , ェо1, etc.
University. ...........509,55 5
New College, London........ 509
Oxford....................... 502
New Forest....................... 677
M.P. 338

## NEWFOUNDLAND

200, 206, 695, 697, 703-4
Bishop.
489
New Guinea Island
203, 206, 694, 757-8, 876
see also Papua New Guinea
Bishop.
.490
New Hall, Cambridge. ....... 506
Newham (Borough)..... 640, 673
Members of Parliament.....338
New Hampshire (State)....... 793
New Hebrides. .......... 203. 774
New Jersey (State).............. 793
Newmarket Races.............. 999
New Mexico (State)........... 793

| Newnham College, |
| :--- |
| Cambridge...................... 506 |

New Orleans (Louisiana)...... 793
Newport (Gwent)............678 ${ }^{8}$
Member of Parliament..... $33^{8}$
Passport Office.............. 121 II
Newport (I.O.W.)...............6289
New Providence (Bahamas).... 733
New Romney. ................ 204
News Agencies (London)...... 1088
New Scientist .................. 1083
New South Wales
203, 707, 7x6-18
Agent-General (London) . . $77^{16}$
Agriculture..............737-18
Archbishop................... 490
Banking. ........................ 717
Bishop........................ 490


199, 914; (Map) 914
Currency. ..............914, 984

## Niger River.

.206
Nigeria, Federation of 199, 693, 756-7; (Map) 913
Bishops........................49I
Climate......................... 756
Currency...................... 984
Government................... 756
High Commissions. . . . . . . 756
National Day....... (Note) 126
Production and Industry. 756-7
Supreme Military Council.. 756
Trade.......................... 757
Transport...................... 756
Universities. . . . . . . . . . . . . $7^{85}$
Night and Day. ............... . . 186
Nightingale Islands (Tristan). . 777 Nile River..... 206, 850, 940, 94 I Nile Valley, The.....850, $941-2$

Early Civilization........... 185
Nineveh (Iraq). ................ . 880
Nithsdale. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 686
Niue Island (N.Z.). . 203, 728, 732
Noah's Ark (Armenia)......... 966
Nobel Prizes.................... $1 \times 93$
Noise Divn. (Dept. of
Environment)............. . $3^{87}$ Non-Contributory Pensions 6x7-18
Nones (Roman Calendar)....192

## Non-Metropolitan

Counties.............. 62x, 669
District Councils...62I, $\begin{array}{r}664-9 \text {, } \\ 670-3\end{array}$
Non-Participating Employments,
Registrar. ................. 394
Norfolk.................630-2, 669
Archdeacon of............... 485
Coast. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 626
Members of Parliament..... $33^{8}$
North........................ 668
South........................... 669
West. ....................... . . 670
Norfolk, Duke 0f............. 227
Earl Marshal. . . . . . . . . 373, 643
Premier Duke and Earl..... 227
Norfolk Island (Australia)
203, 714-15, 774
Norman Conquest......630, 676
Normandy, Dukedom of..... 692
Normandy, House of..........210
Normanton, M.P.............. $33^{8}$
Norse Language..................914
North America (Continent) i 98
Countrics and Capitals...... 200
Highest Point. . . . . . . . . . . . . 206
NORTHAMPTON..........667,671
Archdeacon (Peterborough) 486
Bishop (R.C.).............. 497
Customs and Excise. . . . . . . . $383^{\circ}$
Member of Parliament...... 338
New Town Corporation. . 687
Northamptonshire ....630-2, 669

$$
\text { South . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 669
$$

North Atlantic Treaty
Organization............... 82
Northavon................667, $6_{7 x}$
North Carolina (State)......... 79
North Cornwall..........667, 67 I
North Dakota (State).......... 79
North Devon
667, 671
North Dorset..............6677, 671
North-East Fife (District)..... 686
North-East Derbyshire . . 667,671
North-Eastern Circuit
(Crown Courts).......... 458
Northern Circuit (Crown Courts)
Northern College of Music...458
NORCI College of Music...528
Agent in London........... 688
Airport. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 674, 690
Archbishop.................. 494
Area, etc............202, 592, 688
Assembly
688
Bank Holidays
(Notes) 90, 98, 106, 118, 134, 190
Bishops
..... 494
Boys' Schools. .............. . 539
Civil Service ................... 688
Clubs.
Constitution.....................6888
Constitution Act............ 688
Convention................... 688
Counties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 69x
Customs and Excise. . . . . . $3^{80}$
Direct Rule. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 688
District Councils............. 69 .
Education. . .................. 1046
Authorities................. 515
Department................ 688

PAGE

## NORTHERN IRELAND-conlinued

## Events, ( $x 976-77$ ) .......568-70

Ferry Services. . . . . . . . . . . . . 690
Finance. ...................... . 690
Flag............................. 689
G.O.C. (Army)............. . 472

Government................ . . 688
Offices...................688-9
High Sheriffs. . . . . . . . . . . . . 69z
Inn of Court. . ............... 525
Judicature. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 689
Local Government......... 624
London Office. . . . . . . . . . . . 688
Lords Lieutenant............. 691
Manufactures. . . . . . . . . . . . . 690
Methodist Church.......... . . 495
Minerals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 690
Minister of State...... - 312, 422
Newspapers............1070, 1076
Office. . . . . . . . ............421-2
Passport Office................ 1211
Population. ....... 620, 688, 69x
Density.................... 688
Presbyterian Church........ 494
Privy Council. ............. . 688
Production. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 690
Quarter Days........ (Note) 94
Queen's Silver Jubilee visit
Illus.
553
Railways. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 690
Rateable Value. ............. 69 g
Rate Collection...... (Note) 69 x
Recorders.................... . 689
Registrars..................... 689
Religions. .................... 688
Roman Catholic Church
497, 688
Royal Ulster Constabulary. 688
Seaports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 690
Secretary of State......312, 42I
Sunrise and Sunset (Daily)
93, 97, 101, etc.
Supreme Court............. 689
Technical Colleges. .. ..... 533
Theological Colleges....... 534
Trade........................... 690
Transport. .................... 690
Under Secretaries. .....312, 422
Universities.......... 5 1г, 1039
Northern Lighthouses......... 440
Northern Lights (Norway)...913
Northern Territory (Australia)
203, 707, 714
North Virtnam see Vietnam
Northfield (Bham), M.P..... 324
North Fylde, M.P.............338
North Galactic Pole........... 145
North Hertfordshire. . . . 667, 67x
North Kesteven. . . . . . . . . 667, 67x
North Norfolk...........6677, 671
North-R hine Westphalia 86x, 862
North Sea...................... 203
North Shropshire. ........667, 67x
Northstead, Manor of . ....... 309
North Tyneside. ........ . 664, 670
Northumberland.......630-2, 669 . Archdeacon of (Newcastle). 489
Coast......................... 626
National Park................ 625
NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKE $\quad .227$
Knight of the Garter. ...... . 260
1978]
-continued
Lord Lieutenant ..... 632
Lord Steward. ..... =
Newcastle University ..... 509
Syon House ..... 652
North Warwickshire.....667,67INorth-West Leicestershire. . .667,671
North West Territories (Canada) ..... 300,685
Northwich, M.P. ..... $.33^{8}$
North Wiltshire. ..... 667, $67 x$
North Wolds. ..... 667, 671
Northwood, M.P ..... 340
North York Moors
National Park ..... 625
North Yorkshire. ..... 630-2, 660
Norton, Sir Peter Hill- ..... 288
Admiral of the Fleet. ..... 469
NORWAY, Kingdom of 202, 955-ェ7; (Map) 9x6
Antarctica. ..... $9 \times 7$
British Embassy. ..... 916
Cabinct ..... 913
Currency ..... 984
Education ..... 915-16
Embassy. ..... 915
Exchange Rate ..... 83
Finance and Trade. ..... 916
Government ..... 915
Language and Literature. ..... 16
National Day. ..... (Note) 106
Nobel Prizes ..... 914, 1193
Shipbuilding. ..... 614
Shipping ..... 916, 613
Telephone Rates to. .....  1205
NORWICH, CITY OF. 66x, 667, 67 IBishop.237, 485
Lord Mayor ..... 665, 667
Members of Parliament.
$\because{ }_{5}^{33}$
Museums.
66x, 667
66x, 667
Population.
Population. ..... 667
University of E. Anglia.
509
338
509
338
Norwood, M.P.
446
Note Issue (U.K.)
66 x ,
66 x ,
NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF.
NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF. ..... 667, 671
Archdeacon (Southwell)....489
Bishop (R.C.). .....
Customs and E ..... $.3^{80}$
Lord Mayor. ..... 66x, 667
Members of Parliament. ... $33^{8}$Museums and Galleries..... 657
Population ..... 66x, 667
Trent Polytechnic. ..... 512
University ..... 509, 515
Weather (Monthly) .... 1069 7 7x
Nottinghamshire. ..... 630-2,669Nouakchott (Mauritania) 199,904Noumea (New Caledonia)
203, 859
Novae (Stars). ..... 153
Nova Scotia (Canada)
200, 695, 697, 704-5490
Novels of 1976-77. ..... roz4-6
Novosibirsk (R.S.F.S. ..... 963
850Nuclear, see Atomic Energy
Nutfield College, Oxford.
503
Foundation$5 \times 3$

Nuku’alofa (Tonga). .....203, 768
Nuku'alofa (Tonga). .....203, 768
Nullity of Marriage...... 1164-5
Numerals, Roman...............192 Nuneaton, 667, 67x; M.P...... $33^{8}$
Nuremberg (Germany).........86x

Nursery Schools.
Nursing:-

Central Midwives' Board . . 528
Degrees, etc.................. 528
Divn. (Dept. of Health). ... 395
General Councils...........ismi
Royal College of. . .......... 528
Training …..................528
Nutation (Sidereal Time) 14x, 145
Nutrition Bureau, Commonwealth.
Education..............................523
OADBY AND WIGSTON .. 667, 67I
Oakes, Gordon James, Minister
of State. ................322, 381
Oakham Museum................ 656
Oaks, The (Racc)............... 999
Oases (Egypt)..................... 855
Oberhausen (Germany) ....... 86 I
Oberon (Satellite) ................ 158
Obcron Class Submarines......470
Obituary ( $2976-77$ )............65io

## Observatories:-

Royal........................ 169 Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Royal College. .... 526
Occultations Defined...........16x
Occultations (1978)...........148-9
of Stars. ......................165
Occupational Therapy (Training)
.526
Occurrences During Printing
Ocean Areas and Depths. ..... 203
Ocean Island (Pacific)..........772
OCEANIA...................... 8 8, zo3
Countries..................... 203
Highest Point................ . 206
R.C. Church. . . . . . . . . . . . 500

Oceanographic Science, Institute of. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 42x $^{2 x}$
Octavo Defined................. 1217
Odense (Denmark) .............. 847
Odessa (Ukraine) ................96z
Offa's Dike................630, 676
Office of:-
Fair Trading................ 390
Health Service Commission 423
National Insurance Commis-
sioncrs.................. 420
Parliamentary Commissioners. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 423
Population Censuses.....424-5
Registrar of Non-participating Employments. . . . 396 Officers:-
Quartering Charges. .......480
Ranks (Equivalents) . . . . . . . . 8 I
Pay and Pensions........475-81
Offices and Shops Act....1152-3
Official Receiver's Dept.
(Chancery Divn.) .......... . 457
Referees (Supreme Ct.) 219, 457
Solicitor (Supreme Court).. 457
Offshore Engineering. ......... 522
pagr
Ogmore, M.P................... 339
Ogwr................................... 678
Ohm (Measure)................. 1215
Ohio (State). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 793
Oil:-
Offshore Supplies Office. . . 386
Policy Divn. Dept. of Energy
386
Tankers, Largest. . ....... . 6ı5 ${ }^{-6}$
Oil Production
Arab States
Bahrain................... . 8 r9
Kuwait . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 896-7
Libya. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 900
Oman . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 . 9
Qatar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $93^{\circ}$
Saudi Arabia . . ......934, 935
United Arab Emirates... 954
Iran. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 879
Iraq............................. . . 88 .
Mexico . . . . . . . . . . . . . $905^{-6}$
Rumania. . . . .................... 93 I
U.S.S.R. . . . . . . . . . .95x, 962

Venezuela...................... 968
Okhotsk (sea) .................. . . 203
Oklahoma (State) . . . . . . . . . . . 793
Olav V, King of Norway
$209,216,260,261,913$
Old Age Pensions. $613-14,617-18$
Old and New Style.......... 188
Oldest City (Damascus) ...... 945
Oldham, 664, 670; M.P.'s.....338
Old Street Court.............. 46 .
Old Vic (I976-77)................ 1018
Oligocene Period............... 184
Olympiads........................ ${ }^{193}$
O.M........................... 260-r

OMAN (Arabia)..............201, 9x7-18
British Embassy..............918
Currency...................916, 984
Embassy........................... 917
Finance and Trade.............9918
Oil Production. ............. 918
Omar Khayyám..................... 878
Ombudsman
Health Service. . . . . . . . . . . 423
Local Administration. .442, 622
Parliamentary. ........423, 439
Omsk (R.S.F.S.R.)..............963
One Thousand Guineas...... 999
Ongar (Brentwood and), M.P. 325
Ontario (Canada). 200, 695, 697,
Agent-General. . . . . . . . . . . . 705
Archbishop.................... 489
Province (C. of E.)........ . 490
Ontario, Lake. ................. 205
Oosterschelde Bridge........... 206
Open Golf Champions. ...... 1005
Openshaw (Manchester), M.P.
337
Open University................. 5 II
Opera House, Covent Garden 649
Ophthalmic Optics, Degrees. .528
Service NHS . . . . . . . . . . 367-8
Oporto (Portugal). . . . . . . . . . . 929
Opposition:-
I.eader of the............... . 305

Number of the. ............... $3^{13}$
Whips........................... $3^{12}$
Optical Council, General.....InIx

PAGE
Optics Degrees et ..... 28
Oran (Algeria) ..... 813
Orange Free State ..... 937
Orange River (S. Africa) ..... 935
Order of Merit. ..... 260-I
of St. John. ..... 304, 647
of St. Michael and St. George
26 I
of the Bath ..... 260
of the British Empire. ..... 261
of the Companions of
Honour ..... 262
of the Crown of India. ..... 262of the Garter..........225, 260
261
of the Star of India ..... 261
of the Thistle. ..... 260
of Victoria and Albert. ..... 262
Orders of Chivalry. ........ 260-2
Central Chancery ..... 22x-2
Knights ..... 260-300
Ordnance:-
Master-General of. .... 467 , ..... 471
Survey ..... 422
Oregon (State) ..... 793
Organists, Royal College of. . ..... 528
Oriel College, Oxford. ..... 503
Oriental Dept., British Museum417
Oriental Studies School...... 508
Orinoco River (Venezuela).967-8
Orion's Belt (star)
679, 682
Orkney
494
494
Bishop.
Bishop. .....
$33^{8}$ .....
$33^{8}$ ..... 682
Member of Parliament.
Member of Parliament.
Orme, Rt. Hon. Stanley, Minister 312, 393
Ormskirk, M.P ..... 339
Ornithology Museum ..... 416
Orontes River. ..... 897,945
Orphans, Guardians' Allow- ances. ..... 1055
Orpington, M.P ..... 339
Orthoptics (Training) ..... 526
Osaka (Japan) ..... 204, 892
Osborne House ..... 652
Oslo (Norway). ..... 202, 916 ..... 78 I
Distance by Air.
Distance by Air.
Osnabrück (Germany) ..... 86x
Ostend (Belgium) ..... 822
Osteopathy, London Coll. ..... 529
Osterley Park ..... 650
Ostrava (Czechoslovakia) ..... 846
Oswestry ..... $667,67 x$
M.P. ..... 339
Oterma, Comet ..... 162
Ottawa. ..... 200, 705
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 496
Ouagadougou (Upper Volta)
199, 956
Outer Mongolia ..... 5-6
Outward Bound Trust. ..... 1112
Overnight Telegrams. ..... IzOI
Overseas Development
Administration. . . . . 422-3
Minister for............312, 422
Under Secretaries. ....312, 422
Overseas Finance, Treasury ... $43^{8}$Overseas Finance and PlanningDivn. (Dept. of Trade) . . . 437
Overseas:-
Information Dept. (COI). . . 407
Money Orders. ..... 1201-2
Parcel Rates. ..... 1206-9
Pest Research. ..... 423
Project Group Divn. (Dept. of Trade) ..... 435
Surveys Directorate. ..... 423
Telegraph Rates. . $2202,1206-9$Trade Board. .435
Owen, Rt. Hon. David,
Secretary of State. ....312,390
Oxford, Bishop of.......237, $4^{85}$
OXFORD CITY... $66 \mathrm{I}-2,667,67 \mathrm{I}$Ashmolean Museum........ 657Clubs........................... 1092Lord Mayor............662, 667Lord Mayor...........662,667
339
Polytechnic ..... 512, 518
$.662,667$
Population.............662, 667
Ruskin School of Art.......5 58
Theological Colleges. ...... 534
Weather (Monthly)..... 1069-7x
Oxfordshire ..... 30-2, 669
South ..... 669
West. ..... 670
OXFORD UNIVERSITY 502-5, 662-3
Appointments Committee
Secretary. ..... 502
Colleges and Halls...... 502-3,66x-2
Copyright Library ..... 077
Extra-Mural Studies ..... 515
Hebdomadal Council. ..... 502
Professors ..... 503-5
Terms (Dates) ..... 502
Undergraduates (Number) ..... 502
Women's Colleges ..... 503
OXFORD $v$. CAMBRIDGE ..... I010
Athletics. ..... 996
Boat Race. ..... 1008
Cricket ..... I001
Football ..... 1004
Rugby ..... 1003
Oxon, Mid., M.P. ..... 339
Oyster Season Opens. . . (Note) 118
Pacific Islands:-
British. ..... 203
French ..... 203, 859
Japanese. ..... 889
W. Pacific High Commission775
Pacific Ocean ..... 203
Time. ..... 14
Trust Territory (U.S.A.)79x, 803, 804
Packets, Small Post ..... 1194
Air Mail ..... 95-8
Overseas ..... 1201
Special Delivery. ..... 1200
Undelivered. ..... 1199
Unpaid ..... 1199
Paddington, M.P.'s ..... 339
Padua (Italy) ..... 887, 888
Pago Pago (Samoa) . . ... 203, 804
Pahang (State), Malaysia ..... 201
Paisley:-
Bishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Member of Parliament. ..... 339
Sheriff. ..... 465
Pazozoic Periods.

## PAGE

Pakistan, Republic of
201, 694; (Map) 744: 918-20
British Embassy. ..... 920
Communications. ..... 920
Currency. ..... 19, 984
Education ..... 919
Embassy ..... 918
Exchange Rate ..... 83

PAGE


Parliament, European
Elections. . . . . . . . . . . . 976, 977
Parliament Hill. ..............648
Parliament, Houses of

Parliament, Houses of FPAGE

- continued
Westminster Hall. ..... 649
Women Members. ..... 345
Writs.
309
309
Parliamentary:-
Associations. ..... 314
Commissioner for Adminis-
tration. ............423-4, 439
Constituencies. ..........322-45
Counsel. .....  .424
Debates (Hansard) ..... 1083
Elections ( $1959-76$ ) ..... 314
Electors. ..... 322-45
Labour Party. .....  1112
Private Secretaries......369-442
Salaries ..... 306
Secretaries .. 305, 352, 369-442
Summary................346-62
Whips ..... 3Ix, 312
Parliament Hill ..... 649
Square. ..... 644
Parliaments, Clerk of the.308, 455
Parliaments since $8852 . . . . . .313$
Parole Board ..... 424
Parsec (Astronomical measure) 152Parties, Parliamentary.. .3 35, $3 \pm 3$Partridge Shooting (Notes)94, 122, 1213
Party Government .....
Party Representation (Local)67x-4
Paschal Full Moon ..... 188-9
Passenger:-
Ships, Largest. .....  $6 \times 6$
Vehicle Production. ..... $58 \mathrm{I}-2$
Passover (Jewish Festival) roz, 191
Passport Offices..........392, 1211
Passports. ..... 3211
Pastures, Agric. Bureau. ..... 373
Patent Agency (Education) ..... 529
Patent Office. ..... 424
Dept. of Trade ..... 435
Library ..... 424
Appeal Tribunals. ..... 463
Number Sealed (1976) ..... 424
Patron Saints ..... 501, $7^{8}$
Pavilion (Brighton), M.P..... 326
Paymaster-General .......312, 424
Office (Crawley)........... $4^{424}$
Peace Commissions, Secretary 448
Peace, Nobel Prize. .......... 1193
Peak District National Park . 624
Pearce, Lord. ..... $24^{6}$
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Pears Cyclopedia. ..... 1080
Pearson, lord. ..... 246
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Peart, Lord, Lord Privy SealLeader of House of Lords
312, 412
Peckham, M.P. ..... 339
Peebles, M.P. ..... 340
County of ..... 683
Peerage, The. . . . . . . . . . . 226-57Contractions and Symbols . 226Disclaimers.............226, 306
Life Peerages Act........ . . . . 306
Peerages Extinct ( $1976-77$ )..... 226
Peeresses in Own Right....... 249
Peeresses, Life. . . . . . . . . . 253, 306
Number of.

253,306
.226
PAGB
Peerages, Life-continued Surnames. ..... $253-7$
Perrs. ..... 226-57
Irish (H. of Commons) ..... 306
Life Peers.
50-3
50-3
Minors ..... 226
Number of. ..... 226
Surnames of. .....
253-7 .....
253-7
Trial of ..... 306
Peking (China) ..... 201, 204, 839
AnthropologicalDiscoveries. 85
Pelagian Islands ..... 888
Pembroke:-
College (Cambridge) ..... 505
(Oxford) ..... 503
Member of Parliament .....  339
Pembrokeshire National Park ..... 624-5
Penang (Malaysia)
667,671
Pendle.
339
Penistone, M.P. ..... 339
Pennine Chain. ..... 629
Pennsylvania (State) ..... 793
Penny, New (decimal) ..... 1144
Penrith, Bishop of (Carlisie) ..... 488
Member of Parliament. ..... 339
Penshurst Place ..... 653
Pensions:-
Appeals Tribunal ..... 464
Blind Persons. ..... 1054
Changes ..... 354
Contributory ..... 1048-9
Rates ..... 50-
Cost of. ..... 1053
Defence Services ..... 481
Disablement. ..... 1052
Earnings Related ..... 53-4
Graduated. ..... 1051
Non-Contributory ..... 1055
Retirement ..... 1050-1
Supplementary (Social Security) ..... 1054
Victoria Cross ..... 302
White Paper. ..... 1048
Widows' ..... 1050
Women's Services. ..... 481
Pentathlon ..... 993
Pentecost. ..... 106
Jewish. ..... 191
Pentlands, M.P. ..... 330
Pentonville Prison (Governor) 402Penwith.667,671
Perak (Malaysia) ..... 667,67I
Percival David Foundation ..... 645
Performing Right Tribunal ,. 463
Perigee and Apogee....90,94,98
Defined .....  ..... $13^{8}$
PeriodicalsAir Mail Postage.1195-8
Periods of Gestation ..... 620
Perlis (Malaysia) ..... 201
Perry Barr, M.P. (B'ham) ..... 324
Perseid Meteors:-
Maxima (1978). ..... 119
Showers. ..... 162
Persia, see Iran
Persian Gulf States, see UnitedArab Emirates
Personal Incomes in U.S.A. . . 798Personal Property Defined...ir60

$$
60
$$

PAGE Perth and Kinross. . . . . . 683, 686 Member of Parliament..... $33^{8}$ Perth (Western Australia) 203, 727 Archbishops............ 490, 499 Distance by Air. . . . . . . . . . 78 7 Perthshire

Members of Parliament
335, 339
Perthshire, West, M.P........ 335
Peru, Republic of
200, 922-4; (May) 922
British Embassy............. 924
Currency. . . . . . . . . . . . 924,984
Defence. ........................ . . 923
Education . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 923
Embassy........................... 922
Exchange Rate. . . . . . . . . . . . 84
Finance and Trade........... 924
Government. .................. 923
Pescadores Islands (Formosa).. 839
Pesticides Divn., Min. of
Agric.
$.37^{1}$
Pest Infestation Control
Laboratory. . . . . . . . . . . . 372
Peterborough . . . . . . . . . . 667, 671
Bishop............... . 237, 485-6
Development Corporation. 687
Member of Parliament...... $33^{8}$
Passport Office................ 12 II
Peterhouse, Cambridge. . . . . 505
Peterlee (New Town).......... 687
Petersfield, M.P................. 339
Petition of Right (Record)... 428
Petroleum:-
Divns. (Dept. of Energy) =.386
Industrial Training Board. . 533
Measures...................... 1203
Tankers, Largest . . . . . . . . 6I5-6
Petsamo......................... 958
Pevsner, Sir Nikolaus.......... 289
Historic Buildings Council . 397
Pharmaceutical Dept. (Min. of Health).
.395

## Pharmacy, School of (London

 University)509
Service, NHS . . . . . . . . . . . . 367
Training, etc................. 529
Pharos (Alexandria)....... 202, 856
Phases of the Moon
$90,94,98$, etc. ; 138
Pheasant Shooting (Notes) 94, 226 ,
Philadelphia (U.S.A.) . . . . 204, 793
Philipyines, Republic OF THE
201, 924-6; (Map) 925
British Embassy..........925-6

Currency . . . . . . . . . . . . . 923,985
Embassy............................ 924
Exchange Rate. ............... 84
Finance and Trade............ 925
Language and Literature....925
Principal Islands. . . . . . . . . . . 924
Phillips, Capt. Mark............ 218
Diary, 1976-77..............546-7
Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
201, 204, 83 I
Phobos (Satellite).........158, 159
Phoebe (Satellite).................. $5^{8}$
Phoenix Islds. (Pacific) . . . . . . . 772
Phoenix Theatre............... 1018

Photography' Museum........417
Training . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 529
Phototelegrams............... 120 x
Physical Laboratory, National 142 Physical Training Colleges . . . 529 Physicians, Royal Colleges. . . 526, IIIz Physicians to H.M..... 221, 22z-3 Physicians to the Household 223-3 Physics, Degrees, etc. . . . . . . . 5 58

Museum......................416
Nobel Prizes. . . . . . ......... I193 Physiological Systems Board,
M.R.C.................... 413

Physiology, Nobel Prizes.....II93
Physiotherapy Training.......527
Picture Galleries, London. . 374-5
Piedmont (Italy). . . . . . ........ 887
Pictermaritzburg (Natal) . . . . . 936
Pigs:-
and Poultry Divn. (Min. of
Agric.)....... . . . . . . . . . . . 370
Numbers.......................... $6 \times 8$
Pik Kommunizmu. . . . . . . . . . 205
Pilgrims, The..................... 1 In3
Pilgrim Trust. . . . . . . . ......... $11{ }^{3} 3$
Pilkington, Lord. . . . ............. $25^{2}$
Chancellor, Loughborough Univ.

510
Pillars of Hercules............... . 907
Piltdown Skull ................. . 185
Piper, John:-
Companion of Honour . . . . 262
Royal Fine Art Commission
Pitcairn Islands (Pacific)......714
774-5
Pithecanthropus. . . . . . . . . . .... 185
Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania). 204, 793
Pius, Wall of. . . . . . . . . . ...... $68 x$
P.L.A...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 425, 647

Plaid Cymru. ......................ェı3
Municipal Representation
$670-3$
Votes Cast ( $1966-74$ ) . . . . . $3^{14}$
Planetarium, London. ......... 648
Planetary Nebulae. ............. 154
Planets, The . . . $140,156,157-61$
Conjunctions (Monthly)
$90,94,98 \mathrm{ctc}$.
Minor. . . . . . . .............. 159
Phases Defined................. 140
Transit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 140
Planning, Town and Country
I174
Degrees, Diplomas . ...... 535
Departments. . . . . . . . . 386, $43^{8}$
Inspectorate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 389
London. .................... $3^{866,} 635$
Minister of................312, $3^{86}$
Scotland .......................... 43 2
Plantagenet, House of . . . $2 \times 10-1 x$
Plant Breeding Bureau,
Commonwealth. . . . . . . 373
Ecology, Comparative Unit
Plant Health Inspectorate 425
Plant Pathology:-
Divisions (Agric.) . . ........ 372

Plant Pathology-continued
Laboratory.................. $37^{2}$
Variety, Rights Office......37
Plate, Hall Marks on. . . $1212-13$
Player Sunday League (Cricket)
998
Playing Fields Association. . . 1 In3
Plays of $1976-77 \ldots . . .$. . $1017-22$
Pleiades Star Cluster......153, 155
Pleistocene Period............184-5
Plesianthropus................... 885
Pliocene Period.............. 184-5
Ploiesti (Rumania) . . . . . . . . . 930
Plovdiv (Bulgaria) .............. 828
Plowden, Lady, Ind. Broad-
casting Auth. Chmn.. ... 404
Plow Monday. ................. 887
PLuto. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 168
Distance, etc................... 152
PLYMOUTH. . . . . . . . . 662, 667, 67 I
Bishops. . . . . . . . . . . . 484, 497
Customs and Excise. . ..... 380
Lord Mayor . . . . . . . . . 662, 667
Members of Parliament. . . . 339
Polytechnic. ..................5ız
Weather (Monthly). . . . ro6g-7x $^{\text {a }}$
Plymouth (Montserrat) . . 200, 780
Plzen (Czechoslovakia). . ...... 845
P.M. and A.M............ 141, 186
P.M. R.A.F.N.S.. . . . . . $47^{8,480}$

Preumoconiosis Benefit. . . . . 625
Research Units . . . . . . . . . . . 454
Poets' Corner. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
Poet Laureate . . . . . . . ...........22x
Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe)
200,859
Poland, Republic of
202, 926-7; (Map) 926
British Embassy.............. 927
Cabinet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 926
Communist Party. . . . . . . . . 926
Currency . . . . . . . . . . . . 925, 985
Embassy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 926
Exchange Rate.........84,927
Finance and Trade. . . . . . . 927
Government. . . . . . . . . . . 926-7
Nobel Prize. . . . . . . . .927, 1193
Shipbuilding . . . . . . .......... 614
Shipping. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $6 \times 3$
Polaris (Star)...................... ${ }^{5 x}$
Polaris Submarines. . . . . . . . . . 470
Polar Medals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 304
Poles, Magnetic. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 164
POLICE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 .
Cadet Corps (London). . . . 462
Chief Officers Assn. . . . . . . . 463
City of London. . . . . . . . . . 463
College, Basingstoke. ..... 401
Complaints Act 1976 . . . . . $3^{663}$
Computer Unit. ........... . 400
Courts (London) . . . . . . . . 460-x
Department (Home Office)
$400-1$
H.M. Inspectorate. . . . . 400, 432

Laboratory. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46 a
Medals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 304
Metropolitan. . . . . . . . . . 46x-3
Courts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 460-
Numbers
Police-continuedPensions Act. ............... $3^{68}$Royal Ulister Constabulary688-9
cientific Tech.-Branch,Home Office400-1
Scotland Yard. ..... 46x-2
Welsh Authorities. ..... 679
Polish Orthodox Church in Exile ..... 501
Political Honours Scrutiny Committee ..... 424
Parties. ..... ${ }^{13}$
Local Govt. Representa-tion. .............669-73Survey ( $197^{6-77 \text { ) } \cdot 547-8,565-70}$
Politics, Books on (1976-77) 1023
Pollok (Glasgow), M.P. ..... $.3^{2}$
Pollution:-
Ministry of Agric. ..... 371
Prevention, Dept. of Environment.$3^{86}$
Royal Commission on ..... 443
Polo. ..... 1007
Polwarth, Lord ..... 246
Chancellor, Aberdeen Univ.
Polynesia, French. . ...... 203, ${ }^{517}$Polytechnics (Further Educ.)
512,1045
London. ..... 512
Ponta Delgada (Azores) ..... 929
Pontefract, M.P. ..... 339
Bishop (Wakefield) ..... 490
Ponte Salazar (Portugal) ..... 206
Pontine Archipelago (Italy). ..... 888
Pontypool, M.P ..... 339
Pontypridd, M.P ..... 339
Stipendiary ..... 461
Poole, 667, 67 r ; M.P ..... 339
Harbour, Weather Information1209
Yacht Clubs.............. 1094
POPE, HIS Holiness The 496,966Birthday.122
Popes, Election of. ..... 496
From $\mathbf{1 8 0 0}$ ..... $6 \times 2$
Poplar, M.P. ..... 342
Popocatapet1, Mt. ..... 205
Population:-
Bureau. ..... 423
Censuses, Office of ..... 424-5
Density of. ..... 199, 203
English Counties ..... 630
Future Estimates ..... 620
London Boroughs. ..... 640
Municipal areas
$664-9,676,682,686,688$
United Kingdom ..... 680
Po River. ..... 885
Porpoise Class Submarines. ... 470
Port au Prince (Haiti).... 200, 871 ..... 70
Port Authorities.
Portchartrain Causeway, U.S.A.
Port Elizabeth (S. Africa)
Port Glasgow, M.P ..... $93^{8}$ ..... $93^{8}$206
Port Louis (Mauritius) .... 199, 755
Port Moresby (Papua)... 203, 757
PORT OF LONDON. . . . . . . . . . . 645 ..... 645
Authority.
Port of Spain (Trinidad). 200, 764
Archbishop (R.C.). ........497
Porto Novo (Benin)..... 199, 822
Port Pirie (S. Australia) ..... 722
Port Qaboos (Oman) ..... 916
Portrait Galleries, National ..... 374
Portree (Skye) ..... 68x
Port Said. ..... 85
Ports Council, National. ..... 420
Ports Divn. (Dept. ofTransport)436
PORTSMOUTH ..... 662, 667, 671
Bishops ..... 237, 486, 497
Lord Mayor..........662, 667
Members of Parliament.... 339
Polytechnic. ..... 339
Port Sunlight, Lever Art Gallery657
Portugal, Republic of
202, 926-7; (Map) 939
British Embassy. ..... 929
Cabinet. .....................927-8
Currency ..... 929,985
Embassy.
83,929
Exchange Rate.928-9
Government ..... 928
Industry ..... 928
Language, etc ..... 928
Nobel Prizes. ..... 1193
Provinces Overseas. ..... 929
Shipbuilding. ..... 614
Shipping. ..... 6ェ3
Trade ..... 927
Portuguese Guinea, see Guinea-Bissau
Timor ..... 929, 985
Postage Stamps ..... 1201
Postal Charges
Insurance Rates. ..... 1200
Letter Rates. ..... 1088
Orders. ..... 1202
Postal Regulations (U.K.)Postal Union, Universal...... 809
Post Cards ..... I194, I20I
Airmail. ..... 1195-8
Post Graduate Medical Schools
526
Post Office ..... 425, 1210
Board. ..... 425
Chairman ..... 425
Dept. of Environment ..... 388
Financial Results. ..... 1210
Passport Applications. ..... 1211
Radio Time Signals. ..... 342
Poste Restante. ..... 1199
Posts and Telecommunications:-
Divn., Dept. of Industry. . . 406
Potatoes, Marketing ..... 370
Crops. ..... 6x8, 619
Potsdam Agreement. ..... 861
Poultry Divn. (Min. of Agric.) 370
Gestation Periods. ..... 620
Numbers ..... 68
Pound, Purchasing Power of36I-2, 1219
Powell, Rt. Hon. Enoch,
Member of Parliament. ..... 329
Privy Councillor ..... 257
Power of Attorney (Stamp Duty)
IIgo
Powys.
Poyning's Law. ..... 673, 677,678
Poznán (Poland) ..... 787
Praesepe Star Cluster.
Prague. ..... 322, 846927
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Praia (Cape Verde Islands) ..... 199, 832
Praslin Isld. (Seychelles)
Praslin Isld. (Seychelles) Prasin isd. (Seycheiles) ..... 767
in Scotland. ..... 219
Local (England and Wales) ..... 682
Preceptors, College of . ......Ir13
Precession, 141 ; Defined ..... 150
(1978) ..... 145
Prehistoric Man. ..... 185
Premier Baron:-
England (Mowbray)...245, 309

PAGE

Presidents, American-continued French.
Royal Academy. ........... 1095
U.S. Senate. .................796

Press, THE................... Io8ı-7
Association..............s88, inx3
Club (London) . . . . . . . . . . . 1090
Council.
r210
Reporting Agencies....... 1088
Secretary, H.M.............. 220
Preston. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .667, 67I
Customs and Excise. ........ $3^{80}$
Members of Parliament . $\cdot \mathbf{~ - ~} 339$
Prestwich, Member of Parliament..... ................. 337
Prestwick (Ayrshire), Airport. 674
Weather (Monthly). . . . 1069-7x
Pretoria (S. Africa)....... 199, $93^{8}$
Bishop.
.491
Price Code. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 426
Price Commission............359, 426
Prices:-
Increases . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 358-9
Index.
1219
Prices and Consumer Protec-tion:-
Dept. of....................426 Common Services....... 406
Minister of ........... 3 32, 426
Secretary of State...... 312,426
Under-Secretaries .... 312,426
Primary Schools . . . . . . . . . . 1043
Primate of All England. ...... 482
of Australia. . . . . . . . . . . . . 490
of Canada. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490
of England. ..................... 487
of Ireland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 494
PRIME MINISTER.......... 312, 437
Minister for the Civil
Service.
.377
Office of..................... 305
Precedence..................219, 682
Residences. . . . . . . . . . . 307, 650
Prime Ministers (Historical Lists)
Primitive Methodists
307 Primitive Methodists. ......... 495 PRINCE ANDREW. ........218,546 Birthday. . . . . . 89, 94, 218, 225 Precedence..............219, 682 Prince Andrew of Greece. . . . . . . . . . . . 215, 216
Prince Edward...............2r8 Birthday. . . . . . 89, 98, 218, 225
Precedence............219, 682
Prince Edward Istand
200, 695, 697, 705-6
Prince Henry's Room......645-6
Prince of Wales. . .214, 218, 226 Academic Awards Council. 512 Birthday. .89, 99, 103, 218, 225 Councillor of State......... 305 Diary (1976-77) .......... 546-7 Household......................223 Knight of the Garter . . . . . . 260
Precedence. ..... 219
University of Wales, Chancellor. . ............. 5xI

Prince of Wales (Title) . . 2x4, 676
Prince of Wales's Division ...473

Prince Philip, The, see Duke of Edinburg
Prince Richard of Gloucester see Duke of Gloucester
Prince William of Gloucester
217
Princes of Wales. ............. 214
Princess Alexandra....217,548
Birthday......................217
Chancellor, Univ. of Lancaster

510
Dame Grand Cross......... 300
Diary (1976-77) ..........546-7
Household. ...................224
Princess Alice, Duchess of GLOUCESTER:-
Crown of India............. $26 z$
Dame Grand Cross ...........300
Diary (1976-77) ......... 546-7
Financial Provision...........224
Household. ................... 224
Princess AnNe ................ 218
Birthday................. 118 , z18, zz5
Diary (1976-77)......... 546-7
Financial Provision.......... 224
Household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 223
Marriage..........................219
Princess Margaret............ 219
Birthday....................z, z19, z25
Crown of India.............. 262
Dame Grand Cross.......... 300
Diary (1976-77) . . ....... 546-7
Financial Provision for......224
Household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 223
Keele University................5ı 5
Residence. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 219
Princess Mary's R.A..... Nursing Services (P.M.R.A.F.N.S.) $478,4^{8 o}$
Principal Probate Registry. $457-8$
Principé Island....199, 933-4, 985 Printed Paper Post. . 194, II95-8
Printing Degrees, etc..........529
Industrial Training Board... 533
Paper Sizes.
1216
PRISONS:-
Dept. (Home Office) . . . . 40x-3
England and Wales..........402
Governors. ................... 402
Scotland........................ 433
Parole Board................. 424
Private Bills (Parliament)..... 305
Private Secretary to H.M....... 220
Privy Council, The. . . . . . $25^{5-9}$
Judicial Committee. . . 455, 694
Lord President . . . 258, 3 x2, 426
Northern Ireland............ 688
Office.
.426
Registrar. .................... 455
Privy Council Office:-
Minister of State.
.312
Under Secretary. ............ 312
Privy Councillors.............258-9
How Addressed. ..... (Note) 259
Precedence. .............2x9, 682
Privy Purse. ..................... 224
Office. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... 2 zo
Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe (Race)..................... . 996
Probate....................... r $^{60-1}$

Probate Divn. (High Court), see Family Division.
Probate Registries.......... 457-8
Probation Dept. (Home Office)

$$
\text { Orders. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }{ }_{596}^{403}
$$

Proceedings against Crown..Ix57
Process Plant, Divn. (Dept. of Ind.)

405
Procurator-General. ........... 439
Procurators Fiscal (Scotland) 465-6
Procyon (Star).
152
Production Engineering
(Educ.).
522
Professional:-
Abbreviations............. 85-8
Education................516-35
Journals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1084-7
Professors:-
Cambridge University . . . 506-7
Oxford University.......503-5
Programme Analysis Unit
(Dept. of Industry) ...... 406
Prohibited Articles (Postal). . 1299
Property, Real and Personal. $1160^{\circ}$
Services Agency

Prorogation of Parliament.... 309
Prosecutions Branch...........46x
Protection, Court of........... 458
Protection of Wild Birds Act . 1213
Protectorate Defined. ........ 694
Protectorates , British . . . . . 769-8x
Protozoa Culture Centre..... 42 I
Provan (Glasgow), M.P....... 332
Province of Canterbury....482-7
Province of York. . . . . . . . . 487-9
Provosts of Dioceses. ...... . 483-9
Provosts (Scotland) . ........... 686
Prussia, East (U.S.S.R.)....... $95^{8}$
Psychiatric Social Work.......529
Psychiatry Research Units 413, 4x4
Ptarmigan Shooting..........ェıェ3
Public Accounts, Auditor-
General.
.. $3^{89}$
Acts of Parliament
( $9766-77$ ) ...............363-6
Public Buildings, London. . 643-9
Public Corporations:-
Aircraft \& Shipbuilding
Act. .................356, 365
Dept. of Environment...... $3^{87}$
Dept. of Transport. .........436
Policy Divn. (Dept. of
Industry). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 404
Public Expenditure. . 353-4, 357,
$360-1$
Public Health Laboratories $.426-7$
Holidays. . . . . . . ............. 190
Offices. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 369-442
Parks, London. . . . . . . . . 649-50
Prosecutions Dept. . . . . . . . . 46 x
Record Offices..............427-8 Scotland. . . . . . ............428
Records, Advisory Council. 428
Schools. . ........ 535-45, 1043 Associations. . . . .........xxI3
Boys.,................. . . . 535-43
Girls. . . . . . . . . ........ 542-5

PAGE
Public Health Laboratories
-continued
Trustee Office. . . . . . . . . . . 427
Works Loan Board..........427
Publishers, Principal. . . . . . r075-6
Association. . . . . . . . . 1076, 1114
Pudsey, M.P.
. 339
Puerto Rico
$200,770,778,791,793,804$
Pugh, Sir Idwal, Parlty. Commr. for Administration 423,439
Pulsars (Radio Astronomy)...I55
Punch............................. 108 $_{4}$
Purbeck. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 667, 67I
Purcell Room. . . . . . . . . . 634, 648
Purification. $.34,648$
$.94,225$
Purple Rod Usher.................26x
Pursuivants. 373
Pusan (Korea) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 373 , 895
Putney Bridge. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 64 I
Putney, M.P...................... 339
Pyongyang (Korea). . . . . 201, 895
Pyramid of Sun, etc. . ..........903
Pyramids (Egypt) . . . . . . . 202, 850
Q.A.R.A.N.C..... $477,478,480$

Qatar (Sheikhdom). 201, 929-30,
985
Council of Ministers. . . . . . 929
Embassy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 929
Oil Production. . . . . . . . . . . $93^{\circ}$
Quadragesima. ............ 94,188
Quakers (Friends) . . . . . . . . . . 496
Marriage Law. . . . . . . 1 168, 1169
Quantity Surveying,
Dept. of Environment. . . . . $3^{88}$
Quantock Hills. . . . . . . . . . . . 626
Quarries Inspectorate (Dept. of
Employment)............. 385
Museum................419.654
Quarter Days
(Notes) 94, $110,122,134 ; 189$
Quarter-Master General 467,47
Quarto Defined.
$12 \times 7$
Quasars (Astronomy)......... I 55
Quebec (City) 155
706
Quebec (Province)
$200,695,697,706$
Agent-General................ 706
Archbishops. . . . . . . . . . . . . 497
Bishops.................... 490
Production, etc. . . . . . . . . 706-7
Queen, H.M. The. .21z, 218, 68 z
Accession. 89, 94, 225
Administrative Adviser. ... 220
Air Equerrics.
Army. 222
Army. ..........................47x
Birthday . . . . 89, 102, 218, 225 Official Date ( 1978 ) 89; (Note) 110; 224
Bodyguard.
British Commonwealth. . . 693
Civil List. . . . . . . . . . . . 224, 355
Coronation. .......110, 218,225
Crown of India . . . . . . . . . . 262
Diary ( $1976-77$ )........... $545^{-8}$
Ecclesiastical Household....222
Family....................... 2218
Hon. Physicians (Civil). . әј. 224

QUeEn, H. M. The-continued Page
Household. .............. $220^{20-3}$ in Scotland. ............. $222-3$
Imperial Service Order..... 262
Indian Empire Order ........261
Jubilee Procession Illus...... 549
Ladies of the Bedchamber. . 220
Marriage......................218
Medical Households.221, 222-3 Order of the Bath.......... 260 of the British Empire. . . . 263 of the Garter.............. 260 of Merit. . .................. 26 z of St. Michael and St. George. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $26 x$ of the Thistle............... 260
Private Secretary . ........... 220
Privy Purse, z24; Office..... $2 z 0$
Royal Air Force. . . . . . . . . . 473
Royal Navy...................4699
Victorian Chain........... 26 m
Order. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 26 .
Silver Jubilee................247, 1о13 ${ }^{-4}$
Illus. .....................549-53
Star of India Ordef. .......... 261
Title........................... 218
Treasurer's Office. ........... 220
Wedding Day..........130, 225
Queen Alexandra ...............216
Army Nursing Corps...... 477
Nursing Services .477, 478,480
Queen Anne's Bounty........372
Queen Elizabeth The
Queen Mother
212, 217, 218-19, 300
Birthday..... 89, 118, 219, 225
Chancellor of London Univ.
508
Crown of India. . . . . . . . . . 26 26
Diary (1976-77)......... 546-7
Financial Provision for...... 224
Household. . . . ............... 223
Lady of the Garter . . . . . . . . . 260
Lady of the Thistle.......... 260
Residences................... 218
Royal Victorian Chain.......26x
Royal Victorian Order . . . . 26 I
Queen Elizabeth I ( $\mathbf{1 5 5}{ }^{8-}$ 1603).

217
Queen Elizabeth College
(London University).
Queen Elizabeth Hall, London 634, 648
Queen Elizabeth II, S.S.........6ェ6
Queen Mary. ................ . 217
Queen Mary College, London 509
Queens:-
British........................ 212
English...................... 211 -12
Scottish........................ 213
Qucen's Archives, Keeper. .... 220 Awards . . . . . ............ 1062-3
Queen's Bench Division...455-6
Judges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 455-6
Offices......................... 457
Queen's Birthday............... 225
Official Date
(Note) 110; 224, 225
Queen's Chapel, London. .... 646
Queens' College, Cambridge. 505
Queen's College, Oxford..... 503
Queen's Division (Army)...... 473
page
Queen's Flight, Captain of. . . 222 Queen's Gallery (Buckingham Palace).
.641
Queen's House, Greenwich........... 418
Queen's Institute (Nursing). . 1114
Queen's Messengers........... 392
Queen's Park (Glasgow) M.P.. 332
Queen's Police and Fire
Service Medals.
. 304
Queen's Prize (Bisley).......... 3009
Queen's Proctor . . . . . . . . 439, 456
Queen's Remembrancer...... 457
Queen's University (Belfast)
509, 515
QUEENSLAND. ...203, 707, 718-20
Agent-General..............719
Agriculture....................719
Archbishop..................... 490
Banks..................................
Bishops. ........................ 490
Broadcasting. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $7^{20}$
Communications............ $7^{20}$
Education.....................719 7 .
Finance.......................71, 720
Government. .................719
Judicature. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 719
Legislature. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 719
Minerals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 719
Population..................788-19
Production and Industry.... 719
Religions. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 719
Schools. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 . 5 ²
Scaports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 720
Trade........................... 720
Queen Victoria (x $837-1901$ ). . 2 Iz
Family of. . ..............214-16
Quemoy Isld. (Formosa)...... 839
Quezon City (Philippines)....925
Quinquagesima..............94, 88
Quintal, The. ..................1215
Quito (Ecuador).......... 200, 849
Rabat (Morocco) . . . . . 199, 9 IO
Rabaul (Papua New Guinea) . 757
Rabbit Shooting................ 1213
Rabies Act. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 364
Raby Castle............................. 653
Race Horse Owners, Trainers, etc.
.998
Totalisator Board. . . . . . 403-4
Races (Horse), Winners.....998-9
Red Rum's Treble Illus.... 562
Racial Equality

$$
\text { Commission for. . . . . . . . . . } 444
$$

Rackets.......................... 1007
Radcliffe, Bury and, M.P.............. 327
RadCliffe, Viscount, Obit...6Io
Radian Measure. ............... 1215
Radiation Belts................... 169
RadIO:-
Local, I.B.A............... . . 403
Regulatory Dept. (Home Office)

403
Stars. ............................ 155
Time Signals................. 142
See also Broadcasting; Television
Radiography, Radiotherapy Training.
Radiotelegrams.................zoz-3
Radiotelephone Service....... 1203

PAGE
$\qquad$M.P.325
Rallway:-
Accidents 57x-3, x191
Board, British ..... 375
Division (Transport Dept.) ..... 436
Engines (Number) ..... 191
Events of 1976 -77 ..... 606-7
Finance. ..... I9I
Freight Authorities ..... 437
Corporation. ..... 392
Traffic ..... II9I
Letters ..... $1200-1$
Locomotive Types ..... II9I
Mileage (U.K.) ..... II9I
Muscum ..... 417
Parcel Service ..... 3200
Premises Act. ..... II6z-3
Regions ..... II9I
Societies ..... III4
Staff Strength ..... II9I
Tunnels, Longest ..... 207
Rainfall, Greatest ..... 1068
Records ..... 1068-71
Rain, Inch of. ..... $12 x 6$
Ramadân (Notes) ..... 118
Ramsbury, Bishop of (Salisbury) ..... 486
Ramsgate. ..... 204
Rangoon (Burma)...20I, 204, 829
Distance by Air ..... $7^{8 \text { r }}$
Rarotonga (N.Z.). ..... 732
Bishop (RC) ..... 500
Ras al Kaimah (United Arab Emirates) ..... 954
Ras Tannura (Saudi Arabia). ..... 934
Rateable Values:-
England and Wales ..... 623
English Councils ..... 664-9
English Counties ..... $63^{\circ}$
London Boroughs ..... 640
Scotland ..... 624, 682, 686
Wales ..... 623,678
Ratepayers' Associations ..... 669
Rates, Local Government.6zz-3Average.623
Differentials. ..... 623
England and Wales. 623, 664-9,677
Exemptions ..... 623
General Rate Act ( 1967 ) ..... 623
Government Property ..... $43^{8}$
London Boroughs. ..... $64 \times$
Per Head ..... 623
Receipts from ..... 623
Scotland ..... 624, 682, 686
Small Income Rebates. ..... 623
Support Grants ..... 623
Valuation ..... 623
Ravensbourne, M.P. ..... 340
Reading ..... 667, 67x
Bishop of (Oxford) ..... 485
Customs and Excise ..... $3^{80}$
Member of Parliament ..... 340
University ..... 509, 515
Real Property Defined. ...... 1160
Rear-Admiral of the U.K. . . . 220
Rear-Admirals ..... 469
Réaumur Ther ..... 1216
Recife (Brazil) ..... 826

## Reconciliation Proceedings

 (Divorce) . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 I6 Recorded Postal Delivery... 1199Recorders ..... 460
City of London. ..... 637
Northern Ireland ..... 689
Record Offices:-
Army ..... 472-3
Public.
987-9
Records, Athletic.
Recreation (Dept. of
Environment) ..... 386
Redbridge (London Borough) ..... 640, 673
Redcar, M.P. ..... 340
Red Deer Commission ..... 430
Redditch, $667,67 \mathrm{I}, 687$; M.P. 326
New Town Site. ..... 687
Red Ensign ..... 768
Redirection, Postal ..... 1199
Red Letter Days.. ..... 89, 225
Red Sea (Area, etc.) ..... 203,85?
Redundancy Fund ..... 1048
Rebates ..... 356
Rees, Rt. Hon. Merlyn:-
Member of Parliament. .....  320
Secretary of State. . . . 372, 398
Reference Books, Annual. 1078 -80Calendar194-7
Laboratories ..... 426-7
Reformed Episcopal Church.. 496
Refraction Table. ..... 146
Refuse Collection, London. . . 636
Regent's Park ..... 648
College, Oxford ..... 503, 535
Zoological Gardens.........648
Reggio Calabria (Italy) ..... 888
Regiments, Infantry. ..... $47^{2-3}$
Regina (Saskatchewan) . . 200, 707
Regional Councils (FurtherEducation)1045
Development (Dept. of Industry) ..... 405
E.E.C. policy ..... $97^{8}$
Grants Divn. (Dept. of Industry). ..... 405
Regional Hospital Boards. . 396-7
Scotland ..... 433
Plans (Environment Dept.). 386
Regional Industrial Finance. ..... 405
Offices, Dept. of
Environment388
Strategies, Dept. of
Environment . . . . . . . . . $3^{86}$ ..... $3^{86}$
Registered Envelopes
Registrar-General (E. \& W.). 425Scotland. .............433, 1164Registrar of Companies, Non-Participating Employments. 396Registration, Electoral. . . . $11744^{-5}$of Title410
Registration, Postal. .. Ix99-Iz00Registry of Friendly Societies
392-3
Regnal Years ..... 186
Reigate, M.P ..... 340
Reigate and Banstead.....667, 671
Reims (France) ..... 859
Relay Racing. ..... 990-7
Records ..... 987-9

PAGE
PAGE Religious Denominations. . . . 496 Newspapers. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1082 Remand Centres............... 402 Remedial Gymnastics (Training) 526
"Remedy, The".............. II44
Remembrance Sunday
89; (Note) 130; 225
Remembrancer, Queen's.....464
Removal Days, Scotland
(Notes) 106, 130
Removal Terms, Scotland
94, 106, 190
Renfrew.......................... . 616
Renfrewshire................. . 683
Members of Parliament. . . . 340
Rennes (France) . . . . . . . . . . . . 859
Rent Acts............................
Assessment Committees. . . 439
Tribunals. . . ................. 439
Reply Coupons (Postal)...... Ix99
Reporting Agencies (London)
1088
Representation Acts. .306-7, 1174
Repton, Bishop (Derby).....483
Republic of Ireland, see
Ireland, Republic of
Resale Prices Act 1976 ...... $3^{663}$
Rescue Stations (Coastguard) 785
Research Associations, Industrial

PAGE Rhodes, Colossus of. . . . . .... 202 RHODESIA. . . . . . . . . 199, 696, 775 Constitution. . . . . . .......... 693
Currency. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 985
Events of 1976-7.
594-9

## Finance and Trade. .775

Schools.......................... 542
University....................... 785
Rhondda, 678; M.P... . . . . . . 340
Rhuddlan. 340
678
Rhymney Valley. .............. . . . 678
Riau (Indonesia) . . . . . . . . . . . 876
R.I.B.A................. . . 516, 1097

Ribble Valley ..............667,671
Richardson, Rt. Hon. Gordon
W.H., Governor, Bank of

## England. .446

Richmond Herald. .................. . . 373
Richmond upon Thames......640, 649,650
Member of Parliament. . ... 340
Palace. .650
Richmond:-
Archdeacon (Ripon)........489
Bridge. . ........................ 642
Member of Parliament. .... 340
Park.
648,650
Richmondshire............667,671
Rifle Associations..............
Shooting.
roo9
Riga (Latvia)..................202, 958,965
Right Ascension. ............... 150
Right Honourable (Prefix)
(Note) 259
" Ring " Nebula. . . . . . . $154, ~ 155$
Rio de Janeiro. . . . . . . . . 204, 826
Rio Muni (Eq. Guinea) 832,852,
Rio Negro River (Uruguay) 939
Ripon:-
Bishop.................237,489
Member of Parliament..... 340
Rivers, Longest. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 206 Wales........................ 676
Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)

$$
\text { zox, } 934,935
$$

ROAD:-

Casualties. .....................1x90
Construction Units......... 437
ROADS:-
Exchequer Grants for...... Irgo
Expenditure on.............. 1 Igo
Freight Divn.................. 437
Greater London. ................ 635
Highways Authorities. .... Irgo
Maintenance Expenditure . I190
New Construction........I190
"Principal Roads"........ Irgo
Research (Dept. of
Environment) . . . . . . . . . $3^{89}$
Safety Divn. (Dept. of
Transport).
. .437
Road Town (Brit. Virgin Islds.)
200,771
Road Transport Training
Board...................... 533
Robbins, Lord................. 252
Chancellor, Univ. of Stirling $51 x$
Companion of Honour. . . . 262

R OBENS OF WOIDINGHAM, PAGE ROBENS OF WOLDINGHAM, LORD
Bank of England. ........... $4^{256}$

Robes, Mistress of the...........220
Robinson College, Cam -
bridge Univ.

............. 505
Rochdale. ..................664, 67a
Archdeacon (Manchester) .. 488
Member of Parliament. . . . 340
Rochester:-
(and Chatham), M.P....... 340
Bishop...........220, 237, 486 Rochford..................667, 671
Rockhampton (Queensland)...720
Rocky Mountains. ......697, 794
Rodgers, Rt. Hon. William,
Secretary of State. ...3 $3^{22,436}$
Member of Parliament...... 320
Rodrigues Island (Mauritius).. 755
Roedean School. .............. 545
Rogation Days................... 89
Rogation Sunday.zoz; (Note) 189
Roland House Scout Centre..516
Romagna........................ 887
Roman Britain.....4I9, 629, 646, 676,680
Roman Calendar. .............. 192
Roman Catholic Church
496-9
Boys ${ }^{9}$ Schools. . . . . . . . 536-4
Churches (London). . . . . . . 500
Girls' Sclrools. . . . . . . . . . 542-5
Holy See. ...................... 964
Newspapers..................... 082
Schools......................... $104^{2}$
Socicties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1100
Theological Colleges. . . . . . 534
Training Colleges. . . . . . 530-2
Vatican. . . .................964-5
Westminster Cathedral. . . . 50I
ROMAN:-
Indiction. . . . . . . . . . . . . 89, 187
London........................ . . 647
Numerals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 192
Rome..........202, 204, 886, 888
British Embassy.............. 888
School. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1099
Distance by Air. ............ 78 7
Romford, M.P.................. 340
Roraima, Mt. . ............ 742, 965
Rosario (Argentina)............ 8 I6
Roseau (Dominica). ..... 200, 781
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .683, 686
Member of Parliament. . . . 340
Ross Dependency (N.Z.)
203, 728, 732
Rossendale. . . . . . . . . . . . 667, 678
M.P. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 340

Rotary International. .......... 1114
Rothamsted Experimental
Station. . . . . . ............ $113^{\circ}$
Rother.......................667, $67 x$
Rotherham, 664, 670; M.P... 340
Rotherhithe Tunnel.......... . 647
Rother Valley, M.P. . . . . . . . . 340
Rothesay Herald. . . . . . . . . . . . 373
Rotterdam........................ 913
Rouble (U.S.S.R.) ...... 959,983
Rowing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1008-10
Rowlands, Edward, Minister
of State. . . . . . . . . . . .82, 3x2

Roxburgh. ..............683,686
(and Selkirk), M.P... . . . . . 340
Royal Academy of Atts. . . . 1095
Dancing. . . .................. . . 520
Dramatic Art............... 522
Music . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 527
Painting. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $5^{\text {r }} 8$
ROYAL AIR FORCE:-
Air Members.
467
Secretary .................467,467
Support Command....... 466
Chaplain in Chief. ......... 467
Chief of Staff . . . . . . . . 466, 473
Clubs (London). . . . . . . . . . . Iogo
Colleges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 52 I
Director, W.R.A.F. . . . . . . 467
Inshore Rescue. . . . . . . . . . . 785
Joint Use Airfields. . . . . . . . . 674
Judge Advocate. . . . . . . . . . . 46 r
Marshals . . ................... 473
Medals and Decorations. . 302-4
Memorial (Runnimede).... $65^{\circ}$
Museum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 650
Pay:-
Aircrew. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 477
Ground Tradesmen...... $47^{8}$
Length of Service. . . . . . . $47^{8}$
Officers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 476
Pensions. . ..................... 481
Principal A.D.C.'s. .......... 220
Quartering Charges........ 480
School of Education. ....... 521
Societies........................... 1214
Staff College. . . . ............ 521
Victoria Cross Awards....302-3
Royal:-
Albert Hall. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 648
Almonry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 220
Armoured Corps............. $47^{2}$
Centre, Bovington..... . 520
Arms, The . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 224
Artillery....................... $47^{2}$
Assent. ...........305, 306, 363
Automobile Club.......... 1090
Botanic Gardens (Kew)

$$
370,648-9
$$

Cambrian Academy......1095
Charters..................... 622
College of Art. .............. 510
of Music. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 527
of Nursing. . . . . ............ 528
Organists . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 528
of Veterinary Surgeons. 1115
Commission ( 185 I ) ....429, $5^{13}$
Commissions........397-8, 443
Commonwealth Society ..IIx5
Company of Archers. . . . . . 223
Corps of Transport. ......... 473
Dental Hospital. ............. 525
School....................... 521
Drawing Socicty............. 518
Royal Dukes .................... 229
Precedence. . . . . . . . . 219,628
Engineers. ........................472
Exchange, Cornhill. ...... . . . 646
Family. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2x8-19
Family Annuities.............. 224
Events (1976-77)........ 545-8
Festival Hall........... . 634,648
Fine Art Commissions..... 374
Free Hospital. . .............. 525
Geographical Society. 646, $1 \times 5$

PAGE

| ROYAL-continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Holloway College. . . . . . . 509 |  |
| Horticultural Society .649, III5 |  |
| Hospital School, Holbrook |  |
|  | III5 |
| Households. |  |
| Houses, British . 210-x3, 218-19 |  |
| Institute of British |  |
| Architects. . . . . . . 517, 0997 |  |
| Institutions.................1115 |  |
| Irish Academy . . . . . . . . . . 1096 |  |
| ROYAL MARINES. . . . . . . . . . 4740 |  |
| General Officers. . . . . . . . . . $477^{\circ}$ |  |
| Pay and Pensions |  |

Pay and Pensions
$475,477,48 \mathrm{I}$
School of Music. .........528
Royal Mausoleum, Windsor..65I
Mews Department. . . .222, 64 I
Military Academy........... 520
College of Science. . . . . . 520
School of Music . . . . 528, 648
Royal Mint, The. . . . ....... 414
Output. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 I44
Royal National Lifeboat
Institution.......... $7^{85}$, III5
ROYAL NAVY:-
Admirals. ................... 469
Chaplain of the Fleet. ....... 467
Chiefs of Staff. . . . . . . . 466, 469
Colleges, etc. . .............. 520
Commanders-in-Chief. . . . . 469
Director, W.R.N.S......... 467
Dockyards (Managers)..... 467
Engineering College........ 520
First and Principal A.D.C. . 220
First Sea Lord. . . . . . . . 466, 469
Flag Officers. .................. 469
Inshore Rescue. . ............ $7^{85}$
Medals and Decorations. ،302-4
Medical School. ............520
Naval Secretary..............467
Nursing Service, Pay. . $477,47^{8}$
Pay:-
Length of Service. . . . . . 477
Officers..................... 475
Seaman Branch. .......476-7
Quartering Charges........480
Rear Admirals. .............. 469
Retirement Benefits. . . . . . . 48 I
Royal Marines. .............. 470
Sea Lords..........466, 467, 469
Silver Jubilee Review Illus. 552
Vice-Admirals . . . . . . . . . . . 469
Victoria Cross Awards. . . 302-3

## ROYAL:-

Observatories. ............... . 69
Opera, Covent Carden ..... 648
262
Red Cross. . . . . . . . . . . . . 304
Salutes. ......................... 224
School of Church Music. . 528
Scottish Academy. . . . . . 1095-6
Scottish Academy of Music. 528
Scottish Museum ............. 419
Signais............................... 12 In $^{-6}$
Societies. . . . . . .
Societies............................... 1 II5
Society of Arts. ................. 1 II 6
Standard, When Flown..... 225
Tank Regiment..............472
PAGE
PAGE
ROYAL-continued
ROYAL-continued
Titles. ..... 218
Ulster Constabulary ..... 688
United Services Institute...1116
Veto. ..... 305
Victoria \& Albert Docks. . ..... 645
Victorian Chain. ..... $26 x$
Medal. ..... 304
Order ..... 261
Dames. ..... 300-2
Knights. ..... 263-300
Visits (I977) ..... $547,54^{8}$
Illus. ..... 549-53
Voluntary Services, Women's ..... III9
Yacht Squadron ..... 1093
Royton, M.P..
R.S.F.S.R. . 201, 202, 958, 962-3Rubber, Industrial TrainingBoard
533
Rubens, Peter Paul, Cen- tenary. ..... 610
Rubicon, The (Italy) ..... 885
Rugby, 667, 67x; M.P... ..... 341
Rugby Fives. ..... 1007
Rugby Football ..... 1003
Union ..... Iori
Rugby School. ..... 537
Ruislip-Northwood, M.P. ..... 340
RUMANIA, 202,930-2; (Map) 930
British Embassy. ..... 932
Communist Party. ..... 930
Council of Ministers. ..... $.93^{\circ}$
Currency ..... $.930,985$
Earthquake Illus. ..... 554
Embassy. ..... 931
Exchange Rate ..... 84,93I
Finance and Trade. ..... $.931-2$
Government ..... 93I
Language and Literature ..... 93I
Oil Production ..... 931
Runcorn, M.P. ..... 340
New Town. ..... 687 ..... 687
Runnimede (Runnymede)$650,667,67 x$
Running (Athletics). . . . . 985-94
Rupert's Land, Province of 489-90
Rushcliffe. ..... $.667,671$
Member of Parliament. ....340
Rushmoor................667,671
Ruskin School of Art......... 5 I8 ..... 518
Russell of Killowen, Lord.
Lord of Appeal. ..... 246
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)
201, 202, 958, 962-3
Russian Orthodox Church. . . 50 I
Ruthenia. ..... $.95^{8}$
Rutherglen, 686; M.P. ..... 340
Rutland. ..... 667,671
Rutland and Stamford, M.P. . 340RwANDA (Republic)
199, 932, 985
Bishop. ..... 491
Rye (Sussex) ..... 204
Member of Parliament. ..... 340
Ryedale. ..... $.667,671$
Ryle, Sir Martin ..... 292
SaARbRUCKEN (Germany) .....865
Saarland (Germany).....861,862
Sabah (Malaysia) .........201, 74 I
Sacred College of Cardinals. . 496 Safety, and Health Commission. $3^{8} 5$
Saffron Walden, M.P. ..... 341
Sahara Desert.. ..... 900
Sahara (Spanish) ..... 940
Saigon (Vietnam)... 201, 204, 969
Sailing Clubs. . . . . . . . . . . . $1093^{-4}$
St. Aidan's College. ..... 508
St. Alban. ..... 630
St. Albans. ..... $650,667,671$
Bishop. ..... 237, 486
Member of Parliament. .....  34 I
St. Andrew
$.89,225$
St. Andrew's Day

$\qquad$
St. Andrews: -
Archbishop497
Bishop ..... 494
Royal and Ancient ..... 1011
University ..... 5II, 515
St. Anne's (Alderney). ..... 692
St. Anne's College, Oxford . ..... 503
St. Antony's College, Oxford ..... 503
St. Asaph, Bishop ..... 489
St. Barnabas. ..... 225
St. Bartholomew ..... 118
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ..... $5^{25}$
St. Benet's Hall, Oxford ..... 503
St. Catharine's College, Cam-bridge.505
St. Catherine's College, Oxford503
St. Catherine's House. ..... 424
St. Chad's College. ..... 508
St. Columba's, Pont Street ..... 500
St. Cross College, Oxford. ..... 503
St. Cuthbert's Society. ..... 508
St. David (Patron Saint) ..... 501
St. David's, Bishop. ..... 489
St. David's Coll., Lampeter ..... 5II
St. David's Day. . . . . .89, 98, 225St. Denis (Réunion) ...... 999,858
St. Dunstan's.58
St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. ... 503
St. Edmundsbury . . . . . . . 667, 67 I
Bishop of. ..... 486
St. Edmund's House, Cam-
bridge. ..... 505
St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church
644
St. George (Patron Saint) ..... 501
St. George's Channel ..... 676
St. George's Chapel, Windsor
485,651
St. George's Day. . . .89, 102, 225
St. George's, Grenada
SA

PAGE
St. James's Park

.648
Master Gunner224
St. John ..... 134
St. John Baptist. ..... 10, 225
St. John (New Brunswick) ..... 703
St. John of Jerusalem:-
Association and Brigade . . IficOrder of. ...............304, 648
St. John's (Antigua) ..... 200, 778
St. John's (Newfoundland)
200, 703-4
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 497
St. John's College:-
Cambridge
505
Durham ..... 508
Oxford. ..... 503
St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. . 646
St. Jude, St. Simon and. . 126, 225
St. Katherine Docks ..... 645
St. Kitts-Nevis (W. Indies)
200, 694, 779
St. Lawrence River. . . . .206, 697
St. Leger, The (Race) ..... 999
St. Louis (Missouri) ..... 793
St. Lucia (W. Indies) 200, 694, 780
St. Luke ..... 126, 225
St. Luke's Summer ..... 187
St. Margaret's House Settlement516
St. Mark ..... 102, 22
St. Martin's Summer . . . . . . . . 188
St. Mary College, Durham. ..... 508
St. Mary's Hospital ..... 526
St. Marylebone, M.P. ..... 347
St. Matthew ..... 122
St. Matthias. ..... 94, 225
St. Michacl and All Angets. ..... 122
St. Michael and St. George
Order.
Dames. .....  $26 \pi$
Knights. ..... $300-2$
St. Pancras, M.P.s ..... 334, 341
St. Patrick ..... 501, 787
St. Patrick's Day ..... 89, 98
St. Paul, Conversion of. ..... 90, 225
St. Paul's Cathedral ..... 500
Dean and Chapter ..... 482
Silver Jubilee ServiceIllus
549-50
St. Paul's School. ..... 544
St. Peter ..... 110, 225
St. Peter Port (Guernsey) ..... 692
St. Peter's College, Oxford. . . 503
St. Philip and St. James. . ro6, 225
St. Pierre (French) ..... 200, 860
St. Simon and St. Ju ..... 126,225
St. Sophia, Mosque. ..... 953
St. Stephen ..... I34
St. Swithin's Day ..... 114
St. Thomas ..... 134, 225
St. Thomas's Hospital ..... 526
St. Tomé. ..... 119, 932, 983
St. Vincent (W. Indies)
$200,694,780$
Saints' Days. . 90, 94, 98, etc., 189
Number of. ..... 189
Patron Saints. ..... 500
Saipan (Mariana Islds.). . . 203, 804 ..... 804Saka Era Revised.
Sakhalin (R.S.F.S.R.).......... $95^{8}$
Saladin, Tomb of (Damascus). 947
Salaries, Review Body ..... 443
Sale (Cheshire), M.P PAGE
Salerno (Italy) ..... 322 ..... 322
SAlford ..... 664,670
Bishop (R.C.) ..... 497
Members of Parliament ..... 341
Stipendiary ..... $46 x$
University ..... 510
Salisbury (R hodesia). ... 199, 775
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 498
Salisbury (Wiltshire)....667,671
Bishop ..... 486
M.P. ..... 341
Salmon, Lord. ..... 247
Lord of Appeal ..... 455
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Salmon Fisheries Laboratory. ..... 370
Salonika (Greece) ..... 867
Salop. ..... $630-2,669$
Archdeacon (Lichfield) ..... 485
Salters' Company ..... 638
Salutes, Royal. ..... 224
Salvador, Republic of
200; (Map) 872; 932-3British Embassy.933
Currency ..... 931, 982
Embassy ..... 932
Exchange Rate ..... 84
Finance and Trade. ..... 933
Government ..... 932
Salvador (Brazil) ..... 826
Salvage Corps, Fire. ..... 1116
Salvation Army ..... 495
Salween River. ..... 206, 828
Salzburg (Austria) ..... 817,8ェ8
Samar (Philippines)
924
924
Samarkand (Uzbekistan) ..... 964
Samoa, E. (U.S.A.)
203, 791, 793, 803, 804
SAMOA, WESTERN... $203,768,985$
Samos 2 (Satellite) ..... 165
Sana'a (Yemen). ..... 201, 970
San Cristobal (Dominica).... 848
San Cristobal (Galápagos). ... 849
Sandhurst (R.M.A.).......... 520
San Diego (U.S.A.). .....204, 793
Sandringham. ..... 652
Sands of Dee ..... 676
Sand well. ..... 664,670
Sandwich ..... 204
San Fernando (Trinidad). . . . . 764
San Francisco (California) . . . . 793
Transbay Bridge. ..... 206
San José (Costa Rica)....200, 842
San Juan (Puerto Rico) . . 200, 804
San Marino ..... 202, 933
San Salvator ..... 200, 933
Santa Cruz (Canaries). ..... 941
Santiago (Chile).... 200, 204, 834Santo Domingo. . . . . . . . 200, 848
São Paulo (Brazil)....... . 204, 826
São Tomé. . . ..... 199, $933^{-4}, 985$
Sapporo (Japan) ..... 892
Saptarshi Era ..... 193
Sarajevo (Yugoslavia) ..... 973
Sarawak ..... 201, 75 I
Sardinia. ..... 885,887
Sark (Channel Island) ..... 692
Sarum, Archdcacon ..... 486
SASKATCHEWAN $200,695,697$,
706-7
Agent-General ..... 706
Bishop. ..... 489
Saskatoon (Canada) ..... 707
Satellites, Artificial ..... 165-9

## Science:-

Branch (Educ. \& Science). . $3^{82}$ See also EdUCATION AND Science
SCience, Discovery and
The Environment ( 1976 -
7)...............1027-37

Science, Imperial College of. 508
Science Museum.......... .416-17
Birmingham................. 657
Library. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 417
Minister of..............312, 379
Research Council. ......... 429
Royal Military College of.. 520
Support Divn. (Dept. of
Employment)
.385
Scilly Islands. . . . ........626,628
Weather (Monthly) . . . 1069-7x
Scotland, Kingdom of
(Maps) 627; 681
Adoption Acts. .1163
Adult Education.............515-16
Airports. . . . . . . . . . . . . 375,674
Ancient Monuments Board 398
Archaeological Socs........Inzi
Archbishops (R.C.)......... 497
Area and Population
202, 620, 679-80, 684, 686
Association Football....... 1004
Astronomer Royal. ........ 169
Bank Holidays
(Notes) 90, 98, 106, $1 \times 8$ (1978)

Banks.................... 446-52
Hours of Opening. . ..... 446
Notes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1144
Births Registration......... 1164
Bishops. ................ . 494, 497
Boys' Schools. . . . . . . . ..... 539
Census ( $180 \mathrm{x}-197 \mathrm{x}$ ) . . .620, 679
Chicf Constables............ 682
Chief Executives. ......682, 686
Christianity.................68o
Church of Scotland. ...... . 494
Cities ....................... 686
Clan Chiefs. ..............684-5
Climate...................... 679
Clubs. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1093, 1094
Colleges of Education...530-2
Commissary Office......... 464
Conveners. . . . . . . . . . .682, 686
Council on Tribunals. ..... 439
Counties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 682
Countryside Commission 378-9
Court of Session. ........... 464
Crown Revenues............ 379
Customs and Excise. . . . . 379-80
Dept. of Agriculture........430
of Employment.......... $3^{85}$
Development Corporations. 68
Development Department.43x
Devolution Debate $352-3$, $355-6,361-2$
Devolution Divn...........4 429
District Councils....623-4, 686
Divorce (Legal Notes). . 1 r $66-7$
Education.
Authorities............514-x5
Department. . ..........43x-2

SCOTlAND, Kingdom ofcontinued
Electricity Boards......... $3^{84}$
Episcopal Church. .......... 494
Faculty of Advocates. . . . . . 525
Fine Art Commission....... 374
Fiscals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 465-6
Football. . ............ 1003, 1004
Gaelic Speakers.............. 679
Girls' Schools................ 545
Gold Stick.......................223
Government Offices. . . . 429-33
Health Boards.............. 433
Hereditary Standard Bearer. 230
High Constable........ 222, 249
Highest Point. ............... 206
Highland and Islands. . .679-80
Airports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 377
Development Board...... 397
Population...........679-80
Sheriff. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .465-6
Highlands.................... 679
Historical Monuments
Commission.......... $39^{8}$
Historic Buildings Council 397
History. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 680
Holiday and Term Days... 190
Home and Health Dept. . $43^{2-3}$
Hydro-Electric Board....... $3^{84}$
Industries. .................... 679
Information Office. ........430
Inland Revenue Dept. ..... 409
Inspectors of Schools....43 $3^{1-2}$
Insurance Companies....rı4x-3
Intestacy (Legal Notes) . . . . 1159
Irregular Marriages. ....... 1170
Islands. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 679-80
Judiciary................... . 464-5
Jury Service.................117x
Keeper of the Records..... 419
Keeper of the Registers. . 428 -9
Kings and Queens . . . 2 213, 680
Knights of the Thistle......260
Landlord and Tenant......1172
Law Courts. ................ 464
Law Society.................. 525
Legal Aid and Advice.....Ix74
Education. ................ 525
Notes. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 153-75
Legitimation Law....... 1 15 67 -8
Local Authorities (Number)
Local Government. . .... 623-4
Electors. ................... 621
Lord Advocate........312, 412
Lord High Constable...222, 249
Lord Lyon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 373
Lord Provosts.........684, 686
Lords Lieutenant.............683 6
Lords of Session. . ............ 464
Lowlands. ................... 679
Marriages (Legal Notes) . . . 1 170
Master of the Household. . . 222
Members of Parliament
322-46
Mental Welfare Commission
433
Minister of State......312, 429
Moderator. .................. 493
Mountains. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 679
Museums.

1978] SC
Index
page
SCOTTISE-continued
Common Services Agency 433
Development Dept. ..... 435
Division (Army) ..... 472-3
Education Dept. ..... 435-2
Environment Dept ..... $3^{87}$
Kings and Queens. ..... 213
Land Courts ..... 464
Law Commission. ..... 464
Law Courts ..... 464
Nationalist Vote ( $2959-74$ ) ..... $3 \times 4$
Office. ..... 429-33
Minister of State. ....312, 429
Under Secretaries 312, 429-33
Record Office ..... 428
Societies, etc. ..... 1716-7
Triple Qualifications Boar ..... 526
T.U.C. ..... IE24 ..... IE24
Scout Association ..... 1117
Scrope Davies Papers ..... 1014-5
Sculling ..... 1008-9
Sculpture Galleries, etc. ..... 417
Scunthorpe ..... 667, 67 I
Member of Parliament. ..... 326
Sea Fisheries Inspectors. . 370, 430
Sea Level, Areas below ..... 203
Heights Above. ..... 206
Sea Lords ..... $466,467,469$
Seamen, Training Schools. ..... 528
Sea of Okhotsk ..... 203
Seaports ..... 199-204
Authorities ..... 440
National Ports Council. . . . 420
Search and Rescue Operations785-6
Seasons, The. $163,187-8$
Seattle (U.S.A.) ..... 793
Secondary Education ..... 1043
Certificate of. 043-4
Madern Schools. ..... 1043
N . Ireland ..... 1046
Scotland. ..... 1046
Secretaries of State. ..... 312
Precedence. ..... 219
Secretary of State:-
Defence. ..... 312,466
Education and Science 312,381
Employment. ..... 312, 384
Energy ..... 312, 385
Environment. ..... 312, 386
Foreign and Cwlth. Affairs312,390
Home Department....352, 398
Industry. ..... 352, 404
Northern Ireland ..... 312, 421
Prices and Consumer Pro
tection. ..... 312, 426
Scotland ..... 312,429
Social Services. ..... 312, 393
Trade. ..... 312, 435
Transport. ..... 312, $43^{6}$
Wales. ..... 312, 441
Secretary of State (U.S.A. ..... 795
Security Council (U.N.) ..... 806668, 67
Sedgemoor ..... 668, 671
Seeds Divn. .....  3 31
Seeds Executive. ..... 410
Inspectorate Min. of Agric. ..... 372
Sefton. ..... 664, 670
Segontium, Roman Fort
PAGE
Museum
Museum
Selangor (Malaysia) ..... 419 ..... 419
201
Selby. Selby. ..... 668, 67 I
Self-Employed, National In-
surance. ..... 619
Selkirk ..... 683
Member of Parliament ..... 340
Selkirk, Earl of ..... 233
Knight of the Thistle ..... 260
Sell's Directories. ..... 1080
Selly Oak (B’ham), M.P. ..... 324
Selwyn College, Cambridge. 505Senate of the Inns of Court... 524Senegal (Republic)199; (Map) 869; 935-36
British Embassy ..... 936
Embassy. ..... 936
Seoul (Korea) . ...... 201, 204, 895
Separation, Judícial. ...593, 11657
Septuagesima......... 89, 90, 188Serbian Orthodox Church... 50x
Seremban.20I
S:rengeti, National Park (Tan-
ganyika) ..... 762
Ssrjeants at Arms........221, 308
Serjeants' Inn. ..... 644
Serjeant Surgeon, H.M ..... 221
Service Pay. ..... 475-80
Quartering Charges ..... 480
Retirement Benefits. ..... 48I
Services' Clubs. . . . 474, ro89-9r
Services Land, Dept. of Agric. 37 r
Setif (Algeria) ..... 813
Sevenoaks ..... 668, 671
M.P. ..... 341
Seventh Day Adventists. ..... 496
Seven Wonders of the WorldSevern River. ..... .206, 629: 676
Bridge. ..... 206, 629
Estuary ..... 163
Railway Tunnel. ..... 207, 629
Seville (Spain) ..... 939
Sexagesima.. ..... 90, 188
Sex Discrimination Home
Office Unit. ..... 399
Seychelles. ..... 199, 767-8
Bishop. ..... 492
Commonwealth Member- ship. ..... 693
Currency ..... 985
Sfax (Tunisia) ..... 950
Shah Jehan Mosque ..... 496
Shakespeare's Birthplace. ..... 663
Shanghai (China) . . . . . . . 204, ..... 839
Shanmon Airport ..... 790
River. ..... 787
Shan State (Burma) ..... 828
Sharjah (United Arab Emirates)954
SHAWCROSS, LORD. ..... 252
Chairman of Press CouncilChancellor, Univ. of Sussex 510
London University ..... 510
508
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Sheffield, CITY OF. . $662,664,670$
Bishop ..... 237.489
Hall-Marks ..... 1213
Lord Mayor 662, 664
PAGE

## Shefrield, City of-continued

Master Cutler ..... 662
Members of Parliament ..... 348
Museums and Galleries.657,66


PAGE 63I-3
Hills. ..... 626
North ..... 668
South. ..... 669
Shwe Dagon Pagoda ..... 829
Siam see THArLAND
Sian (China) ..... 204
Sicily ..... 885,887
Sickness Benefit (N.H.I.) ..... 1050
Cost. ..... 1053
Friendly Societies . . . . . . Im46-7
Sidcup, M.P. .....  341
Sidereal Tim $13^{8}, 14$ I, 146
Monthly ..... 91, 95, 99, etc.
Year. ..... I45
Sidi-bel-Abbes (Algeria) ..... 813
Sidney Sussex College, Cam- bridge. ..... 506
SIERRA LEONE
199, 693, 758-9; (Map) 869
Archbishop ..... 491
Currency. ..... 985
Government. . . . . . . . . . . . 758-9
High Commissioners. ..... 759
University. ..... 785
Sierra Madre (Mexico). ..... 903
Signals Dept. (Govt. Communi - cations H.Q.). ..... 391
Signals, Royal ..... 472
Signet, Writers to. ..... 1120
Signs of the Zodiac $\ldots 90,94,98$,
Silchester ..... 630
Silkin, Rt. Hon. J.E.:- Minister Hon. J.E.:-
$.312,369$
Silkin, Rt. Hon. S. C., Attorney
Gencral ..... 3I2, 411
Silver:-
Coinage. ..... II44
Goblets, Henley ..... 1008
Jubilee Marks. ..... 1213
Plate, Hall-Marks. . ..... 1212-13
Silver Stick (Scotland) ..... 223
Silverstone (Brit. Grand Prix) 1010
Simon of Glaisdale, Lord ..... 247
Lord of Appeal ..... 455
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Simplon Tunnel ..... 207
Sinai Peninsula ..... 850,882
Sinanthropus. ..... 185
Singapore. .201, 204, 693, 759-60
Air Letter Rates. ..... II98
Area, etc. ..... 759
Bishops. ..... 492
Currency ..... 985
Distance by Air ..... 781
Finance and Trade. ..... 760
Government. ..... 759
High Commissions. ..... 759-60
Population. ..... 759
Production, etc. ..... 760
Universities. ..... 785
Sinn Fein, Votes Cast. ..... 314
Sires, Winning ..... 998
Sirius (Star). ..... $.15 I, I 52$
Skating. ..... 009
Skelmersdale New Town.... 687
Skinners' Company ..... 638
Skipton, M.P. .....  341
Skopje (Yugoslavia) ..... 973

PAGE
Skye, Isle of... ..... 680, 68I
and Lochalsh. ..... 686
Sladé School of Art. ..... 518
Slessor, Sir John ..... 294
Marshal of R.A.F ..... 473
Slough, 668, 67r; M.P. ..... $33^{\circ}$
Small Firms Division, Dept. ofTrade.405
Small Heath (B'ham), M.P. .. 324
Small Packets Post.....1194, 120 ISmith, John, Minister ofState.
$3^{12}$
Snipe Shooting ..... 1213
Snooker ..... roxo
SNOWDON, EARL OF......219, 233
Snowdon Mountain..... 206, 677
Snowdonia National Park.... 624
Soane's Museum............... 646
Social Insurance (U.K.) . . 1048-55
Policy, E.E.C. ..... $.97^{8}$
Socially Handicapped Divn.
(Dept. of Health). ..... 394
Socialist Party ..... 1117
Social Science Research Council
433
Social Security:-
Acts. ..... 1048
Departments. ..... 394
Heating Costs Aid ..... 359
Minister. ..... 312
Non-contributory Benefits 1055
1048Scheme, I975..............

Departments

Departments ..... 394 ..... 394
1054
1054
Tribunal. ..... 439
Social Services, Local Authority368
Social Services, Secretary of
State for.............322,393
Social Surveys, Office of...
Service (Dept. of Health)
394, 395
Work (Educ.) ..... 529
Services. ..... 395, 432
Welsh Office. ..... 442
Societies and Institutions1095-1120
Archaeological...........1120-I
Society Islands (Oceania) . . . . 859
Society of Friends (Quakers)496,501
Sodor and Man (Name)...... 68 I
Bishop............237, 489, 69r
Sofia (Bulgaria).......... 202, 828
Soils Bureau, Commonwealth 373
olar:-
Apex. ..... 145
Cycle. ..... 89, 187, 19x
Eclipses. ..... 165
Motion. ..... 145
Parallax. ..... 145
System. ..... 156-62
Elements of (Table) ..... 157
Time. ..... $13^{8}$
Solicitor-General ..... 312, 41 II
Scotland. ..... 312, 4I2, 682
Solicitor, Official (SupremeCourt).
Solicitors' Education, etc. . . 524-5Solicitors in Supreme Courts,Scotland.
PAGE
Solihull, 664, 670; M.P ..... 341
Solomon Islands (Aus-
tralia). ..... 175, 757
(U.K.). 03, 777, 985
Solstice, Summer
$89,120,186,187$
Winter. ..... $89,134,187,188$
Solway Coast. ..... 626
South Australla-continued page
Minerals ..... 721
Production, etc. ..... 721
Schools ..... 541
Trade. ..... 722
Transport ..... $721-2$
South Bank Polytechnic. ..... 532
South Bedfordshire. ..... 668, 67x
South Cambridgeshire ...668, 67x
South Carolina (State) ..... 739
South Dakota (State) ..... 793
South Derbyshire ..... 669
South Eastern Circuit ..... 458-9
Southend-on-Sea ..... 668,67I
Airport ..... 674
Members of Parliament. ..... 341
SOUTHERN RHODESIA, See
RHODESIA
Southern Uplands. ..... 680
South Vietnam. ..... 967-8
Southern Yemen, see Yemen
Southern Yemen, see Yemen
Republics
South Georgia. ..... 342
South Glamorgan...673, 677, 678
South Hams. ..... 668, 67x
South Herefordshire ..... 668, 67I
South Holland
668, 67x
668, 67x
South Kesteven ..... 668, 67x
South Metropolitan Cemetery 642
South Norfolk...........668, 671 ..... 668, 67I
South Northamptonshire 668, 67x
South of Scotland ElectricityBoard$3^{8} 4$
South Oxfordshire ..... 668,675
South Pacific Commission.... 984South Pacific, University of. .785South Pembrokeshire........6678
Southport, M.P.
668.372
South Ribble.
South Shields, Member of Parliament.
688.342
South Shropshire
668, 67x
South Staffordshire ..... 664, 670
South Tyneside.
640, 673
SOUTHWARK.
496
496
Archbis
Bishop. ..... 237, 486-7
Bridge. ..... 641
Cathedral ..... 500
George Inn ..... 643
Southwell, Bishop of.....237, 489
South West Africa. . . 199, 938-9South Western Magistrates'
Court. ..... 46 x
South Wight. ..... 668, 671
Sovereign (Coin) ..... 144
Soviet Embassy. ..... 955
Soviet Russia.
S. 20
S. 20
See also U.S.S.R.
Sowerby, M.P. ..... 342
Space Division (Dept. of Industry)404
Probate ..... 165-9
Shuttle Illus. ..... 558
Spain (State)202; (Map) 939; 939-4
British Embassy ..... 94
Cabinet. ..... 939
Spain (State)-continued
PagE
Colonies .....  199
Currency ..... 940, 985
Embassy ..... 939
Exchange Rate ..... 83, 940
Finance ..... 940
Government. ..... 939-40
Language and Literature. . 940
Nobel Prizes. ..... 193
Overseas Territories ..... 94푸
Production, etc. ..... 940
Shipbuilding ..... 614
Shipping ..... 613
Trade. ..... 947
with U.K ..... 947
Spanish Guinea, see EquatorialGuinea
Morocco ..... 941
Sahara. ..... 945
Sparkbrook, M.P. ..... 324
Speaker, H. of Commons
305, 308, 309, 310
First. ..... 307
(1660-1976) ..... 306
Precedence ..... 219, 310
Speaker, H. of Lords 307, 308, 455
Special Air Service Regiment. 473
Special Commissioners (IncomeTax).408
Special Constabulary...........46z
Special Delivery (Postal) .... $\quad$ zo00
Special (Marriage) Licences. . 1168
Special Schools. ..... 1043
Specialists, Medical (N.H.S.). ..... 368
Spectacles (N.H.S. ..... ${ }^{36} 7^{-8}$
Spectroscopic Binary Stars.. ..... 153
Speech Science Training. ..... 530
Therapy ..... 530
Speed of Light ..... 145, 152
Spelthorne ..... 668,671
M.P ..... 342
Spenborough, M.P. ..... 326
Spence, Sir Basil, Obituary. ..... 6 10
Portrait ..... 559
Spey River. ..... 680
Sphinx, The (Egypt). ..... 850
Spitalfields Market ..... 644
Spitsbergen Archipelago....916-7
Sporting Life. ..... 108x
Sports:-
Athletics. ..... 987-97
Clubs (London). ....... . . 1089 -9x
Council. ..... 445
Diary ( 1976 -7) ..... 583-5
Divn. (Dept. of Environ- ment) ..... 386
Representative Bodies.. rori-z
Results and Records. . 987 -rori
Science Degrees. ..... 529
Springburn (Glasgow), M.P. ..... 332
Spring Defined ..... 187
Equinox ..... 89, 98, 887
Holiday ( 1978 ) ..... 106
Tides. ..... 163
Sputnik Satellites ..... 165
Squadron Leaders, Pay, etc.$476,4^{8 x}$Square Measure..............1214
Squash Rackets $(x 976-77) \ldots 1007$
Squash Rackets ( $x 976-77$ ). . . 1007
SRI LANKA. . . . . . . . . . 693, 760-8
Area and Population. ..... 760
Cabinet

SRI Lanka-continued
Climate. ..... 761
Communications. ..... 761
Currency ..... 985
Government ..... 765
High Commissions. ..... 761
Judicature ..... 761
Legislature. ..... 761
Production ..... 761
PAGE
STATE VISITS ( $1976-77$ ) . . . 546-7
rlus. ..... 553
Stationers' Hall. . . . 639, 644, 1077
Stationery Office, H.M. . . . 433-4
Statistical Office, Central..... 376
Statues, London ..... 646
Statute Law Committee ..... 434
Statute of Westminster
$693,697,729$
Stechford, M.P324
STEEL:-
Community, European . .975-6
Corporation, British ..... 376
Industrial Training Bd. ..... 533
Steel, Rt. Hon. David:
Member of Parliament ..... 320
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Stellar System ..... 152-5
Stepney, Bishop of (London).48a
Member of Parliamen ..... 342
Sterkfontein Discoveries. ..... 185
Stevenage. $.668,67 x, 687$
M.P.333
Stewart Islands (N.Z.) ..... 728
Stewartry District (Scotland). 686
Still Births, Registration of. . 1163
Stipendiary Magistrates. ..... 461,
$659,660,661,662$
Glasgow ..... 464
London. ..... 460-1
Wales. ..... 678
Stirling, 683, 686; M.P ..... 342
University of ..... 5 II
Stirlingshire. ..... 683
Members of Parliament ..... 342
Stock Exchanges. ..... rogr
Holidays. ..... 190
London. ..... 646
Stockholm (Sweden) 202, 204, ..... , 945
Distance by Air. ..... 781
Stockport. ..... 664,670
.. .488
Bishop (Chester) ..... 342
Members of Parliament
Members of Parliament .....
668,671 .....
668,671 ..... 342
Stockto
Stockto
Stoke Newington, M.P ..... $33^{2}$
Stoke on Trent 66z-3, 668,671Members of Parliament. . . 342
Stone Age, The ..... 185
Stone (Staffs.), M.P. ..... 342
Stonehenge. ..... $.630,656$
Stone's Justices ${ }^{2}$ Manual. ..... 1080
Storms, Magnetic ..... 164
Stornoway. ..... 68 x
Stourbridge, M.P. ..... 333
Stourhead ..... 653
Stow, Archdeacon (Lincoln) ..... 485
Strabane (N.I.) ..... 693
Stranraer, Tide Tables ..... 171
Strasbourg (France) ..... 858
Stratford upon Avon ..... $663,668,671$Member of Parliament. .... 342
Strathclyde. ..... 342
682
Sheriffs ..... 465-6
University of. ..... 512
Strathiselvin ..... 686
Sheriffs. ..... 466
Streatham, M.P ..... 342
Stretford, M.P. ..... 342

Strikes, Industrial ( $1976-77$ )
PAGB

$575-8 z$

Picket Violence, Grunwick
dispute, Illus. . . . . . . - 557
Stroud....................... . 668, $67 x$
M.P.
.342
Structural Engincering (Educ.)
Stuart, House of............... 212
Stuttgart............................. $86 x$
Submarine Fleet (R.N.)...... 470
Succession (Legal Notes) . . . . 1158
Succession (Scotland)........ II59
SUDAN.... 199, 94I-3; (Map) 942
British Embassy. ............. 943
Currency . . . . . . . . . . . . 941,985
Education. .................... $94 z$
Embassy .........................941
Sudbury, Member of Parliament
342
Suez (Egypt). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85 .
Gulf of......................... . . . 850
Suez Canal. ............................... 206
Suffolk. ..............628,630-2,669
Archdeacon of.............. 486
District Council. ....... 668, 67x
Suffolk Coastal. . . . . . . . . . 668, 67x
Suffragan Bishops...........48z-9
Resigned.
492-3

## Sugar

Division (Min. of Agric.) .-370
Sulawesi (Indonesia) .206, 876,878
Sulgrave Manor. ................ 652
Sumatra . . . . . . ...... 206, 876, 878
Summer Defined............... 187
Solstice. . . . . . 89, 1 10, 186, 187
Time. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 142, 143
Acts............................ 146
(1978) ............. (Notes) 98,126

Summerson, Sir John.......... 295
Historical Mss. Commission.428
Historic Buildings Council. 397
Soane's Museum. . . . . . . . . 647
SUN, THE. ....................... 156-7
Age of. ............................. ${ }_{56} 6$
Aurorae. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $6 x$
Autumnal Equinox. .......... $12 z$
Corona. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 157
Declination. ......9r, 95, 99, etc.
Diameter. ...............153, 157
Eclipses.......................... 61
1978...................22, 126, 148

Enters Signs of Zodiac $90,94,98$, etc.
Faculae.
Longitude (Monthly)
90, 94, 98, etc.
Mass. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 557
Motion. ....................... 145
Right Ascension.............
Rotation. ...................... 56
Period..................... I57
Selenographic colong. . . . . . I 39
Solar Apex. . . . . . . . . . . . . . I45
Cycle......................... 89
Flares. . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... 157
System...................156-62
Spectra................... 252, 156
Spring Equinox................... 98
Summer Solstice. . . . . . . . . . . Ino
Sunspots. . . . . . . . . . $156-7,164$
Sun, The-continued

PAGE
Temperatures of. ..... 156
Transit.
Variable Rotation ..... 138
5
Winter Solstice.
Sunday Letters (A- ..... 134
Sunday Newspapers. ..... 8 ..... 8
Sunday Postal Arrangements. 1203 ..... 203
Sundays after Trinity
SUNDERLAND ..... 664,670
Members of Parliament ..... 342
Polytechnic ..... 512
Sundial Time. ..... 140, 141
Sunrise and Sunset. . . .138-9,140
Legal Definition. ..... 138
Local Mean Time (1978)
91, 95, 99, etc.; 93, 97, 101,etc.; 144
Sunshine Records. .....  1069-74
Superannuation Dept. (InlandRevenue)409
Superior, Lake ..... 205
Supernovae (Stars) ..... 153
Supplementary Benefits (SocialSecurity).
1054Commission.
1054Departme
Departments. ..... 394
Family Income Suppt. ..... IO55
Recipients and Scales. ..... 1054
Supply of Goods (Legal Notes). ..... 1255
Supreme Allied Commander(Europe)82
Supreme Court ..... 455-6
Central Office. ..... 457
Conveyancing Counsel ..... 5
Northern Ireland. ..... 689
Offices. ..... 456
Official Referees. ..... 457
Solicitor ..... 457
Pay Office. ..... 457
Taxing Office. ..... 457
Surabaya (Java) ..... 878
Surbiton, M.P ..... 342
Surface Measure ..... 1214
Surgeons, Royal Colls. of. . . $x 118$

Sutherland, Graham,
Gallery, Picton Castle. . . . . 419
Order of Merit. ..............26x
Sutton and Cheam, M........... 343
Sutton (London Borough)640, 673
Sutton Coldfield, M.P....... 343
Sutton (Plymouth), M.P....... 339
Suva (Fiii) .......................303, $33^{8}$
Svalbard (Norway).........916-7
Sverdlovsk (R.S.F.S.R.) .960,963
Swale. . . . . . . ............668, 675
Swann, Sir Michael, Chmn.
B.B.C...................... 375

Swans, Keeper of the . . . . . . . . 221
SWANSEA................. 677,678
Members of Parliament .... 343
Population
.677. 678
University College.....5xi, $5 \times 5$
Swansea and Brecon, Bishop . 489
SWAZLLAND... 199, 693, 761-2,985
National Day (Note)........ 122
University.................. $7^{82}$
Sweden (Kingdom)
British Embassy.............. 944
British Embassy.............. 945
Communications...............944 94
Currency. ...................943,985
Defence................ 944
Defence...................... 944
Education....................944
Embassy, ..................... 943
Finance and Trade.......944-5
Language and Literature. . 944
Nobel Prizes................. 1193
Production...................... $943^{-4}$
Shipbuilding.....................6454
Shipping........................6r3
Telephone Rates to......... 1203
Swimming. .................. 2008
Swindon:-
Archdeacon (Bristol)........483
Member of Parliament..... 343
SWITZERLAND 202, 945-7: (Map) 945
Alps..........................945
British Embassy.......... 946-7
Communications.......... 946
Currency.
944, 985
Education. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 946
Embassy. 945
Exchange Rate. ................ 83
Finance and Trade............946
French-speakers, Number. 859
Government. ................ . 946
Lakes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 945
Language and Literature....9946
Nobel Prizes...........946, 3 I93
President................209,945
Sword of State Usher......... 221
Sydney (N.S.W.)
203, 204, 713, 7x8
Archbishops..........490, 499
Distance by Air.............789
Harbour Bridge.........206, $7 \times 8$
Schools. ..................... 542
University. ................... $7^{82}$
Syme, Sir Ronald............. 295
Order of Merit . . . . . . . . . . . 26 x
Syon House (Brentford)...... 650

Systems Analysis Research Unit

## Szczecin (Poland)

Tabernacles, Feast of ....... 19 I
Table Mountain (S. Africa).... 937
Table Tennis. ..................8007
Taboga Island (Panama).......92I
Tabriz (Iran).....................888
Tadjikistan.....................98, 958, 965-6
Taegu (Korea) .................. 895
Taff-Ely . . ...................... $67^{8}$
Tahiti (Fr. Polynesia)............. 859
Taipei (Taiwan). ....201, 204, 839
Taiwan...............20x, 839, 983
Taiz (Yemen).....................968
Talien (China)................... 839
Tallinn (Estonia) . . . . 202, 958, 966
Tamatave (Madagascar) .......902
Tamerlane's Mausoleum (Tashkent).
..... 963
Tameside .................664,670
Tampere (Finland) ............. 855
Tamworth (Staffordshire) $668,67 x$
(Lichfield and), M.P........ 336
T. and A.V.R. Forces......... 473
tananarive (Madagascar)
Tandridge. 199,902
Tanange. . ............. 608,671
Taganyika, Lake............... 205
Tanga (Tanzania).................. ${ }^{62}$
Tangier................................910
Tankers, Largest . . . . . .......615-6
Tannu Tuva (Mongolia)......958
TANZANIA......... 199, 693, 762-3
Archbishop.................... 49 .
Bishops. ....................... 49x
Cabinet........................ $7^{63}$
Currency. . . . . ................ 985
Government. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 763
High Commissions......... 763
Production, etc............... 763
University. ................... $7_{85}^{85}$
Tara, Kingdom of............. $7_{87}^{87}$
Taranto (Italy) ............. 887,888
Tarawa Island (Gilberts). . 203, 772
Tariff Divn. (Dept. of Trade). 429
Tariffs
E.E.C....................... 976
G.A.T.T.................... 8 во

Tashkent (Uzbekistan) 201, z04, 958, 964
Tasman Glacier (N.Z.)........ 729
TASMANIA.........203, 707, 722-3
Agent General. ...............722
Bishop........................ 490
Education. ................... 723
Finance........................71, 723
Government. ................ 222
Judicature.........................723
Legislature. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 722-3 $^{\text {2 }}$
Production, etc................ 723
Schools. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $544^{2}$
Tate Gallery............. 374, 568
Taungs Discoveries. ............. 585

Taunton:-

Bishop (Bath and Wells) ... 482
Member of Parliament..... 343
Taunton Deane..............68, 671
Taxation....................1175-85
Capital Gains Tax......r1880-2
Capital Transfer Tax .... $1 \times 8_{3-5}$
Value Added Tax......356, 380
Taxes and Stamp Duties . $1 \times 8 \mathrm{I}-90$
Tay River. . 680
Bridges.
206,680

## Tayside

Regional Council. ......... 682
Sheriffs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 465
Tbilisi (Georgia). .... 20I, 958, 964
T.D.

304
Teachers:-
Branches (Dept. of Education) $.3^{82}$
Numbers..................... 1044
Qualifications. ............. . . . 1044
Salaries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1044
Scotland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1046

Training. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1044
Colleges. .................. . $53^{-2}$
Teaching:-
Awards to Trainees ........623
Degrees in Education... . . 530-z
Hospitals. ................ . 525-6
Technical Education. . . . 532-3 Central Institutions
(Scotland)
533
City and Guilds Institute.....533
Northern Ireland............533
Regional Advisory Councils 532-3 Scotland .................... 533
Technical Journals . . . . . . . . 1084-7
Schools . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8043
Technological Achievement, Queen's Award for. . . . . 1062-3
Technology:-
Degrees.................511,532
Divn., Dept. of Trade. ....435
Universities of. .............. 510
Teesdale. ..................668, 67x
Teesside Polytechnic .........512
Tegucigalpa(Honduras). . 200, 872
Tehran (Iran) . . . . . . . 201, 204, 880
Distance by Air. . . . . ...... $7^{8 x}$
Teignbridge. . . . . . . . . . . 668, 67x
Tekufah (Equinox) . . . . . . . . . . 29 I
Tel Aviv-Jaffa (Israel)........ . $88_{4}$
Distance by Air. . . . . . . . . . 78 8
Telecommunications:-
Cable and Wireless......... 376
Divn., Dept. of Industry. . . 406
I.T.U.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 809

Telegrams:-
Commonwealth Social.....x20z
Inland. . . . . . . ............... 1202
International.......1202, 1206-9
Letter Telegrams........... I20z
Phototelegrams. . . . . . . . . . 1202
Radiotelegrams............1202-3
Telegraph Money Orders. rzor-2

## TElephones . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1203

International ................... 1204
Radiotelephone Service. . . 1203
Teleprinter Services. . . . . . rao3-4
TElevision:-
British Forces BroadcastingService. . Broadcasting
Authority. ..... 403-4
Licences ..... 375
Telex (G.P.O.) ..... 1203
Datel Services ..... 1204
Telford, Salop (New Town). . 687
Temperance Societies. ..... $1 \times 18$
Temperature:-
Averages ( $1975-77$ ) ..... 1068
Conversions ..... 1216
Measures of ..... 1216
Records. ..... 5068-74 ..... 5068-74
(1976-77) 1068-74
Temple, The .....  645-6
Temple Church. ..... 500,643
Temple of Diana ..... 202
Templer, Sir Gerald. ..... 296
Field Marshal ..... 471
Gold Stick ..... 220
Knight of the Garter ..... 260
Tenancies, Regulated ..... 1875
Rent Acts. ..... 1171-2
Tenant, Landiord and (Law)
1171~2
Scotland ..... 1172
Tendring. ..... 668,67x
Tenerife $94 x$
Tennessee (State) ..... 793
Tennis. ..... 1006
Lawn ..... 1006
Wimbledon Ladies Final.564
Table ..... 1007
Tenterden. .....  204
Tequendama Fall (Colombia). 840Term Days (Scotland) (Notes)
94. 130, 189, 190
Terrestrial Ecology, Institute
of. ..... 421
Terrestrial Magnetism . ..... 163-4
Observatories. ..... 164
Territorial and Army VolunteerReserve. ................. . 473Territorial Army Decorations304
Territorial Titles, Scottish. .684-5Terrorism Provisions. . . . . . . 353Test Matches ( 1976 -77) . . 1000-1Test (Southampton), M.P..... 343Test Valley. . . . . . . . . . . 668, 67xTethys (Satellite) . . . . . . . . . . . 588
Tewkesbury. ..... 668,67I
Bishop (Gloucester) . . . . . . . 484
(Cirencester and), M.P..... 327
Texas (State) ..... 793
Textiles:-
Divn. (Dept. of Industry) ..... 405
Education in. ..... 534
Museums. ..... 417
Thatland (Siam)
201, 948-9; (Map) ..... 744
British Embassy. ..... 949
Communications. ..... 949
Currency ..... 985
Embassy
84.949
Exchange Rate ..... 948
Production, etc. ..... 948-9
Thames, The
PAGE
Bridges. . ..... 641
Conservancy ..... 436
Docks. ..... 645
Embankments ..... 646
Flood Prevention. ..... 634-5
High Water ( 1978 ) ..... 163
Magistrates' Court ..... 46 r
Polytechnic. ..... 512
Rowing Events. ..... 1008-9
Tunnels ..... 647
Water Authority ..... I220
Thamesdown ..... 668, 672
Thamesmead ..... 648
Thames Valley:- .....
632 .....
632 ..... 1209
Police Authority
Police Authority
Thanet. ..... 668,672
M.P. ..... 343
Thatcher, Rt. Hon. Margaret,
Leader of the Opposition
305, 568
Member of Parliament. ..... 33
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Thavies Inn ..... 644
Theatre Board, National ..... 434
Museum ..... 427
Theatres in London. ...... 1017-22
Theological Colleges. ..... 534-5
Theology, Degrees ..... 534
Thermometer Comparisons . 1216
Thetford, Bishop (Norwich) . . 485
Thimpu (Bhutan). ..... 201,822
Thirsk and Malton, M.P. ..... 343
Thistle, Order of the ..... 260
Dean. ..... 222
Thomas, George, Speaker ofCommons.305
Thornaby, M.P. ..... 343
Thorpe, Rt. Hon. Jeremy:-
Member of Parliament. ..... 328
Privy Councillor. ..... $25^{8}$
Thorshavn (Faröes) ..... 847
Three Kings Isld. (N.Z.) .728, 732
Three Rivers. ..... 668, 672
Throwing (Athletics) . . . . . 987 -97
Records. ..... $9^{87-9}$
Thurrock, 668, 672 ; M.P. ..... 343
Tiberias, Lake (Israel) ..... 883
Tiber River (Italy) ..... 885
Tibet ..... 839
Tidal:-
Constants ..... $.170-1$
Predictions ..... 172-84
Tides, The ..... 163
Tientsin (China) .....  204,839
Tigris River (Iraq) ..... 880
Tilbury Docks. ..... 645
Timber, Divn. (Dept. of Industry) ..... 405
Time ..... 140-4
Apparent Sidereal. ..... 140
Solar. ..... 138,140, 141
Astronomical and Atomic. . 242
Central European. ..... 143
Chronological Notes . . . 184 -97
Civil. ..... 14r
Double Summer ..... 146
Ephemeris. ..... 141-2
Equation of
91, 95, 99, etc.; 138, 14 I
European..................... 143
TIMe-continued
Geological Periods. . . .... 884-6
Greenwich Mean. ...140-1, $14^{2}$
In Various Countries ..... 143
Legal Definition.
143
143
Lighting-up. 138,139. 140
Mean and Sidereal. $1 . . .13^{8,146}$ ..... 146Solar
Measuxements of
884-5, 586-97
Radio Signals System. ..... 97

| $1978] \quad T 0$ | Index | TU 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Torry Research Station PAGB | Traftic: Page | PAGE |
| Torry Research Station. . . . . 370 | Traffic:- | Trent Park. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 648 |
| Tory Prime Ministers. . . . . . . 307 | Area Offices, Dept. of | Trevelyan College (Durham |
| Totalisator Board. $\qquad$ | Transport. . . . . . . . . . 437 | Univ.)............... 508 |
| Totnes, Member of Parliament | Dept. (Metropolitan Police) | Trials, Criminal ( 1976 -77) •571-5 |
| Tottenham Mp 343 | Trafford ${ }^{46 \mathrm{~m}-2}$ | Tribunals, Council on. . . . . 439 |
| Tottenham, M.P. . . . . . . . 343 | Trafford. . ........... . . 664,670 | Industrial, etc. . . . . . . . . . 463 |
| Tourist Authority, British....376 | Traherne, Sir Cennydd | Value Added Tax. . . . . . . 440 |
| Tower Bridge. . . . . . . . . . . . 64 I | Knight of the Garter....... 259 | Trieste................ 887,888 |
| Court . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46 . | Lord Lieutenant. . . . . . . . . . 679 | "Trifid" Nebula. . . . . . . . . . 355 |
| Tower Hamlets. . . . . . . . 640, 673 | Train Accidents, see Railway | Tring Zoological Museum. . .415 |
| Tower Hill. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 647 | Trainers, Winning. . . . . . . . . 998 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Tower of Babel. . . . . . . . . . . . Es $^{\text {a }}$ | Training Boards, Industrial. . 533 | $200,693,763-5,985$ |
| Tower of London. . . . . . . . . . 647 | Colleges. . . . . . . . . . . . $53^{-2}$ | Bishop....................49x |
| Keeper, Jewel House. .221, 647 | Manpower Services Com- | Distance by Air...........78x |
| Officers. . . . . . . . . . . . 224, 647 | mission. . . . . . . . . . . . . 412 | High Commisions........ . 764 |
| Royal Salutes............. 224 | Services Agency, Dept. of | Republic................. $3^{63}$ |
| TOWN AND Country | Trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 436 | Trade.................... 765 |
| Planning:- | Ships.................... 528 | Trinity College:- |
| Degrees, Diplomas. . . . . . . 535 | Transbay Bridge............ 206 | Cambridge. . . . . . . . . . . . . 506 |
| Departments............... $43 \pm$ | Transcarpathia (U.S.S.R.)....958 | Dublin........ . . . . . . 512, 1077 |
| Legal Notes. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1574 | Transfers, Stamp Duty . . . 1187 7-9 | of Music. . . . . . . . . . . . . 527 |
| Minister of, and Ministry, | Transfiguration, The.......... 218 | Oxford. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 503 |
| see Housing and Local | Transjordan, see Jordan | Trinity Hall, Cambridge. . . . 506 |
| Government | Transkei. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 937 | Trinity House . . . . . . . . . . . 440 |
| Town Clerks:- | Transport:- | Trinity Law Sittings. . . . 106, 114 |
| English Cities.. . . . . . . . . . . . 664 | British Airways...........rz10 | Trinity Sunday. . . . . 89, 106, 189 |
| London Boroughs........ . 64 . 6 | Common Services (Dept. of | Tripoli (Libya) . . . . . 199, 900, 901 |
| London, City of. . . . . . . . 637 | Environ.). . . . . . . . . . . . 388 | Tristan de Cunha. . . . . $199,776-7$ |
| Wales $\qquad$ 678 | Department.............436-7 | Triton (Satellite) . . . . . . . . 158, 160 |
| see also Chief Executives | Developments (1976-77) . . 591 | Tropical:- |
| Town Development. . . . . . . . 635 | Docks Board. . . . . . . . .84, 376 | Foods Divn. (Min. of Agric.) |
| Townsend, Mt. (N.S.W.). . . 715 | E.E.C. Policy. . . . . . . . .977-8 | 370 |
| Towns, New. . . . . . .687-8, 1130 | Local. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4436 | Products Institute. . . . . . . ${ }^{423}$ |
| Townsville (Queensland).....720 | London Transport. . . . . . . 437 | Troy Weight...............1215 |
| Toxteth (Liverpool), M.P..... 336 | Museum. . . . . . . . . . . . . 417 | Trucial States, see United |
| Toynbee Hall................ . 515 | National Freight Corpn.... 392 | Arab Emirates |
| Trade and Industry. . . . . . . . . . . r $^{\text {a }} 8$ | Passenger, Dept. of Transport | Trudeau, Rt. Hon. P. E.:- |
| Trade, Dept. Of. . . . . . . . 4355-7 | Planning, London. . . . . . . . 6335 | Prime Minister, Canada. ... 697 Trunk Roads. |
| Common Services. . . . . . . . 406 | Railways. .-. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 . 63915 | Truro:- |
| Europe Divn.............. . 435 | Board. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 375 | Bishop. . . . . . . . . . . . . 237,487 |
| Exports Guarantees Dept. | Regional Offices, Dept. of | Member of Parliament..... 343 |
| Industry Divisions 389-90 | Environment. . . . . . 388, 437 | Trustee, The Public. |
| Industry Divisions. . . . . . . 435 | Research Laboratory . . . . . 388 | T.T. Races (I.O.M.)....... . |
| Property Dept. . . . 435, 1077 | Roads.................... $\mathrm{Irgo}^{\text {R }}$ | Tuberculosis Research Units . 414 |
| Overseas Project Group. . . 437 | Secretary of State.....312,436 | T.U.C..................... 1124 |
| Secretary of State.... 312, 435 | Shipping. . . . . . . . . . . . .613-6 | Events (1976-7) ....... 583-7 |
| Under Secretaries... 312, 435-6 | Tribunal. . . . . . . . . . . . . 439 | Conference (1977) ....... 587 |
| Weights and Measures..... 1214 | Waterways Board. ....... 376 | Tudor, House of............. 211 |
| Trade, Board of, President. . . 435 | Trans-Siberian Railway. . 959-60 | Tunbridge Wells . . . . . .668, 672 |
| Trade, British:- | Transvaal, The. . . . . . . . . 939 | Member of Parliament. ... 343 |
| Associations . . . . . . . . .11zz-3 | Treasurer of the Household. . . 220 | Tunis (City)............. 199,950 |
| Descriptions Act, 1968....1156 | Precedence. . . . . . . . . . . . 2219 | TUNISIA (Republic). . . . . . 199,950 |
| Export Promotion. . . . . $3^{89-90}$ | Treasurer to H.M. . . . . . . . . . 2220 | British Embassy . . . . . . . . . 959 |
| Journals. . . . . . . . . . . . $1088{ }^{\text {-7 }}$ | Treasury, The . . . . . . . . . 437-8 | Cabinet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 959 |
| Marks, Statistics...... . . . . 424 | Chief Secretary....... 3 32, 438 | Currency............ 950,985 |
| Overseas Board.. . . . . . . . 435 | Financial Secretary....312,438 | Exchange Rate. . . . . . . . . 84 |
| Overseas Project Group... 435 | First Lord. . . . . . . . . . 312, 437 | Government.............. $95^{\circ}$ |
| Trade Unions. . . . . . . . . 1124247 | Junior Lords.....315, 312, 437 | Production, etc. . . . . . . . . . . 950 |
| Events (r976-77) . . . . . . 5 575-8r | Lords Commissioners......437 | Tunnel, Channel. .......360, ${ }^{86}$ |
| U.S.A..................... 800 | Minister of State......312,438 | Tunnels:- |
|  | Notes.................... 1144 | Longest. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 207 |
| Conference (1977). . . . . . . . . 581 | Parliamentary Secretary | Turf, The (Retrospect).....995-6 |
| Trade, World | Permanent Secretaries. ${ }^{312,437}$ | Turin (Italy). . . . . . . . . . . . . 888 20x, 110 L |
| G.A.T.T.. . . . . . . . . .810,976 | Representative in U.S.A....438 | 951-3; (Map) 95x |
| Trading, Fair Trading Divn. | Senior Lords. . . . . . . .312, 437 | Council of Ministers........95z |
| (Dept. of Prices)........ 426 | Solicitor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 439 | Currency............ . 953,985 |
| Trafalgar Day . . . . . . . . . . . . 126 | Under-Secretaries...... 43809 | Exchange Rate. . . . . . . . . 84 |
| Square. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 642,646 | Valuer..................... $43^{8}$ | Finance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 953 |
| Monuments . . . . . . . . . . . 646 | Trengganu (State), Malaysia . . 201 | Government. . . . . . . . . . .95x-2 |

1978] TO
Torry Research Station...... 370
nister ..... 307
Totalisator Board343
Tottenham, M.P
376
Tower Bridge ..... 64 I
Tower Hamlets. ..... 673
Tower of Babel.8
wer of London.647
Officers.224
Town and Country
Degrees, Diplomas ..... 535
Legal Notes. ..... 1174see Housing and LocalGovernment
Town Clerks:-
London Boroughs641
London, City of ..... 637
see also Chief Executives
Town Development. ..... 635Towns, New687-8, 1130
Townsville (Queensland)336
Toynbee Hall ..... 536
Trade, Dept, of435-7
Common ServicesExports Guarantees Dept.389-90Property Dept. . . . . 435, 1077
Overser Prect Crou....437Under Secretaries. .. 312, 435-6Weights and Measures.... 1214Trade, British:-
Descriptions Act, $\mathbf{1 9 6 8 . . . . . 1 1 2 2 - 3}$
Export Promotion.1084-7
Marks, Statistics
435
Overseas Project Group.
1124-7
Events ( 1976 -77). ..... 5-8x
Trades Union Congress....iz24Conference (I
G.A.T.T.426
Trafalgar Day642, 646
MonumentsArea Offices, Dept. ofTransport.437
Trafford64, 670
Kight of CaydLord Lientemat.e.679
Train Accidents, see Railway
Triners, Winning ..... 998
Colleges ..... $.530-2$
mission. ..... 12
Trade. ..... 436
Transbay Bridge.206Transfiguration, The.......... 118
Transjordan, see JordanTransport:-937
British Airways. ..... 1
Environ.) 38
Department. ..................436-7
Docks Board ..... 84,376
Industrial Training Board. ..... 533London Transport437
National392
Passenger, Dept. of Transport
Planning, London1291
Board.of
Environmen437
Roads312, 436
Shipping.439
Trans-Siberian Railway .......-6
Transvaal, The. ..... 937
 ..... 220
Treasurer to H.M ..... 220Chief Secretary312, $43^{8}$
312,First lord
315, 312, 437
Lords Commissioners12, $43^{8}$
Notes.322,437Representative -1 U.S.A....438Solicitor.439
Valuer
Valuer ..... $43^{8}$ ..... $43^{8}$
Trengganu (State), Malaysia . . 20 z
Trent Park ..... 648
Univ.) ..... 508
Trib439
Industrial, etc ..... 463
Trieste ..... 
Nebula ..... 35TRI985
Bishop$7^{8 \mathrm{I}}$
High Commisions. ..... 764
Trade. ..... 765
Cambridge. ..... 506
Dublin.
527
Oxford ..... 503
dge440
Trinity Law Sittings. ..... . 06 , 114Tripoli (Libya) . . . . . 199, 900, 901Triton (Satellite). . . . . . . . . 158 , 160Foods Divn. (Min. of Agric.)
Products Institute ..... 370
195
Troy Weight.Trucial States, see United

- Arab
Prime Minister, Canda697
Trunk Roads ..... 1343Bishop487Trustee, The Public427Tuberculosis Research Units414
Events ( 1976 -7) ......... . $5^{83}$-7Conference (1977) ....... 587Tunb, H W668, 672
This (City)............199.950
Tunisia (Republic)50
Cabinet ..... $95^{\circ}$
Curreacy84
Government950
Tunnel, Channel ..... 360, $3^{86}$
Longest.995-6
Turin (Italy) ..... 887, Пак
951-3; (Map) ..... 95 x
Currency. ..... 953,985
Finance.$95^{\text {x-2 }}$

| 76 TU | Index | UN [1978 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAGE | PAGE | PAGE |
| TURKEY-continued | Unemployment-continued | United Kingdom-continued |
| Industry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $955^{2}$ | Earnings-related Benefits. . 1050 | Postal Guide. . . . . . . $1194-1208$ |
| Language and Literature. . $955^{2}$ | Increase. .............. 353, 354 | Prime Minister. . . 307, 312,437 |
|  | Redundancy Fund. . . . . . 1048 | Prime Ministers ( $1725-1976$ ) |
| Turkmenistan (U.S.S.R.) | UNESCO. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 808 | 307 |
| $201,958,966$ | UNICEF. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 807 | Principal Clubs. . . . . . . 089 -94 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | UNIDO............. . . . . . . . 806 | Royal Family . . . . . . . . 228-19 |
| 200, 779 | Unionist Party. . . . . . . . . . . . . $3^{\text {IE }}$ | Shipbuilding . . . . . . . . . . . .644 |
| Turner House Art Gallery.... 419 | Central Office: . . . . . . . . . . 1 Ioz | Shipping. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 623 |
| Turnhouse (Edinburgh) Airport | Majorities. . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 33 | Registered..............613-4 |
| Tuscany (Italy) ..... . . . . . . . . 887 | Union Jack. . . . . . . . . . . . . 224. | Summer Time ( 1978 ) |
| Tuscany (Italy)..... . . . . . . . . . . 8878 Tussaud's Exhibition. . . . 648 | Dependencies use. . . . . . . . . 768 Service Clubs, etc. . . . . . . . . 474 | (Note) 98, 126; 142 |
| Tuva (U.S.S.R.) . . . . . . . . . . . 9.958 | When Flown.............. . . 2225 | Taxation. . . . . . . . . . . . 1175 -85 |
| Tuvalu................... 777 $^{-8}$ | Unitarian Churches. . . . . . . . . 496 | Vital Statistics. . . . . . . . . . . 620 |
| Tweeddale . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 686 | Unitarian College............ 535 | Weather in $1976-77 . . .1064-74$ |
| Tweed River............... . 680 | United Arab Emirates | Weights and Measures. 1214-25 |
| Tweeds (Textiles) . . . . . . . . . . 68ı | 201, 953-5 |  |
| Tweedsmuir, Lord | British Embassy . . . . . . . . . 955 | United Methodists. . . . . . . . . . 495 |
| Chmn. Council on Tribunals | Currency . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 985 | United Nations Association. . 1119 |
| 439 | Embassy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 954 | United Nations Organization |
| Twelfth Day . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90 | Government. . . . . . . . . . . $953^{-4}$ |  |
| Twickenham, M.P........... 343 | Oil Concessions. . . . . . . 954 -5 | Agents. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 379 |
| Twilight Defined. . . . . . . . . . 139 | Trade with U.K........... 952 | Budget. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 807 |
| (1978) . . . . . . . . 91, 95, 99, etc. | United Church of Canada | Children's Fund. . . . . . . . . . 807 |
| Stages of. . . . . . . . . . . . ...... 139 <br> Two Thousand Guineas. .... . 999 | United Kincdom Thr 495,695 | Cost to U.K.. . . . . . . . . . . . . 807 |
| Tyne and Wear. .630-z,669,670 | UNITED Kingdom, THE $\text { (Maps) } 627,675$ | Economic and Social Council |
| Tynedale (Northumberland) 668, 672 | Airports. $\qquad$ | Educational Organization . 8808 |
| Tynemouth, 665; M.P......343 | Army $\qquad$ | General Assembly. . . . . . . . 806 |
| Tyne-Tees Weather Information. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1209 | Athletics Records. . . . . . . .987-9 Atomic Energy Authority. . 375 | International Agencies . . 807-10 Court. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 807 |
| Tynwald................... . 69 x |  | Member Nations . . . . . . . . . 806 |
| Day (I.O.M.) . . (Note) 1 14, 692 | (Notes) 98, $1 \times 8$ | Secretariat............... 807 |
| Tyre (Lebanon). . . . . . . . . . . 899 | Banks. . . . . . . . . . . . . 446 -52 | Security Council. . . . . . . . 806 |
| Tyrone, County ............. 69 . | Baronetage. . . . . . . . . . . . 263 -300 | Trade and Development |
| M.P.'s . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 331 | Birth Rates. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 620 | (UNCTAD)...... . . . 806 |
| U.C.C.A................ . 1047 | Book Production. . . . . . . . . 1077 | Trusteeship Council. . . . . . 807 |
| U.E.F.A. Cup (Football) . ... 1004 | Budget (1977). . . . . . . . . 357-8 | U.K. Representatives..... . . 807 |
| UGANDA. . . . . . . . . . 199, 693, 765 | Census (1801-197i) ........ 620 | United Reformed Church . . . 494 |
| Bishops. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 49 491 | Citizenship.........693, 1153-5 | Theological Colleges . . . . . . 534 |
| Currency. . . .................. 985 | Coinage. ......... 985, $\times 144-5$ | United States |
| Government. . .................. 765 <br> National Day ....... (Note) 126 | Currency . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 985 | $200,79 \mathrm{x}-805 ;(\text { Map }) 792$ |
| University. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{885}$ | Defence. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 466-8x | Agriculture............... 800 |
| Uist Islands............. . 680 , 68x | Educa | Air Force. . . . . . . . . . . . . 797 |
| Ukraine......... $202,958,963$ | European Community...975-81 | Air Mail Rates to. ...1197, 1207 <br> Transport. . . . . . . . . . . 80x-z |
| Ulan Bator (Mongolia) . . 201,908 | Events ( 9 976-77) : 546-8,565-85 | Area...................... . . 200 , 79 201-z |
| ULSTER. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 688-9I Counties. $\qquad$ | Executive .312 | Areas Below Sea Level...... 203 |
| Events (1976-77)............ 57x-3 $^{7}$ | Finance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1137 | Army . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 797 |
| King of Arms............. 373 | Flag. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 224, 225 | Average Earnings, etc. . . . . 800 |
| Mid, M.P. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 343 | Government.............. . $3^{\text {ma }}$ | Banks........... 447, 449, 451 |
| New University of........ 5 Ir | Kings and Queens.......... 212 | Births Statistics. . . . . . . . . . . 79 . |
| Umbriel (Satellite) .o......158 | Legislature. . . . . . . . . . . 305-12 | Bridges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 206 British Embassy. ......... 805 |
| Umm al Qaiwain (United Arab Emirates) | Local Government | British Embassy................................ 795 |
| UNCTAD...................... 8 . 806 | $621-4,630-40,664-73$ Merchant Shipping Owned .613 | Cabinet.................. . . . . 795 |
| Undelivered Postal Packets...1x99 | Monetary Units. . 985 , 1344-5 | Cable Chal |
| Undergraduates, Number of | Motor Vehicle Production. | Cities. |
| Under Secretaries.- 502-12 | Newspapers. . . . . . . . . $108 \mathrm{x}-2$ | Civil Aviation......... . 80 s -2 |
| Under Secretaries:- | Nobel Prizes. . . . . . . . . . . 1 I93 | Colleges and Schools . . . . . 80 z |
| Pariamentary.82, 322, 369-442 Permanent.......... 369-442 | Parliament. . . . . . . . . . 305-14 | Congress. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 796 |
| Unemployment:- | Passport Regulations. . . . .ivir | Cost of Livin |
| Assistance. . . . . . . . . . . 1049-50 | Peerage. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 226-57 | Criminal Statistics...595-7,796 |
| Benefit. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1049 -50 | Population. . . . . . . . . . 202, 620 | Currency . . . . . . . . . .800, 985 |
| Cost. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ro50 | Census (197x)....... . . . . 6zo | Holdings. . . . . . . . . . . . 800 |
| Waiting Period. . . . . . . 1049 | Future. . . . . . . . . . . . . 680 | Deaths Statistics |

PAGE
UNITED STATES-continued
Defence ..... 796
Commands ..... 797
Distance by Air ..... 727
Divorce Statistics ..... 791
Education System ..... 802
Embassy ..... 795-6
Employment, etc. ..... 800
Events ( $x 976-77$ ) ..... 591-3
Exchange Rate. ..... 83
Exports (1975) ..... 799
Federal Debt. ..... 798
Finance (x975) ..... 798
Flag ..... 795
Foreign-born Population ..... 797
Government. ..... 795-7
Departments Reorganized
795
Highest Point. ..... 794
House of Representatives ..... 796
Immigration Statistics ..... 791
Imports (1975) ..... 799
Independence Day ..... 114
Island Possessions ..... 3-5
Judicature. ..... 796
Labour Statistics ..... 800-1
Largest Cities ..... 793
Livestock Statistics ..... 800
Marriage Statistics. ..... 791
Minerals ..... 800
Minimum Wages ..... Boz
Motor Vehicles. ..... 801
Mountains ..... 794
Naturalizations ..... 797
Navy ..... 797
Negro Population ..... 791
Nobel Prizes ..... 1193
Oil Production ..... 800Outlying Possessions793, 803-5
Pacific Trust Territories
803. 804
Parcel Rates from U.K.... 1207
Personal Incomes ..... 798
Population ..... 791
National Origins. ..... 797
of Voting Age ..... 796
States, etc. ..... 793
President. The. ..... 795
Carter, Pres. James Illus. ..... 555
Presidents ( $\mathbf{7 7 8 9 - 1 9 7 4 )}$ ..... 794
Production, etc. ..... 800
Railway Statistics ..... 801
Revenue and Expenditure. . 798Rivers.794
Roads ..... 801
School System ..... $80 z$
Secretary of State ..... 795
Senate ..... 796
Shipbuilding ..... 614
Shipping ..... $6 \times 3,801$
Social Welfare (Cost) ..... 797
Standard Time ..... 143
State Capitals. ..... 793
States and Territorles ..... 793
Supreme Court ..... 796
Telegram Rates to ..... 1205
Telephone Rates to. ..... 1205
Territories, etc. ..... 793
Trade Statistics ..... 799
UNITED STATES-continued PAGB
Trade with U.K
0
Unemployment ..... 800
Universities ..... 802
Vice-President ..... 795
Vital Statistics ..... 791
Wages (1976) ..... Boo-1
Weights and Measures. ..... 8oz-3
West Indian Islands
West Indian IslandsUnited States, S.S...............6x6
Universal Co-ordinated Time. 142
Universal Postal Union ..... 809
Universal Time. ..... 141
Universe, Structure of the. . $5^{2-5}$
UNIVERSITIES (U.K.) . 501-10, 1047
Admissions Council. ..... 1047
Commonwealth ..... $78 z-5$
Association of. ..... 5 $\times 2,1102$
Cost to Taxpayers. ..... 1047
Cricket. ..... 1001
Extra-Mural Depts. ..... 514
Higher and Further Educ.
Branch (Dept. of Educ.) $38 x-2$
Income, etc................. 1047
Independent. ..... 511, 1047
Open University ..... 51x, 1047
Rugby ..... 1003
Staff (Statistics) ..... 1047
Students (Number) ..... 1047
U.S.A.. ..... 803
UnIVERSITIES:-
Athletics .....  . 996
Boat Race. 609, 1008
College Hospital ..... 526
Colleges. . $502-3,505-6,508-11$
Cambridge. ..... 505-6
Dublin ..... 512
Durham ..... 507-8
London ..... 508-9
Oxford ..... 502-3
Wales. ..... 518
Degrees Awarded ..... 1047
Extra-Mural Depts. ..... 515
Grants. ..... 1047
Committee 440, 1047
Medical Schools ..... 526
Professors:- Cambridge. . . . . . . . . . 506-7 Oxford................. 503-5
Schools of Architecture ..... 517
Settlements. ..... 516
Students (Number). ..... 502-11
Terms. ..... 502, 505
Unknown Warrior ..... 500
Unst (Zetland) ..... 681
Upminster, M.P. ..... 343
Upper Volta
199; 955-6; (Map) 955
Currency ..... 986
Ural Mountains ..... 198,960
Uranus. 107, 140, 169
Distance, etc. ..... 157
Monthly ..... 93, 97, 10x, etc.
Satellites ..... 158
Urban Development Divn.(Dept. of Environment) . 387
Deprivation Unit, HomeOffice.
URUGUAY. . 200; (Map) 815; 956-7 British Embassy ..... 957
Cabinet. ..... 956
Currency

PAGE
Vancouver City ..... 702
Van Mildert Coll. (Durham).. 508Variable Stars. . . . . . . . . 153, 154Varley, Rt. Hon. E. G.
Member of Parliament..... 321
Secretary of State......312, 404
Vatican City State ..... 966
Vauxhall, M.P. ..... 344
Bridge. ..... $64 x$
Vehicle
Divn. (Dept. of Industry). ..... 406
Engineering (Dept. of En- vironment) ..... 387
Excise Duty. ..... 356
Safety Divn. ..... 437
Velocity of Earth. ..... 163, 198
of Light ..... 245
Venezuela 200, 967-9; (Map) 967
British Embassy ..... 969
Currency ..... 986
Embassy. ..... 967
Exchange Rate ..... 84,969
Oil Production ..... 968
Trade. ..... 969
West Indian Islands ..... 778
Venice (Italy). . 885, 887, 888, 889
Distance by Air. .....  78 x
Venus. ..... 140, 158
Distance, etc. ..... 157
Monthly 9I, 95, 99, etc.; 92, 96, ..... 100, etc.
Phenomena ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 8}$ ) ..... 90, 94, 98, etc.
Vermont (State) ..............793
Verona (Italy) ............ 887,888
Verrazano Narrows Bridge... 206
Verulamium. ..... 630, 652
Vesta (Planet) ..... 159
Vesuvius, Mt. ..... 205
Veterinary Degrees, etc........ 535
Division (Min. of Agric.) .. $37^{2}$
Royal College........... 1115
Vicar-General, Canterbury . . . 482
York. ..... 487
Vice-Admiral of the U.K..... 220
Vice-Admirals. ..... 469
Vice-Chamberlain, The.Victoria and Albert Museum
Order. ..... 417
Victoria (B.C.) ..... 200, 702
Hong Kong. ..... 201, 773
Seychelles. ..... 199,768
Victoria Cross. 30z-3
First award. .....  302
Victoria Embankment ..... 646
Victoria Falls (Rhodesia) ..... 207
Victorian Chain, Royal. ..... $26 I$
Order, Royal. ..... 261
Dames. ..... 300-2
Knights. ..... 263-300
Victoria Nyanza, Lake.
90,212
Victoria, Queen
214-x6
Family of
723-6
723-6
Victoria (State)
Agent-General ..... 724
Archbishop. ..... 490
Bishops. ..... 490
Education ..... 725
Finance. ..... 711, 725
Government. ..... 724

Victoria (State)-continued Page Judicature................724-5 Production and Trade...... 725 Schools. .................... 54 . 5
Victoria Tower, House of Lords 307
Victory, H.M.S. ..... 663
Logbook of. ..... 427
Vienna (Austria) ..... $8 \times 8$
Distance by Air ..... 78
Vientiane (Laos). ......... 201, 898
VIETNAM..... 201, 969; (Map) 244
Currency. ..... 986
Vila (New Hebrides)......203, 774
Villa Cisneros (Sahara) ....... 199Vilnius (Lithuania).. 202, 958, 965
Vinson Massif, Mt. (Antarctica)206
Vintners' Company ..... 638
Hall. ..... 644
Virginia (State) ..... 793
Virgin Islands (British). 200, 770-I
(U.S.A.) .....200, 791, 793, 805
Virology, Invertebrate Unit. . 42 I
Virus Research Units. ..... 414
Viscounts ..... 234-7
By Courtesy ..... 257
Coronets. ..... 234
How addressed ..... 234
Number of ..... 226
Precedence. ..... 219
Vision Research Unit. ..... 414
Visitors Passports ..... 1215
Vital Statistics ..... 62I
Volcanoes. ..... 205
Volga River. ..... 206
Volt (Measure) .....  215
Volume, Measures of. ..... 1214
Voluntary Dispositions (StampDuty)Services Unit, Home Office 399

- Volunteers " Reserve (Army)
473,565, 605
Voters, Local Government. . . 622
Voters' Qualifications..... 1174-5
Votes Cast ( $\mathbf{x} 959-77$ ) .....314, 346
V.R.D.. ..... 304
Waddesdon Manor ..... 653
Wadham College, Oxford ..... 503
Wages
Average, U.S.A. ..... 800-1
Legal Notes ..... 1162
Wakefield ..... 664,670
Bishop. ..... 237,489
Member of Parliament. .....  344
Wake Island (U.S.A.). ...798, 804Waldegrave, Earl.233
Duchy of Cornwall Council
380
Knight of the Garter . . . . . 260
Wales, Principality of....676-8(Maps)627,675
Adult Education ..... 515, 516
Airports. ..... 674
Ancient Monuments Board 398
Archbishop of. ..... 489
Area ..... 620,676
Association Football. ...1004
PAGE
Wales, Principality of- continued
Calvinistic Church ..... 495
Capital. ..... 677
Chief Constables ..... 677
Chief Executives ..... 677
Church in Wales. ..... 489
Counties. ..... 677
County Officials ..... 677
Crown Court Circuit ..... 459
Customs and Excise ..... $3^{80}$
Dept. of Agriculture ..... 373
of Employment. ..... 385
Devolution. . 350, 355-6, 36x-2
District Councils. ..... 678
Education Authorities. . 513-14
Inspectorate. ..... $3^{83}$
Walvis Bay (Namibia) pags
Wandsworth ..... 939 ..... 939
Bridge ..... 673
Wansbeck ..... 68, 672
Wansdyke ..... 668,672
Wanstead and Woodford, M.P
Warburg Institute (Lond. ..... 344
Univ.). ..... 508
War Graves Commission.
War Graves Commission. ..... 44
Warley, M.P. ..... 344
WAR OF 19x4-1918:-Armistice Day130
Victoria Cross A.wards. ..... 302-3
WAR OF 1939-45. ..... $.860-1$
Declaration ..... 122
Victoria Cross Awards. . . 302-3
Warren Spring Laboratory... 405
Warrington. ..... 668,672
Bishop (Liverpool) ..... 488
Development Corporation . 687
Member of Parliament. ..... 344
Warsaw (Poland). . . 202, 204, 927
Distance by Air ..... ${ }^{78 \text { I }}$
Warwick ..... 668, 672 ..... 668, 672
Archdeacon (Coventry) . . . 483
Member of Parliament...... 344
University of. ..... 510
Warwickshire. ..... 630-2, 669
North ..... 668
Washington, D.C.
200, 204, 793, 796 ..... 796
805
British Embassy
Washington (Tyne and Wear)687
Washington International(Race).999
Washington (State) ..... 793
Wastes Divn. (Dept of Environ- ment). ..... $.3^{87}$
Hazardous Substances Group(Dept. of Employment) . . 385
Waterfalls, Highest ..... 207
Waterford (Eire) ..... 790
Waterioo Bridge ..... 64x
Day. ..... 120
Waterloo, M.P. ..... 333
Water:-
Authorities. 622, 1220
Engineering Divn. (Dept. of
Environment ..... $.3^{87}$
620
Inland Water Area, U.K. . . 620
Measures.1214-15
Watermens' Company. . 639, 644
Waterways Board, British. ... 376
Watford, 668, 672; M.P. ..... 344
Watling Street. ..... 630
Watt (Measure) ..... 1215
Waveney ..... 668,672
Waverley. ..... 669, 672
Wavertree, M.P. ..... $.33^{6}$
Ways and Means Committee, Chairman. ..... 308, 310
Wealden. ..... 669, 672
Wealth, Royal Commission onDistribution of.Wear Metropolitan Borough$630-2,669$
Wear Valley. ..... 669, 672
Weather:-
PAGEInformation Service.of $1976-77 \ldots . . . . . .$. . $3064-74$
Values ( $1976 \rightarrow 77$ ) . . . . . . . . . 1068
Watches (Coastguard)... 785 ${ }^{8} 6$
986
Weight Lifting
Weight, Measures of.Weights and Measures. $1214-15$Act (1963)..................121214
American. ..... 802-3
Book Sizes. ..... 1217
Dept. of Prices and Consumer
Protection. ..... 426
Metric. ..... 14-x
Metrication Board. ..... 414
Paper Sizes. ..... 17
Système Internationale. ..... 803
Welbeck College. ..... 523
Welfare Services (Local). ..... 368
Wellingborough, 669, 672 ; M.P.
Wellington College ..... 344
Museum ..... 542
Wellington (N.Z.) ..... 647
Archbishop (R.C.) ..... 732
Bishop (C. of E.) ..... 999
Wells, Member of Parliament. 344
Wells, Bath and, Bishop.237, 482
Wells Street Court. ..... 46x
Welsh, The. ..... 676
Department ..... 372
Education Office. ..... 382-3
Flag. ..... 676
Folk Museum ..... 419

Office. ..... 441-3
Secretary of State. ..312, 441
Under Secretaries. . .312, 44 I
Welwyn Hatfield. ..... 669,672
M.P. ..... 344
Welwyn Garden City. ..... 687
Wesley, John. ..... 495
Wesley House, Cambridge. ..... 534
Wesleyan Methodists. ..... 495
Wesleyan Reform Union. ..... 495
Wessex. ..... 210, 630, 664
North Wessex Downs. ..... 626
West Africa, Archbishop. ..... 491
West Bromwich, M.P.. ..... 344
Westbury, M.P. ..... 344
West Cumberland, Archdeacon(Carlisle).488
West Derby (L'pool), M.P.... 336
West Derbyshire ..... 669, 672
West Devon. ..... 669, 672
West Dorset. ..... 669, 672
Western Australia203, 707; (Map) 708; 726-7
Agent-General (London). . . 726
Agriculture ..... 727 ..... 490
Bishops
Bishops
Communications. ..... 727
Education ..... 726
Finance. ..... 711, 727
Government ..... 726
Judicature ..... 726
Legislature. ..... 726
Minerals ..... 727
Productio ..... 726-7
Western Australia-continued Trade ..... 727
Western Circuit (Crown Courts)
Judges ..... 459
458
Western Germany, see
Western Germany, see
Germany, Federal
Republic of
Western Isles. .........680-r, 683
Member of Parliament..... 344
Regional Council. ..... 682
Western Pacific HighCommission.
775
Western Samoa. ..... 693,768
Westield College. ..... 509
PAGE
Wettest Place (Assam) ..... 1068
Weymouth and Portland 669, 672
Weather (Monthly) ..... $-71$
Whig Prime Ministers ..... 307
Whigs and Tories. ..... 3II, 313
Whips, Parliamentary ..... 31I
Assistant ..... 82, 312
Whipsnade Zoo ..... 648
Whitaker's Cumulative Book List1087
Whitby (Cleveland and), M.P................... ..... 328
Whitechapel Art Galle ..... 647
White Fish Authority ..... 442
Whitchall, Monuments.. 643, 646
Whitehaven, M.P ..... 345
Whitchorse (Yukon) ..... 200, 700
Whitelaw, RT. HON. W. S.I.:-
Member of Parliament. ..... 325
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
White Nile River. ..... 940
White Tower, The. ..... 647
Whit Sunday. . . . . . 89, 106, 189Whitsunday (Scotland) (Notes) . 94Whittington, Dick.635
Whitworth Gallery,Manchester659
WHO ..... 813
Who's Who ..... 1080
Widgery, Lord ..... 249
Lord Chief Justice. ..... 455
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Widnes, M.P. ..... 345
Widow's Benefits (Nat. Ins.) . 050
Cost1053
Wiesbaden (Germany) ..... $.86 I$
Wigan, 664, 670, 671; M.P... 345Wight, Isle of, see Isle of WightSouth.
Wigtown 6.69
Wilberforce, Lord. ..... 686
High Steward, Oxford Univ
502
Lord of Appeal ..... 455
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Wild Birds (Close Season)... 1213Willemstad (CuraçaO)...200, 933Willesden, Bishop482
Williams, Alan, Minister of State
312,404
WILLIAMS, RT. HON. Shirley:-
Member of Parliament. ..... 327
Privy Councillor. ..... 259
Secretary of State ..... 312,38 I
William the Conqueror. . 210,664Williamson, Henry, Obituary 6xoWills
Application for Probate. $1 \times 60-1$Dependants' Maintenance . 1159Execution of............. 8 . $59-60$
Lapsed Legacies. ..... $1159-60$
Proved ..... 1160
Public Trustee. ..... 427
Residuary Legatees ..... I160
Revocation of ..... I 160
Scots Law. ..... 116x-2
Testamentary Capacity. ..... $.1 \times 60$
Witnesses. ..... 1160
Wilson, Sir Harold:- Chancellor, Univ. of Brad-ford.509

PAGE
WILson, Sir Harold-continued Inter-Parliamentary Union . 314 Knight of the Garter . . . . . . 260 Member of Parliament. .... 334 Offices held . . . . . . . . . . 308, $3^{13}$ Privy Councillor............. 259 Trinity House. . . . . . . . . . . . 440
Wilton House. ................... 652
Wiltshire. . . . . . . . . . . .630-2, 669 North. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 668 West. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 670
Wimbledon, Lawn Tennis . . 1006 Member of Parliament. . . . . 345
Wimborne. . . . . . . . . . . .669, 672
Winchelsea (Cinque Ports) . . . 204
WINCHESTER. . . 629, 663, 669, 672 Bishop of. . ............237, 482 Order of the Garter . . . . . 260 College. . . . . . . . . . . . 539, 664 Member of Parliament. .... 345 Prison (Governor). ......... . 402
Windhoek (Namibia)..... 199, 939
Windsor and Maidenhead
669, 672
Windsor Castle. . . . . . . . . . . 65 I
Constable and Governor....32r
Military Knights............ 225
Windsar Castle, S.S..............6r6
Windsor, Dean and Chapter. 485
Windsor, Duke of, see DUKE
Windsor Herald.
.373
WINDSOR, HOUSE OR.. $2 \pm 2,2 \times 7-19$
Windsor, Lady Helen. . ....... 217
Windsor (Ontario) . . . . . . . . . . 705
Windsor, Member of
Parliament. . ............... 345
Wind Speed Readings.....1072-4
Windward Islands . . . . . . 778, 859
Cape Verde Islands. . . . . . . . 832
Wing Commanders, Pay, etc.
$476,48 \mathrm{x}$
Winning Jockeys, Owners,
Sires and Trainers. . ..... 998
Winnipeg (Manitoba)....200, 702
Archbishops. ................ . 497
Lake.
... 205
Winter Defined. ............... . 188
Solstice. .......89, $34,287,288$
Time........................... 142
Wirral, 664,$670 ;$ M.P............. 345
Wisconsin (State)................ 793
Wisden Cricketers' Almanack. . 1080
Wishaw, M.P.................. 337
Withington, M.P................ 337
Wives of Baronets and Knights,
How Addressed. . . . . . . . 263
WMO............................. $8 \times 5$
Woking, 669, 672; M.P...... 345
Wokingham, 669, 672; M.P. 345
Wolds, North. ................. 668
Wolfson College, Oxford.... 503
Wolverhampton. .........664, 670 Members of Parliament. . . 345
Polytechnic. . . . . . . . . . . . . 529
WOMEN: -
A.A.A. Championships . . . 993

Adult Education. ......5エ5-r6
Athletics. . . . . . . . . . . . . $985-94$
Records. . . ................985-9
British Nationality......1153-5 Clubs........................ ro89-9z

## WOMEN-continued

Colleges............... 503, 506 of Education. . . . . . . . . 530-2 Crown of India. ............ 262 Dames Commanders.... 300-3 Dames Grand Cross. ....300-3 Equal Opportunities Commission. $\qquad$ George Cross.................. 303 Golf Champions.......... 1005 Union. . . . . . . ........... . . 10 II Graduated Pensions. ....... rosi Hockey. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1003
Life Peeresses....... . 252-3, 306
Magazines, etc............. $108 z-4$
Maintenance Orders..... $1 \times 65$-7
Maternity Benefits. . . . . . . . 1050
Members of Parliament..... 345
National Insurance. . . . 1048-55
Number of (U.K.)......... . $62 x$
of the Bedchamber. ... 220,223
Peeresses. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 249
Population................... 622
Precedence. ..............319, 300
Retirement Pensions.... zo50-s
Royal Voluntary Service
403, III9
Service Pay. . . . . . .......477-80
Pensions. . . . . . . . . . ..... . . 48 r Societies...................... IIr9 Swimming. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1008 University Colleges. . 503, 506 Victoria and Albert Order.. 262 Widows' Benefits. . . . . . . 1050
Wives' Passports. . . . . . . . . .iziz
Y.W.C.A.................... 1 I20

Women's Royal Air Force
(W.R.A.F.) $467,47^{8-80}, 48$ I

Women's Royal Army Corps
(W.R.A.C.)
$467,473,477-9,4^{8 x}$
Women's Royal Naval Service
(W.R.N.S.) $467,477-9,48 \mathrm{x}$

Women's Services:-
Clubs.
.474
Pay and Pensions. ........477-8I
Wonders of the World.......202
Woodard Corporation Schools
536-7, 539, 540, 544-5
Woodbridge (Sudbury and),
M.P.
.342
Woodford (Wanstead and), M.P.
344
Wood Green, M.P..............345
Woodspring. . . . . . . . . . 669, 672
Wool:-
Industrial Training Board. . 533
Museum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 419
Woolsack, The. . . . . . . . . . . . 307
Woolwich, Bishop of (Southwark).
.486
Magistrates' Court. .......... . . 46 .
Members of Parliament. ... 345
Woolwich Tunnel . . . . . . . . . . 647
WORCESTER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 669
Bishop. . . . ........ 237, 26x, 487
Member of Parliament. .... 345
Worcester College, Oxford . . 503
Worcestershire.........630-2, 669
Members of Parliament. ...345
PAGB
Workers' Educational Association.
W yoming (State)
PAGE
Wyre ..... 669, 672
Wyre Forest ..... 669,673
Working Men's College. . $5^{15-16}$
Workington, M.PWorkmen's Compensation Acts
6.5
Works Dept., see Environment
Work Stoppages $(x 976-7) \cdot 575-8$
ORLD, THE:-
Area and Population. ..... 198
Areas below Sea Level. ..... 203
Athletics Records. ..... 985-7
Bank. ..... 808
Continents ..... 198
Countries ..... 99-203
Cup (Football) ..... 1004
Currencies ..... 980-4
Future Population ..... 198
Health Organization ..... 808
Highest Points ..... 206
Lakes. ..... 205
Land Area ..... 198
Largest Cities. ..... 204
Islands ..... 206
Meteorological Organization8 ro
Mountains ..... 205
Oceans and Seas ..... 203
Oldest City ..... 948
Population ..... 298,573
Railway Tunnels ..... 207
Rivers. ..... 206
Seven Wonders. ..... 202
Ship Canals ..... 206
Volcanoes. ..... 205
Wars. ..... 860-1
Water Area ..... 198
Waterfalls. ..... 207
Weather Extremes ..... 1068
Wormwood Scrubs ..... 648
Prison. ..... 402
Worthing, 669, 672; M.P. ..... 345
Weather (Monthly) . . ..... 1069-71
Wrekin ..... 669,672
Member of Parliament ..... 345
Wrexham, M.P ..... 345
Wrexham Maelor. ..... $67^{8}$
Writers to the Signet. ..... 1220
Writing Paper Sizes ..... 216
Writs of Summons. ..... 309
Wroclaw (Poland) ..... 927
Wroxeter ..... 630
W.R.V.S ..... 403, 1119
Wuhan (China) ..... 204, 839
Wuppertal (G.F.R.) ..... 86 r
Wychavon ..... 669,672
Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. ..... 534
Wycombe ..... 669,672
M.P ..... 345
Wye College, London Univ. ..... 509
Valley ..... 626
Wye River
Wye River ..... 677 ..... 677
Yacht Clubs. 093-4
337
Wythenshawe, M.P
Yale University ..... $80 z$
Yangtze River ..... 206
Yaoundé (Cameroon). .... 399, 83I
Yardley, M.P. ..... 325
Yard (Measure) ..... 1214
Yarmouth, Great, Member of
Parliament
345
Year, 1978 , The ..... 89
Year, 1979, The ..... 89
Year, THE. ..... 186
Anomalistic ..... 145
Bissextile. ..... 186
Calendar ..... 186
Civil. ..... 186
Eclipse ..... 145
Equinoctial ..... 186
Financial. ..... (Note) 98
Historical ..... 186
Income Tax (Note) 102
Jewish. . . . . . . . (Note) $\mathbf{~ x 6 ; ~} 191$
Leap. ..... 286
Length of. ..... 145
Light Year ..... 152
Masonic ..... 186
Moslem 89, 193; (Note) ..... 134
of Confusion ..... 192
Regnal ..... 186
Sidereal. ..... 145
Tropical ..... 145
Yemen Arab Republic201, 969-70, 986
Yemen P.D.R
Yeomen of the Guard. ..... 222
Yeovil, 669, 672; M.P. ..... 345
Y.M.C.A. ..... 1120
Ynys Môn. ..... 678
Yokohama (Japan) ..... 304, 89
Yom Kippur ..... 126, I91
YORK ..... $663,669,672$
Freemen ..... 654
Lord Mayor ..... 663
Member of Parliament ..... 346
Museums and Galleries. ..... 657
Population. ..... 664,67
Sheriff. ..... 663
University ..... 510
Weather (Monthly)
York Herald ..... 373
York, House of. ..... 211
YORK, PROVINCE OF ..... 487-9
Archbishop ..... 227,487
Precedence ..... 219
Since $\mathbf{x} 606$ ..... 786
510
YORK, PROVINCE OF-continued ..... PAGE
Chancery Courtd
Dioceses ..... $87-9$
Ecclesiastical Courts. ..... 879
93
Yorkshire. ..... -493
Yorkshire. ..................63I
625
Yorkshire, North $630-2,669$
Yorkshire, South
$630-2,664,669,670$
Stipendiary Magistrate. . . . .46z
Yorkshire, West. . 630-2, 669, 670
Yosemite Waterfalls (U.S.A.) , 20
outh:

## OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

Home Affairs. Sept. 21. House of Commons Public Accounts Committee said that there appeared no practical possibility of authorization of production of further Concordes beyond the 16 in present programmes.

Sept. 22. Sir Eric Miller, former head of Peachey Properties, was found dying at his home from gunshot wound; verdict of suicide was later returned at inquest.

Sept. 27. Mr. Justice Eveleigh was appointed Lord Justice of Appeal and Mr. W. D. T. Hodgson, Q.C., and Mr. J. K. Wood, Q.C., were appointed High Court Judges.

Sept. 29. Air Commodore the Hon. P. B. R. Vanneck was elected Lord Mayor of London for 1977-78.

Oct. 3. Labour Party Conference at Brighton passed motion calling for substantial restoration of cuts in public spending.

Oct. 5. Labour Party Conference carried motion, by $6,248,000$ votes to $9 \mathrm{r}, 000$, in favour of abolition of House of Lords, and on following day voted in favour of nationalizing major building contractors.

Oct. 8. Mr. Reginald Prentice, Labour M.P. for Newham North-East, and former Cabinet Minister, announced that he was joining Conservative Party.

Oct. 12. British Rail announced that fares would be increased by from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per cent. in January 1978.

Oct. 17. Mass picketing was resumed at Grunwick factory in North London.
Overseas. Oct. 11. Ibrahim al-Hamdi, President of North Yemen, and his brother, were assassinated at Sana'a.

Oct. 12. English supporters at World Cup qualifying tie in Luxemburg caused widespread damage inside the stadium and in the City.

Oct. 17. Terrorists who had skyjacked airliner killed its pilot at Mogadishu airport, Somalia; on following morning West German anti-skyjack unit stormed airliner and killed three of the four terrorists.

Oct. 18. Andreas Baader and two other leaders of Baader-Meinhof terrorist organization committed suicide in Stammheim jail, Stuttgart.

Oct. 19. Body of Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer, West German industrialist captured by terrorists, was found in boot of parked car in Mulhouse, eastern France.
Obituary. Oct. 34. Bing Crosby, singer and actor, aged 73. Oct. 17. Sir Michael Balcon, film producer, aged 8 x .

## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Brussels 1xxo, Belgium.
The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. The North Atlantic Council is the highest authority of the Alliance and is composed of permanent representatives of the fifteen member countries. It meets at ministerial level meast twice per year. The permanent representatives head national delegations of advisers and experts.
Permanent U.K. Representative, His Excellency Sir
John Killick, K.C.M.G. (x975)
The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country except France. The Military Committee, which is assisted by minternational military staff, functions in permanent session with permanent military representatives and Li responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.
Secretary-General, I. M. A. H. Luns (Netherlands). Deputy Secretary-General, P. Pansa Cedronio (Italy). Assistant Secretaries-General, Dr. E. F. Jung (Fed.

Republic of Germany) (Political Affairs); W. F. Mumford (U.K.) (Defence Planning and Policy); Dr. W. B. LaBerge (U.S.) (Defence Support); Prof. Nimet Özdas (Turkey) (Scientific Affairs).
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Gen. Alexander M. Haig (U.S.).

Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, Admiral Isaac C. Kidd (U.S.).
Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel, Admiral Sir Henry Leach (U.K.).
Chairman, Military Committee, Gen. Herman F. Zeiner Gundersen (Norway).

## CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

 Headquarters: Ankara, Turkey.A mutual security and defence treaty was concluded between Turkey and Iraq at Baghdad on Feb. 24, 1955. Three further states, the United Kingdom, Iran, and Pakistan signed the Baghdad Pact later in the same year. The United States, although not $\quad$ full member of the Council, participates in an observer capacity, is a member of all major committees, and contributes an equal share to the international staff and budget, as well as large share of economic and military assistance. Iraq formally withdrew from the Pact on March 24. 1959, and the title Central Treaty Organization (C.E.N.T.O.) was adopted on Aug. 2I, 1959. Secretary-General, U. Haluk Bayïlken (i975).

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

A. London Market Rates

| Country | Denomination | 1939 Average Rate to $£$ (approx.) | 30 September, 1977 Middle Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria.. | Schilling | - | $28 \cdot 84$ |
| Belgium | Franc | 26.49 Belgas | $62 \cdot 35$ |
| Denmark | Dollar | 4.545 | 1.8755 1 |
| Finland. | Markka | $22 \cdot 26$ | 10.7475 |
| France. | Franc | 2174 176.10 | 7.2560 |
| Germany (Federal Rep | Deutsche Mark | 176.10 | 8.5375 4.0315 |
| Greece. | Drachma | 545 | 4.0315 63.45 |
| Japan. | Yira | 85 | 1541 |
| Netherlands. | Guilder | $\begin{aligned} & \text { x/2d } \ddagger \\ & 8: 34 \end{aligned}$ | $460 \cdot 25$ |
| Netherlands Antilles | Antillian Guilder | 8.34 8.34 | $4 \cdot 2850$ $3.05$ |
| Norway. | Krone | 19.45 | 9.6125 |
| Portug | Escudo | 110.07 | $7 \times 125$ |
| Sweden | Peseta | 42.45 | 148 |
| Switzerland. | Franc | 18.59 19.87 | 8.4275 4.10 |
| U.S.A. | Dollar | 4485 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4'10 } \\ & \text { I'7475 } \end{aligned}$ |

B. Former Scheduled Territories

C. Other Rates

| Algeria. | Dinar | - | 7.295 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina. | Peso | 19 | 825.40 |
| Bolivia. | Bolivian Peso | 141.50 | 34.88* |
| Brazil. | Cruzeiro | 82 | 26.15 |
| Bulgaria. | Lev | 375 | 1.6340* $\dagger$ |
| Burma. | Kyar | 13.38 | 12.765 |
| Chile. | Peso | $116 \frac{1}{2}$ | $40 \cdot 69$ |
| China. | Renmimbi Yuan | 42 | 3.2 IIO |
| Colombia | Peso | 7.59 | 64.94 |
| Costa Rica | Colon | $25 \cdot 16$ | 15.00** |
| Cuba. . . . | Peso | $4 \cdot 3^{86}$ | 1.3798 |
| Czechoslov | Koruna | - | 9.80† |
| Ecuado Egypt. | Sucre |  | $43^{\prime} 35{ }^{\dagger}$ |
| Egypt. | Egyptian $£$ | $97 \frac{1}{2}$ (per $£ 100$ London) | . $673^{\star} \dagger$ |

[^2]| Country | Denomination | 1939 Average Rate to $£$（approx．） | 30 September， 1977 Middle Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethiopia． | Ethiopian Dollar | － | 3.59 |
| Germany（East）． | Ostmark | － | 400 |
| Guatemala． | Quetzal | $4 \cdot 3^{86}$ | $x 7475$ |
| Guinea Republic． | Sily |  | $38 \cdot 28$ |
| Haiti．．．．．．．． | Gourde | 22.4 | $8 \cdot 72$ |
| Honduras Republic． | Lempira | 888 | 3.51 |
| Hungary． | Forint | 208 | $69 \cdot 84 \dagger$ |
| Indonesia | Rupiah |  | 710＊ |
| Iran． | Rial | 80.50 （Persian） | 123.75 |
| Iraq． | Dinar | PAR | ． 5180 |
| Israel． | Israel $£$ | PAR | 17.99 |
| Lebanon． | Lebanese £ | $9 \cdot 65$ | 5．43 |
| Malagasy Republic | M G Franc | 175 （F．Fr．） | 429.50 |
| Mexico． | Peso |  | $39^{\circ} 77$ |
| Morocco | Dirham | $176 \cdot 10 \text { (Fr. Fr.) }$ | 7.875 |
| Nicaragua． | Cordoba | 24 | $12 \cdot 265$ |
| Paraguay． | Guarini | － | 217.50 |
| Peoples Democratic Republic of Vietnam | Dong | － | $43^{6 *+}$ |
| Peru．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Sol | 241 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14230 |
| Philippines． | Peso |  | 12.70 |
| Poland．． | Zloty | $23 \frac{1}{2}$ | $35 \cdot 00 \dagger$ |
| Romania． | Leu | 655 | 8．49＊$\dagger$ |
| Salvador，EI． | Colon | 11．20 | $437$ |
| Saudi Arabia．．．． | Ryal |  | $6: 17$ |
| Sudan Republic． | Sudan ¢ | 97娄（per $£ 100$ London） | ．6210＊ |
| Syria．． | Syrian $\propto$ | London） | $6.8453^{\text {＊}}$ |
| Thailand | Baht | 10．91 | 35．275 |
| Tunisia． | Tunisian Dinar | － | ．7515 |
| Turkey．． | Turkish Lira New Peso | 9 | 33.55 $8.85 \dagger$ |
| U．S．S．R． | Rouble | 23.75 | 1． 29 |
| Venezuela． | Bolivar | 14.15 | $7 \cdot 495$ |
| Yugoslavia． | New Y Dinar | 197⿺𠃊⿳亠丷厂犬 （Y．D．） | $32 \cdot 1215$ |
| Zaire Republic．．．．． | Zaire | － | 1．5026＊ |

[^3]
## BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD， 1976

## Traffic

Traffic through the Board＇s ports in 1976 totalled $83,489,000$ tonnes（ $\mathbf{~} 975,77,252,000$ ），consisting of （＇000 tonnes）：ores x0，893；timber， 1,139 ；coal， 5,201 ；petroleum， 43,848 ；foodstuffs， 4,169 ；manu－ factured goods and other commodities，18，239．Net registered tonnage of shipping entering and leaving the ports in 1976 totalled $138,279,000$ tons（ 1975 ， $\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{x}, 0 \mathrm{x} 2,000$ ）．Passengers in transit through the

Board＇s ports in 1976 numbered 3，157，000（ 2975 ， 3，169，000）．
Finance－Gross revenue totalled $\mathrm{CO9,146,000}$ （ $1975, £ 77.487,000$ ）and working expenses $£^{6} 3,349,000$（1975，£64，994，000）．Surplus，after historic cost depreciation before interest， £25，797，000（ 1975, £ $22,493,000) ; ~ I n t e r e s t ~ c h a r g e s ~^{2}$ $\mathcal{K 6 , 7 4 8 , 0 0 0}$（1975， $\mathcal{C 6 , 6 6 8 , 0 0 0 ) \text { ；Reserve for }}$ additional depreciation，$£ 6,039,000$（ 1975 ， £4，419，000）；Net Surplus，1976，£11，640，000 （ $1975, \mathcal{E} 1,689,000$ ）．

HISTORIC ATLANTIC PASSAGES

| Year | Days | Ship | Tons | Year | Days | Ship | Tons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1862a | 9 | Scotia | 3，87x | 29326 | 4d．$\times 5 \mathrm{~h} .56 \mathrm{~m}$ ． | Europa | 5x，656 |
| ${ }^{1869 a}$ | 1 | City of Brussels | 3，08x | 19334 | 4d． I 7 h .43 m ． | Bremen | 51，650 |
| 1888a | 7 | Alaska | 6，400 | $1934{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4d． 6 h .58 m ． | Emp．of Brilain | 42，348 |
| 1889a | 6 | City of Paris | 10，669 | 1935 f | 4d．3h． 2 m ． | Normandie | 80,000 |
| $1894 a$ | $5^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | Lucania | 82，950 | 19366 | 4d．oh． 27 m ． | Queen Mary | 81，237 |
| 18976 | 5 | Kaiser Wilhelm | 14．349 | 19368 | 3d． 23 h ． 57 mm ． | Queen Mary | 81，237 |
| 1903C | $5 \frac{1}{3}$ | Deutschland | 16，502 | 19375 | 3d． 23 h ． 2 m ． | Normandie | 80，000 |
| 19094 | 4d． x ¢h． 4 xm ． | Mauretania | 30，696 | 19388 | 3d． 2 xh． 45 m ． | Queen Mary | 81，237 |
| $1924{ }^{1}$ | 5d．5h． 49 m ． | Mauretania | 30，696 | 19388 | 3d．20h． 42 m ． | Queen Mary | 8x，237 |
| 19290 | 4d． 18 h .17 m ． | Bremen | 52，650 | 19528 | 3d．xzh．$x 2 m$ ． | United States | 51．500 |
| 19300 | 4d． 27 h .6 m ． | Europa | 5x，656 | 19528 | 3d．zoh． 40 m ． | United States | 51，500 |

a From Queenstown；from Southampton；$c$ from Cherbourg；$d$ Quebec to Cherbourg；$e$ to Cherbourg； $f$ Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light（ 2,907 miles）；Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock（ 2,938 miles）．
$\psi=$ Seaport.

A
A.A., Automobile Association; Anti-Aircraft.
A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
A. and M., (Hymns) Ancient and Modern.
A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
a.c., alternating current.
a/c., accounts.
A. C.A., Associate of Inst of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales)
A.C.C.A.-of the Association of Certified Accountants.
A.C.I.S. of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators.
A.C.M.A.-of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.
A.D. (Anno Domini), In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.

Ad lib. (ad libitum), At pleasure.
A.E.-Air Efficiency Award.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
A.H. (Anno Hegirae), In the year of the Hejira.
A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.B.-of Bankers.
A.I.C.S.-of Chartered Shipbrokers.
A.L.M.T.A.-of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
A.I.Q.S. - of Quantity Surveyors.
A.K.C.-of King's College.
A.L. (Anno Lucis), in the year of Light.
A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.
A.L.C.D.-of London College of Divinity.
A.M. (Ante metidiem), Before noon.
A.M. (Anno mundi), In the year of the world.
A.M.D.G. (Ad majorem Dei Gloriam), To the greater glory of God.
A.N.A.R.E., Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.
A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A.O.C. Air Officer Commanding.
A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M.-of Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.B.S.-of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
A.R.C.A.-of Royal Coll. of Art.
A.R.C.M. - of Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O.-of Organists.
A.R.I.B.A.-of Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.I.C.-of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
A.R.I.C.S.-of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
A.R.P.S.-of Royal Photographic Society.
A.R.R.C.-of Royal Red Cross.
A.R.W.S.-of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
A.S.V.A. of Inc. Society of Valuers and Auctioneers.
A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Association.
A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
A.U.C. (Ab urbe condita). In the year from the foundation of Rome.
A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.

## B

B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
B.Arch.-of Architecture.
B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)-of Surgery.
B.C.L.-of Civil Law.
B.Com.-of Commerce.
B.D.-of Divinity.
B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)-of Dental Surgery.
B.Ed, - of Education.
B.Eng.-of Engineering.
B. Litt.-of Literature or of Letters.
B.Pharm. -of Pharmacy.
B.Phil.-of Philosophy.
B.Sc.-of Science.
B.V.M.S. - of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
B.B., Boy's Brigade.
B.B.Ci, British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
B.E.A., British European Airways.
B.E.M., British Empire Medal. B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
B.N.C. Brasenose College (Oxon.).
B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways.
B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.
B.S.T., British Standard Time.

Bt., Baronet.
B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
C.-Conservative
ca. (circa), about.
C.A., Chartered

Accountant (Scoltish Institute).
Cantab., Cambridge.
Cantuar., Canterbury.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
C.B.I., Confederation of British Industry.
c.c., cubic centimetres.
C.C., County Council.
C.C.F., Combined Cadet Force.
C.E., Cívil Engineer.
C.E.N.T.O., Central Treaty Organization.
C.E.T., Central European Time. C. of E., Church of England.
cf. (confer), Compare.
C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme = second (system).
C.H., Companion of Honour.

Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C.I., Channel Islands.
C.I.A., Central Intelligence Agency.
C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General staff.
C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).
C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
C.M., (Chirurgiae Magister), Master of Surgery.
C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
C.N.A.A., Council for National Academic Awards.
C.O., Commanding Officer.
C.O.D., Cash III delivery.
C.O.I., Central Office of Information.
C.P.R.E., Council for Protecttion of Rural England.
C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.
C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club.
C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
cwt., Hundredweight.

D
D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
d.c., direct current.
D.C., District of Columbia.
D.C.B., Dame Commander of the Order of the Bath.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D.- of Divinity.
D.D.S.-of Dental Surgery.
D.Litt-of Letters, or of Literature.
D.Phil.-of Philosophy.
D.Sc.-of Science.
D.Th. - of Theology.
D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.C.M.G.-Dame Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
D.C.V.O.-Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
del. (delineavit), He (she) drew it.
D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
D.G. (Dei gratia), By the Grace of God.
D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
D.P.H.-in Public Health.
D.P.M.-in Psychological Medicine.
D.T.M.-in Tropical Medicine.
D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, detto.)
D.O.M., Dominus Omnium Magister (God the Master of All).
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
D.S.M., Do. Medal.
D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
D.V. (Deo volente), God willing.
dwt., Pennywelght.

## E

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

## F

F.A., Football Association.
F.B.A., Fellow of the British Academy.
F.C.A.-of Institute of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).
F.C.C.A.-of Association of Certified Accountants.
F.C.G.I. - of City and Guilds Institute.
F.C.I.A.-of Corporation of Insurance Agents.
F.C.I.B.-of Corporation of InsurCis Brokers.
F.C.I.I. of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
F.C.I.S.-of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators.
F.C.I.T.- of the Chartered Institute of Transport.
F.C.M.A. - of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.
F.C.P.-of the College of Preceptors.
F.G.S.- of the Geological Society.
F.H.S.-of the Heraldry Society.
F.I.A.-of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.Arb.-of Arbitrators.
F.I.B. - of Bankers.
F.I.C.E. - of Institution of Civil Engineers.
F.I.C.S.-of Chartered Shipbrokers.
F.I.E.E.-of Electrical Engineers.
F.Inst.P.-of Physics.
F.I.Q.S.-of Quantity Surveyors.
F.J.I.- of Journalists.
F.L.A.-of Library Ássociation.
F.L.S.- of the Linnean Society.
F.P.S.-of the Pharmaceutical Society.
F.R.A.I. of Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M.-of Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.-of the Royal Astronomical Soclety
F.R.Ae.S.-of Royal Aeronautical Society.
F.R.B.S.- of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
F.R.C.M.-of the Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.O.-of Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.O.G.-of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.- of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland respectively.
F.R.C.P.S.G. - of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
F.R.C.S.-of Royal College of Surgeons of England.
F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
F.R.C.V.S. - of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.G.S.- of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.- of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.
F.R.I.B.A.- of the Royal Inst1tute of British Architects.
F.R.I.C.-of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
F.R.I.C.S.-of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
F.R.M.S.-of Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R. Met. S.- of Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.N.S.-of Royal Numismatic Society.
F.R.P.S.-of Royal Photographic Society.
F.R.S.-Of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.A.-of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.L.-Do. Literature.
F.S.A.- of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.S.-Do. Statistical Society.
F.S.V.A.-Do. Valuers and Auctioneers.
F.Z.S.-of the Zoological Society.
F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
fcp., Foolscap.
F.D. (Fidei Defensor) Defender of the Faith.
Fec. (fecit), He did it (or made it). F.H., Fire Hydrant.
F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
fi. (floruit), he, or she, flourished.
F.O., Flying Officer; Foreign Office.
FOB (usually f.o.b.), Free on board.

## G

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

## H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Coy.
H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
H.E., His Excellency; His Eminence.
H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness.
H.H., His [Her] Highness.
H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.
H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
H.J.S., (Hic jacet sepultus), Here lies buried. of. H.S.E.
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australlan Ship.
H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.
H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.
H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
h.p., horse power.
H.Q. Headquarters.
H.R.H., His[Her] Royal Highness.
H.S.E. (Hic sepultus est), Here lies buried. cf. H.J.S.
H.S.H., His [Her) Serene Highness.

## I

I.A., Indian Army.

Ibid. (ibidem), In the same place.
IBRD., Internat. Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
I.C.B.M., Inter-Continental ballistic missile.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.

Id. (idem), The same.
I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.
i.d.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.
i.e. (id est), That is.

IFC, International Finance Corporation.
I.H.S. (Iesus Hominum Salvator), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind: originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHE.
I.L.O., International Labour Organization.
I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.

IMCO., Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.
IMF, International Monetary Fund.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.

Incog. (incognito), Unknown.
In loc (in loco), In its place.
I.N.R.I. (Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudacorum), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
Inst. (instant), current month.
I.O.M., Isle of Man.
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
I.P.F.A., Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.
I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.

IRBM., Intermediate - range ballistic missile.
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.
I.T.O., International Trade Organization.
I.T.U., International Telecommunication Union.

J
J. Judge.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.

## K

K.B.E. Knight Commander of Order of British Empire.
K.C.B.-Do. the Bath.
K.C.I.E.-Do. Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G.-Do. of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.-Do. the Star of India.
K.C.V.O.-Do. Royal Victorian Order.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
k.O., knock out (boxing).
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.

Kt., Knight Bachelor.
L., Liberal.

Lab., Labour.
L.A.C., London Athletic Club; Leading Aircraftman.
L.A.H., Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.
L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.Ed.-of Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh.
L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
L.Th., Licenciate in Theology.
L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine. Lat., Latitude.
lb. (libra). Pound weight.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.

Lit., Literary.
Litt.D., Doctor of Letters.
L.J., Lord Justice.

LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., Master of Laws.
L.S. (loco sigilii), Place of the Seal.
L. s. d. (Librae, solidi, denarii). Pounds, shillings, pence.
L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.

Ltd., Limited Liability.
LXX., Septuagint. M
M., Monsicur.
M.A., Master of Arts.
M.Ch.-of Surgery.
M.Ch.D.-of Dental Surgery.
M.S.-of Surgery.
M.Sc.-of Science.
M.Th.-of Theology.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.
M.E.C.-of Executive Council.
M.I.Chem.E.-of Institution of Chemical Engineers.
M.I.C.E.-of Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.I.E.E.- of Institution of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Mar.E.-of Institute of Marine Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E.-of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
M.Inst.Met.-of Institute Metals.
of
M.J.I.-of Journalists.
M.L.A., Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., ditto Council.
M.N., Merchant Navy.
M.P., Member of Parliament (also Military Police).
M.P.S. - of Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.C.P.-of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S.-of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S.-of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.V.O.-of Royal Victorian Order.
M.C., Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.

Mgro, Monsignor.
Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mlle., Mademoiselle.
M.M., Military Medal (also MM., Messieurs).

Mme., Madame.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
m.p.h., Miles per hour.

MS., manuscript (pl. MSS.).
Mus. D.[B.J.] Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

N
N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
N.B. (Nota bene). Note well; New Brunswick.
N.C.B., National Coal Board.
N.C.O., Non - commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date (of books).
N.D.P.S., National Data Processing Service.
Nem. con. (Nemine contradicente), No one contradicting.
N.F.U. - National Farmers' Union.
No. (Numero), Number.
N.P., Notary Public.

Non seq. (non sequitur), It does not follow.
N.R.A., National Riffe Association.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.T., New Testament.
N.U.J., National Union of Journalists.
N.U.R.-of Railwaymen.
N.U.S.-of Students.
N. W.P.[T.], Northwest Provinces [Territory].
N.Y., New York.
N.Z., New Zealand.

0
O.B.E., Officer of British Empire

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

## P

P.A., Press Association.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.E.N. (Club), Poets Essayists, Novelists.
p.f.c., Passed Flying College.

Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
pinx(ii), he (or she) painted it.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (post meridiem), Afternoon (also post mortem).
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
p.p., or per pro. (per procurationem) -by proxy.
Pro tem. (pro tempore), For the time being.
Prox. (proximo), Next Month.
P.S. (Post scriptum), Postscript.
p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
P.T., Physical Training.
P.T.O., Please turn over.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q.e.d. (quod erat demonstrandum), which was to be proved.
Q.G.M., Queen's Gallantry Medal
Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician: Q.H S , ditto Surgeon: Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon; Q.H.N.S., ditto Nursing Sister.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
Q.S.O., Quasi-stellar object (quasar).
q.v. (quod vide), "which see".

## R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy (or Academician).
R.A.C.-Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
R.A.D.C.-Army Dental Corps.
R.A.E.C.-Army Educational Corps.
R.Ae.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.
R.A.F.-Air Force.
R.A.M.-Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C. - Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N.-Australian Navy.
R.A.P.C.-Army Pay Corps.
R.A.O.C.-Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.V.C.-Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A.-Society of British Artists.
R.B.S.-Society of British Sculptors.
R.C.N.-Canadian Navy.
R.C.N.C.-Corps of Naval Constructors.
R.C.T.-Corps of Transport.
R.D.-Naval Reserve Decoration.
R.E.-Engineers.
R.E.M.E.-Electrical and Mechanical do.
R.H.A.-Horse Artillery orHibernian Academy.
R.I.B.A.-Royal Institute of British Architects (also Member of the Institute).
R.M.-Marines.
R.M.A.-Military Academy.
R.M.S.-Mail Steamer.
R.N.-Navy; R.N.R. Naval Reserve: R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.N.I.B.-Royal National Institute for the Blind.
R.O.C.-Observer Corps.
R.O.I.-Institute of Oil Painters.
R.P.-Society of Portrait Painters.
R.P.C.-Pioneer Corps.
R.Sigs.-Signals.
R.S.A.-Scottish Academician.
R.S.P.C.A.-Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.W.S.-Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S. - Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.D., Rural Dean; Refer to drawer (banking).
R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
R.I.P. (Requiescat in pace), May he (she) rest in peace.
Ro. (recto), On the right-hand page. (See Vo.)
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
R.S.V.P. (Répondez s'il vous plaît), Answer, if you please.
R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
S.E.A.T.O.-South East Asia Treaty Organization.
S.E.T., Selective Employment Tax.
S.H.A.P.E-Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
Sic, So written.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p.(sine prole), Without issue.
S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.Q.R. (Senatus Populusque Romanus), The Senate and People of Rome
S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.
S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).
Stet, Let it stand.
S.T.P. (=D.D.), Sacrae Theologiae Professor.
T.A.N., Twilight all night.
t.b., Tuberculosis.
T.D., Territorial Decoration.
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
Toc. H., Talbot House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.

Ult. (ultimo), in the preceding month.
U.K., United Kingdom.
U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
U.P.U., Universal Postal Union.
U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.
U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
v. (versus), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.A.T., Value Added Tax.
\#c. Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.

Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (Verbum sapienti satis est), A word to the wise enough.
V.I.P., Very Important Person.

Viz. (videlicet), Namely.
Vo. (verso), On the left-hand pagel (See Ro.)
V.R., Victoria Regina.
V.R.D.-Volunteer Reserve Decoration.
W.A.A.F., now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
W.H.O., World Health Organization,
W.M.O. World Meteorological Organization.
W.O., Warrant Officer.
W.R.A.C., Women's Royal Army Corps.
W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.R.V.S., Women's Royal Voluntary Service.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.

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


CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1978


## CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1979

|  | January |
| :---: | :---: |
| M | - 7142288 |
| M. | 1 8152229 |
| Tu. | - 9162330 |
| W. | .. 3 10 $17{ }^{24} 3{ }^{18}$ |
| Th. | .. $4^{1111825}$ |
| F. | -. 5111926 |
| S. | $6 \quad 1320 \quad 27$ <br> February |
| Su. | - $4^{112} 18{ }^{25}$ |
| M. | 5121926 |
| Tu. | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 132027\end{array}$ |
| W. | $7142 \times 28$ |
| Th. | 1522 |
| F. | .. 311023 |
| S. | $\cdots \quad 3101724$ |
| Su. | - $4^{11} 1825$ |
| M. | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 12 & 19 & 26 \\ 6 & 13 & 20\end{array}$ |
| Tu. | 6132027 |
| W. | 7142128 |
| Th. | 8152229 |
| F. | .. $115233^{\circ}$ |
|  | $3 \times 01724$ |

[^4] April


|  |  | Janus，god of the portal， facing two ways，past and future． <br> Sun＇s Longitude $300^{\circ} 20^{d} 10^{h}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 夏 } \end{aligned}$ | $10$ |  |
|  |  | 1st タ．after Cintistmas．Circumcision． General Wolfe b．1727．A．W．Kinglake d． 1891 Josiah Wedgwood d．1795．J．E．Flecker d． 1915 Visct．Waverley d．1958．T．S．Eliot d． 1965 Catherine de Medici d． 1589 Épiphany．Twelfth Day |
| 8 | 角 | 1st 旬．after © Cpiphany． |
| 9 10 | Tu | Linnaeus d．177x．Sinclair |
| II | W | Htary Law Sittings Beg |
| 12 | Th | Dame Agatha Christie d |
| 13 | F． | James Joyce d． 1941 |
| 14 | S． | Lewis Carroll d．1898． |
| 15 |  |  |
| 16 | M． | Edward Gibbon d．1794．Sir John Moore d． 1809 |
| 17 | Tu | Moira Shearer b． 1926 |
| 18 | W | Bulwer Lytton d． 1873. |
| 19 | Th | Ciudad Rodrigo 1812 |
| 20 | F | George V d．1936．John Ruskin d． 1900 |
| 21 | S． | Lenin d．1924．George Orwell d． 1950 |
| 22 | g |  |
| 23 | M． | ord Denning b．1899．Sir Alexander Korda d． 1956 |
| 24 | Tu． | Randolph Churchill d．1895．Sir W．Churchill |
| 25 | W． | Conversion of gt． 3 aul．Robert Burns |
| 26 | Th． | Australia Day．Gen．Gordon d．i88 |
| 27 | F． | Mozart b．1706．Verdi |
| 28 | S | Sir Francis Drake d．1596．Dostoievski d． 188 |
|  |  |  |
| 30 | M | Charles I d．1649．Sir Nikolaus Pev |
|  | Tu． | John Galsworthy d．r933．A．A．Milne d． 1956 |

## PHENOMENA

January $\mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{d}} 23^{\text {h }}$ Perihelion （ $147,000,000$ kilometres）． $7^{\text {d }} 13^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in con－ junction with the Moon． Mercury $3^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ．
$\mathrm{In}^{\mathrm{d}} 09^{\mathrm{b}}$ Mercury at greatest western elongation （ $23^{\circ}$ ）．
$2 x^{\text {d }} 07^{\text {h }}$ Jupiter in con－ junction with the Moon． Jupiter $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$22^{\text {d }} 5^{\text {h }}$ Mars at oppo－ sition．
$22^{\mathrm{d}} 05^{\text {h }}$ Venus in ṣuperior conjunction．
$24^{\text {d }} 06^{\text {h }}$ Mars in conjunc－ tion with the Moon．Mars $9^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$26^{\text {d }} 12^{\text {h }}$ Saturn in con－ junction with the Moon． Saturn $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constella－ tions are near the meridian at

Dec． 124 Dec． 1623 Jan．$x$ Jan． 1631 Feb． 1 zo Feb． 1519 Draco（below the Pole）， Ursa Minor（below the Pole），Camelopardus，Per－ seus，Auriga，Taurus，Orion， Eridanus and Lepus．

MINIMA OF ALGOL

| d | $h$ | $d$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 14 | 19 | 19 |
| 5 | 11 | 22 | 16 |
| 8 | 8 | 25 | 13 |
| 11 | 5 | 28 | 9 |
| 14 | 1 | 31 | 6 |
| 16 | 22 |  |  |

## MONTHLY NOTES

Jan．2．Bank Holiday in England，Scotland，Wales and Northern Ireland．

3．Bank Holiday，Scotland．
6．Dividends m Consols，etc．，due．
26．Republic Day，India．

| $\stackrel{\text { ®⿵ }}{\text { ® }}$ | Thes Sun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right Ascension | Dec. <br> - | Equation of Time | Rise |  | Transit | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | h m s | $\bigcirc$ | - | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| I | 284426 | 2303 | $-316$ | 808 | 133 | 1204 | 1559 | 1536 | $64 x 10$ | $\times 71600$ |
| 1 | 184851 | 2258 | 344 | - 08 | - 32 | 1204 | 1600 | 1537 | 64507 | 171204 |
| 3 | $\times 853$ | 23 52 | 413 | 108 | 131 | 1204 | 16 or | 1538 | 64903 | ¢7 0808 |
| 4 | $18 \quad 5740$ | 2247 | 440 | - 08 | 831 | 1205 | 1602 | $\times 539$ | 65300 | 170412 |
| 5 | 190203 | 2240 | - 507 | 808 | 830 | 1205 | $16 \quad 03$ | 1541 | 65656 | $\times 700$ |
| 6 | 190627 | 2234 | 534 | 07 | - 30 | 1206 | $\pm 604$ | 1542 | 70053 | 165630 |
| 7 | 291050 | $22 \quad 26$ | -6 or | 807 | 829 | 1206 | 1606 | I5 44 | 70449 | 165234 |
| $\square$ | $19 \times 15$ | 2219 | -627 | 107 | 829 | 1207 | $16 \quad 07$ | 1545 | 70846 | 164828 |
| $\square$ | 191935 | 22 II | 652 | 806 | $8 \quad 28$ | 1207 | $16 \quad 08$ | I5 47 | 71243 | 164432 |
| 10 | $19 \quad 3356$ | 2202 | 717 | 06 | - 27 | 1207 | 16 $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 15 48 | 77 <br> 1 | 164037 |
| 11 | $19 \quad 2817$ | 3153 | 742 | 805 | - 26 | 1208 | I6 11 | 1550 | 72036 | 16 3641 |
| 12 | 193237 | $2 x 44$ | 805 | 104 | 826 | 1208 | 1612 | 1552 | 72432 | 163245 |
| 13 | 193657 | 2134 | 829 | 104 | 825 | 1209 | 1614 | 1553 | 7 28 <br> 1  | 162849 |
| 14 | 19 4I $\times 6$ | 2124 | -5x | 803 | 824 | 1209 | 1616 | 1555 | 73225 | $16 \quad 2453$ |
| $\times 5$ | 194535 | 2183 | 93 | 802 | 823 | 1209 | 1617 | 1557 | 73632 | 162057 |
| 16 | 194953 | 2102 | 934 | 8 or | 122 | 1210 | 1619 | 1559 | 74018 | $x 6$ x7 or |
| 7 | 195410 | 2051 | 955 | 00 | 820 | 1210 | $16 \quad 20$ | x 6 or | 74415 | 16 I3 05 |
| 8 | 79 5826 | $20 \quad 39$ | - $20 \times 5$ | 00 | - 19 | 1210 | 1622 | x 6 | 74812 | 16 09 09 |
| 19 | 150242 | $20 \quad 27$ | 1034 | 759 | 18 | 1211 | 1624 | x6 04 | 75208 | $16 \quad 0513$ |
| 30 | 300657 | 3014 | 1052 | 758 | 816 | 12 | 1625 | ェ6 06 | 75605 | 16 or 17 |
| 12 | 20 II 11 | 20 Or | II 10 | 756 | $8 \times 5$ | 1211 | 1627 | 16 08 | 800 or | 155722 |
| 3 | 201524 | 1948 | - II 27 | 755 | 814 | 12 | 1629 | 1610 | $80^{8}$ | 155326 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 19 & 37\end{array}$ | 1934 | II 43 | 754 | 12 | 12 | 1630 | 1612 | - 0754 | 154930 |
| 4 | 202349 | ז9 20 | - II $5^{8}$ | 753 | 8 Io | 1212 | 1632 | 1615 | 8 II 5I | 154534 |
| 5 | $20 \quad 28$ m | 1906 | 12 | 752 | - 09 | 1212 | 1634 | 1617 | 81547 | $1541{ }^{1}$ |
|  | $20 \quad 3210$ | 1851 | - 1226 | 750 | - 07 | 1213 | 1636 | 1619 | 81944 | 153742 |
|  | 203619 | 1836 | - 1239 | 749 | 806 | 1213 | $163^{8}$ | 16 2x | 2345 | 153346 |
|  | $20 \quad 40 \quad 28$ | $18 \quad 21$ | 125 L | 748 | $8 \quad 04$ | $12 \pm 3$ | 1639 | 1623 | 82737 | 152950 |
|  | 204436 | 1805 | - I3 02 | 746 | - 1 | 1213 | 1641 | $16 \quad 25$ | $83 \pm 34$ | 152554 |
|  | $20 \quad 4843$ | 1749 | - 13 I3 | 745 | 800 | 1213 | I6 43 | $16 \quad 27$ | 83530 | 152158 |
| 1 | 205249 | 1732 | - 1323 | 743 | 759 | $12 \quad 33$ | 1645 | 1629 | - 3927 | $15 \quad 1802$ |

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

| Lat. | Jan. 1 |  |  | Jan. 12 |  |  | Jan. ax |  |  | Jan. 37 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A |
| 52 | 41 | 84 | 125 | 40 | 82 | 123 | $3^{8}$ | 80 | 120 | 37 | 78 | 117 |
| 56 | 47 | 96 | 141 | 45 | 93 | $13^{8}$ | 43 | 90 | I 34 | 42 | 87 | 130 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is a morning object for the first half of the month, magnitude +0.7 to 0.0 , visible for a short while at the beginning of morning civil twilight, low in the E.S.E.

Venus is too close to the Sun for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the a2nd.

MARS is at opposition on the a2nd and thus visible throughout the hours of darkness. Mars is of magnitude $-1 \cdot I$ and is in the constellation of Cancer. On the morning of the 24 th the Full Moon passes $9^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of the planet.

JUPITER, magnitude $-2 \cdot 3$, is a conspicuous object, slowly retrograding on the borders of Taurus, Gemini and Orion, and still visible for most of the night. The gibbous Moon will be seen approaching Jupiter on the morning of the zist. The four Galilean satellites are readily observable with almost any small telescope or good pair of binoculars, providing they are held rigid.

SATURN, magnitude $+0^{\circ} 5$, is retrograding in Leo, and by the end of the month is visible for most of the night. The waning gibbous Moon is near the planet on the 26 th. Saturn passes $I^{\circ} \cdot 1 \mathrm{~N}$. of Regulus on the 20 th.

| 畾 | THe Moon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R．A． | Dec． | Hor． Par． | Semi－ diam． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun's } \\ \text { Co } \\ \text { long. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|} \text { P.A. of } \\ \text { Bright } \\ \text { Limb } \end{array}\right.$ |  | Age | Rise |  | Tran－ sit | Set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52 | $56^{\circ}$ |  | 52 | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{m}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | d | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{ma}$ | h m |  | h m | h m |
| I | II 29 | ＋ | 56．3 | 15．3 | 169 | 154 | 65 | 1．3 | 2346 | 2348 | 457 | Ix 07 | II 06 |
| 2 | 1218 | － | 57\％ | 15.5 | 181 | 113 | 55 | $22 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 544 | II $3^{2}$ | Ix 28 |
| 3 | 13 | －6．5 | 57\％ | ${ }^{15} .8$ | $\underline{193}$ | 182 | 45 | 23.3 | － 57 | 03 | 633 | II 59 | 51 |
| 4 | 14 | ＋10．4 | $58 \cdot 7$ | 16.0 | 206 | III | 34 | 24.3 | － 11 | 20 | 725 | 1230 | 12 |
| 5 | 1458 | $-x_{3} 8$ | 59.6 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 218 | 108 | 24 | 25 ＇ | 326 | 339 | 820 | 130 | 1253 |
| $\square$ | 1557 | $-\mathrm{x} 6.5$ | $60 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 5$ | 230 | 106 | 15 | 26.3 | 40 | 457 | 918 | $\pm 353$ | 1335 |
|  | 16 | $-{ }^{-18}$ | $6 \mathrm{x} \cdot 0$ | $16 \cdot 6$ | 242 | 04 | 7 | $27 \cdot 3$ | 550 | 609 | 1020 | 1448 | 1430 |
| 8 | 18 o3 | $-18.5$ | $6 \mathrm{x} \cdot 3$ | 16.7 | 254 | 106 | a | $28 \cdot 3$ | 653 | 712 | 1123 | 1554 | $15{ }^{16}$ |
| 9 | 19 | $- \pm 7$ | 6x．3 | 16.7 | 266 | 148 | － | 29.3 | 747 | 8 03 | 1225 | 1708 | 1653 |
| 10 | 20 | － 15 | 61．0 | 16.6 | 279 | 237 | $\pm$ | 0.8 | $83^{1}$ | － 44 | $13 \quad 25$ | $18 \quad 27$ | 1814 |
| II | 21 | $-12.2$ | 60.4 | 16.4 | 291 | 245 | 5 | x．8 | 907 | 916 | 142 | 1945 | 1937 |
| 12 | 2206 | －8．3 | 59.5 | 16.2 | 303 | 246 | II | 2.8 | $93^{8}$ | 943 | 1514 | $2 x$ | － 57 |
| 13 | 23 OI | － 4.1 | $58 \cdot 6$ | $\pm 6.0$ | 315 | 246 | 19 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 10.05 | $10 \quad 07$ | 1604 | $22 \quad 15$ | $22 \times 5$ |
| 14 | 2352 | $+0.2$ | 57.6 | 15.7 | $3^{27}$ | 246 | 29 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 103 x | 1029 | 1652 | 2326 | $23 \quad 29$ |
| 15 | － 42 | $+4.3$ | 56．7 | 15.4 | 340 | 247 | 39 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 1056 | 10 51 | 1739 |  |  |
| 16 | 13 x | ＋ $8 \cdot \mathrm{I}$ | 55.8 | 15．2 | 352 | 248 | 49 | 6.8 | II 22 | II 13 | 1825 | － 33 | 4 I |
| $\times 7$ | 219 | ＋ $1 \times 5$ | $55^{\prime 2}$ | $15^{\circ}$ | 4 | 250 | 59 | 78 | 1150 | $113^{8}$ | 19 II | 1 39 | 49 |
| 18 | 308 | ＋ 14.2 | 54.6 | 14.9 | 16 | 253 | 68 | 8.8 | 1221 | 1206 | 1957 | － 41 | 255 |
| 19 | 357 | ＋16．4 | 4 | 14.8 | 28 | 256 | 76 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 1256 | 1240 | 2043 | 341 | 356 |
| 20 | 446 | ＋ 17.8 |  | 14.7 | 40 | 259 | 84 | ro． 8 | $13 \quad 36$ | $13 \quad 19$ | 2235 | 436 | 453 |
| 21 | 535 | ＋ 18.4 | 54．0 | 4 | 52 | 261 | 90 | 12．8 | 14 | 1405 | $22 \quad 18$ | 526 | 544 |
| － | 625 | ＋ 18.3 | $54^{\circ}$ | 14.7 | 65 | 262 | 95 | 12.8 | 1514 | 1457 | 2305 | 611 | 629 |
| 23 | $7 \times 5$ | ＋173 | 54．2 | 14.8 | 77 | 259 | 98 | 13.8 | 16 II | 1556 | $23 \quad 52$ | － 53 | 707 |
| 34 | 805 | ＋ 15.6 | 54.4 | 14.8 | 89 | 230 | 100 | 14.8 | 1712 | 2659 |  | 726 | 739 |
| 25 | 54 | ＋13．2 | 54.7 | 14.9 | 101 | 135 | 99 | 15.8 | $18 \quad 85$ | 18 o6 | － 39 | 756 | 807 |
| 26 | 942 | ＋10．1 | 55＇1 | $15^{\circ}$ | 123 | 119 | 97 | 16.8 | 19 21 | 1914 | － 25 | 824 | 3 I |
| ${ }^{2}$ | ro 30 | ＋ 6.6 | 55.5 | $15^{\prime 2}$ | 125 | $\pm 18$ | 93 | 17.8 | 20.28 | $20 \quad 25$ | 210 | － 49 | 853 |
| 28 | II 18 | ＋ 2.8 | 56.0 | 15.3 | 137 | 115 | 87 | 18.8 | 2136 | 2537 | － 56 | 913 | 914 |
| 29 | 1207 | － 13 | 56．5 | 15.4 | 149 | 114 | 80 | 19.8 | 2246 | 2250 | 342 | $93^{8}$ |  |
| 30 | 1256 | － $5 \cdot 3$ | 57＇1 | 15.6 | 162 | 112 | 71 | 20.8 |  |  | 430 | 10.04 | 958 |
| 3 3 | 1348 | － 92 | 57 | 15 | 1174 | 110 | 61 | $2 \times 8$ |  | $\bigcirc 05$ | 419 | 10 33 | 10 23 |

MERCURY 草


VENUS +
MARS ${ }^{\circ}$

| 』. | R．A． | Dec． | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { gig } \\ \text { 品 } \end{array}$ |  | $\underset{\text { sit }}{\text { Tran }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － |  | － |  | hm |
| $x$ | 18－ | 23.6 | 10 | 100 | II 42 |
| 6 | I850 | 23.4 | xo | 100 | II 50 |
| 11 | 1917 | $22^{\prime} 9$ | 10 | 100 | 1257 |
| 16 | 1944 | 22.1 | 10 | 100 | 1205 |
| 21 | 20 Ix | 21．1 | 10 | 100 | 121 |
| 26 | 2037 | 19．7 | 10 | 100 | $12 \times 8$ |
| $3 \times$ | 2103 | I8．I | 10 | 18 | 122 |

Venus is
too close to
the Sun
for
observation

| คิ | R，A． | Dec.$+$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { 日 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ig } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $5{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | m | － | － |  | hm | hm | h m |
| I | 850 | 21 | 14 | 98 | 1845 | 18 | 09 |
| 6 | 845 | $22 \cdot 3$ | 14 | 99 | $18 \times 3$ | 1756 | 43 |
| 13 | $8^{88}$ | 22.9 | 14 | 99 | 1742 | 17 | $\times 17$ |
| 16 | 1 | 23.5 | 14 | 100 | 17 II | $x 652$ | － 49 |
| 21 | 121 | $24^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 14 | 100 | 5640 | 1621 | 02 I |
| 26 | － | 24.5 | 14 | 100 | 16 09 | 1549 | 2348 |
| $3{ }^{1}$ | $\pm$ | 24.9 | ${ }^{1} 4$ | 100 | $153^{8}$ | 1518 | 2320 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { ®. } \\ \text { à } \end{gathered}$ | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | $\mathrm{arm}_{\mathrm{m}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.m. } \\ & \mathrm{h} \text { m } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.m. } \\ & \mathrm{h} \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a.m. } \\ & \mathrm{h} \text { m } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \\ & \mathrm{h} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a.m. } \\ & \mathrm{m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.m. } \\ & \text { h m } \end{aligned}$ | a.m. | $\underset{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{p} .}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{a}}{\mathrm{~h} m} \mathrm{~m}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.m. } \\ & \mathrm{h} \text { m } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{~m}}$ | $\underset{h}{\text { p.m. }}$ |
| 1 | 806 | 401 | $8 \times 6$ |  | 8 r 8 | 403 | 825 | 400 | 83 I | 348 | - 48 | 354 | 847 |  |
| 2 | 806 | 402 | - 16 | 413 | 8 r 8 | 404 | 825 | 4 Or | 83 I | 349 | - 48 | 355 | 847 | 109 |
| 3 | 806 | 403 | - 16 | 414 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 18\end{array}$ | 405 | 825 | 402 | 832 | 350 | 847 | 356 | 847 | 410 |
| 4 | 806 | 405 | 816 | 415 | $8 \quad 18$ | 406 | 825 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 837 | 351 | 847 | 357 | 847 | 4 12 |
| 5 | 806 | 406 | 815 | 416 | 817 | 408 | 824 | 405 | 830 | 353 | - 46 | 359 | 846 | 413 |
| 6 | 805 | 407 | 8.5 | 417 | $8 \quad 87$ | 409 | 824 | 406 | 830 | 354 | 846 | 400 | 846 | 414 |
| 7 | 805 | 408 | $8 \pm 5$ | 419 | 817 | 410 | 824 | 407 | 829 | 356 | 845 | 402 | 845 | 416 |
| 8 | 805 | 409 | $8 \pm 5$ | 420 | 816 | 412 | 823 | 409 | 829 | 357 | 845 | 403 | 845 | 417 |
| 9 | 804 | 410 | 14 | 421 | 8 I5 | $4 \times 3$ | 822 | 4 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 28\end{array}$ | 359 | 844 | 405 | 844 | 419 |
| 10 | 804 | 412 | 113 | - 23 | $8 \times 5$ | $4 \times 5$ | 822 | 412 | 827 | 400 | 843 | 406 | 843 | - 20 |
| II | 803 | $4 \times 3$ | 13 | 424 | 8 | 416 | 8 | 413 | 826 | 402 | 843 | 4 nil | 842 | H1 |
| 12 | 802 | 414 | 12 | 425 | 8 13 | 417 | 820 | 414 | 826 | 404 | 842 | 4 10 | 842 | 424 |
| 13 | 802 | 416 | 812 | 427 | $8 \times 3$ | 419 | 820 | 416 | 825 | 405 | 841 | 4 II | 84 L | 435 |
| 14 | 8 OI | $4 \times 8$ | II | 428 | 8 ra | 421 | 819 | 418 | 824 | 407 | 840 | $4 \mathrm{r}_{3}$ | 840 | 427 |
| 15 | -00 | 419 | 8 工о | 430 | 8 II | 422 | 8 I8 | 489 | 833 | 409 | 839 | $4 \times 5$ | 839 | 429 |
| 16 | 759 | 421 | 809 | $43 \mathrm{3x}$ | 8 хо | 424 | $8 \quad 17$ | 422 | 822 | 4 10 | 838 | 417 | $83^{8}$ | 430 |
| $\pm 7$ | 758 | 422 | 808 | 433 | $8 \quad 09$ | 425 | 816 | 422 | 821 | 412 | 836 | 419 | 837 | 433 |
| 18 | 758 | 424 | 808 | 434 | 809 | 427 | $8 \times 6$ | 424 | 820 | 414 | 835 | 420 | 836 | 434 |
| 19 | 757 | 426 | 807 | 436 | 8 08 | 429 | 8 r 4 | 426 | 828 | 456 | 834 | 422 | 834 | 436 |
| 20 | 756 | 427 | 106 | 437 | 07 | 430 | $8 \times 3$ | 427 | I7 | $4 \times 7$ | 832 | 424 | 833 | 437 |
| 21 | 754 | 429 | 8 | 439 | 805 | 432 | 8 | 429 | $8 \times 6$ | 419 | 831 | 426 | 832 | 439 |
| - | 753 | 43 x | 103 | 441 | 804 | 434 | 811 | 43 I | 85 | 421 | 830 | 428 | 83 I | 441 |
| 23 | 752 | 432 | 802 | 442 | 8 | 435 | 809 | 433 | 813 | 423 | 828 | 430 | 829 | 443 |
| 24 | $75 x$ | 434 | 801 | 444 | 802 | 437 | $8 \quad 08$ | 435 | 8 II | 426 | 826 | 433 | 828 | 445 |
| 25 | 750 | 436 | 00 | 446 | 8 or | 439 | $8 \quad 07$ | 437 | 8 | 428 | 835 | 435 | 827 | 447 |
| 26 | 748 | 438 | 758 | 448 | 759 | 447 | $8 \quad 05$ | 439 | 808 | 430 | 823 | 437 | 835 | 449 |
| 27 | 747 | 440 | 757 | 450 | 758 | 443 | $8 \quad 04$ | 44 I | 807 | 432 | 822 | 439 | 834 | 451 |
| 28 | 746 | $44 x$ | 756 | $45 x$ | 757 | 444 | 8 02 | 443 | 805 | 434 | 820 | 441 | 823 | 153 |
| 39 | 744 | 443 | 754 | 453 | 755 | 446 | 8 or | 445 | $8 \quad 04$ | 436 | 818 | 443 | 820 | 455 |
| 30 | 743 | 445 | 753 | 455 | 754 | 448 | 759 | 447 | 802 | $43^{8}$ | 816 | 445 | 818 | - 57 |
| 32 | 741 | 447 | 751 | 457 | 752 | 450 | 757 | 449 | 800 | 440 | 815 | 447 | $8 \times 7$ | 459 |

JUPITER 4
SATURN h

| Day | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | Transit | $5^{10} \mathrm{hi}$ | W. | R.A. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | h m | $\bigcirc$ | - | - m | \% m | h m | - | h m | h ${ }^{-11}$ | h m |
| 1 | 559 | $23^{\prime 2}$ | 2314 | - 50 | 708 | 10 11 | $12 \cdot 7$ | m 53 | - 46 | 329 |
| 11 | 554 | 23.2 | 2229 | 606 | 624 | 1009 | 12.9 | $1{ }^{18} 5$ | 10. 03 | 248 |
| 21 | 549 | 23.2 | 2145 | 522 | 540 | 1007 | 13.2 | 1928 | 19 | 207 |
| 31 | 546 | $23 \cdot 2$ | 2103 | 439 | 457 | 1004 | 13.4 | 1845 | 1837 | 125 |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $47^{\prime \prime}$; of Saturn $20^{\prime \prime}$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $45^{\prime \prime}$ and $8^{\prime \prime}$.

URANUS H



## phases of THE MOON

## d h m

New Moon...... 71454
D First Quarter..... 142212
Full Moon. . . . . . . 23 or 26
d $h$
Perigee ( 36 r,350 kilometres) 5 2x Apogee (405,190 ", ) 1718 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node ow February $\mathrm{I}, 189^{\circ}$

## MONTHLY NOTES

Feb. x. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
6. National Day, New Zealand.
8. Lent begins (ends midnight March 25).

QUARTER DAYS (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)
Lady Day.......... March 25
Midsummer. . . . . . . . June 24
Michaelmas. . . . .September 29
Christmas.......December 25
SCOTTISH TERM DAYS
Candlemas.........February
Whitsunday. . . . . . . May 15 Martinmas. . . . . November 15
Removal Terms May 28 and November 28.

|  | THE SUN - s.d. $\times 6^{\prime} \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right Ascension | Dec. | Equation of Time | Rise |  | $\underset{\text { sit }}{\text { Tran- }}$ | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | m | - | m s | h m | m | m | h | h | hm | 1 m s |
| I | 205655 | $17 \times 6$ | $133^{2}$ | 742 | 757 | 1234 | r647 | 1632 | 84323 | 151407 |
| 2 | 210059 | 1658 | - 1340 | 740 | 755 | 1214 | 1648 | 1634 | - 4720 | 15 x0 18 |
| 3 | 210503 | 164 x | - 1347 | $73^{88}$ | 753 | 1214 | 1650 | 1636 | 85116 | 15 O6 15 |
| 4 | 210906 | 1633 | - 5353 | 737 | 751 | $12 \times 4$ | ${ }^{1652}$ | $163^{8}$ | 85513 | 15 - 59 |
| 5 | $\begin{array}{llllll}21 & 53 & 09\end{array}$ | 16 06 | - $\times 359$ | 735 | 749 | 1214 | 1654 | 1640 | 859 د0 | $145^{88}$ |
| $\square$ | 17 xo | 1547 | -1404 | 733 | 747 | 1214 | 1656 | 1642 | 90306 | $1454 \quad 37$ |
|  | 2 x 2 IXI | 1529 | -1408 | 732 | 745 | 1214 | $\times 58$ | 1645 | 90703 | ${ }^{1} 45^{50} 3 \mathrm{l}$ |
| 8 | 2x 25 Ix | I5 10 | -1412 | 730 | 743 | 1214 | 1700 | 1647 | 91059 | ${ }^{4} 4635$ |
| - | 3 x 29 10 | 1451 | -1414 | 788 | 748 | 1214 | 1702 | -1649 | 91456 | 144239 |
| I0 | 253308 | $143^{3}$ | 1416 | 726 | 739 | 14 | 1703 | $16 \quad 5 \mathrm{z}$ | 91852 | $143^{88} 43$ |
|  | 213705 | 1412 | -14 | 734 | 736 | 1214 | 1705 | 1653 | - 2249 | 143447 |
| 12 | 2141 | 1353 | -14 17 | 723 | 734 | 1214 | 1707 | 1656 | 92645 | 143052 |
| 13 | 214458 | 1333 | 1486 | 721 | 732 | 1214 | 1709 | 1658 | 93042 | 143656 |
| 14 | 214853 | ${ }_{13} 13$ | 14 15 | 719 | 730 | 1214 | 1781 | 1700 | - 3439 | 142300 |
| 15 | $2153{ }^{88}$ | $125^{2}$ | $14 \times 3$ | 717 | 728 | 1214 | 1713 | 1702 | $93^{8} 35$ | 141904 |
| 16 | 21564 x | 1232 | 1410 | 715 | 725 | 1214 | 17 54 | 1704 | 94232 | $14 \times 508$ |
| 17 | 220034 | 12 II | -1406 | 713 | 723 | $12 \quad 14$ | 17 16 | 1707 | - $46 \mathrm{z8}$ | 141112 |
| 18 | 220426 | II 50 | 140 | 711 | 721 | 1214 | $17 \quad 18$ | $17 \quad 09$ | 95025 | 140716 |
| 19 | 230818 | IX 29 | 1357 | 709 | 788 | 1214 | $\times 720$ | 1113 | 95421. | $14 \quad 0320$ |
| 20 |  | XI 07 | 1351 | 707 | 716 | 2214 | 1723 | 1713 | $958 \times 8$ | 135924 |
| 2 I | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 15 & 59\end{array}$ | 1046 | -1345 | 705 | $7 \times 4$ | 1214 | 1724 | 1715 | 100214 | 135528 |
| 23 | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 19 & 48\end{array}$ | 1024 | -1338 | 703 | 7 II | 1214 | ${ }^{1} 7{ }^{7} \mathbf{2 6}$ | 1718 | 100611 | $135 \pm 32$ |
| 23 | $22 \quad 2337$ | 1002 | - 1330 | 701 | 709 | 1213 | 1727 | 17 co | $\begin{array}{llllll}10 & 10 & 07\end{array}$ | 134737 1343 |
| 24 | $22 \quad 2725$ | 940 | -13 22 | 659 | 706 | 1213 | 1729 | 17 | 101404 | ${ }_{13} 3348$ |
| 25 | $223^{1 \times 13}$ | 918 | - 1313 | 656 | 704 | $12 \times 3$ | $\mathrm{x}_{7} 3^{1}$ | 1724 | 10 18 ox | ${ }^{13} 3945$ |
| 26 | 223500 | 856 | -1303 | 654 | 7 ox | 1213 | 1733 | 1726 | 10 215 | 133549 |
| ${ }^{3} 7$ | $233^{38} 46$ | 133 | $-1253$ | 652 | 659 | 1213 | 1735 | 1728 | 10 25 | $\begin{array}{lllll}13 & 31 & 53 \\ & 3 & 27 & 57\end{array}$ |
| 28 | $23423^{2}$ | 813 | -1242 | 650 | 656 | 1213 | 1736 | 1730 | 10 3950 | 132757 |

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

| Lat. | Feb. 1 |  |  | Feb. 11 |  |  | Feb. 21 |  |  | Feb. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A |
| 52 | 37 | 77 | 217 | 35 | 75 | 184 | 34 | 74 | 113 | 34 | 73 | 12 |
| 56 | 41 | 86 | 130 | 39 | 83 | 126 | $3^{8}$ | 8 I | 135 | $3^{8}$ | 81 | 124 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 27 th.

Venus is too close to the Sun for observation for almost the whole of the month. On the last few evenings, however, i keen-sighted observer might be able to glimpse the planet immediately after sunset, about $5^{\circ}$ above the W.S.W. horizon.

Mars is a conspicuous object in the evening skies and even by the end of the month is still visible until about $0^{\mathrm{h}}$. Its magnitude fades during the month from $-x .0$ to -0.3 , it moves from Cancer back into Gemini, passing $3^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ of Pollux on the morning of the 17th. Two days later it is itself overtaken by the waxing gibbous Moon which passes $9^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of it .

JUPITER is a conspicuous object of the evening skies, magnitude $-2 \cdot$ I. Jupiter is almost stationary in the eastern part of Taurus. The gibbous Moon will be seen near the planet on the 16 th and 17 th.

SATURN, magnitude +0.3 , is at opposition on the r6th and thus visible throughout the hours of darkness. On the 22nd the Moon, almost Full, passes $5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of the planet.

ZODIACAL Light. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky after the end of twilight, from the beginning of the month to the 8th and again after the z3rd. This faint phenomenon is only visible under good conditions and in the absence of both moonlight and artificial lighting.

|  | THE M00N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R．A． | Dec． | Hor． <br> Par． | Semi－ diam． | Sun＇s Co－ long． | P．A．of Bright Limb | $\frac{0}{\rho_{\mu}}$ | Age | Rise |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | Set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $5^{2}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | － |  | － | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  | d | h m | h m | h m | hm | $\mathrm{h}^{\mathrm{m}}$ |
| 1 | $144^{3}$ | － 12.6 | 58.4 | 15.9 | 186 | 108 | 50 | $22 \cdot 8$ | 109 | $12 x$ | 6 1 | Ix 06 | 1053 |
| 2 | 1537 | － 15.5 | 59＇8 | $16 \cdot 1$ | 198 | 104 | 39 | $23 \cdot 8$ | 121 | 236 | 706 | II 46 | II 30 |
| 3 | 1636 | － 175 | $59 \%$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | 210 | 100 | 28 | 24.8 | 337 | 348 | 804 | 1235 | 1217 |
| 1 | 1737 | $-18.4$ | $60 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 4$ | 222 | 96 | 18 | 35．8 | 435 | 453 | 904 | 1333 | $13 \times 5$ |
| 5 | 1839 | $- \pm 8 \cdot 0$ | $60 \cdot 6$ | 16.5 | 235 | 93 | 10 | $26 \cdot 8$ | 532 | 549 | 1005 | 1445 | 1424 |
| 6 | 1941 | $-16.4$ | 60.7 | $16 \cdot 5$ | 247 | 92 | 4 | $27 \cdot 8$ | 620 | 635 | 1205 | $\times 56$ | 1542 |
| 7 | 2042 | $-13.8$ | 60.5 | 16．5 | 259 | 107 | 1 | 28－8 | 700 | 712 | 1203 | 1714 | 1704 |
| 8 | 2141 | $-10 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 1$ | 16.4 | 271 | 217 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.4 | 734 | 742 | $125^{8}$ | 1833 | $18=6$ |
| 9 | 2237 | －6．1 | 59.4 | 16.2 | 283 | 241 | 3 | 174 | 1.4 | 808 | $35^{1}$ | 2949 | 1947 |
| 10 | 23 31 | － 7.8 | $58 \cdot 6$ | 16.0 | 296 | 345 | 7 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 837 | $83^{2}$ | 1442 | 2104 | 2105 |
| II | － 23 | ＋ 25 | $57 \%$ | 15．7 | 308 | 247 | 14 | 3.4 | 58 | － 54 | 1530 | $22 \times 5$ | 2220 |
| 12 | 113 | $+6.5$ | $56 \cdot 8$ | 15.5 | 320 | 249 | 11 | $4 \cdot 4$ | － 34 | 917 | $16 \quad 18$ | 2323 | $233^{2}$ |
| 13 | － 03 | $+10.1$ | 56.0 | 15.3 | 332 | 251 | 31 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 952 | 042 | 1705 |  |  |
| 14 | － 53 | ＋13．2 | 55.3 | 15．1 | 344 | 254 | 4 I | 6.4 | 1022 | 1009 | 3752 | － 28 | － 40 |
| 15 | 342 | $+15.6$ | $54 \cdot 8$ | 84.9 | 357 | 257 | 5 I | $7 \cdot 4$ | 10 56 | 1041 | $183^{8}$ | － 30 | 144 |
| $x 6$ | 43 I | $+17^{2}$ | 54.4 | 14.8 | － | 260 | 60 | 8.4 | 1234 | 118 | 1926 | 227 | 244 |
| $x 7$ | 531 | ＋ 18.1 | $54^{\circ} \mathrm{z}$ | 14.8 | 3 x | 264 | 69 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $12 \quad 18$ | 1201 | 1013 | 320 | 337 |
| $\times 8$ | 610 | $+18.3$ | $54^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ | 14.7 | 33 | 268 | 78 | 10.4 | 1308 | 1250 | 2100 | 407 | 424 |
| 19 | 700 | ＋ 176 | $54^{\circ}$ | 14.8 | 45 | $37 \pm$ | 85 | 18． 4 | 1402 | 1346 | 2147 | 449 | 505 |
| 20 | 750 | $+16 \cdot x$ | 54.5 | 14.8 | 57 | 374 | 97 | 12．4 | 1508 | $144^{8}$ | 1134 | 525 | 540 |
| 21 | 139 | ＋13．9 | 54.8 | 14.9 | 69 | 275 | 96 | 13.4 | 1604 | 1554 | 2321 | 558 | 6 09 |
| 1 | 938 | ＋1100 | 55.2 | $15 \%$ | 82 | 272 | 99 | 14.4 | 1710 | 1702 |  | 626 | 635 |
| 23 | 10 17 | ＋ 77 | $55^{\circ} 7$ | $15^{\prime 2}$ | 94 | 215 | 100 | 15.4 | 1817 | 1813 | 007 | 653 | 658 |
| 24 | Ix 06 | ＋ 39 | $56 \cdot 2$ | 15.3 | 106 | 122 | 99 | 16.4 | 19 26 | 1925 | － 53 | 718 | 720 |
| 35 | II 55 | $-0.2$ | 56.7 | 15.4 | 118 | 155 | 96 | 17.4 | $30 \quad 36$ | 2039 | I 40 | 743 | 742 |
| 26 | 1245 | $-4.2$ | 57.2 | $\times 5.6$ | $13^{\circ}$ | 112 | 91 | 18.4 | 2147 | 2154 | 228 | 809 | 804 |
| 27 | $\times 3.36$ | $-8 \cdot 2$ | 57.6 | 157 | 142 | 110 | 84 | 19.4 | 3259 | 3310 | 317 | 837 | 829 |
| 28 | 1439 | －5x＇7 | 58.1 | 15.8 | I54 | 107 | 75 | $20 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 408 | 909 | 858 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MERCURY $\not$

| ค. | R．A． | Dec． | 品 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \text { 蕆 } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { sit }}{\text { Tran- }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 量 } \\ & A \end{aligned}$ | R．A． | Dec． | 豆 | 출 | Tran－ sit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | 。 | － |  | h m |  |  | h m | － | － |  | －m |  |
| $\pm$ | 1946 | $22 \cdot 4$ | 5 | 89 | Ix 04 | Mercury is | 16 | 2126 | 17.3 | 5 | 97 | II 45 | Mercury is |
| 4 | 20.6 | 21.8 | 5 | 9 I | 1212 | too close to | 19 | 2146 | 15．7 | 5 | 98 | Ix 53 | too close to |
| 7 | 2025 | $2 x^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 1 | 92 | II 20 | the Sun | 22 | －1107 | 13.8 | 5 | 99 | 1202 | the Sun |
| $\square$ | 2045 | 20.0 | 5 | 94 | II 28 | for | 25 | 2227 | 11.8 | 5 | 100 | 12 | for |
| 13 | 2106 | 18．7 | d | 96 | II 36 |  | 28 | 1148 | 9.5 | 5 | 100 | 122 | observation |
| 16 | 2126 | 173 | 5 | 97 | Ix 45 |  | 3 I | 2309 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 5 | 99 | 12 29 |  |

VENUS 아

| 崽 | R．A． | Dec． |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { I. } \\ \text { I } \\ \text { g } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | $\bigcirc$ | ＊ |  | h m |  |
| 1 | 2108 | 17.8 | 10 | 100 | 1225 | Venus is |
| 6 | 2133 | 16.0 | 10 | 100 | 1230 | too close to |
| 18 | － 57 | $14^{\circ}$ | 11 | 1 B | 1235 | too close to |
| 16 | － 11 | x 1.8 | 10 | Os | 1240 | for |
| 21 | 2245 | 9.5 | 10 | 99 | 1243 | observation |
| 26 | 2309 | 7．1 | 10 | 99 | 1247 |  |
| 3 X | 2332 | 4.6 | 10 | 99 | 12 50 |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dà } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | R．A． | Dec． $+$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 慁 } \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  | Tran－ sit | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | 803 | 24＊9 | 14 | 99 | 2315 | 703 | 723 |
| 6 | 756 | $25^{\prime 2}$ | 14 | 99 | 2248 | $63^{8}$ | $6{ }^{68}$ |
| 11 | 750 | 25.4 | 13 | 98 | 2222 | 613 | 633 |
| 16 | 745 | 25.4 | 13 | 97 | 2158 | 549 | 6 то |
| 21 | 742 | 25.4 | 12 | 96 | 2135 | 526 | 547 |
| 26 | 740 | $25^{\prime} 4$ | 12 | 95 | $21 \times 4$ | 505 | 526 |
| 32 | 739 | 25.2 | II | 94 | 2054 | 444 | 505 |

MARS ${ }^{6}$

| 顑 | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | s.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I | 740 | 449 | 750 | 459 | 751 | 453 | 756 | 45 I | 759 | 442 | 813 | 450 | 8 I5 | 5 02 |
| 3 | 739 | 453 | 748 | 500 | 749 | - 54 | 754 | 453 | 757 | 444 | 8 I2 | 452 | - ${ }^{-1}$ | 504 |
| 3 | 737 | 453 | 746 | 503 | 747 | 456 | 752 | 455 | 755 | 446 | 809 | 154 | 811 | 506 |
| 4 | 736 | 454 | 745 | 504 | 746 | $45^{8}$ | 751 | 457 | 753 | $44^{8}$ | 807 | 456 | Io | 508 |
| 5 | 734 | 456 | 743 | 506 | 744 | 500 | 749 | 459 | 751 | 450 | 805 | $45^{8}$ | 808 | 510 |
| 6 | 732 | 458 | 743 | 508 | 742 | 502 | 747 | 5 or | 749 | 452 | 803 | 500 | 806 | 12 |
| 7 | 731 | 459 | 740 | 509 | 740 | 504 | 745 | 5 | 747 | 455 | 8 or | 503 | 804 | 514 |
| 8 | 739 | 501 | $73^{8}$ | 5 II | $73^{8}$ | 506 | 743 | 505 | 745 | 457 | 759 | 505 | 803 | 516 |
| 9 | 737 | 503 | 737 | 513 | 736 | 508 | 741 | 507 | 743 | 459 | 757 | 507 | 800 | 5.8 |
| 20 | 725 | 504 | 735 | 514 | 734 | 509 | 739 | 508 | 7.41 | 5 \%1 | 755 | 509 | 758 | 520 |
| 12 | 733 | 506 | 733 | 515 | $73^{3}$ | 5 Ix | 737 | 510 | 739 | 503 | 753 | 5 II | 756 | 5 = |
| - | 722 | 508 | 732 | 5 I8 | 731 | $5 \times 3$ | 736 | 512 | 737 | 505 | 752 | 513 | 754 | 524 |
| 13 | 730 | 5 xo | 730 | 5 | 729 | 515 | 734 | 114 | 735 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 07\end{array}$ | 749 | $5 \times 5$ | 752 | 26 |
| 14 | 7 L | 5 12 | 738 | 5 az | 727 | 517 | 732 | 516 | 733 | 509 | 747 | 517 | 750 | 528 |
| 15 | 726 | 5 I4 | 736 | 524 | 735 | 519 | 730 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 18\end{array}$ | 731 | 512 | 745 | 519 | 748 | 530 |
| $\pm 6$ | 714 | 515 | 724 | 535 | 723 | 5 | 728 | 520 | 728 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 13\end{array}$ | 742 | 521 | 746 | 532 |
| 17 | 712 | 517 | 732 | 527 | 731 | 522 | 736 | 522 | 726 | 5 E | 740 | 524 | 744 | 534 |
| 18 | 710 | 519 | 720 | 529 | $7 \times 9$ | 534 | 724 | 524 | 724 | 518 | $73^{8}$ | 526 | 742 | - 36 |
| 19 | 708 | 52 x | 718 | 53 I | 717 | 126 | 721 | 526 | 721 | 530 | 735 | 528 | 739 | $53^{8}$ |
| $\square$ | 706 | 523 | $7 \times$ | 533 | 715 | 528 | 719 | 528 | 719 | 5111 | 733 | 530 | 737 | 540 |
| 21 | 704 | 535 | $7 \times 4$ | 535 | $7 \times 3$ | 530 | 717 | 530 | 717 | 524 | 731 | 532 | 735 | 542 |
| - | 702 | 527 | 712 | 537 | 7 II | $53^{2}$ | $7 \times 5$ | 532 | 715 | 526 | 728 | 535 | 732 | 545 |
| 23 | 700 | 528 | 710 | $53^{8}$ | 709 | 533 | 712 | 534 | 7 12 | 528 | 726 | 537 | 730 | 547 |
| 24 | 658 | 530 | 708 | 540 | 707 | 535 | 7 20 | 536 | 710 | 530 | 723 | 539 | 727 | 549 |
| 25 | 655 | 533 | 705 | $54^{2}$ | 704 | 537 | $7 \quad 08$ | $53^{8}$ | 708 | $53^{2}$ | 721 | $54 x$ | 725 | 55 |
| 26 | 653 | 534 | 703 | 544 | 702 | 539 | 706 | 540 | 705 | 534 | 7 x | 543 | 723 | 553 |
| 27 | $65 \pm$ | 536 | 701 | 546 | 700 | 541 | 703 | 542 | 703 | 536 | 716 | 545 | 720 | 555 |
| 28 | 649 | 537 | 659 | 547 | $65^{8}$ | 543 | 701 | 544 | 700 | $53^{8}$ | 713 | 547 | 718 | 557 |

JUPITER 4
SATURN h

| Day | R.A. | Dec.$+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{high}$ W |  | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | $\bigcirc$ | h m | h m | h m | h m | $\pm$ | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | 546 | $23^{\prime 2}$ | 2058 | 435 | 453 | 1004 | 13.5 | $82 x$ | 757 | 805 |
| 11 | 543 | $23 \cdot 3$ | 2017 | 353 | 4 xI | 10 or | $13 \cdot 8$ | - $3^{8}$ | 715 | 724 |
| 31 | 543 | $23 \cdot 3$ | 1937 | 313 | $33^{5}$ | - 58 | $14^{1} \times$ | 2352 | 635 | 644 |
| 3 I | 544 | $23 \cdot 3$ | 1859 | 234 | - 52 | 955 | 143 | $23 \quad 99$ | 555 | 604 |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $43^{\prime \prime}$; of Saturn $\mathbf{2 0 ^ { \prime \prime }}$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $46^{\prime \prime}$ and $9^{\prime \prime \prime}$.

| URANUS ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | NEPTUNE $\Psi$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day | R.A. |  | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit | R.A. | Dec. | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit |
|  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  |  | - , | h ma | h m | hm | h m |  | h m | n m | h m |
| $\pm$ | 2455.6 | 1619 |  | 329 | 611 | 1707 ${ }^{\text {x }}$ | 1127 | $55^{8}$ | 648 | 11 |
| $1 x$ | $2456 \cdot x$ | 16 21 | 323 | 352 | $53^{2}$ | $1708 . x$ | 2128 | 520 | 6 11 | 744 |
| 21 | 3456.z | 1622 | I 46 | 215 | 453 | 1708.8 | $2 \times 28$ | 442 | 533 | 705 |
| 31 | I4 56\% | 1621 | I 10 | 139 | 414 | 17.99 .4 | 2128 | 405 | 455 | 627 |
|  |  |  | eter |  |  |  |  | Dia | 2" |  |



PHASES OF THE MOON ${ }_{\mathrm{d}}$
(1) Last Quarter. . . . 0834

New Moon. ..... 90236
D) First Quarter..... 16 I8 2x

Full Moon. ...... . 241620
(Last Quarter...... $3^{1 \times 15} \frac{17}{\mathrm{II}}$
Perigee ( 366,860 kilometres) 517
Apogee (404,440 ", ) I7 I4
Perigee ( 369,930 , $3^{\text {I }} 05$
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 3, $887^{\circ}$

Summer Time in 1978 (see p. 142).-Begins: March 19 at - a.m. G.M.T. Ends: October 29 at 2 a.m. G.M.T.

## MONTHLY NOTES

Mar. 17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.
24. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
25. Lent ends at midnight.
27. Bank Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.
31. Financial Year $x 977-78$ ends.
** Centenary.

| R | THE SUN 8.d. $16^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right Ascension | Dec. | Equation of Time | Rise |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | m |  | m 8 | h m | n | h m |  | h | h m | h m s |
| 1 | - 4618 | $-748$ | - 123 3 | 648 | 45 | 1212 | 1738 | 173 | 103347 | $\times 324$ or |
| - | - 50.03 | -725 | -1289 | 646 | 65 x | 1212 | 1740 | 1735 | 103743. | $13 \quad 2005$ |
| 1 | 325347 | -7 03 | - 1207 | 643 | 649 | 1212 | $\times 742$ | 1737 | 104140 | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 8609\end{array}$ |
| 4 | 225732 | -640 | - $1 \times 55$ | 54 x | 646 | 1212 | 1744 | 1739 | 10 4536 | 13185 |
| 5 | 33 O1 25 | $-6 \times 16$ | - 1542 | 639 | 644 | 1212 | $=745$ | 1741 | 104933 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 08 & 17\end{array}$ |
| 6 | $2304{ }^{3} 8$ | -5 53 | I5 28 | 637 | 6 4x | 12 xx | 1747 | 1743 | 105330 | 130422 |
|  | 23.40 | -530 | - 1214 | 634 | 639 | 12 Ix | 1749 | 1745 | 105726 | 130026 |
| 8 | $23 \times 2 \times 3$ | -5 07 | 1200 | $6{ }^{32}$ | ${ }^{6} 36$ | 12 | 1758 | 1747 | II OX 23 | 135630 |
| 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 16 & 05\end{array}$ | -443 | - 1046 | 630 | 633 | 12 | 1752 | 1749 | IX 0519 | 125234 |
| 0 | 231946 | $-420$ | - 1030 | - 28 | $63^{\text {I }}$ | 1210 | 1754 | 1751 | II 0916 | $2248{ }^{38}$ |
|  | $23 \quad 3337$ | -3 56 | 15 | 125 | 628 | 12 10 | 2756 | 3754 | 151312 | 124442 |
| 12 | $23 \quad 2708$ | -3 33 | 959 | 623 | 626 | 1250 | 1758 | 1756 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 1709\end{array}$ | 124046 |
| 13 | $23 \quad 3049$ | -309 | 943 | [ 28 | ${ }^{6} 23$ | 1210 | 1800 | 1758 | II 2105 | 123650 |
| 14 | 233429 | -2 45 | 927 | 18 | 63 x | 1209 | 18 Or | 1800 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { II } 2502 \\ \text { II } & 28\end{array}$ | 123254 |
| 15 | $\begin{array}{lllll}23 & 38\end{array}$ | 222 | 18 | 616 | 6 ェ8 | 1209 | $18 \quad 03$ | 1802 | II 2859 | 122858 |
| 16 | 334849 | -x $5^{8}$ | 854 | 614 | $6 \times 5$ | 1209 | 1805 | 1804 | Ix 3255 |  |
| 17 | $2345 \quad 28$ | - 34 | - 837 | 612 | $6{ }^{13}$ | 1308 | $18 \quad 07$ | 1806 | Ix $36{ }^{5}$ | 122507 |
| 88 | 234907 | $\pm 18$ | - 19 | 609 | 6 ェо | 1208 | 1808 | 1808 | II 4048 | 121781 |
| 19 | 235246 | -0 47 | 8 -1 | 607 | 607 | 1208 | $\times 810$ | 18 10 | Ix 4445 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 13 & 15\end{array}$ |
|  | 235625 | - 23 | 744 | 605 | 605 | 1208 | 18 12 | 1812 | II $4^{88} 4 \mathrm{x}$ | 120919 |
| 21 | 0004 | - оо | 726 | 6 =1 | 602 | $\leq 207$ | 1814 | $18 \times 4$ |  | 120523 |
| $\pm$ | -03 $4^{2}$ | +0 24 | - 708 | 600 | 559 | 1207 | 1815 | 1816 | 125634 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 01 & 27\end{array}$ |
| 33 | -07 21 | +o 48 | - 650 | $55^{5}$ | 557 | 1207 | $18 \quad 17$ | 1818 | 120037 | Ix $57{ }^{31}$ |
| 24 | - 1059 | +xII | -632 | 556 | ¢ 54 | 1206 | 18 <br> 18 | 1820 | 120427 | $\begin{array}{ll}1153 & 53 \\ \text { II } & 49\end{array}$ |
| 25 | - 1438 | + x 35 | - 614 | 553 | 552 | 1206 | 18 | 18 | 1208124 | II 4939 |
| 26 | - 1816 | + z 59 | - 555 | 551 | 549 | 1206 | 1822 | 1824 | 121221 | II 4543 |
| ${ }^{7}$ | - 2154 | +222 | - 537 | 548 | 546 | 1205 | $18 \quad 24$ | 1826 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 16 & 17\end{array}$ | II $4 \times 48$ |
| 28 | - 2532 | +246 | - 519 | 546 | 543 | 1205 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 25\end{array}$ | ${ }^{28} 88$ |  | II 3752 |
| 39 | 29 | +309 | 00 | 544 | 54 x | 1205 | $18 \quad 27$ | 1830 | 122410 | I2 3356 |
| 30 | - 3249 | +3 32 | - 442 | 542 | $53^{8}$ | 1205 | $18 \quad 29$ | 1832 | $12 \quad 2807$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { I } \\ 30 & 00\end{array}$ |
| 32 | - $3^{6} 27$ | +356 | -424 | 539 | 536 | 1204 | 1830 | 1834 | 123203 | II 2604 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Lat. | Mar. 1 |  |  | Mar. 8 x |  |  | Mar. 2 I |  |  | Mar. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C |  |  | C |  |  |
| 53 | 34 | 73 | 132 | 34 | 73 | $\pm 13$ | 34 | 74 | $\pm 15$ | 34 | 76 | 820 |
| 56 | $3^{8}$ | 8 I | 134 | 37 | 80 | 324 | 37 | 82 | 129 | $3^{8}$ | 84 | 836 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is an evening object, magnitude $-\mathrm{x} \cdot 0$ to $+r \cdot 0$, during the second half of the month, visible low in the western sky around the time of end of evening civil twilight. On the evening of the zath Mercury passes $x^{\circ} \cdot 3$ N. of Venus, moving eastwards, but it then slows down so that Venus passes $4^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of Mercury on the 28th, both planets still moving eastwards, having never been more than about $5^{\circ}$ apart during the whole month. This evening apparition of Mercury is the most favourable one of the year for observers in the northern hemisphere.

Venus is visible in the evenings, magnitude $-3 \cdot 4$, low in the western sky after sunset. On the - $\mathbf{e v e n i n g}$ of the roth the thin crescent Moon may be foc about $x 0^{\circ}$ above Venus.

Mars is a conspicuous object in the evening skies, magnitude -0.3 to +0.5 . Mars is in Gemini, south of Castor and Pollux.

JUPITER is $=$ conspicuous object in the evening skies, magnitude $-1 \cdot 9$. The Moon, around First Quarter, passes $5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of the planet on the evening of the $\mathbf{1 6 t h}$.

SATURN, magnitude +0.4 , is in Leo and visible for most of the night. The waxing, gibbous Moon passes $5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of Saturn on the evening of the arst.
Eclipse. A total eclipse of the Moon occurs on the 24 th, see page 148 for details.

Zodiacal Light. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky after the end of twilight from the beginning of the month to the roth and again after the 25 th.

|  | The MOON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R.A. | Dec. | Hor. <br> Par. | Semidiam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun's } \\ \text { Co- } \\ \text { long. } \end{gathered}$ | P.A. of Bright Limb |  | Age | Rise |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | Set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | ¢ | hm | h m | h m |  | h |
| $\pm$ | 152 | - 84 | 58.5 | $\times 5.9$ | 167 | 103 | 65 | 21.4 | - 12 | 24 | 5 Or | - 46 | 932 |
| 2 | 2621 | $-16.9$ | 58.9 | $16 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{1} 79$ | 99 | 54 | $22 \cdot 4$ | 20 | - 36 | 557 | 1038 | 1034 |
| 3 | - 720 | $-88.1$ | 59.3 | 16.2 | x9x | 95 | 43 | 23.4 | 24 | 242 | 655 | II 24 | 18 |
| 4 | $58=$ | $-x 8.5$ | 59.6 | 16.2 | 203 | 90 | 32 | $34 \cdot 4$ | 122 | 340 | 753 | 1226 | 12 |
| 5 | 192 | $-17.0$ | 59.7 | 16.3 | 215 | 86 | 21 | $25 \cdot 4$ | 412 | 428 | 51 | ${ }^{1} 3{ }^{36}$ | 1320 |
| 6 | 2020 | - 14.8 | 59.8 | 16.3 | 228 | 82 | 13 | 26.4 | 54 | 507 | 948 | 1450 | $143^{8}$ |
| 7 | 2118 | $-129$ | 59.6 | $16 \cdot 2$ | 240 | 80 | 6 | 27.4 | $53^{\circ}$ | 540 | 10 44 | 1607 | $\pm 58$ |
| - | 2214 | - 79 | $59 \cdot 3$ | 6.2 | 252 | 80 | 2 | 28.4 | ${ }_{6}^{602}$ | 607 | 1x 37 | 1723 | 1719 |
| 9 | 2308 | $-3.7$ | 58.8 | 16.0 | 264 | 118 | 0 | 29.4 | 630 | 632 | 1238 | $183^{8}$ | ${ }^{18} 3^{8}$ |
| - |  | + 0.6 | 58.2 | ${ }^{15} 58$ | 276 | 44 | 1 | $0 \cdot 9$ | 657 | 655 | 1318 | 1952 | 1955 |
| 18 | - | + 4.8 | 57 | . 7 | 289 | 49 | 4 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 24 | 789 | 1407 | $2 \mathrm{La2}$ | 2 x 10 |
| 12 | $\pm$ | +8.7 | 56.7 | 15.4 | ar | 252 | 10 | 29 | 751 | 743 | 3455 | 2210 | $22 \quad 28$ |
| ${ }^{3}$ | 234 | + 12 | 56.0 | 15.2 | 313 | 255 | 17 | $3 \cdot 9$ | - 21 | 10 | 1543 | 2315 | 2328 |
| 14 | 324 | + 14 | $55 \cdot 3$ | 15. 1 | 325 | $25^{8}$ | 25 | $4 \cdot 9$ | - 54 | 140 | $16 \quad 31$ |  |  |
| 15 | 414 | + | 54.8 | 9 | 337 | 261 | 33 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $93{ }^{31}$ | 915 | $17 \times 8$ | - 25 | - 3 x |
| x | 5 | +17 | 54 | 14.8 | 350 | 265 | 43 | 6.9 | 1013 | 955 | 1806 | 10 | 37 |
| 17 | 554 | + 18 | $54^{\prime}$ 2 | 14.8 | . | 269 | 52 | 7.9 | II 00 | 1043 | 1853 | - 0 | 1 |
| $x 8$ | 644 | +17.8 | $54 \cdot 2$ | 14.8 | 14 | 273 | 62 | 8.9 | II 52 | 2136 | 1940 | 244 | $\square{ }^{1} \mathrm{OI}$ |
| 19 | 733 | + 16.6 | 54.4 | 14.8 | 26 | 277 | 78 | 9.9 | 1250 | 1235 | $20 \quad 27$ | 3.3 | $33^{8}$ |
| - | 8 | + 14.6 | 54:7 | 49 | 38 | 380 | 79 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 1350 | 1339 | 2114 | 356 | 409 |
| 25 | 11 | + 12.0 | $55 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ | 15.0 | 50 | 283 | 86 | 15.9 | 1455 | 1446 | 2200 | 427 | 437 |
| 22 | 100 | + 8.8 | $55^{\prime}$ | 15.2 | 63 | 285 | 92 | 2.9 | 16 or | 1556 | 2246 | 454 | 5 or |
| 23 | 1049 | + 5.2 | 56.3 | 15.3 | 75 | 286 | 97 | 13.9 | 1710 | 1708 | 2334 | 520 | 524 |
| 24 | II 39 | + 5.2 | 56.9 | 15.5 | 87 | 286 | 99 | 14.9 | 18 zx | $18 \quad 23$ |  | 546 | 546 |
| 25 | 1229 | 3.0 | 57.5 | ${ }^{15} 7$ | 99 | IIX | 100 | 15.9 | 1933 | 1939 | 23 | 613 | 608 |
| 26 | 1321 | - 7.0 | 58.0 | 15.8 | III | 07 | 98 | $\times 6.9$ | 2047 | $30 \quad 56$ | 11 | 640 | 633 |
| 27 | 14 55 | $-10.8$ | 58.5 | 15.9 | 123 | 05 | 94 | 17.9 | 2200 | 2313 | 203 | 7 II | 700 |
| 28 | 15 II | - 14.0 | 58.8 | $16 \cdot 0$ | 136 | 102 | 87 | 18.9 | 2311 | 2327 | 257 | 747 | 733 |
| 29 | 1608 | - 16.4 | 59.1 | $16 \cdot 1$ | 148 | 98 | 78 | 19.9 |  |  | 153 | 130 | 13 |
| 30 | 1707 | $-178$ | 59.2 | 16.1 | x60 | 93 | 68 | 20.9 | - 18 | - 36 | 450 | 9 - | 902 |
| $3 \mathrm{3x}$ | 1806 | -18.2 | 59 | 16.2 | 172 | 89 | 57 | 21.9 | $\pm 88$ | $\pm 36$ | 548 | 1019 | 100 |

MERCURY 革

| ศ็ | R.A. | Dec. | $\stackrel{\text { an }}{\stackrel{\text { an }}{0}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{array}$ | $\mid \stackrel{\text { à }}{\text { ค }}$ |  |  | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \dot{.} \mid \\ \stackrel{a}{R} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { I } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\text {E }}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $5{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m |  | " |  | h | Mercury is |  |  |  | h |  | " |  | hm | h m | h m |
| $\pm$ | - 55 | -8.7 | 5 | 99 | 1223 |  |  | 16 | - 36 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 6 | 77 | 1304 | 1859 | 1900 |
| 4 | $23 \times 6$ | $-6.3$ | 5 | 99 | 1232 | too close to |  | 19 | 53 | 7.1 | 6 | 66 | ${ }^{13} 309$ | 1916 | 1919 |
| 7 | 2337 | $-3.6$ | 5 | 96 | 12 | $\begin{gathered} \text { the Sun } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { observation } \end{gathered}$ |  | 22 | 08 | 9.3 | 7 | 54 | ${ }^{13} 12$ | 1929 | 1934 |
| 10 | 2357 | -0.9 | 5 | 92 | II |  |  | 25 | 120 | 12.0 | 7 | 42 | 1311 | 1937 | 1943 |
| 13 | - 27 | + | 6 | 86 | 1258 |  |  | 28 | x 27 | 12 | - | 30 | ${ }^{3} 306$ | 1938 | 1945 |
| 16 | - 36 | +4.6 | 6 | 77 | 130 |  |  | 32 | $\pm 35$ | 13.0 | 9 | 19 | 1258 | 19 | 1939 |
| VENUS ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | R.A. | Dec. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\not O} \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  | 命 | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | $\stackrel{\text { gig }}{\stackrel{y}{g}}$ | $\frac{\ddot{g}}{\frac{g}{4}}$ | $\underset{\text { sit }}{ }$ | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| ฝ็ |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m |  | " |  | h m | hm |  |  | b m |  | " |  | h m | h m | h m |
|  | 2322 | $-5.6$ | so | 99 | 1349 | ${ }^{2} 749$ | 1741 |  | 739 | $25 \cdot 3$ | 18 | 95 | 21 | 452 | 513 |
| 6 | 2345 | $-3.1$ | so | 98 | 1252 | 1806 | 1800 | 6 | 739 | $25^{\prime} \times$ | 11 | 94 | 118 42 | 43 I | 45 x |
| II | -08 | -0.5 | 10 | 98 | 1255 | 1822 | 1819 | 12 | 742 | $24 \cdot 9$ | 10 | 93 | 2024 | 411 | 43 I |
| 16 | 03 3 | +2'x | 10 | 98 | 1258 | $183^{8}$ | 1837 | 16 | 743 | $24 \cdot 6$ | 10 | 93 | 20.08 | 352 | 4 II |
| $3 x$ | - 53 | +4.6 | 10 | 97 | ${ }^{13} 308$ | 18 54 | 1855 | 21 | 747 | 24.3 | 9 | 92 | 1953 | 334 | 353 |
| 26 | 8 16 | + 7 I | 10 | 97 | 1304 | 19 10 | 1913 | 26 | 75 x | 24.0 | 9 | 9 r | 1937 | 3 37 | 336 |
| 32 | 139 | +9.6 | 10 | 96 | 1307 | 19 | $\underline{9} 93^{1}$ | 38 | 757 | 23.6 | ${ }_{6} 1$ | 9 x | 1933 | 300 | 319 |


| だ | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. h m | p.m. |  | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. | a．m． | p.m. |
| $\square$ | 647 | 539 | 657 | 549 | 656 | 545 | 659 | 546 | 658 | 540 | 7 II | 549 | 716 |  |
| a | 645 | 547 | 655 | 5 5x | 653 | 547 | 656 | $54^{8}$ | － 55 | 542 | 708 | 552 | 713 | 6 OI |
| 3 | 643 | 543 | 652 | 553 | 651 | 548 | 654 | 549 | 653 | 544 | 706 | 554 | 7 II | 602 |
| 4 | 641 | 545 | 650 | 555 | 649 | 550 | 652 | 5 5I | 651 | 546 | 703 | 556 | 709 | 604 |
| 5 | 639 | 546 | 648 | 556 | 646 | $55^{2}$ | 649 | 553 | $64^{8}$ | 548 | 701 | 558 | 706 | 606 |
| 6 | 637 | 548 | 646 | 558 | 644 | 554 | 647 | 555 | 446 | 550 | 658 | 600 | 704 | 608 |
| 7 | 634 | 550 | 644 | 600 | 641 | 556 | 644 | 557 | 643 | 552 | 656 | 602 | 701 | 6 x0 |
| $\square$ | $63^{2}$ | 55 I | 642 | 6 01 | 639 | $55^{8}$ | 642 | 559 | 641 | 554 | 653 | 604 | 659 | －12 |
| 9 | 630 | 553 | 640 | 603 | 637 | 559 | 640 | 6 | $63^{8}$ | 556 | 650 | 606 | 656 | 614 |
| 10 | 628 | 555 | 637 | 605 | 635 | 6 OI | $63^{8}$ | 602 | 636 | $55^{8}$ | 648 | 608 | 654 | 616 |
| II | 625 | 556 | 635 | 606 | $63^{2}$ | 403 | 635 | 604 | 633 | 6 or | 645 | 6 II | 651 | 619 |
| 12 | 623 | $55^{8}$ | 633 | 608 | 630 | 605 | 633 | 606 | 63 I | 603 | 643 | 613 | 649 | $62 x$ |
| 13 | 621 | 600 | $63^{2}$ | 6 го | $6 \quad 28$ | 607 | 633 | 608 | 628 | 605 | 640 | $6 \pm 5$ | 646 | 623 |
| 14 | 6 I9 | 6 ox | 629 | 6 II | E 26 | $6 \quad 08$ | 629 | 610 | 626 | $6 \quad 07$ | $63^{8}$ | $6 \pm 7$ | 644 | 625 |
| $\pm 5$ | 6 I6 | 603 | 626 | $6 \pm 3$ | 623 | 610 | 626 | 6 11 | 623 | $6 \quad 08$ | 635 | 619 | 64 I | 626 |
| 16 | $6 \times 4$ | 605 | 624 | 615 | 621 | 612 | 624 | 613 | 621 | 6 10 | 032 | 621 | 639 | 628 |
| 17 | 612 | 607 | 622 | 6 エ7 | 6 I9 | 614 | 6 21 | 615 | 6 I8 | 612 | 630 | 623 | 636 | 630 |
| 18 | 609 | 608 | 6 x9 | 6 x 8 | 6 x6 | 615 | $6 \times 9$ | 617 | 616 | 614 | 627 | 625 | 634 | $63^{2}$ |
| 19 | 607 | 6 Io | $6 \times 7$ | 620 | 614 | 6 צ7 | 616 | 619 | 613 | 616 | 624 | 627 | $63^{1}$ | 634 |
| 20 | 605 | 612 | 6 I5 | 632 | 612 | 619 | 614 | 621 | 6 II | 618 | 622 | 629 | 629 | 636 |
| 21 | 6 | 614 | 6 | 624 | $6 \quad 09$ | 621 | 6 II | 623 | 608 | 620 | 619 | 631 | 626 | $63^{8}$ |
| 22 | 600 | 615 | 610 | 625 | $6 \quad 07$ | 622 | 6 | 625 | 606 | 622 | 616 | 633 | 624 | 640 |
| 23 | 558 | $6 \times 7$ | 608 | 627 | 605 | 624 | 606 | 627 | $6 \quad 03$ | 624 | 614 | 635 | 621 | 642 |
| 24 | 556 | 619 | 606 | 629 | 6 oz | 626 | 604 | 628 | 6 O1 | 625 | 6 II | 637 | 619 | 643 |
| 25 | 553 | 620 | 603 | 630 | 600 | 627 | 6 or | 630 | $55^{8}$ | 627 | 609 | 639 | 616 | 645 |
| 26 | 55 I | 6 | 6 or | 63 | 558 | 629 | 559 | 632 | 556 | 629 | 606 | 64 I | 614 | 647 |
| 27 | 549 | 624 | 559 | 634 | 555 | 63 x | 556 | 634 | 553 | 631 | 603 | 643 | 6 II | － 49 |
| 28 | 546 | 625 | 556 | 635 | 553 | 632 | － 54 | 635 | 550 | 633 | 600 | 645 | 608 | 651 |
| 29 | 544 | 627 | 554 | 637 | 551 | 634 | 552 | 637 | 548 | 635 | $55^{8}$ | 647 | 606 | 653 |
| 30 | 542 | 629 | 552 | $63^{8}$ | 549 | $6{ }^{6} 6$ | 550 | 639 | 545 | 637 | 555 | 649 | 603 | 655 |
| 3 3 | 540 | 630 | 550 | 640 | 546 | 6.37 | 547 | 640 | 543 | 639 | 553 | 651 | 6 or | 657 |

JUPITER 4

| Day | R．A． | Dec． $+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  | R．A． | Dec． $+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | $\square$ | h m | h m | h m | h m | － | \％m | h m | h m |
| $\underline{1}$ | 543 | $23 \cdot 3$ | 1907 | － 43 | 3 or | 956 | 14.3 | 2318 | 602 | 6 II |
| IX | 545 | $23 \cdot 3$ | 1829 | 205 | 224 | 953 | 14.5 | 2236 | $52 I$ | 53 I |
| $2 I$ |  | 23.4 |  |  |  |  | $14^{\prime 7}$ | 2 54 | 44 I |  |
| 3 I | 553 | 23.4 | 1719 | － 56 | － 14 | 948 | 34.9 | 2113 | 4 OI | 410 |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $39^{\prime \prime}$ ；of Saturn $20^{\prime \prime}$ ．Diameters of Saturn＇s rings $45^{\prime \prime}$ and $10^{\prime \prime}$ ．

URANUS H ${ }^{+}+$

| Day | R．A． | Dec． | $5^{\text {a }}$ high E． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tran- } \\ & \text { sit } \end{aligned}$ | R．A． | Dec． | $5^{\circ}$ high E． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | h m | － | h m | h ■ | h m | h m | － | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | $1456 \cdot 1$ | 16 zI | 110 | I 39 | 422 | $17 \quad 093$ | 2128 | 413 | 503 | 634 |
| 1 I | 1455.6 | 1619 | － 30 | － 59 | 342 | 17 09＇7 | 2 x 28 | 333 | 423 | 555 |
| 21 | 1454.7 | 1615 | 2345 | － 18 | 302 | $\times 709.8$ | 2128 | 252 | 343 | 516 |
| $3 \textrm{}$ | $1453 \cdot 6$ | 16 10 | 2304 | 2333 | 221 | 1709.6 | 2128 | 212 | 303 | 437 |

NEPTUNE $\Psi$


## PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

New Moon. ..... $7=15$
First Quarter. .... 151356Full Moon. ...... 2304 II
(Last Quarter. . . . . . 29 |3 02

Apogee(404,440 kilometres) 14 Io Perigee ( 365,950 , $) 2608$ Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April $x, 386^{\circ}$.

See note on Summer Time, p. 98.

## MONTHLY NOTES

April x. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.
5. Income Tax Year ( $\mathbf{9 7 7 7 - 7 8 ) \text { ends. }}$
8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.
22. First day of Passover.
** Centenary.

| 命 | THE SUN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right Ascension | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ | Equation of Time | Rise |  | Transit | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | h m s | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | m | h m | h m | $h \mathrm{~m}$ | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | - 4006 | 419 | - 406 | 537 | 533 | 1204 | 1832 | $18 \quad 36$ | 123600 | I1 2208 |
| 2 | - 4344 | 442 | $-348$ | 535 | 530 | 1204 | 1834 | 1839 | 123956 | II $58 \quad 32$ |
| 3 | - 4723 | 505 | 330 | 532 | $5 \quad 28$ | 1203 | $18 \quad 36$ | $\times 84 \mathrm{x}$ | 124353 | II 1416 |
| 4 | - 5102 | $5 \quad 38$ | 313 | 530 | 525 | 1203 | $18 \quad 37$ | 18 43 | 124750 | II 1020 |
| 5 | - $544^{1}$ | 55 I | - 255 | 528 | 522 | 1203 | 1839 | 1845 | 125146 |  |
| 6 | - $5^{821}$ | 614 | - 238 | 526 | 520 | 1202 | 1841 | 1847 | 125543 | II O2 29 |
| 7 | 10200 | 637 | - 21 | 523 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 17\end{array}$ | 1202 | 1842 | 1849 | 125939 | 10 5833 |
| 8 | $\times 0540$ | 659 | 304 | 521 | 515 | 1202 | 1844 | 1851 | $1303{ }^{1} \quad 16$ | 10 5437 |
| 9 | 10920 | 722 | 47 | 519 | 512 | 1202 | 1846 | 1853 | $1307{ }^{12}$ | x0 5041 |
| x0 | 11300 | 744 | 131 | 516 | 510 | 12 or | 1848 | 1855 | 13 II 29 | 10 4645 |
| IT | I 1640 | 806 | 115 | $5 \times 4$ | 507 | 12 Or | 1849 | 1857 | 131525 | -1.4249 |
| 12 | 12021 | 828 | - 59 | 512 | 504 | 12 or | 1851 | 1859 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 19 & 22\end{array}$ | 10 $3^{8} 53$ |
| 13 | - 3402 | 850 | - 43 | 5 10 | 502 | 12 or | 1853 | 1901 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 23 & 19\end{array}$ | 10 3457 |
| 14 | - 2743 | 912 | - 028 | 507 | 459 | 1200 | 1854 | 1903 | $\pm 3 \quad 27 \pm$ | 10 3I OI |
| $\pm 5$ | 1 3 1 25 | 933 | - 13 | 505 | 457 | 1200 | x8 56 | 1905 | 13 3x 12 | 工о 2705 |
| 16 | I 3506 | 955 | +002 | 503 | 454 | 1200 | 1858 | 1907 | 133508 | xo 2309 |
| 17 | I 3849 | 10 16 | + 016 | 5 or | 452 | 1200 | 1900 | 1909 | $13 \quad 3905$ | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 19 & 14\end{array}$ |
| 88 | I 4231 | 10 37 | + 030 | 459 | 449 | 1159 | I9 Or | 19 II | 1343 ox | $10 \times 5 \mathrm{I}$ |
| 19 | - $46 \times 4$ | 1058 | +044 | 456 | 447 | II 59 | 1903 | $19 \times 3$ | 134658 | 10 1122 |
| 20 | - 4958 | 1119 | + 057 | 454 | 444 | II 59 | 1905 | $19 \quad 15$ | 135054 | 10 0726 |
| 31 | 1 5341 | II 40 | + 110 | 452 | 442 | 1159 | 1906 | 1917 | 135451 | $10033^{\circ}$ |
| 22 | - 5725 | 1200 | + 122 | 450 | 439 | II 59 | 1908 | 1919 | $\times 3587$ | 95934 |
| 23 | - O1 10 | 1220 | + 134 | 448 | 437 | II 58 | 1910 | 1921 | 140244 | $9553^{8}$ |
| 24 | 20455 | 1240 | + 146 | 446 | 434 | II $5^{8}$ | 19 II | 1923 | 140641 | 95142 |
| 25 | -0841 | 1300 | + 157 | 444 | $43^{2}$ | II $5^{8}$ | $19 \times 3$ | 1925 | 141037 | 94746 |
| 26 | 21227 | 1319 | +207 | 442 | 430 | II 58 | 1915 | 1927 | $14 \times 434$ | 94350 |
| 27 | 11613 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 217 | 440 | 427 | Ix $5^{8}$ | $19 \times 6$ | 1929 | 141830 | 93954 |
| 28 | 22000 | 1358 | + 227 | $43^{8}$ | 425 | Ix 57 | $19 \times 8$ | 1931 | $14 \quad 2227$ | 93559 |
| 29 | 22348 | 1417 | + 236 | $43^{6}$ | 422 | Ix 57 | 1920 | 1933 | $14 \quad 2623$ | $9{ }^{92}$ |
| 30 | 22736 | 1435 | + 244 | 434 | 420 | II 57 | 1922 | 1935 | 143020 | $928 \quad 07$ |

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

| Lat. | Apr. |  |  | Apr. 12 |  |  | Apr. 21 |  |  | Apr. $3^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A |
| 52 | 34 | 76 | x 21 | 35 | 79 | 128 | 37 | 84 | ${ }^{138}$ | 39 | 89 | 152 |
| 56 | $3^{8}$ | 85 | 137 | 40 | 90 | 148 | 42 | 96 | 167 | 44 | 805 | 200 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is visible in the evenings for the first few days of the month, magnitude $+x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ but soon gets too close to the Sun to be observable, inferior conjunction occurring on the 11th.

Venus is visible in the evenings, magnitude -3.3 , low in the western sky after sunset. The thin crescent Moon will be seen near Venus on the evenings of the 8th and 9 th.

to + rio, moving eastwards in the constellation of Cancer.
JUPITER, magnitude -1.7 is still a conspicuous object in the evening skies though by the middle of the month is no longer visible after midnight. The Moon will be seen near Jupiter on the evenings of the 12 th and 13 th.

SATURN, magnitude +0.5 , is in Leo. On the evenings of the 17 th and 18 th the waxing, gibbous Moon will be seen near the planet.
Eclipse. A partial eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 7 th. See page 148 for details.

|  | The MOOs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R．A | Dec． | Hor． Par． | Semi－ diam． | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Sun's } \\ \text { Co- } \\ \text { long. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | P．A．of Bright Limb | $\frac{g_{3}}{\underline{3}}$ | Age | Rise |  | $\underset{\text { Tit }}{\text { Tran- }}$ | Set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h．m |  |  |  |  |  |  | d |  | h m | h | h | hm |
|  | 19 | $-173$ | 59 | 16 | 84 | 84 | 46 | $22 \cdot 9$ | 209 | 26 | 645 | I1 25 | II 09 |
| 2 | 20 | －15．4 | $59^{\circ}$ | 16．1 | 196 | 80 | 35 | 23．9 | － 53 | 307 | 742 | 1237 | 1223 |
| 3 | 2101 | － 12.6 | 59.0 | 16． | 209 | 76 | 24 | $24^{\circ 9}$ | 330 | 341 | 836 | r3 50 | 1341 |
| 4 | 2156 | － 9 － | $58 \cdot 7$ | 16．0 | 22.1 | 73 | 15 | 25.9 | 402 | 409 | 928 | 1505 | 1459 |
| 5 | 2250 | － $5 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ | $58 \cdot 3$ | 15＇9 | 233 | 71 |  | 26.9 | 430 | 434 | 101 | $16 \quad 19$ | 1617 |
| 6. | 23 | $\bigcirc$ | 57.9 | 15.8 | 245 | 69 | 3 | 27 | 57 | 457 | II 09 | 1732 | 1733 |
| 7 | － 34 | ＋ 3.3 | 57.4 | 15.6 | 57 | 65 | － | 28.9 | 524 | 520 | II 57 | 184.3 | 1848 |
| 8 | I 24 | ＋ 73 +7 | 56.8 | 5 | 270 | 267 | － | 0.4 | 551 | 544 | 1246 | 1952 | 20 OI |
| 9 | 215 | ＋ 10.8 | $56 \cdot 2$ | 153 | 282 | 259 |  | 14 | 619 | 609 | $13 \quad 34$ | 2059 | 2 x |
| 10 | 306 | ＋ 13.8 | 55.6 | 15.2 | 294 | 261 | 6 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 651 | $63^{8}$ | 1422 | 22 or | 2216 |
| II | 356 | ＋ | 55 | 15.0 | 306 | 263 | 12 | 3.4 | 26 | 7 Ix | 15 | 2300 | 2316 |
| 12 | 447 | $+17.5$ | 54.7 | 14.9 | 319 | 267 | 18 | 4.4 | 807 | 750 | 1558 | $23 \quad 52$ |  |
| 13 | 537 | ＋ 18.2 | 54.4 | 14.8 | 33 x | 271 | 26 | 54 | 852 | － 34 | 1646 |  | － 10 |
| 14 | 627 | ＋ 18.0 | 54.2 | 14.8 | 343 | 274 | 35 | 6.4 | 942 | 925 | 1733 | － 39 | 56 |
| 15 | 717 | ＋ 17.1 | 54.2 | 14.8 | 355 | 278 | 45 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 10 37 | 1022 | $18 \quad 20$ | 119 | － 35 |
| 16 | 805 | ＋ | 54.4 | 14.8 | 7 | 282 | 54 | 8.4 | Ix 36 | 1123 | 1906 | 155 | 00 |
| 17 | 854 | ＋ | $54 \cdot 8$ | 14.9 | 20 | 285 | 63 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $123^{8}$ | 1228 | 1952 | － 26 | － $3^{8}$ |
| 18 | 942 | ＋10．1 | 3 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 32 | 287 | 73 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 1343 | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 36\end{array}$ | $203^{8}$ | － 55 | 303 |
| 19 | Io 3 r | ＋ 6.6 | 55.9 | $\times 5.2$ | 44 | 290 | 81 | 1144 | 1451 | 1447 | 2124 | 32 x | 326 |
| 20 | II 20 | 2.7 | $56 \cdot 7$ | 15.4 | 56 | 29 | 88 | 12.4 | 1600 | 1600 | 2212 | 346 | $34^{8}$ |
| 2 I | 1210 | － 14 | 57.4 | 157 | 68 | 293 | 94 | 3.4 | 1713 | 1716 | 23 or | 412 | 10 |
| 22 | 1302 | － 5 ¢ | 58．2 | I5．9 | 8 I | 296 | 98 | 14．4 | $18 \quad 27$ | ${ }^{18} 34$ | $23 \quad 53$ | 439 | 433 |
| 23 | 1355 | － 9.5 | 58．9 | 16．0 | 93 | 334 | 100 | 15.4 | 1942 | 1954 |  | 509 | 500 |
| 24 | 1452 | $-13.0$ | 59.4 | 16.2 | 105 |  | 99 | 16.4 | 2057 | 2112 | － 47 | 544 | 531 |
| 25 | 1550 | $-15.8$ | 59.8 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 17 | 93 | 95 | 17.4 | 2208 | 2225 | 143 | 625 | 609 |
| 26 | 1650 | $-17.6$ | 59.9 | 16.3 | 129 | 9 I | 89 | 18.4 | 2312 | 2330 | 242 | 14 | 656 |
|  | 1751 | $-18.3$ | 59＇9 | $16 \cdot 3$ | $14 \times$ | 87 | 81 | 19.4 |  |  | 34 I | 8 II | 753 |
| 28 | 1852 | $-177$ | $59^{\circ} 7$ | 163 | 154 | 82 | 71 | 20.4 | － 07 | － 25 | 440 | 917 | 900 |
| 29 | 1951 | $-16.0$ | 59.4 | 16.2 | 166 | 78 | 60 | 21.4 | － 54 | － 09 | $53^{8}$ | 10 27 | 1013 |
| ， | 2049 | －13．4 | 59. | 16．1 | $17^{8}$ | 75 | 49 | 22.4 | 133 | 145 | 633 | II 40 | II 29 |

MERCURY

| 命 | R．A． | Dec． $+$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { घ゙ } \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{array}$ |  | Tran－ sit |  | ๔ٌ | R．A． | Dec． $+$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m |  |  | h m | － | ＂ |  | hm |  |
| I | 13 | 13.1 | 9 | 16 | 1254 | Mercury is | 16 | $\leq 06$ | 8.2 | 12 |  | II 28 | Mercury is |
| 4 | $\pm 3 \mathrm{x}$ | 13.0 | 10 | 9 | 1240 | too close to | 19 | I 00 | 6.8 | II | 6 | II 11 | too close to |
| 7 | I 27 | 12.4 | II | 3 | 1224 | the Sun | 22 | － 57 | $5 \cdot 6$ | II | 1 I | 10 56 | the Sun |
| 10 | 120 | 11．2 | II | $\pm$ | 1205 | for | 25 | － 57 | 4.7 | 11 | 16 | 1044 | for |
| 13 | 18 | 9.8 | 12 | 1 | II 46 | observation | 28 | － 59 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 10 | 21 | 10 34 | observation |
| 16 | 106 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 12 | 3 | 1128 |  | 3 I | ＋ 03 | $4 \cdot 2$ | xo | 27 | 10 28 |  |

VENUS 9
MARS ©

| $\stackrel{\text { ®. }}{\text { ®ٌ }}$ | R．A． | Dec.$+$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \text { In } \end{aligned}$ | Tran－ sit | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ®. } \\ \AA \end{gathered}$ | R．A． | Dec． $+$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{\otimes} \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \underset{\sim}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Tran- }}{ }$ | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m |  |  |  | b m | hm | h |  | h m |  | ＂ |  | h m | $\mathrm{h}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{m}$ | h m |
|  | $\pm 44$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | 10 | 96 | 1308 | 1929 | 1935 | I | $75^{8}$ | 23.5 | 9 | 9 I | 1920 | 257 | 3 I |
| 6 | 207 | 12.4 | 10 | 95 | 131 | 1945 | 1953 | 6 | 804 | 23.1 | 8 | 9 I | 1907 | $24 x$ | 258 |
| 11 | 231 | 14.6 | II | 94 | 1316 | 2000 | 2010 | x | 8 II | $22 \cdot 6$ | 8 | 90 | ${ }^{18} 54$ | 225 | － 42 |
| 16 | 255 | 16.6 | II | 94 | 1320 | $20 \times 6$ | 2028 | 16 | 19 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 8 | 90 | 1842 | 20 | 225 |
| 21 | 319 | 18.5 | II | 93 | 1325 | 2037 | 2045 | 2 I | 827 | 21.5 | 7 | 90 | 1830 | ＝ 54 | 210 |
| 26 | 344 | $20 \cdot 2$ | II | 92 | 1330 | 2046 | 2102 | 26 | 835 | 20.9 | 7 | 90 | 1819 | ＋39 | $\pm 54$ |
| 31 | 410 | 21.7 | II | 91 | 1336 | or | $21 \times 8$ | 31 | 844 | 20.2 | 7 | 90 | ${ }_{18} 8$ | 125 | I 39 |


| 葻 | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | 2．m． | p．m． | 2.10. | p． | 8．m． | p．m． | a．m． | p．m | 2．m． | p．m． | a．m． | p．ma． | a．m． | p．m． |
|  | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | $h \mathrm{~m}$ | h m | h |
| $\underline{2}$ | 538 | $63^{2}$ | 548 | 641 | 544 | 639 | 545 | 642 | 540 | $64 I$ | 550 | 653 | $55^{8}$ | 659 |
| 3 | 536 | 634 | 546 | 643 | 542 | $64 \pm$ | 543 | 644 | $5 \quad 38$ | 643 | 547 | 656 | 556 | 7 OI |
| 3 | 533 | $63^{6}$ | 543 | 645 | 539 | 643 | 540 | 646 | 535 | 645 | 545 | 658 | 553 | 703 |
| 4 | 531 | 637 | 542 | 646 | 537 | 645 | $5 \quad 38$ | 648 | 533 | 647 | 542 | 700 | 551 | 705 |
| 5 | 529 | 639 | 539 | 648 | 534 | 647 | 535 | 650 | 530 | － 49 | 539 | 702 | 548 | 707 |
| 6 | 527 | 640 | 537 | 650 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 32\end{array}$ | 649 | 533 | 652 | 528 | 651 | 537 | 704 | 546 | 709 |
| 7 | 524 | 642 | 534 | 651 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 29\end{array}$ | 650 | 530 | 154 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 25\end{array}$ | 653 | 534 | 706 | 543 | 7 II |
| 8 | 522 | 643 | 532 | 653 | 5 5 27 | 652 | $5 \quad 28$ | 655 | － 23 | 655 | $53^{2}$ | 708 | 541 | 7 Iz |
|  | 520 | 645 | 530 | 655 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 35\end{array}$ | 654 | 526 | 657 | 520 | 657 | 529 | 710 | 539 | 7 I4 |
| 20 | 517 | 647 | 527 | 657 | 522 | 656 | 523 | 659 | 5 I8 | 659 | 5 27 | 712 | $53^{6}$ | $7 \pm 6$ |
| II | 5 I5 | $64^{8}$ | 525 | 658 | 520 | 657 | 521 | 701 | $5 \quad 35$ | 7 OI | 524 | 714 | 534 | 718 |
| 12 | $5 \pm 3$ | 650 | 523 | 700 | 5 I8 | 659 | 5 I | $7 \quad 03$ | 512 | $7 \quad 03$ | 521 | 716 | 531 | 720 |
| 13 | 511 | 652 | 521 | 702 | 5 <br> 16 | 7 OI | 5 工6 | 704 | 510 | $7 \quad 04$ | 519 | 7 x | 529 | 7 － |
| 14 | 508 | 653 | $5 \times 8$ | 703 | 5 I | 702 | 5 I4 | 706 | 508 | $7 \quad 06$ | 5 工6 | 720 | 526 | 724 |
| 15 | 506 | 655 | 516 | 705 | 511 | 704 | 5 II | 708 | 505 | 708 | 5 I4 | 722 | 524 | 726 |
| I6 | 504 | 657 | 514 | 707 | 509 | 706 | 509 | 710 | $5 \quad 03$ | 710 | 5 II | 724 | 521 | 728 |
| 17 | 502 | 659 | 5 I2 | 709 | 507 | $7 \quad 08$ | $5 \quad 07$ | 7 12 | 5 OI | 712 | 509 | 726 | 5 I9 | 730 |
| 18 | 500 | 700 | 510 | 710 | 505 | $7 \bigcirc 9$ | $5 \quad 04$ | $7 \times 4$ | 458 | $7 \times 4$ | 506 | 728 | 5 I6 | 732 |
| 19 | 457 | 702 | 507 | 712 | 502 | 711 | 502 | $7 \times 6$ | 456 | 716 | 504 | 730 | 5 I4 | 734 |
| 20 | 455 | 704 | 505 | 714 | 500 | $7 \quad 13$ | 500 | $7 \times 8$ | 453 | 718 | 5 OI | $73^{2}$ | 512 | $73^{6}$ |
| I | 453 | 705 | 503 | $7 \times 5$ | $45^{8}$ | 714 | 457 | 719 | 451 | 720 | 459 | 734 | 509 | 737 |
| 22 | 451 | 707 | 5 OI | 717 | 456 | 7 16 | 455 | 721 | 448 | 722 | 456 | 736 | 507 | 739 |
| 23 | 449 | 709 | 459 | 719 | 454 | 7 x | 453 | 723 | 446 | 724 | 454 | $73^{8}$ | 505 | 741 |
| 24 | 447 | 710 | 457 | 720 | $45^{2}$ | 719 | 451 | 734 | 443 | 726 | 45 I | 740 | 502 | 743 |
| 25 | 445 | 712 | 455 | 722 | 450 | 721 | 449 | 726 | 441 | $7 \quad 28$ | 449 | 742 | 500 | 745 |
| 26 | 443 | 714 | 453 | 724 | 448 | 723 | 447 | 728 | 439 | 730 | 447 | 744 | 458 | 747 |
| 7 | 441 | $7 \times 5$ | 451 | 725 | 446 | 725 | 445 | 730 | 437 | $7 \quad 32$ | 445 | 746 | 456 | 749 |
| 28 | 440 | $7 \times 7$ | 450 | 727 | 444 | 726 | 443 | $73^{1}$ | 435 | 733 | 443 | 747 | 454 | $7 \cdot 50$ |
| 29 | $43^{8}$ | 719 | 448 | 728 | 442 | 728 | $44 I$ | 733 | $43^{2}$ | 735 | 440 | 749 | 452 | $75^{2}$ |
| 30 | 436 | 721 | 446 | 730 | 439 | 730 | $43^{8}$ | 735 | 430 | 7.37 | $43^{8}$ | 751 | 449 | 754 |

JUPITER 4
SATURN $h$

| Day | R．A． | Dec． <br> $+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  | R．A． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | $\bigcirc$ | h mim | h m | h－ | h m | 。 | h m | h m | －m |
| 1 | 554 | 23.4 | 1715 | － 52 | 110 | $94^{8}$ | 14.9 | 2208 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 56\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 06 \\ 3 & 26\end{array}$ |
| I 1 | 559 | 23.4 | 1642 | － 18 | － 36 | 947 | 15.0 | 2028 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 16\end{array}$ | 326 |
| 2 I | 606 | 23.5 | 1609 | 2343 | 0.02 | 946 | $15^{\prime} 1$ | 1948 | 2 $\times$ $\times$ | － 47 |
| 3 I | 613 | 23.4 | 1537 | 2311 | 2329 | 946 | 15． 1 | 1909 | $\times 57$ | － 07 |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $3^{\prime \prime \prime}$ ；of Saturn $19^{\prime \prime}$ ．Diameters of Saturn＇s rings $43^{\prime \prime}$ and $10^{\prime \prime}$ ．

URANUS H
NEPTUNE $\Psi$


|  | AY | Maia, goddess of growth and increase. <br> Sun's Longitude $60^{\circ}$ II $2 x^{\text {d }} 10^{\text {h }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 혈 } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{-4}{8} \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| I | M |  |
| 2 | Tu. | Leonardo da Vinci d. 1519 [d. 1936 |
| 3 | W. | Thomas Hood d. 1845 |
| 4 | Th. | Zxcension \%ay. Sir Osbert Sitwell d. 1969 |
| 5 | F. | Napoleon d. 1821. Lord Maclean b. 1916 |
| 6 | S. | Sigmund Freud b. 1856. Edward VII d. 1910 |
| 7 | क. | 2. after Xscension. Lusitania torpedoed 1915 |
| 8 | M. | J. S. Mill d. 1873. Gordon Selfridge d. 1947 |
| 9 | Tu. | Offictal End of War in Europe, 1945 |
| 10 | W. | Sir H. M. Stanley d. 1904 |
| II | Th. | Fontenoy 1745. Earl of Chatham d. I778** |
| 12 | F. | Easter Law Sittings End. |
| 13 | S. | Visct. Milner d. 1925. Fridtjof Nansen d. 1930 |
| 14 | क. | \%bit Sunday. 护entecost. |
| 15 | M. | Edmund Kean d. 1833. Daniel $0^{\prime}$ Connell d. 1847 |
| 16 | Tu. | Albuera I8II |
| 17 | W. | Relief of Mafeking 1900 |
| 18 | Th. | Meredith d. 1909. Dame Margot Fonteyn b. 1919 |
| 19 | F. | Gladstone d. 1898. T. E. Lawrence d. 1935 |
| 20 | S. | Columbus d. 1506. Sir Max Beerbohm. d. 1956 |
| 2 I | \%. | Trinity Gunday, Alexander Pope b. 1688 |
| 22 | M | Richard Wagner b. 1813. Victor Hugo d. 1885 |
| 23 | Tu. | Trinity Law Sittinas Beain |
| 24 | W. | Queen Victoria b. 1819. Earl Wavell d. 1950 |
| 25 | Th. | Lord Maybray-King b. Igor |
| 26 | F. | Samuel Pepys d. 1703. Queen Mary b. 1867 |
| 27 | S. | Hubert Humphrey b. IgIx. Pandit Nehru d. 1964 |
| 28 | \% | 1\%t. 旬, after Urinity. Earl Russell d. $1878{ }^{\text {** }}$ |
| 29 | M. | Charles II b. 1630. Lord Goddard d. I971 |
| 30 | Tu. | Joan of Are d. 1431. Voltaire d. 1778** |
| 31 | W. | Heath Robinson b. 1872. Jutland 1916 |

## PHENOMENA

May $5^{\text {d }} 02^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury $z^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.
$5^{\mathrm{d}} 0^{\mathrm{h}}$ Uranus at opposition.
$9^{d} \mathrm{In}^{\text {h }}$ Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus $6^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.
$9^{\text {d }} 15^{\text {h }}$ Mercury at greatest westeri elongation ( $26^{\circ}$ ).
$x^{\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{d}}} 05^{\mathrm{h}}$ Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.
$14^{\text {d }} 15^{\text {h }}$ Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars $6^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.
${ }^{2} 5^{\text {d }} x^{\text {h }}$ Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.
$29^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{O2}^{\mathrm{h}}$ Venus in conjunction with Jupiter Venus $x^{\circ} \cdot 6 \mathrm{~N}$.

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

Apr. 124
Apr. 1523
May I may 16 22 June I 20 June 1519 Cephus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus, and Hydra.

## ALGOL

Algol is inconveniently situated for observation during May.


See note on Summer Time, p. 98.

## MONTHLY NOTES

May x. Bank Holiday, England, Wales, N. Ireland and Scotland.

[^5]| ค̀ | The Son |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stidereal | Transit Point Poin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rise |  | $\underset{\text { sit }}{\text { Tran- }}$ | Set |  |  |  |
|  | sion |  |  | $5_{2}{ }^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $5^{6}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {m m }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{hb} \mathrm{m}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{15 m} \mathrm{~m}$ 。 |
|  | ${ }^{32} 24$ | ${ }^{34} 54$ | + 15 | $4{ }^{32}$ | - 48 | X157 | 1923 | x9 37 | 14 | 5 |
|  | [ |  | a +39 +306 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 38$ | -16 | X1 X1 57 57 | 1925 1926 |  |  |  |
|  | (e) | ${ }_{15}^{15}{ }^{15}{ }_{48}$ | - | ${ }_{4}^{4} 26$ | ${ }_{4}^{4} 1$ | 112 12 57 | ${ }_{19}$ | 19 | 14 |  |
| 5 | 24645 |  | $3 \times 8$ | $4{ }_{4}{ }^{24}$ | 409 |  | x9 | 1945 |  |  |
| 6 | $2{ }^{50}{ }^{36}$ | 16 | + ${ }^{23}$ | 4.1 | ${ }^{4} 97$ | 11 57 XI 57 II | ${ }^{19}{ }^{39}{ }^{32}$ | ${ }_{49}^{47}$ | 14 53 59 145756 59 | $3{ }^{35}$ |
| ${ }_{8}^{7}$ | - ${ }_{5}$ | 1639 86 56 | +3 +33 | $4 \times$ | $4{ }^{03}$ | X1 x1 56 56 51 | 1935 | 1 | 14 15 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 15 r5 \% | - ${ }^{8} 58848$ |
| - |  | 178 |  | 416 | $35^{88}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 10 | 1744 | + | 414 | ${ }^{3} 56$ |  | x9 ${ }^{40}$ | 57 | 15 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} \begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & \text { I }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{412}$ |  |  | 1943 19 |  | ${ }_{15}$ |  |
| 4 |  | ${ }^{88} 89$ | + 344 | $4{ }_{4}{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{3} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {II }}{ }^{176}$ | x9 44 |  | 152 15 15 | 120 |
|  | $3=$ | ${ }_{18} 44$ | 344 | 407 | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 329 | 8 |  | 406 | 347 |  | x9 48 |  |  |  |
| 7 | 3 ${ }^{3}$ |  | +342 +34 t | ${ }_{4}^{4} 04$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 345 \\ & 343 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | II 1156 | [9049 | 20 \% |  |  |
|  | (ex | 19 38 |  | ${ }_{4}$ | 342 | ${ }_{\text {IX }} 56$ | X9 52 | 20 | 2545 |  |
|  | - 34535 | ${ }_{\text {x9 }}^{51}$ | + +36 | $4=$ | 340 | ${ }_{\text {Ir }}{ }^{56}$ | 1954 | 118 | x 49 \% xx | 8 o9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 | - 29 | - 357 | 3 36 | Ir 57 |  |  | 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | - ${ }^{3} 35$ |  |  |  | 16 | 7574 |
|  | 4 |  | + + +314 | ( | 3 32 | 115 57 | 20 | 2022 | ${ }_{16}$ o8 54 | 7494 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $33^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 16 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{35}$ | 338 |  |  |  | 1618 168047 70 | 743 788 7 7 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 349 <br> 348 <br> 48 | 126 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {II }} \mathrm{IIB}^{57}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2032 |  | 726 |

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


## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MRRCURY is at greatest western elongation on the gth but the long duration of twilight makes observation impossible from the latitudes of the British Isles.

Venus is a magnificent object, magnitude $-3^{\prime} 4$, visible in the evenings, in the western sky, for about an hour-and-a-half after sunset. On the evening of the 5 th Venus passes $6^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. of Aldebaran. The waxing crescent Moon will be seen near the planet on the evenings of the 8 th and 9 th. On the evening of the 28 th Venus will have approached to within about $z^{\circ}$ of Jupiter, the actual conjunction occurring after both planets have set.
MARS is visible in the evening skies, magnitude $+\mathbf{1} \cdot 0$ to $+\mathbf{1} \cdot 4$, but by the end of the month will
be too low in the west to be visible after midnight. During the month Mars moves from Cancer into Leo.

JUPITER is $\quad$ conspicuous object, magnitude $-x^{\prime} 5$, moving slowly eastwards in the constellation of Gemini. The waxing crescent Moon will be seen near Jupiter on the evenings of the roth and inth.

SATURN, magnitude $+0 \%$, is visible in the evenings, in the constellation of Leo. The Moon is near Saturn on the 14 th and 15 th.

URANUS is at opposition on the 5 th, in the constellation of Libra. It is barely visible to the naked eye as its magnitude is +5.7 but it is easily located with only small optical aid. Telescopically it shows slightly greenish disk $4^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter.


| ฝึ | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p.m. | a.m. |  | a.m. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \\ & \mathrm{m} . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\square$ | 4 | 7 | 4 | 731 | 437 | 732 | 436 | 737 |  | 739 | 436 | 753 | 447 | 756 |
| 2 | 4 | 7 | 442 | 733 | 435 | 734 | 434 | 739 | 426 | 741 | 434 | 755 | 445 | $75^{8}$ |
| 3 | 430 | 725 | 440 | 734 | 433 | 735 | 432 | 741 | 423 | 743 | 432 | 757 | 443 | 800 |
| 4 | 428 | 727 | $43^{8}$ | 736 | 432 | 737 | 430 | 743 | 421 | 745 | 429 | 759 | 44 I | 802 |
| 5 | 426 | 728 | 436 | $73^{8}$ | 429 | 739 | 428 | 744 | $4 \times 9$ | 747 | 427 | -or | 439 | 03 |
| 6 | 434 | 730 | 434 | 740 | 427 | 74 I | 426 | 746 | ${ }^{1} 17$ | 749 | 425 | 103 | 437 | 05 |
| 7 | 423 | 731 | 433 | 745 | 426 | 742 | 424 | 748 | 415 | 751 | 423 | 105 | 435 | 807 |
| - | 421 | 733 | 431 | 743 | 424 | 744 | 4 | 750 | $4 \times 3$ | 753 | 421 | - 07 | 433 | $8 \quad 09$ |
| 9 | 419 | 734 | 429 | 744 | 422 | 745 | 420 | 751 | 4 II | 754 | 418 | 809 | - 30 |  |
| 10 | 418 | 736 | 428 | 746 | 431 | 747 | $4 \times 8$ | 753 | 409 | 756 | 416 | 811 | 428 |  |
| 12 | 416 | $73^{8}$ | 426 | 7 | 419 | 749 | 417 | 755 | 407 | 758 | 414 | 813 | 427 |  |
| 12 | 414 | 739 | 424 | 749 | 47 | 750 | 415 | 757 | 405 | 100 | 412 | 815 | 425 | 7 |
| 13 | 412 | 74 I | 422 | 751 | 4 I | 752 | $4 \times 3$ | 758 | 403 | 802 | 10 | 817 | 423 |  |
| 14 | 415 | 742 | 4 | 752 | 414 | 753 | 4 II | 800 | 402 | 104 | 409 | 819 | 421 | 820 |
| 15 | 409 | 744 | 419 | 754 | 412 | 755 | 409 | 8 02 | 400 | 1006 | 407 | 821 | 419 | 822 |
| 16 | 408 | 746 | $4 \times 8$ | 756 | 4 II | 757 | 408 | 803 | 358 | 107 | 405 | 23 | 18 | 823 |
| x 7 | 406 | 747 | 416 | 757 | 409 | $75^{8}$ | 406 | 805 | 356 | 809 | 403 | 824 | 416 | 25 |
| 18 | 405 | 749 | 4 I5 | 759 | 408 | 800 | 405 | 807 | 355 | 8 II | - 01 | 826 | 415 |  |
| 19 | 403 | 750 | 414 | 800 | 406 | 8 or | 403 | - 08 | 353 | 812 | 400 | 828 | 413 |  |
| 20 | 402 | 752 | 413 | 8 | 405 | 803 | 402 | 10 | $35^{1}$ | - 14 | 358 | 830 | 4 II |  |
| 21 | 401 | 753 | 4 II | 803 |  | 804 | 4 OI | 8 II | 350 | $8 \times$ | 356 | 832 | 10 | 832 |
| 22 | 359 | 754 | 410 | 804 | 402 | - 05 | 359 |  | 348 | 17 | 354 | 833 | 408 | 33 |
| 23 | 358 | 756 | 409 | - 06 | 401 | $8 \quad 07$ | $35^{8}$ |  | 347 | 819 | 353 | 835 | 407 | 35 |
| 24 | 357 | 757 | 408 | 807 | 400 | - 08 | 357 | 15 | 345 | 821 | 351 | 837 | 405 |  |
| 25 | 356 | 758 | 407 | 808 | 359 | 10 | 356 | 17 | 344 | 822 | 350 | $3^{8}$ | 404 | 838 |
| 26 | 355 | 800 | 405 | 809 | 357 | 812 | 354 | 18 | 342 | 824 | 348 | 840 | 402 | 40 |
| 27 | 354 | 8 or | 404 | 8 II | 356 | 13 | 353 | 820 | 341 | 826 | 347 | 842 | 401 |  |
| 28 | 353 | 8 -2 | 403 | 812 | 355 | 1.14 | $35^{2}$ | 82 | 340 | - 27 | 346 | B 43 | 400 | 43 |
|  | 352 | 804 | 402 | 8 13 | 354 | 15 | 351 | 822 | 339 | 828 | 344 | 845 | 359 | 44 |
| 30 | 35 I | 805 | 401 | B14 | 353 | 817 | 350 | 824 | $33^{8}$ | 830 | 343 | -46 | 358 | 846 |
| 3 3 | 350 | 806 | 400 | 15 | 351 | $8 \times 8$ | 348 | 825 | $33^{6}$ | -3I | 342 | 848 | 356 |  |

JUPITER 4

| Day | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | - | 12 m | h m | h m | h m | 。 | m m | 1 m | h m |
| $\square$ | 613 | 23.4 | 1537 | $23 \times 1$ | 2329 | 946 | ${ }^{15}$ | 1909 | 157 | 207 |
| II | 621 | 23.4 | 1506 | 2239 | 2257 | 947 | $15^{\circ}$ | 8830 | 1 <br> 18 <br> 18 | 128 |
| 2 I | 630 | $23 \cdot 3$ | 1435 | 2208 | 2226 | 948 | 14.9 <br>  <br> 4.7 | 7752 1715 | - 1 | 1 <br> 189 <br> 0 <br> 10 |
| 3 X | 639 | 23.2 | 1404 | 2137 | 2155 | 950 | 14.7 | 1715 |  |  | Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $33^{\prime \prime}$; of Saturn $18^{\prime \prime \prime}$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $4 \mathrm{I}^{\prime \prime}$ and $9^{\prime \prime \prime}$.

URANUS H

| Day | R.A. | Dec. | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  | R.A. | Dec. | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  |  |  | h m | n m | hm | h m |  | h m | $\mathrm{hr}^{\text {m }}$ |  |
|  | 1448.9 | 1549 |  | $33^{\circ}$ | 302 | $17 \quad 07.9$ | 2124 | 007 | - 57 | - 33 |
| 18 | 3447.3 | 15 42 | $23 \quad 30$ | 251 | 223 | 17070 | 2123 | $23 \quad 23$ | - 16 | x 53 |
| 21 | 1445.6 | ${ }^{55} 35$ | 2249 | 213 | $\pm 45$ | ${ }^{17} 7060$ | 2 I 21 | 2242 | $23 \quad 32$ | 183 |
|  |  | 1528 | 2208 |  | $\times 07$ | ${ }^{17} 704$ | 2120 | 2202 | 2252 |  | Diameter 4"

NEPTUNE $\Psi$

Diameter $\mathbf{z}^{\prime \prime}$

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{OAY} \\ & \mathrm{oF} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Junius，Roman gens |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ha } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1 | Th． | John Masefield |
| 2 | F． | Coronation Day，ig53 |
| 3 | S． | George V b．1865．Pope John XXIII d． 1963 |
|  | 9． | 2mo B．after Urinity． |
|  | M | Lord Kitchener d． 1916 |
| 6 | Tu． | Lord Carrington b．1919．＂D＂Day， 1944 |
|  | W． | J．B．Morton b．1893．E．M．Forster d． 1970 |
| 8 | Th． | Mrs．Siddons d．1831．Sir Joseph Paxton d． 1865 |
|  | F． | Charles Dickens d．1870．Dame Sybil Thorndike |
| 10 | S． | Duke of Edinburgh Born，i921［d． 1976 |
|  | 2 | 3rı $\mathscr{B}$ ．after Trinity． |
| 12 | M | Thomas Arnold d．1842．John Ireland d． 1962 |
| 13 | Tu． | W．B．Yeats b． 1865 |
| I4 | W． | G．K．Chesterton d．1936．J．L．Baird d． 1946 |
| 15 | Th． | Alcook \＆Brown＇s Atlantic Flight 1919 |
| 16 | F． | Duke of Marlborough d． 1722 |
| 17 | S． | Sir E．Burne－Jones d． 1898 |
| 18 | g． | 4th）S．after ©rinity．Waterloo， 1815 |
| 19 | M | James I b．r565．Sir James Barrie d． 1937 |
| 20 | Tu． | William IV d． 1837 |
| 21 | W． | Inigo Jones d．1652．Sir Claude Auchinleck b． 1884 |
| $22$ | Th． | Lord Hunt b．1910．Peter Pears b．1910 |
| $23$ | F． | Plassey 1757．Sir Leonard Hutton b． 1916 |
| 24 | S． | 艮．Yobn faptist．Lord Penney b． 1909 |
|  | 䩗。 | 5ti）${ }^{\text {b }}$ ．after Urinity．Korean War began， 1950 |
| $26$ | M． | George IV d．1830．Lord Wolfenden b． 1906 |
| $27$ | Tu． | Cherbourg captured 1944 |
| $28$ | W． | William Whitelaw b．1918．Treaty of Versailles 1919 |
| 29 | Th． | ¢¢t．珲eter．T．H．Huxley d． 1895 |
| 30 | F． | Elizabeth Barrett Browning d． 186 I |

## PHENOMENA

June $5^{\mathrm{d}}$ oo ${ }^{\text {h }}$ Mars in conjunction with Saturn． Mars $0^{\circ} \cdot \mathrm{I}$ S．
$8^{\text {d }} 00^{\text {h }}$ Jupiter in con－ junction with the Moon． Jupiter $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$8^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{oz}^{\mathrm{h}}$ Neptune at op－ position．
$8^{\text {d }} 23^{\text {h }}$ Venus in con－ junction with the Moon． Venus $7^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$\mathrm{II}^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{zI}^{\mathrm{h}}$ Saturn in con－ junction with the Moon． Saturn $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$12^{\mathrm{d}} 03^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mars in con－ junction with the Moon． Mars $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$14^{\text {d }} 12^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in superior conjunction．
$21^{\mathrm{d}} 18^{\mathrm{h}}$ Summer Solstice．
$24^{\mathrm{d}}$ o8 ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter． Mercury $\mathrm{I}^{\circ} .8 \mathrm{~N}$ ．

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constella－ tions are near the meridian at

May I 24 May $x 623$
June 122 June 5522 July $\$ 20$ July $16 ~ 19$ Cassiopeia（below the Pole），Ursa Minor，Draco， Ursa Major，Canes Vena－ tici，Bootes，Corona，Ser－ pens，Virgo and Libra．

## ALGOL

Alcol is inconveniently situated for observation during June．

## PHASES OF THE MOON

d m
New Moon．．．．．． 5 x9 or
D First Quarter．．．．．． 132244
Full Moon．．．．．．． 202030
Last Quarter．．．．．．． 27 II 44
d $h$
Apogee（406， 230 kilometres）$\quad \mathbf{~} 8$ Perigee（ 357,670 ．，$) 2112$ Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June $\mathrm{I}, 183^{\circ}$ ．

See note on Summer Time，p． 98.

## MONTHLY NOTES

June 5．Constitution Day，Denmark．
10．Queen＇s Official Birthday．
11．Feast of Weeks begins．
31．Longest day．
24．Midsummer Day．Quarter Day． ＊＊Centenary．

| A | THIE SUN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right Ascension | Dec. $+$ | Equation of Time | Rise |  | $\underset{\text { sit }}{\text { Tran- }}$ | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | h m | - | m s | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | b m |
| 1 | 43406 | 2158 | + 24 | 346 | 323 | 1158 | $20 \quad 09$ | 2033 | $16 \quad 3630$ | 72218 |
| 1 | $43^{8} 12$ | 2207 | + 214 | 346 | 322 | 1158 | 2010 | $20 \quad 34$ | $16 \quad 4026$ |  |
| 3 | 44218 | 3214 | + 205 | 345 | 321 | II $5^{8}$ | 20 II | $20 \quad 36$ | 164423 | 71426 |
| 4 | 44624 | 3222 | + 155 | 344 | 320 | II 58 | 2012 | 2037 | 164819 | 71030 |
| 5 | 45031 | $22 \quad 29$ | + P .45 | 343 | 319 | 1158 | 1113 | $203^{8}$ | $16 \quad 5216$ | 70634 |
| 6 | $4543^{8}$ | 2235 | + 34 | 343 | 318 | 1859 | 2014 | 2039 | $16 \quad 5612$ | $702 \quad 38$ |
| 7 | $45^{8} 46$ | 2242 | + 123 | 342 | 317 | IX 59 | 2015 | 2040 | 170009 | 65842 |
| 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 02 & 54\end{array}$ | 2247 | + 112 | 342 | $3 \times 6$ | 1159 | 20.16 | 2042 | 170406 | 65446 |
| 9 | 507101 | 2253 | + 100 | 341 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 16\end{array}$ | II 59 | 20 I7 | 2043 | $\begin{array}{llll}77 & 08 & 02\end{array}$ | 65050 |
| 10 | 5 II 10 | - $5^{8}$ | + 49 | 34 I | 315 | II 59 | 2018 | 2044 | $\begin{array}{llllll}17 & 11 & 59\end{array}$ | 64654 |
| II | $5 \times 5 \times 8$ | 2303 | + 37 | 340 | 314 | II 59 | $20 \times 9$ | 2044 | $17 \times 55$ | 64259 |
| 12 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 19 & 27\end{array}$ | 2307 | +024 | 340 | 314 | 1200 | 2019 | 2045 | 171952 | 63903 |
| 13 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 23 & 36\end{array}$ | 2311 | +012 | 340 | 314 | 1200 | 2020 | 2046 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 23\end{array} 4^{8}$ | 63509 |
| 14 | 52745 | 2314 | 000 | 340 | $3 \quad 13$ | 1200 | 2021 | 2047 | 172745 | 631115 |
| 15 | 53154 | 2317 | - 13 | 339 | $3 \times 3$ | 1200 | 2021 | 2048 | 173141 | 62715 |
| $\pm 6$ | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 36 & 04\end{array}$ | 2320 | - o 26 | 339 | 313 | 12 or | 20 11 | 2048 | $17353^{8}$ | $623 \times 9$ |
| 17 | 54013 | 2322 | - 39 | 3 3 | $3 \times 3$ | 12 Or | 2022 | 2049 | $\times 73935$ | $6 \quad 1923$ |
| 18 | 54422 | 2323 | - $5^{3}$ | 339 | 312 | 1201 | 2023 | 2049 | 174331 | 6 I5 27 |
| 19 | $54^{5} 83^{2}$ | $23 \quad 25$ | - . 04 | 339 | 312 | 12 | $20 \quad 23$ | 20.50 | 174728 | 6 II 3 I |
| 20 | $55^{2} 4^{2}$ | 2326 | - 117 | 339 | $3 \times 3$ | 1201 | 2023 | $20 \quad 50$ | $17 \begin{array}{llll}7 & 51\end{array}$ | 60735 |
| 2 I | 55651 | 2326 | - 130 | 339 | 313 | 1202 | 2024 | 20.50 | 175521 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 03 & 39\end{array}$ |
| 22 | 6 or or | 2326 | 143 | 339 | 3 I | 1202 | 3024 | 20.50 | $1759 \times 7$ | 55944 |
| 23 | 60512 | $23 \quad 26$ | - I 56 | 340 | $3 \times 3$ | 1202 | $20 \quad 24$ | 2051 | $\begin{array}{lllll}18 & 03 & 14\end{array}$ | 55548 |
| 24 | $6 \quad 09 \times 9$ | 2325 | - 09 | 340 | $3 \pm 3$ | 1202 | 2024 | 2051 | 1807 II | $55^{1} 52$ |
| 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 13 & 29\end{array}$ | 2324 | - 222 | 340 | 314 | 1203 | 2024 | 2051 | $\begin{array}{lllll} \\ 8 & 11 & 07\end{array}$ | 54756 |
| 26 | 6 <br> 17 $3^{8}$ | 2323 | - 235 | 34 x | 314 | 1203 | 2024 | 2051 | 181504 | 54400 |
| 27 | 6 21 47 | 2321 | - 247 | 341 | 315 | 1203 | 2024 | 2050 | 181900 | 54004 |
| 28 | 62556 | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 18\end{array}$ | - 300 | 342 | 315 | 1203 | 2024 | 2050 | $18 \quad 2257$ | $5 \quad 36 \quad 08$ |
| 29 | 63005 | 2316 | - 312 | $34^{2}$ | 316 | 1203 | 2024 | 2050 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 26 & 53\end{array}$ | 53212 |
| 30 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 34 & 14\end{array}$ | 2312 | - 324 | 343 | 317 | 1204 | 2024 | $20 \quad 50$ | $18 \quad 3050$ | 52816 |

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

| Lat. | me |  |  | June |  |  | June $2 x$ |  |  | June 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A |
|  |  |  | T.A.N. | 48 | 125 | T.A.N. | 49 | 128 | T.A.N. | 49 | 125 | A.1 |
| 56 | 58 | T.A.N. | T.A.N. | 61 | T.A.N | T.A.N. | 63 | T.A.N. | T.A.N. | 62 | T.A.N. | T.A.N. |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 14 th.
Venus, magnitude -3.5 , is visible in the western sky in the evenings. Although it is continuing to increase its eastern elongation from the Sun the period available for observation actually decreases slightly during the month because it is moving southward in declination, and also because the Sun is setting about a quarter-of-an-hour later at the end of the month than it is at the beginning. The 3 day old Moon passes $7^{\circ}$ S. of Venus on the late evening of the 8 th.
MARS is still visible in the evening skies, though no longer the conspicuous object it was at the
beginning of the year. Its magnitude is about $+I^{\circ} 5$, slightly fainter than Regulus which Mars passes $0^{\circ} .8 \mathrm{~N}$. of on the evening of the 12 th. On the late evening of the 4 th Mars passes only $0 \cdot$ I $S$. of Saturn.
JUPITER, magnitude $-1 \cdot 4$, is only visible low in the west for a short while in the evening skies for the first part of the month. Thereafter it is too close to the Sun for observation.
SATURN, magnitude +0.8 , is visible in the evenings though by the end of the month it is too low in the west to be visible after $22^{\text {h }}$.
Neptune is at opposition on the 8 th, in the constellation of Ophiuchus. The angular diameter of Neptune is only $2 \frac{t^{\prime \prime}}{2}$. It is not visible to the naked-eye since its magnitude is about $+7 \%$.

## THE MOON



VENUS ?
MARS ${ }^{\circ}$

|  | R.A. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ |  | $\frac{\ddot{\#}}{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ | Tran-sit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  | คั | R.A. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | H |  |  |  | h m | h m | hm |  | h m |  |  |  | $\mathrm{h}=$ | h | h m |
|  | 652 | 24.6 | 13 | 84 | 1417 | 2157 | 22 |  | 943 | 15.2 | 1 I | 91 | 1705 | 2350 | 003 |
| 6 | 788 | $24^{\prime}$ | 13 | 82 | 1423 | 2159 | 2219 | 6 | 953 | 14.3 | 10 | 9 I | 1656 | $233^{6}$ | 2345 |
| Ix | 744 | $23^{2}$ | 13 | 81 | 1429 | 2159 | $22 \times 8$ | 13 | 10.04 | 13.3 | 10 | 9 I | 1646 | 2321 | 2329 |
| 16 | 809 | 22 | 13 | 79 | 1434 | 2157 | 2215 | 16 | 1014 | 12.2 | 10 | 9 I | 1637 | 2306 | 2313 |
| 2 x | 834 | 20.8 | 14 | 77 | 1439 | 2155 | 2210 | 2 L | 1025 | $1 \mathrm{IF}^{2}$ | 10 | 97 | 1628 | 2251 | 2257 |
| 26 | 157 | 19.2 | 14 | 76 | 1443 | 2150 | 2203 | 26 | 1035 | 10.1 | 10 | 92 | 1619 | 2236 | 2241 |
| 3 x | 921 | 174 | 15 | 74 | 144 | 2144 | - | 3 I | 1046 | 8.9 | ${ }_{9}$ | , | 1610 | 2221 | - 25 |


| 命 | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | a.m | p.m. | a.m. | $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ | a.m. | $\underset{\mathrm{h}}{\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a.m. } \\ & \text { h m } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.m. } \\ & \text { h m } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a.m. } \\ & \text { h m } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.m. } \\ & \text { h m } \end{aligned}$ | a.m. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.m. } \\ & \mathrm{h} \text { m } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{hm}}{\mathrm{arm}}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}}$ |
| $\Sigma$ | 349 | 8.07 | 359 | $8 \times 6$ | 350 | 819 | 347 | 826 | 335 | 832 | 341 | 849 | 355 | 848 |
| 2 | 349 | 808 | 359 | 817 | 350 | 820 | 346 | $8 \quad 27$ | 334 | 833 | 340 | 850 | 354 | 849 |
| 3 | $34^{8}$ | -09 | $35^{8}$ | 18 | 349 | 821 | 345 | 829 | 333 | 835 | 339 | 852 | 353 | 85 |
| 4 | 347 | 810 | 357 | 819 | 348 | 822 | 345 | 830 | 333 | $8 \quad 36$ | $33^{8}$ | 853 | 353 | 852 |
| 5 | 346 | 811 | 356 | 820 | 347 | 823 | 344 | $83^{1}$ | $33^{2}$ | 837 | 337 | 854 | 352 | 853 |
| 6 | 346 | 81 | 356 | 8 | 347 | 824 | 343 | 832 | $33^{1}$ | $8 \quad 38$ | 336 | 855 | 351 |  |
| 7 | 345 | $8 \pm 3$ | 355 | 822 | 346 | 825 | 342 | 833 | $33^{\circ}$ | $8 \quad 39$ | 335 | - 56 | 350 | 855 |
| 8 | 345 | 814 | 355 | - 23 | 346 | $8 \quad 26$ | 342 | 834 | 329 | 84 I | 334 | 858 | 350 | 856 |
| 9 | 344 | 814 | 354 | 824 | 345 | $8 \quad 27$ | 341 | 835 | 329 | 842 | 334 | -59 | 349 | 857 |
| 10 | 344 | 815 | 354 | 125 | 345 | $8 \quad 28$ | 34 I | $83^{6}$ | 328 | 843 | 333 | 900 | 349 | 858 |
| 11 | 343 | 816 | 353 | 826 | 344 | 829 | 340 | 836 | 327 | 843 | $33^{2}$ | 900 | 348 | 858 |
| 12 | 343 | 817 | 353 | 826 | 344 | 829 | 340 | 837 | 327 | 844 | $33^{2}$ | 901 | 348 | 859 |
| 13 | 343 | 817 | 353 | 127 | 344 | 830 | 340 | $83^{8}$ | 327 | 845 | 332 | 902 | 348 | 900 |
| 14 | 343 | 818 | 353 | - 28 | 344 | 831 | 339 | 839 | 326 | 846 | $33^{1}$ | 903 | 347 | 901 |
| 15 | 342 | 818 | 352 | - 28 | 343 | 83 I | 339 | 839 | 326 | 846 | 331 | 904 | 347 | 9 |
| 16 | 342 | 19 | 352 | 129 | 343 | 832 | 339 | 84 | 326 | 847 | 331 | 904 | 347 | 902 |
| 17 | 342 | - 19 | 352 | 829 | 343 | $83^{2}$ | 339 | 840 | 326 | 847 | $3 \mathrm{3I}$ | 905 | 347 | 9 oz |
| 18 | 342 | 820 | 352 | - 30 | 343 | 833 | 339 | $84 x$ | 326 | 848 | 330 | 905 | 347 | 903 |
| 19 | 342 | 820 | 352 | 830 | 343 | 833 | 339 | 841 | 326 | $84^{8}$ | $33^{0}$ | 906 | 347 | 903 |
| 20 | 342 | 120 | 352 | 830 | 343 | 833 | 339 | 842 | 326 | 849 | 33 I | 906 | 347 | 904 |
| 21 | 342 | 82 I | 352 | 83 x | 343 | 834 | 339 | 842 | 326 | 849 | 331 | 906 | 347 | 904 |
| 22 | 342 | 821 | 352 | 831 | 343 | 834 | 339 | 842 | 326 | 849 | 33 I | 906 | 347 | 904 |
| 23 | 343 | 821 | 353 | 83 I | 344 | 834 | 339 | 842 | 326 | 849 | 33 I | 907 | 347 | 904 |
| 24 | 343 | 821 | 353 | 83 I | 344 | 834 | 340 | 842 | 327 | 849 | 33 I | 907 | 348 | 904 |
| 25 | 343 | $\underline{2 I}$ | 353 | - $3^{1}$ | 344 | 834 | 340 | 842 | $3^{27}$ | 849 | 332 | 907 | 348 | 90 |
| 26 | 344 | 82 I | 354 | $3^{1}$ | 345 | 834 | 340 | 842 | 327 | 849 | $33^{2}$ | 907 | 349 |  |
| 27 | 344 | -2I | 354 | 83 I | 345 | 834 | 341 | 842 | 328 | 849 | 333 | 906 | 349 | 904 |
| 28 | 345 | 82 x | 355 | 831 | 346 | 834 | 34 I | 842 | 328 | 849 | 333 | 906 | 349 | 904 |
| 29 | 345 | 821 | 355 | $83^{1}$ | 346 | 834 | 342 | 842 | $3 \quad 29$ | 849 | 334 | 906 | 350 | 904 |
| 30 | 346 | 821 | 356 | 835 | 347 | 834 | 343 | 842 | 330 | 849 | 335 | 906 | 351 | 904 |

JUPITER 2
SATURN h

| Day | R.A. | Dec.$+$ | Transit |  | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | - | h m |  | m | - | h | ${ }^{\text {n }}$ - | h |
|  | 640 | 23.2 | 14 or | Jupiter is too | 50 | 14.6 | $17 \times 1$ | 2354 | 006 |
| II |  |  |  | close to the | 953 | 14.4 | 16 35 | $23 \times 6$ | 2324 |
| 21 | 659 | 22.9 | 1302 | Sun for | 956 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1558 \\ \hline 585\end{array}$ | 2238 | 2246 |
| 3 x | 708 | $22 \cdot 6$ | 1232 | bservation | 10 00 | 13.8 | 1523 |  |  |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $\mathbf{3 2}^{\prime \prime \prime}$; of Saturn $\mathbf{1 7} 7^{\prime \prime}$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $39^{\prime \prime}$ and $\mathbf{8}^{\prime \prime}$.
URANUS Hㅏㅇ
NEPTUNE $\Psi$

| Day | R.A. | Dec. | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  | R.A. | Dec. | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $5^{6}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m |  | h m | h m | h m | h m |  | $\mathrm{h}=$ | h m | h m |
| I | 1443.9 | 1527 | 2204 | 130 | I 03 | 1704.7 | 2120 | - 28 | 254 | 204 |
| II | $15442 \cdot 6$ | 1522 | 2123 | - 48 | - 22. | ${ }^{17} 9036$ | 21818 | 2344 | 214 | 124 |
| 21 | 1441.5 | 1517 | 2043 | 007 | 2337 | 17080 | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 17\end{array}$ | 2303 | + 34 | - 44 |
| $3{ }^{\text {x }}$ | $1440 \cdot 7$ | $\times 5 \times 3$ | $20 \quad 03$ | 2322 | 2256 | 17 08.3 | 2116 | 2223 | - 54 | ${ }^{-104}$ |
|  |  | Diam | ter $4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  | eter $2^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lés } \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| I | S | ， |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Q. } \\ & \text { M. } \\ & \text { Tu. } \\ & \text { W. } \\ & \text { Th. } \\ & \text { F. } \\ & \text { S. } \end{aligned}$ | 6th）after Trinity．Rousseau d． $177^{8 * *}$ <br> Henry Grattan b． 1746 <br> Independence Day，U．S．A．（I776） <br> George Borrow b．1803．Cecil Rhodes b． 1853 <br> Sedgemoor 1685. Kenneth Grahame d． 1932 <br> Edward I d．1307．Sir A．Conan－Doyle d． 1930 <br> Edmund Burke d．1797．Alec Waugh b． 1898 |
| 9 ro 11 12 13 14 15 | g． <br> M． <br> Tu． <br> W． <br> Th． <br> F． <br> S． | 7th S．after Trinity．Edward Heath b． 1916 Marcel Proust b．1851．Albert Chevalier d． 1923 Oudenarde 1708．Sir John Rothenstein b．Igoi Alexander Hamilton d． 1804 <br> Treaty of Berlin $1878{ }^{8 \star}$ ．Lord Clark b． 1903 Fîte Nationale，France（Bastille，I789） St．Swithin＇s Day．Paul Gallico d． 1976 |
| 16 17 17 18 19 20 21 21 | 角。 <br> M． <br> Tu. <br> W． <br> Th． <br> F． <br> S． | 8ti）（2）．after Trinity．Hilaire Belloc d． 1953 Adam Smith d．1790．Whistler d． 1903 W．M．Thackeray b．I8ır．Jane Austen d． $18 \mathbf{I} 7$ A．J．Cronin b．1896．John Bratby b． 1928 Dame Veronica Wedgwood b．rgio．Marconid． 1937 Ellen Terry d．1928．First Men on Moon 1969 St．Mary Magdalen．Sir Mortimer Wheeler d． 1976 |
| 23 <br> 24 <br> 25 <br> 26 <br> 27 <br> 28 <br> 29 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 易. } \\ \mathrm{M} . \\ \mathrm{Tu} . \\ \mathrm{W} . \\ \mathrm{Th} . \\ \mathrm{F} . \\ \mathrm{S} . \end{array}$ | 9th S．after ©rinity．Gen．U．S．Grant d． 1888 Lord Widgery b．1911．Sacha Guitry d． 1957 Dt．James．S．T．Coleridge d． 1834 Robert Graves b．1895．Lord Thorneycroft b． 1909 John Dalton d．1844．Hilaire Belloc b． 1870 J．S．Bach d．I750．Lord Selwyn－Lloyd b． 1904 Van Gogh d．1890．Joseph Grimond b．1913 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 骨. } \\ & \text { M. } \end{aligned}$ | 10th 5．after Trinity．Henry Moore b． 1898 Trinity Law Siftings End． |

## PHENOMENA

July $5^{\mathrm{d}} 00^{\text {h }}$ Aphelion （ $\mathbf{I}^{2}$ 2，000，000 kilometres）．
$7^{\mathrm{d}} 14^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mercury in con－ junction with the Moon． Mercury $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$9^{\text {d }}$ o5 $5^{\text {h }}$ Venus in con－ junction with the Moon． Venus $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$9^{d} 08^{\text {h }}$ Saturn in con－ junction with the Moon． Saturn $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$10^{\text {d }} \mathrm{II}^{\text {h }}$ Jupiter in con－ junction with the Sun．
$10^{\mathrm{d}} 12^{\mathrm{h}}$ Venus in con－ junction with Saturn． Venus $0^{\circ} \cdot I \mathrm{~N}$ ．
$10^{\mathrm{d}} 16^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mars in con－ junction with the Moon． Mars $z^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$22^{\text {d }} 00^{\text {h }}$ Mercury at greatest eastern elongation （ $27^{\circ}$ ）．
$3^{\mathrm{I}}{ }^{\mathrm{d}} 2^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mercury in con－ junction with Saturn． Mercury $5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ．

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constella－ tions are near the meridian at


MINIMA OF ALGOL

| d | $h$ | $d$ | $h$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 5 | 19 | 10 |
| 5 | 2 | 22 | 7 |
| 7 | 23 | 25 | 4 |
| 10 | 20 | 28 | 1 |
| 13 | 17 | 30 | 22 |
| 16 | 14 |  |  |

## PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m


Apogee（406，620 kilometres） 600 Perigee（357，040 ，，） 1921 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node I－July I， $18 \mathrm{I}^{\circ}$

See note on Summer Time，p． 98.

## MONTHLY NOTES

July 1．Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month．
3．Dog Days begin（end Aug．25）．
5．Tynwald Day，Isle of Man．
21．National Day，Belgium． ＊＊Centenary．

| 邑 | The SUN |  |  |  |  | s.d. $15^{\prime} \cdot 8$ |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right <br> Ascension | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ | Equation of Time | Rise |  | Transit | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | h m | - | m | h m | h m | $\square$ | h m | h m | - m s | h m |
| I | $63^{8} 32$ | 2309 | $-336$ | 343 | 317 | 1204 | 2023 | 2049 | 183446 | 52420 |
| 2 | $64^{2} 3 \mathrm{I}$ | 2305 | - $34^{8}$ | 344 | 3 I 8 | 1204 | $20 \quad 23$ | 2049 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 3^{8} & 43\end{array}$ | $5-24$ |
| 3 | 64639 | 2300 | 359 | 345 | 319 | 1204 | 2022 | 20.48 | 184240 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 1629\end{array}$ |
| 4 | 65046 | 2356 | 431 | 346 | 320 | 1204 | $20 \quad 22$ | 2048 | 184636 | 51233 |
| 5 | 65454 | 2250 | 421 | $34^{36}$ | 321 | 1204 | 2022 | 2047 | $\times 8 \quad 5033$ | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 08 & 37\end{array}$ |
| 6 | 659 or | 픈 45 | 432 | 347 | 322 | 1205 | 2021 | 2046 | 185429 | 50441 |
| 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 03 & 08\end{array}$ | 3239 | $44^{2}$ | $34^{8}$ | 323 | 1205 | 2020 | 2046 | 8 58 <br> 8  | 50045 |
| 8 | 70714 | $22 \quad 32$ | 453 | 349 | $3 \quad 24$ | 1205 | 20 - | 2045 | 190222 | 45649 |
| 9 | 7 13 | $22 \quad 26$ | 502 | 350 | 325 | 1205 | 2019 | 2044 | 190619 | 45253 |
| 10 | 71526 | $22 \quad 18$ | - 511 | 351 | $3^{26}$ | 1205 | 2018 | 2043 | 191015 | $44^{8} 57$ |
| 11 | 71931 | 22 II | - 519 | 352 | 328 | 1205 | $20 \quad 18$ | 2042 | 191412 | 445 or |
| 12 | 72336 | 2203 | - 527 | 353 | 329 | 1206 | 2017 | 2041 | $19 \times 809$ | 44 I |
| 13 | 72740 | 2155 | 535 | 354 | $33^{\circ}$ | 1206 | 20.16 | . 2040 | 192205 | 43709 |
| 14 | 73144 | 2146 | - 542 | 355 | $33^{2}$ | 1206 | 2015 | 2039 | 192602 | 43313 |
| 15 | 73547 | 2137 | 549 | 357 | 333 | 1206 | 2014 | $20 \quad 37$ | 192958 | 42918 |
| 16 | 73950 | 2128 | 555 | $35^{8}$ | 335 | 1206 | 2013 | $20 \quad 36$ | 193355 | 42522 |
| 17 | 74352 | 2188 | - 601 | 359 | 336 | 1206 | 20 | 2035 | 193751 | 42126 |
| 18 | 74753 | 2108 | 606 | 400 | $33^{8}$ | 1206 | 20 II | $20 \quad 33$ | $19414^{8}$ | 41730 |
| 19 | 75155 | 2057 | 6 то | 402 | 339 | 1206 | 2010 | $203^{2}$ | 194544 | 41334 |
| 20 | 75555 | 2046 | -614 | 403 | 341 | 1206 | $20 \quad 09$ | $203^{\circ}$ | 194941 | 40938 |
| 2 I | - 5955 | 2035 | -618 | 404 | 343 | 1206 | $20 \quad 07$ | 2029 | $19533^{8}$ | 40542 |
| 22 | 10355 | - 23 | $6 \mathrm{2I}$ | 406 | 344 | 1206 | $20 \quad 06$ | 20.27 | 195734 | 4 ox 46 |
| 23 | 80754 | 2012 | - 623 | 407 | 346 | 1206 | 2005 | 2026 | 20 or $3 x$ | 35750 |
| 24 | 1.152 | 1959 | - 625 | 408 | 348 | 1206 | 2004 | $20 \quad 24$ | 200527 | 35354 |
| 35 | $8 \times 50$ | 1947 | - 626 | 410 | 349 | 1206 | 2002 | 20 | 200924 | $3495^{8}$ |
| 26 | 81947 | 1934 | -627 | 4 II | 35 I | 1206 | 20 or | 2021 | 20.1320 | 34603 |
| 27 | 12344 | 1921 | - 627 | 412 | 353 | 1206 | 1959 | $20 \quad 19$ |  | 34207 |
| 28 | 82740 | 1907 | - 626 | 414 | 354 | 1206 | 1958 | $20 \quad 17$ | 202113 | $33^{8811}$ |
| 29 | -3I 35 | 1853 | - 625 | 416 | 356 | 1206 | 1956 | 2015 | 202510 | 3.3415 |
| 30 | -35 30 | 1839 | - 624 | 417 | 358 | 1206 | 1955 | 20.3 | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 29 & 07\end{array}$ | $3 \quad 3019$ |
| 3 I | 83934 | $\times 825$ | -62I | 419 | 400 | 1206 | 1953 | 20 II | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 33 & 03\end{array}$ | 32623 |

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


## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is at greatest eastern elongation on the aznd but the long duration of twilight makes observation impossible from the latitudes of the British Isles.

Venus, magnitude $-3 \cdot 6$, is visible low in the western sky in the evenings, after sumset. The crescent Moon will be seen near Venus on the evenings of the 8th and 9 th. During the daylight hours on the roth Venus passes only o ${ }^{\circ}$ I N. of

Saturn, and on the following day passes $x^{\circ} \cdot$ I N . of Regulus.

MARS, magnitude +17 , moves from Leo into Virgo during the month. The crescent Moon, 5 days old, passes Mars on the early evening of the roth.

JUPITER is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction accurring on the roth.

SATURN, magnitude +0.9 , may be seen for a short while in the evenings but soon gets lost in the long evening twilight.

## THE MOON

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R．A． | Dec． | Hor． <br> Par． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Semi- } \\ & \text { diam. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Co- } \\ \text { long. } \end{gathered}$ | Bright Limb | $\frac{1}{9}$ | Age | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ | sit | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h | － | ， | － | － | － |  | d | h － | h m | h m | $\square$ | h |
| I | 314 | ＋I $4^{\prime}$ | 55＇ | I5．0 | 215 | 75 | 17 | $25^{\circ} 2$ | $\times 27$ | I 15 | 857 | $\times 635$ | 16 49 |
| 2 | 404 | $+ \pm 6 \cdot 3$ | 547 | 14.9 | 228 | 73 | 10 | $26 \cdot 2$ | －OI | 146 | 944 | 1733 | 1750 |
| 3 | 454 | ＋17\％7 | 54＊3 | 14．8 | 240 | 74 | 5 | 27．2 | 240 | 223 | 1032 | $18 \quad 27$ | 844 |
| 4 | 544 | ＋ 18.4 | $54^{1}$ I | 147 | 2 | 71 | 2 | $28 \cdot 2$ | 324 | 306 | 1119 | 1914 | 1932 |
| 5 | 634 | $+18 \cdot 2$ | $54^{\circ}$ | $14 \cdot 7$ | 264 | 46 | 0 | $29^{2}$ | 413 | 356 | 1207 | 1956 | 2013 |
| 6 | 724 | $+173$ | $53^{\circ} 9$ | 14＇7 | 277 | 314 | E | 0.6 | 507 | 451 | 1253 | $20 \quad 33$ | 2047 |
|  | 813 | ＋15．6 | $54^{\circ}$ | 147 | 289 | 296 | 2 | I． 6 | 605 | 551 | 1339 | 2104 | 2116 |
| 8 | 9 OI | ＋13．2 | $54^{1}$ | 147 | 301 | 293 | 6 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 706 | 655 | 1424 | 2132 | 2141 |
| 9 | 948 | ＋10．3 | 54.4 | 14.8 | 313 | 293 | I I | 3.6 | 809 | 8 or | 1508 | 2158 | 2204 |
| 10 | IO 34 | ＋70 | $54 \cdot 7$ | $14^{\circ} 9$ | 326 | 293 | 18 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $9 \quad 13$ | 908 | I5 53 | 2222 | $22 \quad 24$ |
| I I | II | $+3$ | $55^{\prime 2}$ | I5．1 | $33^{8}$ | 293 | 26 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1018 | 1017 | 1637 | 2245 | 2245 |
| 12 | 1208 | －0．6 | $55 \cdot 9$ | 15.2 | 350 | 293 | 35 | $6 \cdot 6$ | II 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { II } & 27\end{array}$ | 1722 | 2309 | 2306 |
| 13 | 1257 | $-4.6$ | 56.6 | 15.4 | 2 | 293 | 45 | 7.6 | 1234 | 1240 | I8 IO | 2336 | 2329 |
| 14 | 1347 | －8．5 | 57.5 | 157 | 15 | 291 | 56 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 1345 | 1354 | I9 00 |  | 2355 |
| 15 | 1440 | －I2．0 | 58.4 | 15.9 | 27 | 289 | 66 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 1457 | I5 II | 1953 | 0.06 |  |
| I | 1536 | $- \pm 5^{\circ}$ | 59＇3 | I6． | 39 | 286 | 77 | 10.6 | 1610 | 1626 | 2050 | － 42 | 028 |
| 17 | 1635 | －17．2 | 60＇1 | 16.4 | $5 \mathbf{5}$ | 283 | 86 | x $\times 6$ | 1720 | $173^{8}$ | 2150 | I 26 | 109 |
| I 8 | 1737 | － $18 \cdot 3$ | $60 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 6$ | 63 | 281 | 93 | 12.6 | $\pm 8 \quad 23$ | I8 41 | 2253 | 220 | 202 |
| 19 | 1841 | － $18 \cdot 1$ | $61 \cdot 3$ | 16．7 | 76 | 283 | 98 | 13.6 | 1917 | 1933 | 2355 | 324 | 306 |
| 20 | 1945 | $-16.6$ | $6 \mathrm{I} \cdot 4$ | 16．7 | 88 | 328 | 100 | 14.6 | $20 \quad 03$ | 2016 |  | 438 | 422 |
| 21 | 2047 | $-14^{\circ} 0$ | $6 \pm \cdot 2$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | 100 | 5 | 99 | 15.6 | 2040 | 2050 | － 56 | 556 | 5 |
| 22 | 2147 | －10．4 | 60,7 | 16．5 | IIz | 65 | 95 | $16 \cdot 6$ | 2113 | 2119 | I 54 | 717 | $7 \quad 08$ |
| 23 | 2244 | －6．3 | 59.9 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 124 | 66 | 88 | 17．6 | 2141 | 2143 | 249 | 836 | －31 |
| 24 | 2339 | －1＇9 | $59^{\circ}$ | 16．1 | 136 | 66 | 80 | $\underline{8.6}$ | 2208 | 2207 | 341 | 952 | 9 |
| 25 | － 31 | $+2.4$ | $5^{8 \cdot 1}$ | I5．8 | 149 | 67 | 70 | 19．6 | 2235 | 2230 | $43^{1}$ | I 105 | I 109 |
| 26 | 122 | $+6.5$ | $57^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}$ | $15 \cdot 6$ | 161 | 68 | 60 | 20 | 2302 | 2253 | 5 I9 | 1215 | 1223 |
| 27 | 212 | ＋IOII | $56 \cdot 3$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | $\pm 73$ | 70 | 49 | $2 \pm .6$ | $233^{I}$ | 2320 | 607 | 1323 | 1333 |
| 28 | 302 | $+13^{2}$ | $55 \cdot 6$ | 1515 | 185 | 73 | 39 | $22 \cdot 6$ |  | 2350 | 654 | 1427 | 1440 |
| 29 | 352 | ＋15．6 | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | $15^{\circ} 0$ | 198 | 76 | 30 | 23.6 | 0.04 |  | 742 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 27\end{array}$ | 1543 |
| 30 | 442 | ＋173 | 54.5 | 14.9 | 210 | 79 | 22 | 24.6 | 041 | 024 | － 29 | 16 22 | $\pm 639$ |
| 1 | $53^{2}$ | ＋18．2 | $54^{\cdot 2}$ | 14.8 | 222 | 82 | 14 | $25 \cdot 6$ | 123 | 105 | 917 | 1712 | 172 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bi } \\ & \text { ึi } \end{aligned}$ | R．A． | Dec． $+$ |  | 哭 | Tran－ sit |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \text { ® } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | R．A． | Dec． ＋ | 发 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m | Mercury is too close to the Sun for <br> observation |  |  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m | Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation |  |
| 1 | 756 | $22 \cdot 6$ | 6 | $7^{8}$ | I3 23 |  |  | $\pm 6$ | 927 | 15．3 | 7 | 54 | I3 53 |  |  |
| 4 | 8 I8 | 21.4 | 6 | 73 | I3 33 |  |  | 19 | 940 | I $3 \cdot 6$ | 7 | 49 | I 354 |  |  |
| 7 | $83^{8}$ | 20.0 | 6 | 68 | 1341 |  |  | 22 | 95 I | 12＇1 | $\square$ | 45 | 1353 |  |  |
| 10 | 856 |  | 6 | 63 |  |  |  |  | 1000 | 10 |  | 0 | 350 |  |  |
| 10 | － 5 |  | 6 | 6 | 1347 |  |  | 25 | 1000 | 10 |  | 0 | 350 |  |  |
| 13 | 912 | 16.9 | 7 | 59 | 1351 |  |  | 2 | 1007 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 35 | I3 45 |  |  |
| 16 | 927 | 15.3 | 7 | 54 | I 353 |  |  | 31 | I0 x 2 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 9 | 30 | $\pm 337$ |  |  |
| VENUS ？ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D |  |  | Eู่ | D |  | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{h}$ | W． | त |  |  | हี่ | \％ |  | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{h}$ | W． |
| A |  | $+$ | － | $\stackrel{\text { c }}{\text { A }}$ | sit | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ | Q |  | ＋ | － | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | sit | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | $\bigcirc$ | ＂ |  | h m | h m | h m |  | h m | － | $\bigcirc$ |  | h m | h m | h m |
| I | 921 | 17.4 | I5 | 74 | 1447 | 2144 | 2155 | 1 | IO 46 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 5 | 92 | x 610 | 2221 | 2226 |
| 6 | 944 | 15.4 | 15 | 72 | 1450 | 2136 | $2 \pm 45$ | 6 | I0 56 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 5 | 92 | 16 or | 2206 | 2210 |
| II | 1006 | $13 \cdot 3$ | 16 | 71 | I4 $5^{2}$ | 2I27 | $2 \pm 34$ | エエ | I2 07 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 5 | 93 | I5 52 | 215 L | 2154 |
| 16 | 1027 | II＇I | 16 | 69 | 1453 | 2117 | 2122 | 16 | II I8 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 5 | 93 | I5 43 | $2 \pm 36$ | $2 \times 38$ |
| 21 | 1048 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 17 | 67 | 1455 | 2106 | 2109 | 21 | II 29 | $4^{11}$ | 5 | 93 | I5 34 | 2120 | 2 II |
| 26 | II 08 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 18 | 65 | 1455 | 2053 | 2055 | 26 | II 40 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 5 | 93 | r 526 | 2105 | 2104 |
| $3^{1}$ | II 28 | 3.9 | I8 | 63 | 1455 | $204 x$ | 2040 | 3 I | XI 51 | 1．6 | 5 | 94 | $15 \times 7$ | 2050 | 2048 |


| $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\oplus}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$ | SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | a.m. |  | a.m. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a.m. | p.m. |
|  | h |  | h | , | h | h | h m | h | h m | h m | h m | hm | h m |  |
| $\pm$ | 346 | 822 | 356 | 830 | 347 | 833 | 343 | - $4 x$ | 330 | 48 | 335 | 905 | 351 | 903 |
| 2 | 347 | 820 | 357 | - 30 | $34^{8}$ | - 33 | 344 | 847 | $33^{1}$ | - 48 | 336 | 905 | 352 | 903 |
| 3 | 348 | 820 | $35^{8}$ | - 29 | 349 | $3^{32}$ | 345 | 840 | $33^{2}$ | 847 | 337 | 904 | 353 | 902 |
| 4 | 349 | 820 | 359 | 829 | 350 | $83^{2}$ | 346 | - 40 | 333 | 147 | $33^{8}$ | 904 | 354 | 02 |
| 5 | 349 | 820 | 359 | 829 | 350 | - 32 | 347 | 839 | 334 | 846 | 339 | 903 | 355 | 9 |
| 6 | 350 | B 19 | 4 | $8 \quad 28$ | 35 I | 37 | 348 | - 39 | 335 | 845 | 340 | 902 | 356 | 901 |
| 7 | 351 | 818 | 401 | 827 | $35^{2}$ | - 30 | 349 | - $3^{8}$ | 336 | 145 | 341 | 902 | 357 | 900 |
| - | 352 | 18 | 402 | 827 | 353 | - 30 | 350 | - $3^{8}$ | 337 | 844 | 342 | 901 | 358 | 900 |
| 9 | 353 | 817 | 403 | 126 | 354 | - 29 | 351 | 837 | 3 <br> 3 | 843 | 343 | 900 | 359 | - 59 |
| 10 | 354 | 816 | 404 | 825 | 355 | $8 \quad 28$ | $35^{2}$ | 836 | 339 | 842 | 344 | 859 | 400 | 858 |
| 11 | 355 | 816 | 405 | 825 | 356 | - 28 | 353 | 835 | 84 I | 841 | 346 | 858 | 401 | 857 |
| 12 | 356 | $8 \pm 5$ | 406 | 824 | 357 | 827 | 354 | 834 | 342 | - 40 | 347 | 857 | 402 | 856 |
| 13 | 357 | 14 | 407 | 123 | $35^{8}$ | $8 \quad 26$ | 355 | 833 | 343 | - 39 | 348 | - 56 | 403 | 855 |
| 14 | 358 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 408 | 122 | 359 | 825 | 356 | 832 | 344 | $83^{8}$ | 350 | 855 | 404 | 854 |
| 15 | 359 | 12 | 4 10 | 22 | 4 OI | 824 | $35^{8}$ | 831 | 346 | 837 | 351 | 853 | 406 | 53 |
| 16 | 400 | 8 II | 4 | 8 | 02 | 123 | 359 | 830 | 347 | 836 | 353 | - 52 | 407 | 152 |
| 27 | 401 | 8 хо | 412 | 820 | 403 | 822 | 400 | - 29 | 348 | 835 | 354 | 85 I | 408 | 851 |
| 18 | 403 | 809 | 4 I3 | 819 | 405 | 821 | 402 | $8 \quad 28$ | 350 | 833 | 356 | 849 | 410 | - 49 |
| 19 | 404 | 808 | 415 | 8 工 8 | 406 | 819 | 403 | 826 | $35^{1}$ | - $3^{2}$ | 357 | 848 | 4 II | 48 |
| 20 | 405 | 807 | 416 | 8 I7 | 408 | 18 | 405 | 25 | 353 | 830 | 359 | 846 | 413 | 846 |
| 21 | 406 | 805 | 417 | 815 | 409 | 17 |  | 824 | 355 | $8 \quad 29$ | 401 | 45 | 415 | 845 |
| 22 | 408 | 804 | 418 | 814 | 4 II | 815 | 408 | - 22 | 356 | 827 | 402 | 843 | $4 \pm 6$ | 843 |
| 23 | 409 | 803 | 420 | 813 | 412 | - 14 | 409 | 821 | $35^{8}$ | - 26 | 404 | 842 | 418 | 42 |
| 24 | 4 ro | 802 | 421 | 812 | 413 | 813 | 410 | 20 | 400 | 824 | 406 | 840 | 420 | 40 |
| 25 | 412 | 800 | 422 | 8 10 | 415 | 811 | 412 | 18 | 4 or | - 23 | 407 | $83^{8}$ | 421 | - 39 |
| 26 | 413 | 759 | 424 | 809 | 415 | 8 | 413 | 817 | 403 | 821 | 409 | 837 | 423 | 37 |
| 27 | 424 | 757 | 425 | 807 | $4 \times 7$ | $8 \quad 8$ | 414 | 815 | 404 | -19 | 411 | 835 | 424 | 835 |
| 28 | 416 | 756 | 426 | - 06 | 4 I9 | - 07 | 416 | 14 | 406 | - 18 | 412 | - 33 | 426 | 34 |
| 29 | $4 \times 8$ | 754 | 428 | 804 | 42 x | - 05 | 418 | 812 | 408 | -15 | 414 | 83 I | 428 | 832 |
| 30 | 419 | 753 | 429 | 80 | 422 | - 04 | 419 | - 10 | 409 | -14 | 416 |  | 429 | 830 |
| 3 I | 421 | 751 | 43 I | 8 or | 424 | 102 | 421 | 809 | 4 II | - 12 | 418 | 827 | 431 | 829 |

JUPITER 4
SATURN $反$

| Day | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | Transit |  | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | Transit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | - | h m |  | h m | - | h m |  |
| I | 709 | $22 \cdot 6$ | 1232 | Jupiter is too | 1000 | 13.8 | 1523 | Saturn is too |
| II | $7 \times 8$ | 22.4 | 1202 | close to the | 10.04 | $\times 3.4$ | 1447 | close to the |
| $2 x$ | 727 | $22 \cdot 1$ | $1 \times 32$ | Sun for | 1008 | 13.0 | 1412 | Sun for |
| $3{ }^{1}$ | 737 | $2 \mathrm{x} \cdot 8$ | 1103 | observation | 1012 | 12.6 | 1337 | observation |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $3^{\prime \prime}$; of Saturn $\mathbf{1 7 \prime \prime}$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $37^{\prime \prime}$ and $7^{\prime \prime}$.

| URANUS H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day | R.A. | Dec. | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  | R.A. | Dec. | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | $\bigcirc$ | h m | h m | h m | h m | $\bigcirc$ | h m | h m | h m |
| I | $1440 \cdot 7$ | 1513 | $20 \quad 03$ | 2322 | 2256 | 17 or'3 | 2186 | 2223 | - 54 | -04 |
| II | $1440 \cdot 2$ | $15 \times 1$ | 1923 | 2242 | $22 \times 7$ | $1700 \cdot 3$ | 2184 | 2143 | - 14 | 2321 |
| 21 | 14400 | 15 II | 1843 | 2203 | 2137 | 1659.5 | 2I 14 | 2102 | 2334 | 2245 |
| 35 | 1440 I | 1512 | 1804 | 2124 | 2058 | 1658.8 | 2113 | 2022 | 2250 | 22 Or |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DAY } \\ & \text { OF } \end{aligned}$ | Julius Caesar Augustus, formerly Sextilis, 6th |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 7 month (from March). <br> Sun's Longitude $150^{\circ}$ 䍐 $23^{\text {d }} 13^{\text {h }}$. |



Tu. Queen Anne d. 1714. Battle of the Nile 1798 2 W. Alexander Graham Bell d. 1922 [1924
3 Th. Sir Richard Arkwright d. I792. Joseph Conrad d.
4 F. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Born, 1900
5 S. Guy de Maupassant b. 1850
(5. 11th 5. after Trinity. Uransfiguration.

PHASES OF THE MOON
New Moon. ..... 4 or or First Quarter..... II Em Full Moon........ 18 10 14 (LLast Quarter...... $25 \quad 12 \quad 18$ Apogee(406,430 kilometres) ${ }^{1} a_{3}$ Perigee (359,200 ., ) 1706 Apogee (405,620 \% $\quad$ ) 2913 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node August x, $\mathbf{1 7 9}$.

## See note on Summer Time, p. 98 .

## MONTHLY NOTES

Aug. x. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.
5. Oyster season opens. First day of Ramadân.
7. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
12. Grouse shooting begins.
28. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

## PHENOMENA

August $2^{\text {d }}{ }^{14}{ }^{\text {b }}$ Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.
$4^{\text {d }} 05^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury $5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.
$5^{\mathrm{d}} 19^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury $z^{\circ} S$.
$5^{\mathrm{d}} 20^{\mathrm{h}}$ Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.
$8^{\mathrm{d}}$ oI ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus $0^{\circ} \cdot{ }_{4} \mathrm{~S}$.
$8^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{ob}^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars $0^{\circ} .004 \mathrm{~N}$.
$14^{\text {d }} 15^{\text {h }}$ Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus $\mathrm{I}^{\circ} \cdot 2 \mathrm{~S}$.
$8^{8^{d}} 20^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in inferior conjunction.
$27^{\text {d }} 15^{\text {h }}$ Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.
$29^{\mathrm{d}} 20^{\mathrm{h}}$ Venus at greatest eastern elongation ( $46^{\circ}$ ).
$30^{\mathrm{d}} 08^{\mathrm{h}}$ Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at
July 124 July 1623

Aug. 122 Aug. 16 EI Sept. 120 Sept. 2519

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

| $\underset{d}{\text { MINIMA }} \underset{h}{ }$ OF $\underset{d}{\text { ALGOL }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 18 | 19 | 23 |
| 5 | 15 | 11 | 20 |
| 8 | 12 | 25 | 17 |
| 11 | 9 | 11 | 14 |
| 14 | 6 | 31 | II |
| 17 | 3 |  |  |


| ค | The Sow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SiderealTime | Transitof First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right |  |  | Rise |  | $\underset{\text { Trait- }}{\text { Tran- }}$ | Set |  |  |  |
|  | (escen- | $\underset{+}{\text { Dec. }}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | 56 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{nm}^{\text {m }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\mathrm{n} m}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{m}}$ | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{~m}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 438 | ${ }^{88} 10$ | ${ }^{6} 19$ | 420 | 403 | ${ }^{12} 06$ | ${ }^{\text {x9 5x }} 5$ | 2009 | ${ }^{20} 37$ 30 | 27 |
|  | ${ }^{8} 4878$ |  | - 6 \% 5 | 423 4 4 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 12 1206 1206 | ${ }_{\text {x9 }} \times 10$ | 20 | 2040 20 20 40 53 |  |
| 4 |  | 1739 1784 17 | -606 | 4 <br> 4 <br> 425 <br> 25 <br> 4 | 4 \% 0 | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 1946 19 | ${ }_{20}$ | 20 $48{ }^{20} 49$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ | , | 1658 1635 | - 555 <br> -549 | 4 4 4 4 48 |  | ${ }_{0}^{06}$ |  |  |  | 48 <br> $5_{2}$ |
| ${ }_{8}^{7}$ | 9, | (10 $\begin{aligned} & 1685 \\ & 1688 \\ & 1584\end{aligned}$ | - 549 | ${ }_{4}^{4}{ }_{4}^{48}$ | + 4 | 12 | 1939 | 19 55 | 2 zr 0436 | 56 |
|  | ${ }^{1} 14$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 433 | $4 \times$ | 12 | 1937 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\pm 5$ | - 526 | 434 | $4 \times 19$ | 12 05 | 1935 | 1950 |  |  |
| 1 | ${ }^{9} 2 \times 42$ | 15 | - 517 | $4_{48}^{36}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2 x}$ | 1205 1205 1205 1205 | 33 | 19 48 |  | ¢8 |
| 12 12 13 | 925 29 | 15 |  | +438 <br> 4 <br> 4 | ( $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 425 \\ & 425\end{aligned}$ | 12 | I9 ${ }^{\text {I9 }} 3$ | 19 | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{la}}^{24}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}457 \\ -447 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 448 | 427 | $x 205$ | 19 28 | 19 4x | ${ }_{2 \mathrm{l}} \mathrm{z}^{2815}$ |  |
| 14 15 15 18 | - ${ }_{9}^{933}$ | 14 14 | +36 | $4{ }_{42}$ | 429 | 12 | ${ }_{19} 2$ | 19 |  | 227 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | ェ9 | 19 | 21 | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 18 |  |  | 15 37 |
| $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 9 ¢ ${ }^{51} 48$ |  | 346 3 32 | 4 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 4 | - ${ }^{4} 439$ | (120412 <br> 12 <br> 2 | ¢9 19 | ${ }_{19}^{19}$ |  |  |
|  | 95908 | 1219 | $3 \times 8$ | $4{ }^{52}$ | $4{ }^{4 \mathrm{I}}$ | 1203 | 19 13 | 1924 | 2 555 5 5 | 49 |
| 2 |  |  | 3 ${ }^{3}$ | 4.54 | 4.43 | 1203 | 19 Ix |  |  | 53 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 55 | 4 4 | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ |  |  | 22 | +185 |
|  |  |  | - ${ }^{32}$ | ${ }_{4}^{457}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}{ }_{48}^{48}$ | ${ }_{12}$ | ${ }_{19}$ | ${ }_{\text {x9 }}$ | 22 | ${ }^{48} 05$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1037 |  | 5 5 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 5$ |  |  | 19 |  |  |
| 88 | (10 | 955 | - | 504 | 454 | 12 or | ${ }_{18} 5^{88}$ | x9 07 | 22. | ${ }^{1} 3688$ |
|  | to | ${ }^{3} 3$ | O8 | 505 | $45^{6}$ | ${ }_{2} 2$ or | 1856 | x9 05 |  |  |
|  |  | 913 |  | 507 | $45^{8}$ |  |  | 19 |  |  |
|  | Io 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 30 |

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

| Lat. | C | Aug. 1 | A | Aug. 18 |  |  | Aug. $2 x$ |  |  | Aug. 3 I |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 52 | 41 | 97 |  | 39 | 89 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 37 | 83 | $13^{8}$ | 35 | 79 | 127 |
| 56 | 48 | 0 | T:A.N. | 45 | 206 | 205 | 42 | 96 | 166 | 0 | 89 | 147 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is unsuitably placed for observation for most of the month, inferior conjunction occurring on the 88 th. During the last few days of the month Mercury may be seen as $1 m$ morning star, magnitude +1 , low above the eastern horizon around the time of beginning of morning civil twilight.
VENUS is visible low in the evening skies after sunset, magnitude -3.8 . Although greatest eastern elongation occurs on the 2gth Venus is only visible for $I$ short while after sunset. On the evening of the 7th the thin crescent Moon will be seen approaching the planet. Venus overtakes Mars on the $x 4^{\text {th }}$ and the two planets will be only $z^{\circ}$ apart on the evening of that day.

MARS, now only of magnitude $+1 \%$ is only
visible for a very short while in the evenings at the beginning of the month and then gets too close to the Sun for observation. The crescent Moon will be seen close to Mars on the evenings of the 7 th and 8th.
JUPITER, magnitude -14 , becomes visible low in the east in the mornings, after the first few days of the month. Jupiter is in Gemini moving eastwards, south of Castor and Pollux. The waning crescent Moon is near Jupiter on the morning of the 3oth.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the z7th.

Meteors. The maximum of the famous Perseid meteor shower occurs on the night of the $x$ th -13 th. Meteors will be more plentiful after midnight than before, visibility being aided by the absence of moonlight.

| $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\AA}}{\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\circ}}$ | The Moon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R.A. | Dec. | Hor. <br> Par. | Semi-diam. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun's } \\ \text { Co- } \\ \text { long. } \end{gathered}$ | P.A. of Bright Limb |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \frac{\ddot{y y}}{9} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Age | Rise |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { sit }}{\text { Tran- }}$ |  | Set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ |  | $56^{\circ}$ | $52^{\circ}$ |  |  | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m |  |  |  | - |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | d |  |  | m | h m |  | ${ }^{\text {h m }}$ | h | h m |
| I | 622 | +18.3 | $54^{\circ}$ | 14.7 | 234 |  | 84 | 8 | $26 \cdot 6$ |  |  | ro | $\pm 52$ |  | 1004 | 1756 | 1813 |
| 2 | 7 II | + 17.6 | $4^{\circ}$ | 14.7 | 247 |  | 85 | 4 | 27.6 |  | 3 | 02 | 246 |  | 10 5x | 1834 | 1849 |
| 3 | 8 00 | +16. | $54^{\circ}$ | 14.7 | 259 |  | 8 r | 1 | 28.6 |  | 35 | 59 | 344 |  | II 37 | 1907 | 1920 |
| 4 | 849 | + $\times 1.9$ | $54^{\prime}$ I | 14.7 | 271 |  | 23 | - | 29.6 |  | 45 | 59 | 447 |  | 1223 | 1937 | 2947 |
| 5 | - 36 | +18.2 | 54.3 | $14 \cdot 8$ | 283 |  | 304 | 1 | $1 \cdot 0$ |  |  | Or. | 552 |  | 1307 | $20 \quad 03$ | 2010 |
| 6 | 10 24 | +79 | $54 \cdot 6$ | 14.9 | 296 |  | 296 | 4 | 2.0 |  | 70 | 9 | 659 |  | 1352 | $20 \quad 28$ | 2032 |
| 7 | II 10 | + 4.3 | $55^{\circ}$ | - | 308 |  | 294 | 8 | $3 \cdot 0$ |  |  | 10 | $8 \quad 07$ |  | $14{ }^{1} 6$ | 2051 | 2052 |
| 8 | Ix 57 | + 0.5 | $55^{\prime} 5$ | $5_{5}$ I | - |  | 293 | 14 | 4.0 |  |  | 16 | 917 |  | $\times 5$ 2I | 2 I 15 | 2 I 13 |
| 9 | 1245 | $-3.4$ | 56.0 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 332 |  | 292 | 22 | 5.0 |  | 102 | 23 | 10 28 |  | 1607 | 2545 | 2 I 35 |
| 10 | 1334 | - 73 | $56 \cdot 7$ | 15,4 | 344 |  | 290 | 3 3 | $6 \cdot 0$ |  | II 3 | 32 | II 40 |  | 1655 | 2209 | 2200 |
| II | $x 425$ | -10.9 | $57 \cdot 4$ | 15.6 | 357 |  | 288 | 41 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | 42 x | 12 |  | 1745 | 2241 | 2229 |
| 12 | 15 19 | -14\% | $58 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | 9 |  | 285 | 52 | 8.0 |  | 13 | 1 | 1407 |  | 1839 | 2320 | 2305 |
| 13 | 16 15 | -16.4 | 58.9 | ${ }_{16 \cdot 1}$ | 21 |  | 281 | 63 | 9.0 |  | 15 | OI 1 | $15 \times 8$ |  | 1936 |  | 2350 |
| 14 | $17 \pm$ | $-179$ | 59.7 | 16.3 | 33 |  | 277 | 74 | $10 \cdot 0$ |  | 16 | 051 | 1623 |  | 2035 | - 07 |  |
| 15 | 18 I5 | $-18.2$ | 60.3 | 16.4 | 46 |  | 273 | 83 | 12.0 |  | 170 | 021 | 1720 |  | 2136 | - 05 | - 47 |
| 16 | 1918 | - 174 | $60 \cdot 8$ | 16.6 | 58 |  | 269 | 95 | 12.0 |  |  | 52 | 1807 |  | 2236 | 12 | - 55 |
| 17 | 20 | - 153 | $6{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 16.6 | 70 |  | 268 | 97 | 13.0 |  | 18 | 33 | 1845 |  | $23 \quad 36$ | 327 | 313 |
| 8 | 21 | - 12.1 | $6 x \cdot 0$ | ${ }^{16 \cdot 6}$ | 82 |  | 280 | 00 | $14^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |  | 19 | 09 | 1917 |  |  | 446 | 436 |
| 19 | 2219 | -8.2 | 60.6 | 16.5 | 94 |  | 54 | 99 | 15.0 |  | 194 | 40 | 1944 |  | - 33 | 607 | 6 or |
| 20 | 23 26 | - 3.9 | 60.0 | 16.3 | 106 |  | 65 | 96 | 16.0 |  | 20 | 08 | 2009 |  | 127 | 726 | 724 |
| 21 | 0 | + 0.6 | 59.1 | ${ }^{16}$ I | $\pm 19$ |  | 67 | 9 I | 17.0 |  | 203 | 36 | 2032 |  | 2 | 43 | 845 |
| 22 | 104 | + 4.9 | 58.2 | 5.9 | 13 x |  | 69 | 83 | 18.0 |  | 210 | 042 | 205 |  | 310 | 957 | 1002 |
| 23 | ${ }^{1} 55$ | + 8.8 | 57.3 | 15.6 | 143 |  | 71 | 75 | 19.0 |  | 2 x 3 | 332 | 212 |  | 400 | 1107 | 1186 |
| 24 | 247 | + | 56.4 | 15 | 155 |  | 74 | 65 | $20 \cdot 0$ |  | 22 | 05 | 215 |  | $44^{8}$ | 1214 | 1227 |
| 25 | 337 | + 14.8 | $55 \cdot 6$ | 15.2 | 167 |  | 77 | 55 | 21.0 |  | 22 | $4{ }^{1}$ | 2225 |  | 537 | 1317 | $133^{2}$ |
| 26 | 428 | + 16.7 | $55^{\circ}$ | . 0 | 180 |  | 80 | 45 | 22.0 |  | 232 | 21 | 2304 |  | 625 | 1415 | $143^{1}$ |
| 27 | 588 | +17.9 | $54 \cdot 5$ | 14.9 | 192 |  | 84 | 36 | 23.0 |  |  |  | 2349 |  | 713 | 1507 | $15{ }^{2}$ |
| 28 | 608 | + 18.2 | $54^{\circ}$ | 14.8 | 204 |  | 88 | 27 | 24.0 |  | - 0 | 06 |  |  | 8 00 | 1553 | 1610 |
| 29 | $65^{8}$ | + 177 | 54. | 14.7 | 216 |  | 92 | 19 | 25,0 |  |  | 57 | - 40 |  | 847 | 1633 | 1649 |
| 30 | 747 | +16.5 | $54 \cdot 1$ | 14.7 | 228 |  | 95 | 12 | 26.0 |  | $\pm 5$ | 52 | - 36 |  | 934 | ${ }^{1} 7808$ | 1722 |
| 31 | 836 | +14.5 | $54 \cdot 2$ | 14.8 | 241 |  | 98 | 7 | $27^{\circ}$ |  | - 5 | 5 I | $23^{8}$ |  | 10 20 | ${ }^{17} 39$ | 1750 |
| MERCURY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ฝ็ | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | $\stackrel{\text { g. }}{\stackrel{\text { g. }}{\text { A. }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran } \\ \text { sit } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 凩 | R. |  | Dec. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | m |  |  | h m |  | Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | h m | Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation |  |
| x | го | $7 \cdot 8$ | $9{ }^{9} 98$ | 133 |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  | 77 | II |  | 1214 |  |  |
|  | xo 14 | 715 | 10 | 132 |  |  |  |  | 19 | 9 | 44 | 8.8 | 1 I | 1 | 1153 |  |  |
| 7 | 10 13 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 1016 | 13 I |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  | 10.1 | II | 4 | 11 33 |  |  |
| ro | 1009 | 6.5 | II |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |  | 11.4 | 10 |  | II 16 |  |  |
| 13 | xo oz | 6.9 | II | 123 |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |  | $12 \cdot 5$ |  | 4 | 1103 |  |  |
| 16 | 954 | 7.7 | 13 | 12 I |  |  |  |  | 3 I |  | 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r}13.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 | 25 | 1054 |  |  |
| VENUS $+\frac{+}{}$ MARS ${ }^{\top}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | R.A. | Dec. | $$ | Transit | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{himh}$ W. |  |  |  | 凡็ | R.A. | Dec. |  | $\text { 3. } \begin{aligned} & \dot{a} \\ & \stackrel{a}{a} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ |  |  | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m |  |  | m |  |  | h m |  |  | h |  |  |  |  |  | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | X132+ | + 3.4 | 1962 | 14.55 |  | $3^{8}$ | 203 |  | $\pm$ | II | 53 | + 13 | 5 | 94 | 15 55 | 2048 | 2046 |
| 6 | Ix 52 | + 0.9 | 1960 | 1455 | 5520 | 25 | 202 |  | 6 | 120 |  | +0.1 | 4 | 94 | 1507 | 2033 | 2030 |
| 11 | I2 II | ${ }^{1} 6$ | 20.58 | 1454 |  | II | 200 |  | Ix | 12 | 14 | $-\mathrm{x} \cdot 2$ | 4 | 94 | 1458 | $20 \times 8$ | 2013 |
| 16 | x 29 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $27 \quad 56$ | 1453 |  | 56 | 194 |  | 16 | 12 |  | -2.5 | 5 | 95 | 1450 | 2003 | 1957 |
| 21 | 1247 - | - 6.5 | 22.53 | 145 |  | 42 | 193 |  | 21 | 12 |  | $-3.9$ | 4 | 95 | 1442 | 1948 | I9 47 |
| 26 | 1305 | -8.9 | 24 51 | 1450 |  | 27 | 19 I |  | 26 | 12 |  | $-5^{\circ}$ | 4 | 95 | 1434 | 1933 | 19 26 |
| 31 | 13323 | -11.2 | 25148 | 1447 | 47! 19 | II | 185 |  | 3 x | 13 | - | -6.5 |  | 96 | $\times 426$ | 1988 | 910 |


| $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\text { A }}$ | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p.m. |
|  | h |  |  |  | $h$ | hm |  | hm | h m | h m |  | h m |  |  |
| 1 | 42 | 749 | 432 | 759 | 425 | 100 | 423 | $8 \quad 07$ | 413 | 8 | 420 | - 25 | 433 | 827 |
| 2 | 424 | 748 | 434 | 758 | 427 | 759 | 424 | -05 | 415 | $8 \quad 8$ | - | 823 | 434 | 825 |
| 3 | 425 | 746 | 435 | 756 | 428 | 757 | 426 | - 03 | 417 | . 06 | 424 | 121 | 436 | 823 |
| 4 | 427 | 744 | 437 | 754 | 430 | 755 | 428 | 8 or | 418 | 804 | 425 | 819 | 438 | 21 |
| 5 | 428 | 743 | $43^{8}$ | 753 | 431 | 754 | 429 | 759 | 420 | -02 | 427 | $8 \pm 7$ | 439 | 19 |
| 6 | 430 | 741 | 440 | 751 | 433 | 752 | 431 | 757 | 422 | 800 | 429 | 815 | 441 | 817 |
| 7 | $43^{2}$ | 739 | 442 | 749 | 435 | 750 | 433 | 755 | 424 | 758 | 431 | 8 I 3 | 443 | 815 |
| 1 | 433 | 737 | 443 | 747 | 436 | 748 | 435 | 753 | 426 | 756 | 433 | 8 II | 445 | 813 |
| 9 | 435 | 736 | 445 | 745 | $43^{8}$ | 746 | $43^{6}$ | 751 | 427 | 754 | 435 | 108 | 447 | 10 |
| 10 | 436 | 734 | 446 | 743 | 439 | 744 | $43^{8}$ | 749 | 429 | $75^{2}$ | 437 | 806 | 449 | $8 \quad 8$ |
| 11 | $43^{8}$ | 732 | 448 | 741 | 44 I | 742 | 440 | 747 | 431 | 750 | 439 | 804 | 45 I | -06 |
| 12 | 440 | 730 | 450 | 740 | 443 | 740 | 442 | 745 | 433 | 748 | 441 | 802 | 453 | 804 |
| 13 | 441 | 729 | 451 | $73^{8}$ | 444 | $73^{8}$ | 443 | 743 | 435 | 746 | 443 | - 00 | 454 | 8 оz |
| 14 | 442 | 727 | 452 | $73^{6}$ | 446 | $73^{6}$ | 445 | 741 | 437 | 743 | 445 | 757 | 456 | 800 |
| 15 | 444 | 725 | 454 | 734 | 448 | 734 | 447 | 739 | 439 | 741 | 447 | 755 | $45^{8}$ | 758 |
| 16 | 446 | 723 | 456 | 732 | 450 | $73^{2}$ | 449 | 737 | 441 | 739 | 449 | 753 | 500 | 756 |
| 17 | 447 | 721 | 457 | 730 | 452 | 730 | 451 | 735 | 443 | 737 | 45 I | 751 | 502 | 754 |
| 18 | 448 | 719 | $45^{8}$ | 728 | 453 | 728 | 452 | 733 | 444 | 734 | 452 | 748 | 503 | 751 |
| 19 | 450 | $7 \times 7$ | 500 | 726 | 455 | 726 | 454 | 731 | 446 | 732 | 454 | 746 | 505 | 749 |
| 20 | 452 | $7 \times 4$ | 502 | 7 | 456 | 723 | 455 | 728 | 448 | $73^{\circ}$ | 456 | 744 | 507 | 747 |
| 21 | 453 | 712 | 503 | 722 | 458 | 721 | 457 | 726 | 450 | 727 | $45^{8}$ | 741 | 509 | 744 |
| 22 | 455 | 7 10 | 505 | 720 | 500 | 719 | 459 | 724 | 452 | 725 | 500 | 739 | 5 xo | 742 |
| 23 | 456 | 708 | 506 | 718 | 5 or | 717 | 500 | 722 | 453 | 723 | 5 Or | 737 | 512 | 740 |
| 24 | 458 | 706 | 508 | 716 | 503 | 715 | 502 | 720 | 455 | 720 | 503 | 734 | 514 | $73^{8}$ |
| 25 | 500 | 704 | 510 | 714 | 505 | 713 | 504 | 717 | 457 | 718 | 505 | 732 | 5 | 735 |
| 26 | 5 or | 701 | 5 | 7 II | 506 | 710 | 506 | 7 I | 459 | 715 | 507 | 729 | 518 | 733 |
| 27 | 503 | 659 | 513 | 709 | 508 | 708 | 507 | 713 | 5 or | 713 | 509 | 727 | $5 \times 9$ | 731 |
| 28 | 505 | 657 | $5 \pm 5$ | 707 | 510 | 706 | $5 \quad 09$ | 710 | 503 | 710 | 511 | 724 | 521 | 72 |
| 29 | 506 | 655 | 516 | 705 | 512 | 704 | 511 | 708 | 505 | 708 | 513 | 722 | 523 | 726 |
| 30 | 508 | 653 | 518 | 703 | $5 \geq 3$ | 702 | 513 | 706 | 507 | 706 | 515 | 719 | 525 | 723 |
| 31 | 509 | 651 | 519 | 7 OI | 514 | 700 | 514 | 703 | 508 | 703 | 517 | 716 | 527 | 720 |

JUPITER 24
SATURN h

| Day | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | $5^{\circ}$ |  | Transit | R.A. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ | Transit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | h m | - | h m | h m | b m | h m | - | h m | Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation |
| I | $73^{8}$ | 21.7 | 337 | 321 | 1100 | 1013 | 12.6 | 1334 |  |
| II | 747 | 21.4 | 308 | 253 | 1029 | 1038 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 1259 |  |
| 21 | 756 | 21.0 | - 40 | - 26 | 959 | 1022 | II'7 | 1225 |  |
| $3{ }^{1}$ | 805 | $20 \cdot 6$ | 212 | 1 57 | 928 | 1027 | 113 3 | 5 |  |

URANUS H
NEPTUNE $\Psi$

| Day | R.A. | Dec.- | Transit |  | R.A. | Dec. <br> - | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | n - |  | h m |  | h m |  | h m | h m |  |
| $z$ | $1440 \cdot 1$ | 1512 | 1800 | Uranus is too | $1658 \cdot 7$ | $2 I \pm 3$ | $20 \quad 18$ | 2246 | 2157 |
| II | $1440 \cdot 7$ | 1514 | 1721 | close to the | $1658 \cdot 2$ | 2113 | 1939 | 2206 | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 17\end{array}$ |
| 21 | 14415 | 1519 | 1643 | Sun for | $1658 \cdot 0$ | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 13\end{array}$ | 1859 | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 27\end{array}$ | $20 \quad 38$ |
| 31 | $1442 \cdot 7$ | 1524 | 1605 | observation | 1657.9 | $21 \times 3$ | 1820 | 2047 | $195^{8}$ |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } \\ \text { OF } \end{gathered}$ |  | Septem（seven）， 7 th month of Roman（pre－Julian） Calendar． <br> Sun＇s Longitude $180^{\circ} \simeq 23^{d} 09^{\text {h }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { 老 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| I 2 | F． <br> 为 | Louis XIV d．I715．Sir Richard Steele d． 1729 Fire of London．1666．J．R．R．Tolkien d． 1973 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | 5． <br> M． <br> Tu． <br> W． <br> Th． <br> F． <br> S． | 15th S．after Urinity．Britain at War 1939 <br> French Republic proclaimed 1870 <br> Auguste Comte d． 1857 <br> Arthur Rackham d．1939．Gertrude Lawrence d． 1952 <br> Queen Elizabeth I b．1533．Sir Brian Horrocks <br> King Feisal d．I933．Richard Strauss d． 1949 ［b． 1895 <br> Flodden 1513 ．Sir Humphrey Gilbert d． 1583 |
| 12 13 14 15 16 | g． <br> M． <br> Tu． <br> W． <br> Th． <br> F． <br> S． | 16th 岛，after Trinity．Lord Brougham b． $1777^{\text {＊＊}}$ Malplaquet 1709 ．Sir Gerald Templer b． 1898 Sack of Drogheda 1649 <br> Quebec 1759．Charles James Fox d． 1806 Wellington d．1852．T．G．Masaryk d． 1937 Battle of Britain Day．I．K．Brunel d． 1859 Fire of Moscow 1812．Sir Rionald Ross d． 1932 |
| 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 | 風。 <br> M． <br> Tu． <br> W． <br> Th． <br> F． <br> S． | 17th）S．after Trinitp．James II d．I7or William Hazlitt d．1830．Greta Garbo b． 1905 Poitiers 1356．Sir David Low d． 1963 Battle of the Alma，1854．Sibelius d． 1957 St．Alatthelw．Sir Walter Scott d． 1832 Boulogne reoccupied 1944 Wilkie Collins d．1889．Viset．Morley d． 1923 |
| 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 | 5． <br> M． <br> Tu． <br> W． <br> Th． <br> F． <br> S． |  <br> Johann Strauss d．1849．William Faulkner b． 1897 <br> Pope Paul VI b．1897．Béla Bartok d． 1945 <br> Degas d．1917．Adelina Patti d．I919 <br> Louis Pasteur d． 1895 <br> Sbt．fitichat and \＆ll \｛ngels．Nelson b． 1758 <br> Corneille d． 1684 ．Calais reoccupied 1944 |

## PHENOMENA <br> September $\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}} \quad 05^{\text {b }}$

 Mercury in conjunction with the Moon．Mercury $z^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．$4^{\mathrm{d}} \quad 2 x^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mercury at greatest western elongation （ $18^{\circ}$ ）．
$5^{\mathrm{d}} 2 \mathrm{x}^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mars in conjunc－ tion with the Moon．Mars $z^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ．
$6^{d} 10^{\text {h }}$ Venus in conjunc－ tion with the Moon．Venus $6^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ．
$13^{\text {d }} 15^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in con－ junction with Saturn． Mercury $0^{\circ}$ is N ．
$16^{\text {d }}$ Total eclipse of the Moon．
$23^{\text {d }} 09^{\text {h }}$ Autumnal Equi－ nox．
$27^{\text {d }} 02^{\text {h }}$ Jupiter in con－ junction with the Moon． Jupiter $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$29^{\text {d }} 23^{\text {h }}$ Saturn in con－ junction with the Moon． Saturn $3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$30^{\mathrm{d}} \quad 15^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mercury in superior conjunction．

CONSTELLATIONS
The following constella－ tions are near the meridian at

Aug．$x 24$ Aug． 1623
Sept．$=22 \quad$ Sept． 1522 Oct． 120 Oct． 16 I9 Draco，Cepheus，Lyra， Cygnus，Vulpecula，Sagitta， Delphinus，Equuleus， Aquila，Aquarius and Cap－ ricornus．
MINIMA OF ALGOL

| d | $h$ | $d$ | $h$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 | 7 | 17 | 15 |
| 6 | 4 | 20 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | 23 | 9 |
| II | 22 | 26 | 6 |
| I4 | 19 | 29 | 3 |

## PHASES OF THE MOON

d $\mathrm{h} m$
New Moon．．．．．． 1609
D First Quarter．．．．． 100320
Full Moon．．．．．．． 16 ． 19 or
（Last Quarter．．．．．． 240507
Perigee（ 363,650 kilometres） 14 I0 Apogee（404，690 ，） 26 o6
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September ${ }^{17} \mathbf{7 8}^{\circ}$ ．

See note on Summer Time，p． 98 ．

## MONTHLY NOTES

Sept．x．Partridge shooting begins．
16．Harvest Moon．
29．Michaelmas．Quarter day．
National Days．Sept．6，Swaziland；7，Brazil；x6，Mexico；
30，Botswana．
＊＊Centenary．

| $\frac{b}{\mathrm{~A}}$ | THE SUN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right <br> Ascension | Dec. | Equation of Time | Rise |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tran- } \\ & \text { sit } \end{aligned}$ | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $53^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | h m s | $\bigcirc$ | m 8 | h m | h m | - ■ | $h \mathrm{~m}$ | h m | h m s | h m s |
| I | I0 3926 | $+839$ | - 014 | 510 | 502 | 1200 | $\pm 849$ | I8 57 | 223913 | I 2034 |
| 3 | I0 4304 | $+8.08$ | + 005 | 512 | 504 | 1200 | $\pm 847$ | I8 54 | 224309 | I $163^{8}$ |
| 3 | 10 4641 | +746 | + 024 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 13\end{array}$ | 506 | x I 59 | I8 45 | 1852 | 22 4706 | 11242 |
| 4 | 105019 | +724 | $+044$ | 515 | 508 | I I 59 | $\times 842$ | $\times 849$ | - 5x 02 | I 0846 |
| 5 | $10 \quad 53 \quad 55$ | $+702$ | + 03 | 516 | 5 I0 | II 59 | 1840 | 1846 | 225459 | I 0450 |
| 6 | $30573^{2}$ | $+639$ | + 123 | $5 \quad 18$ | 512 | 工x 58 | $18 \quad 38$ | I8 44 | - $5^{8} 5^{6}$ | x 0054 |
| 7 | II OI 08 | +617 | + 143 | 520 | 514 | II 58 | 18 36 | 1841 | 230252 | - 5659 |
| 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { II } & 04 & 45\end{array}$ | $+555$ | + 204 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 22\end{array}$ | 516 | II 5.8 | 1833 | 1839 | 230649 | - 5303 |
| 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 08 & 21\end{array}$ | $+53^{2}$ | $+224$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & \pm 8\end{array}$ | II 57 | 1831 | $18 \quad 36$ | 231045 | 04907 |
| 10 | 111157 | $+509$ | + 245 | 525 | 520 | II 57 | 1828 | 1833 | 231442 | - 45 II |
| 85 | 111532 | $+447$ | $+306$ | 526 | 522 | II 57 | $18 \quad 26$ | 1831 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 18 & 38\end{array}$ | - 4115 |
| 12 | II 1908 | +424 | + 327 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 28\end{array}$ | 524 | II 56 | 1824 | $18 \quad 28$ | $23 \quad 2235$ | - $37 \pm 9$ |
| 13 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 22 & 43\end{array}$ | +4os | + 348 | 530 | 5 5 26 | I 156 | I8 22 | 1825 | $23 \quad 26$ 31 | - 3323 |
| 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { II } & 26 & 18\end{array}$ | $+33^{8}$ | + 409 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 31\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 28\end{array}$ | II 56 | 1819 | 1823 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 30 & 28\end{array}$ | - 2927 |
| 15 | II 2954 | 1 +315 | $+43 I$ | 533 | 530 | 1155 | I8 87 | 1820 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 34 & 25\end{array}$ | - 2531 |
| I6 | II $33 \quad 29$ | $+252$ | + 452 | 535 | 532 | II 55 | $\times 8 \times 5$ | 1817 | $233^{88} 21$ | 02135 |
| 17 | I 37 <br> 1  | +229 | + 513 | 536 | 534 | II 55 | $\pm 8 \mathrm{Iz}$ | 18 I5 | $2342 \begin{array}{lll}23\end{array}$ | - 1739 |
| 18 | II 4039 | $+206$ | + 535 | $53^{8}$ | $53^{6}$ | 1154 | I8 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 12\end{array}$ | $23 \begin{array}{lll}23 & 4 & 14\end{array}$ | - 1344 |
| 19 | II $44 \begin{array}{lll}\text { I }\end{array}$ | + 142 | + 556 | 540 | $5 \quad 38$ | II 54 | $\pm 808$ | 18 09 | 2350 II | - 0948 |
| 20 | II 4749 | +119 | +618 | 541 | 539 | I 54 | $18 \quad 05$ | $18 \quad 07$ | $23 \quad 5407$ | 0.055 |
| 21 | II 5 I 24 | +o56 | + 639 | 543 | $54 x$ | I 53 | $18 \quad 03$ | $18 \quad 04$ | $23 \quad 58 \quad 04$ | $\} \begin{array}{rll}\text { ar } & 56 \\ 23 & 58 & 00\end{array}$ |
| 22 | IX 55000 | +o33 | $+7$ | 544 | 543 | I 153 | 1800 | 18 = | 00200 | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 54 & 04 \\ 23 & 50 & 08\end{array}$ |
| 23 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { I } & 58 & 35\end{array}$ | +009 | + 722 | 546 | 545 | II $5^{2}$ | $175^{8}$ | 1759 | 00557 | 23 50 408 |
| 24 | 120211 | -0 14 | + 743 | 548 | 547 | II $5^{2}$ | $\times 756$ | 1756 | 00953 | $23 \quad 46 \quad 12$ |
| 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 05 & 46\end{array}$ | $-03^{8}$ | + 804 | 549 | 549 | II $5^{2}$ | 1754 | 1753 | - 1350 | $2342 \quad 16$ |
| 26 | 120922 | I Or | + 24 | $55^{1}$ | 551 | II 51 | 1751 | 1751 | - 1747 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 3^{8} & 80\end{array}$ |
| 27 | $12 \begin{array}{lll}12 & 58\end{array}$ | - I 24 | + 45 | 553 | $5 \quad 53$ | II 51 | I749 | $\times 78$ | - $2 x 43$ | 2313425 |
| 28 | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 16 & 35\end{array}$ | - I 48 | + 905 | 554 | 555 | II 51 | $\pm 746$ | 1745 | - 2540 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 30 & 29\end{array}$ |
|  | 122011 | 211 | + 925 | 5 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 57\end{array}$ | 1150 | 1744 | 1743 | - 2936 | $23 \quad 2633$ |
| 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 20 & 12 \\ 12 & 2 & 48\end{array}$ | $-234$ | +95 $+\quad 945$ | $5 \quad 58$ | 559 |  |  | $\times 740$ | - 3333 | 2311137 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Lat. | Sept. 1 |  |  | Sept. Ix |  | Sept. 2 x |  |  | Sept. 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 52 | 35 | 79 | 127 | 34 | 120 | 34 | 74 | 115 | 34 | 73 80 | 13 126 |
| 56 | 39 | 89 | 146 | $3^{8}$ | 135 | 37 | 82 | 129 | 37 | 80 |  |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is morning star during the first half of the month, magnitude +0.6 to $-x \cdot I$, visible low above the eastern horizon around the time of beginning of morning civil twilight. If conditions are clear on the early morning of the 1st the old crescent Moon, only si days before New, will be seen passing $z^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of the planet. On the morning of the 9 th Mercury passes less than $x^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. of Regulus, whilst on the 13 th Mercury passes only $0^{\circ}$ I N . of Saturn. Mercury is then nearly two magnitudes brighter than Saturn and will thus be a useful guide to locating the latter. This morning apparition of Mercury is the most favourable one of the year for observers in northern latitudes.

VENUS is a magnificent object in the early evenings for a short while after sunset, its magnitude being $-4 \cdot 2$. Venus gets too close to the Sun for observa-
tion by the middle of the month. The crescent Moon is near the planet on the evenings of the sth and 6 th.
MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.
JUPITER, magnitude -1.5 , is visible in the east in the morning skies before dawn. The waning crescent Moon passes $5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of the planet during the early hours of the 27th.

SATURN, magnitude $+\mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{0}$, gradually becomes visible in the mornings, low in the eastern sky before the twilight is too strong.
Eclipse. A total eclipse of the Moorl occurs on the 16 th, visible from the British Isles. See page 148 for details.
Zodiacal light. The morning cone may be seen in the eastern sky before twilight commences, from the beginning of the month until the 55 th.

| 合 | R．A． | Dec． | Hor． <br> Par． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Semi- } \\ & \text { diam. } \end{aligned}$ | THE MOON |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun's } \\ \text { Co- } \\ \text { long. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { P.A. of } \\ \text { Bright } \\ \text { Limb } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & \text { N్ } \\ & \text { స్ } \end{aligned}$ | Age | Rise |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | 0 |  | ， |  | －－ |  | d | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | 924 | ＋11．9 | 54.4 | 14.8 | 253 | 99 | 3 | 28.0 | 352 | 342 | II 05 | 工 $8 \quad 07$ | I8 I5 |
| 2 | ro II | ＋8．8 | $54^{\prime 7}$ | 14.9 | 265 | 94 | 0 | $29^{\circ} 0$ | 456 | 449 | II 50 | I8 32 | 18 $3^{8}$ |
| 3 | 1059 | ＋53 | 55＇1 | $15^{\circ}$ | 277 | 310 | 0 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 6 OI | 557 | I2 34 | 18 57 | 1859 |
| 4 | II 46 | ＋ 15 | 55．5 | I5＇1 | 290 | 294 | 2 | I＇3 | 707 | $7 \quad 07$ | 1319 | 19 21 | 1920 |
| 5 | I2 34 | －2．5 | 56.0 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 302 | 291 | 5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 8 I5 | $8 \times 8$ | 1405 | 1946 | 1941 |
| 6 | 1323 | －6．3 | 56.5 | 15．4 | 314 | 289 | II | $3 \cdot 3$ | 923 | 930 | 1453 | 2013 | $20 \quad 05$ |
| 7 | 1414 | －10．0 | $57^{\circ} 0$ | 15.5 | 326 | 287 | $\pm 8$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 1033 | IO 43 | I5 42 | 2044 | 2033 |
| 8 | 1506 | $-13.2$ | $57^{\prime 6}$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | 339 | 284 | 27 | $5 \cdot 3$ | II $4^{2}$ | II 56 | I6 34 | 2120 | 2106 |
| 9 | 16 OI | －I5．8 | $58 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | 351 | 280 | 37 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1250 | 1306 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 29\end{array}$ | 2203 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 I & 47\end{array}$ |
| 10 | 16 58 | －17＇5 | $58 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 0$ | 3 | 276 | 48 | $7 \cdot 3$ | ¥3 54 | 1412 | $18 \quad 25$ | 2255 | 2237 |
| II | 1757 | $-18 \cdot 2$ | 59＇3 | 16．I | 15 | 271 | 60 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1452 | I5 IO | 1923 | 2356 | $23 \quad 39$ |
| 12 | 1857 | －177 | $59^{\prime 7}$ | 16．3 | 27 | 267 | 71 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 1543 | I5 59 | 2022 |  |  |
| 13 | 1957 | －I6．1 | $60^{\prime \prime}$ | 16.4 | 40 | 262 | 8 x | 10．3 | 16 27 | 1640 | 2120 | I 06 | － 50 |
| 14 | 2057 | －I3．5 | $60 \cdot 3$ | 16.4 | 52 | 259 | 89 | 11．3 | 1704 | 1714 | $22 \times 7$ | 221 | 209 |
| 15 | 2155 | － 9.9 | $60 \cdot 3$ | 26.4 | 64 | 256 | 96 | 12．3 | $17 \quad 36$ | 1742 | 2312 | 339 | 337 |
| 16 | 2252 | $-5.8$ | $60^{\prime} 0$ | 16．3 | 76 | 255 | 99 | $13 \cdot 3$ | I8 06 | $18 \quad 08$ |  | 458 | 454 |
| 17 | 2347 | － 1.4 | 59.5 | x $6 \cdot 2$ | 88 | 66 | 100 | 14.3 | 18 34 | $18 \quad 33$ | 0.05 | 6 16 | 616 |
| 18 | 041 | $+311$ | $58 \cdot 9$ | 16．0 | 100 | 71 | 98 | I5．3 | 1902 | 1857 | － 57 | 732 | 736 |
| 19 | I 34 | ＋ 7.2 | $58 \cdot 1$ | I5．8 | II3 | 73 | 94 | I6．3 | 1931 | 1923 | I 48 | 846 | 853 |
| 20 | 227 | ＋ 10.9 | $57^{\circ} 2$ | I5．6 | I25 | 75 | 88 | 17＇3 | 20.03 | 19 51 | $23^{8}$ | 956 | 1007 |
| 21 | 319 | $+13.9$ | 56.4 | 15.4 | 137 | 78 | 80 | $\pm 8$ | 2038 | $20 \quad 23$ | 328 | II 02 | 1116 |
| 22 | 411 | ＋ 16.1 | $55 \cdot 7$ | I 5.2 | 149 | 82 | 71 | 19，3 | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 7\end{array}$ | 2100 | $4 \quad 17$ | 1203 | 1220 |
| 23 | 502 | ＋17．5 | $55^{17}$ | 15.0 | 工65 | 86 | 62 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 22 or | 2143 | 506 | 1259 | 13 I6 |
| 24 | 553 | ＋I8．I | 54.6 | 14.9 | 174 | 90 | 52 | $21 \cdot 3$ | 2249 | $223^{2}$ | 554 | 1348 | 1405 |
| 25 | 643 | ＋179 | $54 \cdot 3$ | 14＊8 | 186 | 94 | 43 | $22 \cdot 3$ | 2343 | $23 \quad 27$ | 642 | 1430 | 1447 |
| 26 | 732 | $+ \pm 6.9$ | $54^{\cdot 2}$ | I4．8 | 198 | 97 | 33 | $23 \cdot 3$ | $\cdots$ |  | 728 | 1508 | I5 22 |
| 27 | 821 | ＋15．2 | $54^{\prime 2}$ | 14.8 | 210 | IOI | 25 | 24.3 | － 40 | － 26 | $8 \quad 14$ | 1540 | I5 52 |
| 28 | 909 | $+12.8$ | 54.4 | 14.8 | 222 | 104 | 17 | $25 \cdot 3$ | 141 | 129 | 900 | 16 Og | I6 I8 |
| 29 | 957 | ＋ 9.8 | $54 * 7$ | 14．9 | 235 | 107 | 10 | $26 \cdot 3$ | 244 | 235 | 945 | ェ6 35 | 工 6 I |
| 30 | 1044 | ＋ 6.4 | $55^{\prime 2}$ | 15.0 | 247 | 109 | 5 | 27.3 | 3.48 | 343 | 1030 | 1700 | 1703 |

MERCURY ¢

| $\begin{gathered} \text { ® } \\ \text { ศ゙ } \end{gathered}$ | R．A． | Dec． $+$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { gid } \\ & \stackrel{\sim}{A} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { I } \\ & \text { İ } \\ & \text { Hi } \end{aligned}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ® } \\ & \text { ศ̈ } \end{aligned}$ | R．A． | Dec． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { घ̈ } \begin{array}{c} \text { n } \\ \underset{\sim}{n} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m | h m | h m |  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m |  |
| I | 933 | $\pm 3.5$ | 1 | 29 | 416 | 408 | 1053 | 16 | 1050 | ＋93 | 6 | 86 | 1113 | Mercury is |
| 4 | 941 | 13.6 | 7 | 4 I | 413 | 405 | 1050 | 19 | 1110 | ＋ 73 | 5 | 92 | 1122 | too close to |
| 7 | 955 | 13.3 | 7 | 54 | $4 \times 6$ | 409 | 1052 | 22 | 1131 | ＋5．1 | 5 | 97 | 1130 | the Sun |
| 10 | 10 II | 12.4 | 6 | 67 | 426 | 419 | 1057 | 25 | II5I | ＋2．8 | 5 | 98 | II 39 |  |
| 13 | 1030 | 1100 | 6 | 78 | 440 | 435 | II 04 | 28 | 1211 | ＋0．4 | 5 | 100 | II 47 | observation |
| 16 | 1050 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 6 | 86 | 457 | 453 | II 13 | 31 | 1230 | － 1.9 | 5 | 100 | II 54 |  |

VENUS $?$
MARS ${ }^{*}$

| 号 | R．A． | Dec． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{0}{2} \\ & \stackrel{1}{A} \\ & \stackrel{C}{1} \end{aligned}$ | Tran－ sit | $5^{\circ}$ high W． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ® } \\ & \text { ヘion } \end{aligned}$ | R．A． | Dec． － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { घٌ̈ } \\ & \text {. } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q } \\ & \text { 券 } \\ & \frac{1}{\sim 1} \end{aligned}$ | Tran－ sit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h ma | ¢ m | h m |  | hm | $\bigcirc$ | ＂ |  | h m |  |
| I | 1326 | 11．7 | 25 | 48 | 1447 | 1908 | 1853 | I | 1305 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 4 | 96 | 1425 | Mars is |
| 6 | 1343 | 13.9 | 27 | 45 | 1444 | 1852 | 1834 | 6 | 1317 | 8.0 | 4 | 96 | $14 \times 7$ | too close to |
| II | 1359 | 15.9 | 29 | 42 | 1440 | 1836 | 1815 | II | 1329 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 4 | 96 | 1410 | the Sun |
| x 6 | 1415 | 17.9 | 31 | 39 | 1436 | 1818 | 1754 | 16 | 1342 | 10．5 | 4 | 96 | 1403 | for |
| 21 | 1429 | 19.6 | 33 | 35 | 1435 | 1800 | 1733 | 21 | 1354 | IT． 8 | 4 | 97 | 1356 | observation |
| 26 | 1443 | 21.2 | 36 | 32 | 3424 | 1741 | $17 \times 0$ | 26. | 1407 | 13.0 | 4 | 97 | 1349 |  |
| 3 I | 1454 | 22.5 | 39 | 28 | 1416 | 1721 | 1647 | 31 | 1421 | 14.2 | 4 | 97 | 1342 |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®̈ } \\ & \text { ® } \end{aligned}$ | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{~m}}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{p}}$ | a.m. | $\underset{\mathrm{h} \text { m }}{\text { p.m. }}$ | $\frac{\text { a.m. }}{\mathrm{h} .}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { p.m. } \\ \mathrm{h} \text { m } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\pi$ | 5 | 6 | 5 | 658 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 16 \\ 5 & 88\end{array}$ | 657 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 16 \\ 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 7 O1 <br> 6 5 |  | 701 658 | 519 521 | 7 If |  |  |
| 3 | 513 | 646 | 523 | 656 | 518 | 655 | $5 \times 8$ | 658 | 512 | 658 | 521 | 7 II | 531 | $75$ |
| 3 | 514 | 644 | 524 | 654 | 519 | 653 | 520 | 656 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 1 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 656 | 1523 | 709 | 533 | $7 \times 3$ |
| 4 | 516 | 642 | 526 | 651 | 521 | 650 | 522 | 654 | 516 | 653 | 525 | 706 | 535 | 7 xI |
| 5 | 517 | 639 | 527 | 649 | 522 | 648 | $5 \quad 23$ | 651 | 5 18 | 650 | 527 | 703 | 536 | 708 |
| 6 | 519 | 637 | 529 | 647 | 524 | 646 | $5 \quad 25$ | 649 | 520 | 648 | 529 | $70 x$ | - 38 | 706 |
| 7 | 521 | 635 | 531 | 645 | 526 | 643 | 527 | 646 | 522 | 645 | 53 I | 658 | 540 | 703 |
| 8 | 523 | 633 | 533 | 642 | 528 | 648 | 529 | 644 | 524 | 643 | 533 | 656 | 542 | 7 or |
| 9 | 524 | 632 | 534 | 640 | 530 | 638 | 53 I | 64 T | 526 | 640 | 535 | 653 | 544 | 658 |
| 10 | 526 | 628 | 536 | 637 | $53^{2}$ | 636 | $53^{2}$ | 639 | 527 | $63^{8}$ | 537 | 650 | 545 | 6 |
| I 5 | 527 | 626 | 537 | 635 | 533 | 633 | 534 | 636 | 529 | 635 | 539 | $64^{8}$ | 547 |  |
| 12 | 529 | 624 | 539 | 633 | 535 | 631 | 536 | 634 | $53^{1}$ | 633 | 541 | 645 | 549 | 651 |
| 13 | 530 | 622 | 540 | $63^{1}$ | 537 | 629 | 538 | 632 | 533 | 630 | 543 | 642 | 551 | 648 |
| 14 | 532 | 619 | 542 | 629 | $5 \quad 38$ | 626 | 539 | 629 | 535 | $6 \quad 28$ | 545 | 640 | 553 | 46 |
| 15 | 533 | $6 \pm 7$ | 543 | 627 | 540 | 624 | 541 | 627 | 537 | 625 | 547 | 637 | 555 | 43 |
| 16 | 535 | 615 | 545 | 6 | 542 | 622 | 543 | 625 | 539 | 6111 | 549 | 634 | 557 | 640 |
| 17 | 536 | 612 | 546 | 622 | 543 | 6 19 | 544 | 622 | 541 | 620 | 55 I | 632 | 559 | $63^{8}$ |
| 18 | 538 | 610 | 548 | 620 | 545 | 617 | 546 | 620 | 543 | 6 : 7 | 553 | 629 | 6 or | 635 |
| 19 | 540 | 608 | 550 | 618 | 547 | 615 | 548 | 617 | 544 | 614 | 555 | 126 | 602 | 632 |
|  | 54 I | 605 | 551 | 615 | 548 | 612 | 549 | 6 15 | 546 | 612 | 556 | 624 | 04 | 630 |
| 2 x | 543 | 603 | 553 | 613 | 550 | 610 | 55 I | 612 | 548 | 609 | $55^{8}$ | 621 | 6 |  |
| 22 | 544 | 600 | 554 | 6 10 | 551 | 607 | 553 | 6 I0 | 550 | 607 | 600 | 618 | 608 | 625 |
| 23 | 546 | 558 | 556 | 608 | 553 | 605 | 555 | 607 | $55^{2}$ | 604 | 602 | 616 | 6 10 | 611 |
| 24 | $54^{8}$ | 556 | $55^{8}$ | 606 | 555 | 603 | 556 | 605 | 553 | 602 | 604 | 613 | 6 II | 6 |
| 25 | 549 | 554 | 559 | 604 | 556 | 6 or | $55^{8}$ | 602 | 555 | 559 | 606 | 6 10 | 613 | 6 |
| 26 | 551 | 551 | 601 | 601 | $55^{8}$ | 558 | 600 | 600 | 557 | 557 | 608 | 608 | $6 \pm 5$ |  |
| 27 | 553 | 549 | 603 | 559 | 600 | $55^{6}$ | 6 02 | 557 | 559 | 554 | 610 | 605 | 617 | 6 |
| 28 | 554 | 546 | 604 | 556 | 6 | 553 | 604 | 555 | 6 or | $55^{2}$ | 6 r 2 | 602 | 6 19 | 610 |
| 29 | 556 | 544 | 606 | 554 | 603 | 551 | 605 | 552 | 6 oz | 549 | 154 | 600 | 420 |  |
| 30 | $55^{8}$ | 542 | 608 | 552 | 605 | 549 | 607 | 550 | 604 | 547 | $6 \mathrm{I6}$ | 557 | 611 | 605 |

JUPITER 4
SATURN $h_{2}$

| Day | R.A. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit | R.A. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ | Transit | Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $h$ ■ | - | h m | h m | h m | h m | - | h m |  |
| - | 805 | $20 \cdot 6$ | - 09 | I 54 | 925 | 1028 | 11.2 | II 47 |  |
| 15 | - 13 | $20 \cdot 2$ | 140 | I 26 | 854 | 1033 | 10.8 | 1112 |  |
| 21 | 821 | 19.8 | - 10 | - 56 | 822 | 1037 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 103 |  |
| 31 | 827 | 29.4 | - 40 | - 26 | 749 | 1042 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 1003 |  |

URANUS. H
NEPTUNE $\Psi$

| Day | R.A. | Dec. <br> - | Transit |  | R.A. | Dec. | Transit | $5^{\circ}$ high W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m | - , | hm |  | h m |  | $\mathrm{h}^{\mathrm{m}}$ | hm | hm |
| I | 3442.9 | 1525 | 16 or | Uranus is too | 1657.9 | $2 \mathrm{x} \times 3$ | 1816 | 2043 | x9 54 |
| II | 14 44.4 | 1532 | 1523 | close to the | $16{ }^{18 \cdot 8}$ | 2184 | 1737 | - 04 | $19 \times 5$ |
| 2 I | $1446 \cdot 1$ | 1540 | 3446 | Sun for | 1658.6 | 2115 | 1658 | 1925 | $\times 85$ |
| 31 | $1448 \cdot 1$ | 1550 | 1408 | observation | 1659.2 | 2187 | I6 19 | 1845 | 1956 |
|  |  | Dia | $\text { meter } 4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  | Diameter $\mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |


|  |  | Octo（eight），8th month of Roman（pre－Julian） Calendar． <br> Sun＇s Longitude $\mathbf{2 1 0 ^ { \circ }} \mathrm{M}_{23^{d}} 19^{\text {h }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 19tij）after ©rimity．James E．Carter b． 1924 Graham Greene b．1904．Sir Thomas Lipton d． 1931 William Morris d．1896．Sir Malcolm Sargent d． 1967 Rembrandt d．1669．John Rennie d．I821 William Heinemann d．1920．Rioi disaster 1930 C．S．Parnell d．1891．Tennyson d． 1892 Edgar Allan Poe d．1849．Marie Lloyd d． 1922 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Tu |  |
|  |  |  |
| 5 | Th |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | S． |  |
|  |  | 20th（3）．after $\mathbb{U}$ rinity．Earl Attlee d． 1967 <br> Lord Hailsham b．1907．Sir Henry Tizard d． 1959 <br> Verdi b． 18 13．Sir Wilfrid Grenfell d． 1940 <br> Camperdown 1797 <br> Michaelmas Law Sititings Beqin <br> Sir Henry Irving d．1905．Margaret Thatcher Hastings 1066．Dame Edith Evans d． 1976 ［b． 1925 |
|  | M |  |
|  | Tu |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Th |  |
|  | F． |  |
|  | S． |  |
|  |  | 21st 6．after Trinity．Lord Snow b． 1905 <br> Nuremberg executions 1946 <br> Sir Philip Sidney d．I806．Chopin d．I849 <br> 角t．姜uke．Lord Shinwell b． 1884 <br> Swift d．r745．Lord Rutherford d． 1937 <br> Ulm，1805．Herbert Hoover d． 1964 <br> Trafalgar Day 1805．Sir Dudley Pound d． 1943 |
|  | M |  |
|  | Tu． |  |
|  | W |  |
|  | Th |  |
|  | F |  |
|  | S． |  |
|  |  | 22nid after Urinty．Arnold Toynbee d． 1975 |
|  | M | Cézanne d．1906．W．G．Grace d．I9I5 |
|  | T | F．T．Palgrave d．1897．Franz Lehar d． 1948 |
|  | W | Chaucer d．1400．Agincourt 14I5 |
|  | Th | Hogarth d．I764 |
|  | F | Georges Carpentier d． 1975 <br> Sot．Simon ant Bt．Sube，John Locke d． 1704 |
|  | S |  |
| 禺。 <br> M． <br> Tu． |  | 23ri ©．after Trinity．James Bosworth b． 1740 Bonar Law d．1923．Dame Rose Macaulay d．I958 Hallowmas Eve．Augustus John d．I96I |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## PHENOMENA <br> October $\mathbf{2}^{\mathrm{d}}$ Partial eclipse of the Sun． <br> $3^{\text {d }} 23^{\text {h }}$ Venus at greatest brilliancy． <br> $4^{\mathrm{d}} 34^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mars in conjunc－ tion with the Moon．Mars

 $4^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.$5^{\text {d }} 04^{\text {h }}$ Venus in con－ junction with the Moon． Venus $10^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ．
$10^{\mathrm{d}} 06^{\mathrm{h}}$ Pluto in con－ junction with the Sun．
$20^{\mathrm{d}}$ o8 $8^{\mathrm{h}}$ Venus in con－ junction with Mars．Venus $7^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ．
$34^{\text {d }}{ }^{7} 7^{\text {h }}$ Jupiter in con－ junction with the Moon． Jupiter $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$27^{\text {d }} 04^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in con－ junction with Venus． Mercury $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$27^{\text {d }} \times 3^{\text {h }}$ Saturn in con－ junction with the Moon． Saturn $3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constella－ tions max me meridian at

| d h | d h |
| :--- | ---: |
| Sept．I 24 | Sept．I5 23 |
| Oct．I | Oct．I6 21 |
| Nov．I 20 | Nov．I5 19 |
| Ursa Major（below the |  |
| Pole），Cepheus，Cassiopela， |  |
| Cygnus，Lacerta，Andro－ |  |
| meda，Pegasus，Capricor－ |  |
| nus，Aquarius and Piscls |  |
| Austrinus． |  | Austrinus．

MINIMA OF ALGOL

| $d$ | $h$ | 1 | $h$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | - | 19 | 4 |
| 4 | $\square$ | 32 | 1 |
| 7 | $x 7$ | 24 | 32 |
| 10 | 14 | 27 | $x 9$ |
| 13 | 11 | 30 | 86 |
| 16 | 1 |  |  |

## PHASES OF THE MOON l h

New Moon．．．．．． 2064 x

D First Quarter．．．．． $093^{8}$
Full Moon．．．．．．． 160609
（Last Quarter．．．．．． $24^{00} 34$
New Moon．．．．． $3^{32} \underset{\mathrm{~d}}{20}{ }_{\mathrm{d}}^{\mathrm{g}}$
Perigee $(368,780$ kilometres） $\mathrm{x} \times 6$ Apogee（404，300 ．，）24 OI Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October $x, 176^{\circ}$ ．

## MONTHLY NOTES

Oct．2．Pheasant shooting begins． Jewish New Year（A．M．5739）．
12．Day of Atonement（Yom Kippur）．
14．Míchaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid．
16．First day of Tabernacles．Hunter＇s Moon．
29．Summer Time ends at a a．m．G．M．T．

| $\stackrel{\text { ®. }}{\text { ®. }}$ | The SUN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Arles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right Ascension | Dec. | Equation of Time | Rise |  | Transit | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | b m | - | $m$ | H m | b m | m | m | h m | h m | h m |
| $\pm$ | 122725 | . 58 | + 8004 | 559 | 6 or | I 50 | 1740 | ${ }^{17} 7{ }^{88}$ | - 3729 | 23 18 4 x |
| - | $123{ }^{12} 03$ | 3 ax | +1034 | 6 ox | 603 | Iz 49 | 1737 | ${ }^{1} 735$ | - 4126 | 231445 |
| 3 | 123440 | 344 | +1043 | 6 | 605 | II 49 | 1735 | 1732 | - 4522 | 231049 |
| 4 | $12{ }^{2} 3^{8} \quad 18$ | 407 | + II Or | 604 | 607 | 1849 | 1733 | 1730 | - 4919 | 230653 |
| 5 | 124156 | 43 x | + II 20 | 606 | $6 \bigcirc 9$ | 1149 | 1730 | 1727 | - 5316 | $23 \quad 0257$ |
| 6 | 124534 | 454 | + $113^{8}$ | 608 | 6 II | 1148 | 1728 | 1724 | - 5712 | - 59 or |
| 7 | 124913 | 537 | + XI 55 | $6 \quad 09$ | 6 | 1148 | 1726 | 1722 | 1 OI 09 | $22 \quad 5505$ |
| 8 | $13{ }^{13} 53$ | 540 | +12 13 | 6 II | 6 | 1148 | 1724 | 1719 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 05 & 05\end{array}$ | 235110 |
| 9 | 1212 3 | 603 | + 1229 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 13$ | $6 \quad 17$ | II 47 | $17 \times 1$ | 1717 | 10908 | 114714 |
| 10 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{1} 52$ | 625 | + 1246 | 614 | 619 | II 47 | $17 \times 9$ | $17 \times 4$ | 1 1258 | -1 4318 |
| II | $\times 30353$ | 648 | +1302 | 616 | 6 ir | II 47 | 1787 | $\pm 7 \times 2$ | - 1655 | 223911 |
| 12 | 1307034 | 711 | +1317 | ${ }_{6} 18$ | 623 | II 47 | 1714 | 1709 | 12058 | 223536 |
| 13 | 13 <br> 1516 | 733 | +1332 | 620 | 625 | Ix 46 | 1712 | 1707 | - 2448 | 223130 |
| 14 | 13 14 58 | 756 | +1347 | 621 | 637 | Ix 46 | 1710 | 1704 | 1 2845 | $\begin{array}{lllll}22 & 27 & 34 \\ 22 & 23 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 5 | 131840 | 18 | +1401 | 623 | 629 | II 46 | 1708 | 1702 | - 3241 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}22 & 23 & 38\end{array}$ |
| 16 | $13 \pm 113$ | 140 | +1414 | 625 | $63 \mathrm{3I}$ | 3546 | 1706 | 1659 | x 3638 | 221942 |
| 17 | 132607 | 9 = | +1427 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 27$ | 633 | Ix 45 | 1704 | 1656 | - 4034 | 221546 |
| 18 | - 3295 r | - 24 | +1440 | 628 | 636 | Ix 45 | ${ }^{17} 901$ | 1654 | : $44{ }^{31}$ | 115150 |
| 19 | $1333{ }^{36}$ | 946 | + 8451 | 630 | $63^{8}$ | Ix 45 | 1659 | 1652 | $\pm 4827$ | 220755 |
| 20 | ${ }^{3} 37721$ | 1008 | + 1503 | 632 | 640 | II 45 | $\times 57$ | 1649 | \% 5224 | 220359 |
| 21 | 134107 | 1029 | + 1583 | 634 | 642 | II 45 | 1655 | 1647 | $\times 5620$ | 2 ll 0003 |
| 22 | 134454 | x0 51 | + 1523 | 635 | 644 | II 45 | 1653 | 1644 | 20017 | $2 \mathrm{ll} 5^{6} \quad 07$ |
| 23 | 13484 x | 11 12 | +1532 | 637 | 646 | II 44 | 1653 | 1642 | - 0414 | 2152 II |
| 34 | 135230 | 11 33 | + 1541 | 639 | $64^{8}$ | II 44 | 1649 | 1640 | - 08 10 | ${ }^{11} 48 \times 5$ |
| 35 | 113 <br> 18 <br> 18 | 1154 | +1548 | 641 | 650 | 1244 | 1647 | 1637 | 1207 | 214419 |
| 26 | 140008 | $12 \begin{array}{ll}15\end{array}$ | + 2555 | 642 | $65^{2}$ | XI 44 | 1645 | 1635 | 2 r 603 | $2140{ }^{23}$ |
| 27 | $14035^{8}$ | 1235 | + 16 or | 644 | 654 | II 44 | 1643 | 1632 | 21100 | 21 36 <br>  7 |
| 28 | 140749 | 1255 | + 1607 | 646 | 657 | 1344 | 1648 | 1630 | - 2356 | $213^{2} 31$ |
| 29 | $14 \times 1{ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{1} 316$ | + 1612 | 648 | 659 | 1144 | 1639 | 1628 | 22753 |  |
| 30 | $14 \begin{array}{lll}15 & 34\end{array}$ | 1335 | + 1616 | 650 | 7 or | II 44 | 16 37 | 16 26 | - 3149 | 2 2 2440 |
| $3{ }^{1}$ | 141927 | 1355 | + 1619 | 658 | 703 | II 44 | 1635 | 1623 | - 3546 | 21.44 |

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

| Lat. | Oct. I |  |  | Oct. xr |  |  | Oct. $2 x$ |  |  | Oct. 3 I |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A | C |  | A |
| 52 | 34 | 73 | 113 | 34 | 73 | 122 | 34 | 74 | 113 | 36 | 75 | 114 |
| 56 | 37 | 80 | 125 | 37 | 80 | 124 | $3^{8}$ | 8 x | 124 | 40 | 83 | 126 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is unsuitably placed for observation during the month.
Venus is unsuitably placed for observation. Although is it still $40^{\circ}$ from the Sun at the beginning of the month its low declination ( $-23^{\circ}$ ) completely nullifies this apparently favourable elongation meen from the latitudes of the British Isles.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.
JUPITER, magnitude $-1 \cdot 7$ is conspicuous object in the eastern skies in the mornings and by the end
of the month is visible well before midnight. Jupiter is moving eastwards in the constellation of Cancer. The waning Moon, around Last Quarter, will be seen near the planet in the 24th and 25 th.

SATURN, magnitude $+\mathrm{r} \cdot \mathrm{r}$, is visible in the morning skies, in the constellation of Leo. The waning crescent Moon will be seen near the planet om the morning of the 27 th.
Ecuipse. A partial eclipse of the Sun occurs $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ the and. See page 148 for details.

THE MOON

| חٌ | THE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R．A． | Dec． | Hor． Par． | Semi－ diam | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun's } \\ & \text { Co- } \\ & \text { Long. } \end{aligned}$ | P．A．of Bright Limb | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 部 } \\ & \text { 霛 } \end{aligned}$ | Age | Rise |  | Tran－ sit | Set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | hm |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | h m | h m |  |  | h m |
| I | 1132 | $+2.6$ | 55.7 | 15.2 | 259 | 112 | － | 28.3 | 455 | 453 | II 15 | 1724 | 1724 |
| 2 | 1220 | －$\quad 3$ | $56 \cdot 2$ | 3 | 271 | 27 | － | 29.3 | 603 | 605 | 12 Or | 1749 | 1746 |
| 3 | 13 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 56.7 | 15.5 | 283 | 280 | 1 | 0.7 | 712 | 788 | 1249 | 1816 | 1809 |
| 4 | 1400 | 9．1 | 57.2 | 15.6 | 296 | 282 | 3 | 1.7 | 123 | 832 | 1339 | 1846 | $18{ }^{6}$ |
| 5 | 1453 | － 12.5 | 57.7 | 15.7 | 308 | 281 | 8 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 934 | 946 | 1431 | 1921 | 1907 |
| 6 | 1548 | －15．2 | $58 \cdot 1$ | 15.8 | 320 | 278 | 15 | 3.7 | 1043 | 10 58 | 1525 | $20 \quad 02$ | 1946 |
| 7 | 1643 | $-17.2$ | 58.5 | 15.9 | 332 | 274 | 24 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 1148 | 1206 | 1621 | 20 | 2033 |
| － | 1743 | $-18.1$ | 58.8 | 16.0 | 345 | 270 | 34 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1248 | ${ }^{13} 06$ | 1718 | 2149 | 2131 |
| 9 | 1842 | $-18.0$ | 59.1 | 16． 1 | 357 | 265 | 45 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 1340 | 1357 | $18 \times$ | 2254 | 2238 |
| 10 | 1945 | $-16.7$ | 59.3 | 16.2 | 9 | 261 | 57 | 77 | 1425 | 1439 | 1912 |  | 2352 |
| II | 2039 | － 14.4 | 59.4 | 6.2 | 21 | 57 | 68 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 1503 | 15 <br> 14 | 2007 | － 05 |  |
| 12 | 2136 | －15＇2 | 59.5 | 16．2 | 33 | 53 | 78 | 7 | 1536 | 1543 | 21 or | 120 | 110 |
| 13 | 2232 | － 7 | $59^{\prime} 3$ | 16.2 | 45 | 250 | 87 | 10．7 | 1605 | 1609 | 2154 | 237 | － 30 |
| 14 | 2327 | － 3.0 | 59＇I | $16 \cdot 1$ | 58 | 248 | 94 | 18．7 | 1633 | 1633 | 2245 | 353 | 351 |
| 15 | － | ＋ 13 | 58．7 | 16.0 | 70 | 244 | 98 | 12.7 | ${ }^{17}$ 0x | 1657 | $23 \quad 36$ | 509 | 511 |
| ${ }^{1}$ | 1 13 | ＋ 5.6 | 58．2 | 15.9 | 82 | 216 | 100 | $13 \cdot 7$ | 1729 | ${ }^{7} 722$ |  | 623 | 629 |
| $\pm 7$ | 20 | ＋ 9.5 | 57.6 | － 7 | 94 | 88 | 99 | 14.7 | 1759 | 1749 | － 26 | 735 | 745 |
| צ8 | ${ }^{2} 58$ | ＋ x ． 8 | 56.9 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 106 | 83 | 96 | 15.7 | 1833 | 18 89 | 126 | － 44 | － 57 |
| 19 | 351 | ＋ 514 | 56．2 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 118 | 85 | 91 | 16．7 | 19 10 | 1854 | 207 | 949 | 10.4 |
| 20 | 443 | ＋17．2 | 55．6 | 15.1 | 131 | 87 | 85 | 17.7 | 1953 | 1935 | 256 | 10 48 | II 05 |
| 21 | 535 | ＋18．1 | 55．0 | $15^{\circ}$ | 143 | 91 | 77 | 18.7 | 2040 | 20 | 346 | 1140 | II $5^{8}$ |
| － | 626 | ＋18．z | 54．6 | 14.9 | 155 | 95 | 69 | 19.7 | 2132 | 2115 | 434 | 1226 | 1243 |
| 23 | $7 \times 6$ | ＋174 | 54.3 | 14.8 | 167 | 98 | 60 | $20 \cdot 7$ | 2228 | $22 \quad 13$ | 522 | 1306 | 1321 |
| 24 | 805 | ＋ 15.9 | 54.2 | 14.8 | 179 | 102 | 50 | $22^{\prime} 7$ | $23 \quad 27$ | 2315 | 608 | 13 40 | 1353 |
| 25 | 853 | ＋13．7 | 54.3 | 14.8 | 19x | 105 | 4 I | 22. |  |  | 653 | 14 | 1421 |
| 26 | 940 | ＋ $\mathrm{XX} \cdot \mathrm{O}$ | 54．6 | 14.9 | 204 | 108 | 32 | 23.7 | － 29 | － 19 | $73^{8}$ | 1437 | 1445 |
| 27 | 1028 | ＋ 77 | $55^{\circ}$ | 15.0 | 216 | 110 | 23 | 24．7 | $\times 32$ | 126 | 823 | 1502 | 1506 |
| 28 | xI 55 | ＋ 40 | 55．5 | 15： | 228 | 182 | 15 | $25 \cdot 7$ | ${ }^{2} 38$ | 235 | 908 | $15 \quad 26$ | $15 \quad 27$ |
| 29 | 1203 | ＋0．x | 56．1 | 15．3 | 240 | 114 | 9 | $26 \cdot 7$ | 345 | 346 | 953 | 1551 | 1549 |
| 30 | 1252 | － 3.9 | 56.8 | 15.5 | 252 | 117 | 4 | 27.7 | 455 | 459 | 10 41 | 1617 | 16 Ix |
| $\underline{31}$ | 1343 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {－} 79 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 57.5 | 15.7 | 265 | 125 | 1 | 28.7 | 606 | 614 | 1130 | 1646 | 1637 |

MERCURY

| 缶 | R．A． | Dec． | 豆 |  | Tran－ sit |  | คั | R．A． | Dec． | 荡 | 总 | $\underset{\text { Tran－}}{\text { sit }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m |  |  | h m | － | ＂ |  | hm |  |
| $\pm$ | 1230 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 5 | 100 | II 54 | Mercury is | 16 | 1402 | 12.8 | 5 | 96 | 1226 | Mercury is |
| 4 | 1249 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 5 | 100 | 12 or | too close to | 19 | 1420 | $14 \cdot 6$ | 5 | 94 | 1232 | too close to |
| 7 | 1308 | 6.5 | 5 | 99 | 1208 | the Sun | 22 | 1437 | 36.4 | 5 | 93 | $123^{8}$ | the Sun |
| 10 | 1326 | 8.7 | 5 | 98 | 1214 | for | 25 | 1455 | $18 \cdot 1$ | 5 | 9 I | 1244 | for |
| 13 | 1344 | 10.8 | 5 | 97 | 1220 |  | 28 | 1512 | 19.6 | 5 | 89 | 1250 | observation |
| 16 | 1402 | 12.8 | 5 | 96 | 1226 |  | 31 | 1530 | 21.0 | 5 | 87 | 1257 |  |

VENUS 아
MARS ${ }^{*}$


| Аึ | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London. |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | 2.m. |  |  |  |  | p.m. | $\underset{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}}$ | a.m. | $\begin{gathered} \text { p.m. } \\ \mathrm{h} \text { m } \end{gathered}$ | a.m. | $\underset{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{p}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a.m. } \\ \mathrm{h} \text { m } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{h} \text { m }}{\mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{~m} .}$ |
| I | 559 | 540 | 609 | 550 | 606 | 547 | 609 | 548 | 606 | 545 | 618 | 555 | 624 | ${ }_{6} 6$ |
| 3 | 6 oz | 537 | 6 II | 547 | 608 | 544 | 6 II | 545 | 608 | 542 | 620 | 552 | 626 | 600 |
| 3 | 603 | 535 | 613 | 545 | 610 | 542 | 6 13 | 543 | 6 | 539 | 622 | 549 | 628 | 557 |
| 4 | 604 | 533 | 614 | 543 | 6 II | 540 | 614 | 54 I | 612 | 537 | 624 | 547 | 630 | 555 |
| 5 | 606 | 531 | 616 | 54 I | 6 I3 | 537 | 616 | $53^{8}$ | 614 | 534 | 626 | 544 | $63^{2}$ | 552 |
| 6 | 608 | 529 | 6 | 539 | $6 \times 5$ | 535 | 6 I8 | 536 | 616 | 531 | 628 | 541 | 634 | 549 |
| 7 | 609 | 526 | 619 | 536 | 616 | 533 | 6 I9 | 534 | 618 | 529 | 630 | 539 | 636 | 547 |
| - | 6 II | 524 | 620 | 534 | 618 | 530 | 621 | 53 I | 620 | 526 | 632 | 536 | $63^{8}$ | 544 |
| 9 | 613 | 522 | 6 | $53^{2}$ | 6 | 528 | 623 | 529 | 622 | 524 | 634 | 534 | 640 | 542 |
| so | 614 | 520 | 623 | 530 | 622 | 526 | 625 | $5^{27}$ | 624 | 522 | - $3^{6}$ | 53 I | $64^{2}$ | 540 |
| II | 616 | 518 | 625 | 528 | 624 | 533 | 627 | 524 | 626 | 519 | $3^{88}$ | 529 | 644 | 537 |
| 12 | 6 I 8 | 515 | 627 | 525 | 625 | 521 | 628 | 522 | 627 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 17\end{array}$ | 640 | 526 | 645 | 535 |
| x | 6 19 | 513 | 629 | 523 | 627 | 519 | 630 | 520 | 629 | 5 | 642 | 524 | 647 | 533 |
| 14 | 62 I | 5 II | 630 | 521 | 629 | 516 | $63^{2}$ | 517 | $63^{x}$ | 512 | 644 | 5.21 | 649 | 530 |
| 15 | 622 | 509 | 632 | 519 | 63 I | 514 | 634 | 515 | 633 | 5 10 | 646 | 519 | 651 | 528 |
| 16 | 624 | 507 | 634 | 517 | 633 | 512 | 636 | 512 | 635 | 507 | 648 | 516 | 653 | 525 |
| 17 | 626 | 505 | 636 | 515 | 635 | 510 | $63^{8}$ | 510 | 637. | 504 | 650 | 513 | 655 | 523 |
| 18 | f67 | 502 | 637 | 512 | 636 | 507 | 640 | 508 | 640 | 502 | 653 | 511 | 657 | 521 |
| 19 | 629 | 500 | 639 | 510 | $63^{8}$ | 505 | 642 | 506 | 642 | 500 | 655 | 509 | 659 | 519 |
| 20 | 63 I | $45^{8}$ | 64 I | 508 | 640 | 503 | 644 | 503 | 644 | 457 | 657 | 506 | 701 | 516 |
| 21 | 633 | 456 | 643 | 5 | $64^{2}$ | 5 OI | 646 | 5 Or | 646 | 455 | 659 | 504 | 703 | 514 |
| 22 | 634 | 454 | 644 | 504 | 643 | 459 | 647 | 459 | 647 | 453 | 7 O1 | 501 | 705 | 5 1x |
| 23 | 536 | 452 | 646 | 502 | 645 | 457 | 649 | 456 | 649 | 450 | 703 | 459 | 707 | 509 |
| 24 | $63^{8}$ | 450 | 648 | 500 | 647 | 455 | 651 | 454 | 651 | 448 | 705 | 457 | 709 | 507 |
| 25 | 640 | $44^{8}$ | 650 | 458 | 649 | 453 | 653 | 452 | 653 | 446 | 707 | 454 | 7 II | 5 |
| 26 | 641 | 446 | $65 \pm$ | 456 | 650 | 451 | 655 | 450 | 655 | 444 | 709 | 452 | 713 | 5 |
| 27 | 643 | 444 | 653 | 454 | 652 | 449 | 657 | 448 | 657 | 441 | 712 | 449 | 715 |  |
| 28 | 645 | 442 | 655 | 452 | 654 | 447 | 659 | 446 | 700 | 439 | 7 I 4 | 447 | 717 |  |
| 29 | 647 | 440 | 657 | 450 | 656 | 445 | 7 ar | 444 | 702 | 437 | 716 | 445 | 719 | 456 |
| 30 | 649 | 438 | 659 | $44^{8}$ | 658 | 443 | 703 | 442 | 704 | 435 | 718 | 443 | 721 | 454 |
| 32 | 65 I | $43^{6}$ | 700 | 446 | 659 | 441 | 704 | 440 | 706 | 433 | 720 | 441 | 723 | 452 |

JUPITER 4
SATURN $h$

| Day | R.A. | Dec.$+$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | n | + | hm | $h$ m | 4 m | hm | $\bigcirc$ | h m | hm | h m |
| 1 | 127 | 19.4 | - 40 | 026 | 749 | 1042 | 9.9 | $\begin{array}{ll}346 \\ 3 & 46\end{array}$ | 34 I 308 | 1003 088 |
| II | 13 | 19.1 | - 08 | 2351 | $7 \times 5$ | 1046 | 9.5 | 313 | 308 | 928 |
| 2 I | $83^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18.9 \\ \hline 8.6\end{array}$ | 2332 | 2319 2244 |  | 1050 1054 | 9.1 8.8 | $\begin{array}{r}2139 \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \hline 05\end{array}$ | 185 $\mathbf{z}$ or | 852 18 |
| 3 I | 142 | 18.6 | 2257 | 2244 | 605 | 1054 | 8.8 | - 05 |  |  |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $3^{\prime \prime \prime}$; of Saturn $57^{\prime \prime}$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $3^{8^{\prime \prime}}$ and $4^{\prime \prime}$.

| URANUS H ${ }^{\text {H }}$ NEPTUNE $\Psi$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day | R.A. | Dec. | Transit |  | R.A. | Dec. | Transit |  |
| 18 21 38 | h <br> 14 48.I <br> $1450 \cdot 3$ <br> $1452 \cdot 6$ <br> 14 55 ${ }^{\circ}$ I | 1550 <br> 1559 <br> 1610 <br> 1620 <br> Diame | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \mathrm{h} & \mathrm{~m} \\ 14 & 08 \\ \text { I3 } & 3 \mathrm{I} \\ \text { I2 } & 54 \\ 12 & \mathrm{I} \\ \mathrm{er}^{\prime \prime} & 4^{\prime \prime} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation | h <br> I6 $59 \cdot 2$ <br> 170011 <br> 17 or'z <br> 1702.4 | 2117 <br> 2119 <br> 2121 <br> 2123 <br> Dian | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline h \mathrm{~m} \\ 16 \mathrm{Ig} \\ 15 \mathrm{4r} \\ 15 \mathrm{oz} \\ 14 \mathrm{24} \\ \text { eter } 2^{\prime \prime} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation |



Novem（nine），9th month
of Roman（pre－Julian）
Calendar．
Sun＇s Longitude $240^{\circ} f={ }^{d} 16^{\text {h }}$


AII 马aints．Alfred Mynn d．186I
Th．All Souls＇Day．Bernard Shaw d． 1950
3 F．Admiral Benbow d．1702．Matisse d． 1954
S．Mendelssohn d．1847．Robert Speaight d． 1976
24ti）S．after Trinity．Guy Fawkes Day（1605）Tschaikovsky d． 1893Norman Shaw d．1912．Cardinal Heenan d． 1975
Milton d．1674．Tolstoy d．I9Io
Th．Catherine the Great d．1796．Kemal Ataturk d． $193^{8}$
Armistice Day（1918）

25th S．after Trinity．Mrs．Gaskell d．I865

Francis Thompson d．1907．R．C．Sherriff d． 1975
Tu．Prince of Wales Born， 1948


George Rowney d．1802．Lord Chatfield d． 1967 Gustavus Adolphus d．1632．Clark Gable d．196o
F．Rodin d．I917．Eric Gill d． 1940
Mary I d．I558．Marcel Proust d． 1922
26th 5．after Trinity．Sir Basil Spence d． 1976 Queen＇s Wedding Day， 1947
Voltaire b．1694．Malcolm Williamson b．193I Sir Arthur Sullivan d．1900．J．F．Kennedy d． 1963 Sir Arthur Pinero d．1934．André Malraux d． 1976 F．Georges Clemenceau d．I929
S．Lord Devlin b．1905．Dame Myra Hess d．I965
的。
27th 旬，after $\mathfrak{U}$ rinity．Coventry Patmore d． 1896
Dumas fils d．1895．Eugene O＇Neill d． 1953
Cardinal Wolsey d． $153^{\circ}$
Prince Rupert d．1682．Puccini d． 1924
（2）． $\mathfrak{A n}$ norew．Sir Winston Churchill b． 1874

PHENOMENA
November $\quad 2^{\mathrm{d}} \quad 05^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mercury in conjunction with the Moon．Mercury $7^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.
$2^{\mathrm{d}} 09^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mars in conjunc－ tion with the Moon．Mars $5^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ．
$5^{\text {d }} 08^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in con－ junction with Mars． Mercury $\mathrm{I}^{\circ} \cdot 9 \mathrm{~S}$
$7^{d} 21^{h}$ Venus in inferior conjunction．
$9^{\text {d }} x 2^{\text {h }}$ Uranus in con－ junction with the Sun．
$16^{\text {d }}$ o2 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ Mercury at greatest eastern elongation （ $23^{\circ}$ ）．
$2 x^{\mathrm{d}}$ o5 ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ Jupiter in con－ junction with the Moon． Jupiter $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$24^{\text {d }}$ ox ${ }^{\text {h }}$ Saturn in con－ junction with the Moon． Saturn $3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$28^{\mathrm{d}} 03^{\mathrm{h}}$ Venus in con－ junction with the Moon． Venus $3^{\circ}$ S．

29 ${ }^{\text {d }} 19^{\text {h }}$ Mercury in con－ junction with Mars． Mercury $\mathrm{o}^{\circ} \cdot \mathrm{x}$ N．

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constella－ tions are near the meridian at

Oct．： 24 Oct． 1623
Nov． $1=$ Nov． 15 ＝ Dec． 1 －Dec． 56 I9
Ursa Major（below the Pole），Cepheus Cassiopeia， Andromeda，Pegasus，Pis－ ces，Aquarius and Cetus．

| MINIMA OF ALGOL |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d | h | e | h |
| 2 | 13 | 16 | 21 |
| 5 | 0 | 19 | 17 |
| 1 | 6 | 22 | 34 |
| 12 | 3 | 25 | 15 |
| 14 | 00 | 28 | 8 |

## PHASES OF THE MOON

## d $h \mathrm{~m}$

D First Quarter．．．．． 7 I6 18
Full Moon
142000
（ Last Quarter．．．．．．． 2124
New Moon．．．．．．． 30 19 19
d $h$
Perigee（ 369,020 kilometres） 5 xa Apogee（404．730 ） 2022 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November $x, 174^{\circ}$ ．

## MONTHLY NOTES

Nov．x．Hallowmas．Fox－hunting begins．
1x．Martinmas．Scottish Term Day．Lord Mayor＇s Day．
12．Remembrance Sunday．
28．Removal Day，Scotland．
30．National Day，Barbados．

|  | The Sun |  |  |  |  | s.d. $36^{\prime} \cdot 2$ |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| คึ | Right Ascension | Dec. | Equation of Time | Rise |  | Transit | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | h | - | m ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | h | h m | n m | m m | h m | h m | h m |
| - | $14{ }^{23} 38$ | 1415 | +16 23 | 653 | 705 | Ix 44 | 1633 | 16 | 23942 | 218648 |
| - | $14{ }^{17} 186$ | 1434 | +1623 | 655 | 707 | 1744 | $163^{3}$ | 1619 | 2 4339 | 211252 |
| 3 | $143^{3 x} 38$ | 1453 | +1624 | 657 | 709 | II 44 | 1630 | $16 \quad 57$ | - 4736 | 2 I 0856 |
| 4 | 143508 | 1512 | + 1634 | 659 | 7 II | II 44 | 1628 | $16 \quad 15$ | $25^{1} 32$ | 270500 |
| - | 143906 | 1530 | + 1623 | 7 | 754 | II 44 | 1636 | 1613 | 25529 | 21.1104 |
| - | 344304 | 1548 | +16 21 | 7 | 716 | II 44 | 1624 | 16 II | - 5925 | 205708 |
| 7 | 144703 | 1606 | +1619 | 704 | 788 | 1144 | 1623 | $16 \quad 99$ | $303 \pm$ | 205382 |
| 8 | $14 \begin{array}{ll}47 & 03\end{array}$ | $16 \quad 34$ | + 1616 | 706 | 720 | II 44 | 1621 | $16 \quad 07$ | 30718 | 204916 |
| 9 | 145503 | 1642 | + 1612 | 708 | 7 - | 1144 | 16 19 | 1605 | 3 II 15 | 184 45 zx |
| 30 | 145905 | 1659 | + 1607 | 710 | 724 | 1144 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 18\end{array}$ | $16 \quad 03$ | 31511 | $20{ }^{21} 25$ |
| 88 | 150307 | 1786 | + 16 or | 711 | 726 | II 44 | 16 16 | 16 or | 31908 | $20 \quad 37 \quad 39$ |
| 12 | 250710 | 1732 | +1554 | 713 | 728 | 1144 | 1614 | 1559 | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 23 & 05\end{array}$ | - 3333 |
| 13 | ${ }^{5} 51514$ | 1749 | + 1547 | 75 | 730 | 1144 | 1613 | 1557 | 32701 | - 2937 |
| 14 | $15 \quad 15 \quad 49$ | $18 \quad 04$ | + 8539 | 7 7 | 733 | II 44 | 16 xI | 1555 | 3 30 3 | 202541 |
| 15 | 151594 | $18 \quad 30$ | 1530 | 788 | 735 | Ix 45 | 16 10 | 1554 | 33454 | - 2145 |
| 36 | $15 \quad 333^{1}$ | 1835 | + 1520 | 720 | 737 | II 45 | 1609 | 1552 | $33^{8} 51$ | $20 \quad 1749$ |
| 17 | $15373^{8}$ | 1850 | + 2509 | 723 | 739 | 1245 | 1607 | 1550 | 34247 | 201353 |
| 18 | $153^{1} 46$ | 1905 | + 1457 | 724 | 741 | II 45 | 1606 | 1548 | 34644 | 200957 |
| 19 | 153555 | 1989 | +1445 | 725 | 743 | Ix 45 | 1605 | 1547 | 35040 | 2006 or |
| 30 | 154005 | 1933 | +1432 | 727 | 745 | II 46 | $16 \quad 03$ | 1545 | 35437 | 20 -at 06 |
| 31 | 154416 | 2947 | + 1418 | 729 | 747 | II 46 | 1602 | 1544 | 35834 | 195810 |
| 1 | 154827 | 20.00 | +1403 | 730 | 749 | II 46 | 16 or | 1542 | 40230 | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 54 \\ 14 \\ 18\end{array}$ |
| 33 | $\pm 55240$ | $20 \quad 13$ | +1347 | 732 | 751 | 13 46 | 1600 | 1541 | 40627 | 195018 |
| 24 | 255653 | 136 | + 1330 | 734 | 753 | 1147 | 1559 | 1540 | 41023 | 194622 |
| 25 | $x 6$ or 07 | $203^{8}$ | +1313 | 735 | 755 | II 47 | 1558 | $15 \quad 38$ | 41420 | 194226 |
| 26 | 860531 | 2050 | + 1255 | 737 | 756 | 1147 | 1557 | ${ }^{5} 537$ | $4 \begin{array}{lll}48 & 16\end{array}$ | 193830 |
| 37 | 160937 | 2103 | + 1236 | $73^{8}$ | 758 | 1148 | 1556 | 8536 | 42213 | 193434 |
| 28 | 16.1353 | 2112 | +1216 | 740 | 800 | II 48 | $\pm 55$ | 1535 | 42609 | $19303^{8}$ |
| 29 | $16 \quad 18$ 10 | 2 x 23 | +1156 | 742 | 802 | 1848 | 1554 | 1534 | 43006 | 192642 |
| 30 | $16 \quad 2238$ | 2133 | +1135 | 743 | -04 | II 49 | 1554 | 1533 | 43403 | 19 2246 |

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

| Lat. | Nov. 2 |  |  | Nov. 18 |  |  | Nov. 23 |  |  | Nov. 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A |
| 52 | 36 | 75 | $\times 5$ | 37 | 78 | 187 | 38 | 80 | 120 | 39 | 82 | 123 |
| 56 | 40 | 84 | 137 | 4 I | 87 | 130 | 43 | 90 | 134 | 45 | 93 | 137 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is unsuitably placed for observation, even though greatest eastern elongation occurs on the $\mathbf{~} 6$ th.

VENUS is unsuitably placed for observation at first, inferior conjunction occurring on the 7 th. However, by the middle of the month Venus has become visible low above the south-eastern horizon before dawn. Venus is of magnitude -4 . On the morning of the 28 th the waning crescent Moon passes $3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. of Venus.

## Mars is unsultably placed for observation.

JUPITER, magnitude - $1 \cdot 9$, is a conspicuous object, almost stationary in the constellation of Cancer. On the morning of the zrst the gibbous, waning Moon passes $4^{\circ} S$. of the planet.

SATURN, magnitude $+r \cdot x$, is in Leo and by the end of the month is visible shortly after midnight low above the eastern horizon. Titan, Saturn's largest satellite, is of magnitude $+8 \frac{1}{2}$, and visible in small telescopes. On the morning of the 24th the Moon passes $3^{\circ}$ S. of the planet.

|  | The MOON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R．A． | Dec． | Hor． Par． | Semi－ <br> diam． | Sun＇s <br> Co－ <br> Long | P．A．of Bright Limb | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W } \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \text { \# } \end{aligned}$ | Age | Rise |  | Tran－ sit | Set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |
|  | h m |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | d | $m$ |  |  | h m |  |
| ． | 1436 | －11．5 | 58－1 | 15.8 | 277 | 228 | － | 0.2 | 719 | 730 | 12 | 1719 | 1707 |
| 2 | 1531 | － 14.6 | $58 \cdot 6$ | 16.0 | 289 | 268 | ． | 2 | 83 3 | 845 | 1317 | 1758 | 1743 |
| 3 | 1629 | $-16.8$ | $59^{\circ}$ | 16．z | 301 | 270 | 6 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 940 | 957 | 1414 | 1846 | 1828 |
| 4 | 1728 | － 18.1 | 59.3 | $16 \cdot 2$ | $3 \pm 3$ | 267 | ${ }^{13}$ | ．2 | 10 43 | Ix 0 I | $15 \quad 12$ | 1941 | 1923 |
| 5 | 1828 | $-18.2$ | 59.4 | $16 \cdot 2$ | 326 | 264 | 21 | $4 \cdot 2$ | I1 39 | II 56 | 16 | 2045 | $20 \quad 28$ |
| 6 | 1928 | －17 | 59.4 | 16.2 | $33^{8}$ | 260 | 3 I | $5 \cdot 2$ | 12 | 4 | 1708 | 2155 | 21 4 I |
| 7 | 2027 | $-15.1$ | 59.3 | 16.2 | 350 | 256 | 42 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $\pm 305$ | 1318 | 18 03 | $23 \quad 09$ | 2258 |
| 8 | 2123 | － 12.1 | 59•I | 16． 1 | 2 | 252 | 54 | 7.2 | $13 \quad 39$ | 1348 | 1857 |  |  |
| 9 | 2219 | －8．4 | 58．9 | － | 14 | 249 | 65 | 8.2 | 1409 | 1414 | 1948 | － 24 | 16 |
| 10 | 2312 | 4.3 | $58 \cdot 6$ | $\times 6.0$ | 26 | 247 | 75 | 9.2 | 1436 | $143^{8}$ | $20 \quad 39$ | － 39 | I 35 |
| II | 005 | 0.0 | 58.2 | 15.9 | 39 | 246 | 84 | 10.2 | 1503 | 150 | 2128 | － 53 | － 53 |
| 12 | － 56 | ＋ 4.2 | 57.8 | 15.7 | 51 | 245 | 9 x | II＇z | 1530 | 1524 | $22 \quad 18$ | 406 | 410 |
| 13 | 148 | ＋ 8.2 | 57.3 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 63 | 242 | 96 | 12 | 1558 | 1549 | 2307 | 518 | 525 |
| 14 | 240 | ＋1x7 | 56．8 | 15.5 | 75 | 232 | 99 | $13^{2}$ | 1630 | 1617 | 2357 | 627 | 639 |
| 15 | 332 | ＋ 14.6 | $56 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 87 | 142 | 0 | 14. | 1705 | I6 50 |  | 734 | 748 |
| 16 | 424 | ＋16．7 | 55＇7 | 55．2 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 15 | 1745 | 1728 | 47 | 836 | 852 |
| 17 | 516 | ＋18． | 55．2 | 15＇1 | 11x | 96 | 95 | 16.2 | 1830 | 18 13 | x 37 | 932 | 950 |
| 18 | 608 | ＋18 | 54．8 | 14.9 | 124 | 97 | 90 | 17.2 | 1921 | 1903 | 226 | 1021 | I0 39 |
| 19 | 659 | $+17$ | 54．5 | 14.8 | ${ }_{136}$ | 100 | 84 | 18.2 | 2016 | 2000 |  | II 04 | II 20 |
| 20 | 748 | ＋ 867 | $54^{\prime 2}$ | 14.8 | 148 | 03 | 76 | 19：2 | 2114 | 2100 | 40 | II 40 | II 55 |
| 2 I | 137 | ＋ 14.7 | 54．2 | 14.8 | 160 | 06 | 67 | 20 |  | 2203 |  | 1212 |  |
| 22 | 924 | ＋12．2 | 54.3 | 14.8 | 172 | 109 | 58 | 21 | 2316 | 2308 |  | 1239 | 1249 |
| 23 | 10 12 | ＋9．1 | 54.6 | 14.9 | 184 | 111 | 49 | 22.2 |  |  | 616 | 1305 | I3 II |
| 24 | 10 58 | ＋ 5.6 | $55^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ | 197 | 112 | 39 | 23.2 | － 20 | － 15 | 700 | 1329 | 1332 |
| 25 | 1145 | ＋ 8.8 | $55^{6}$ | 15．${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 09 | 113 | 30 | $24^{\prime 2}$ | ב 26 | 124 | 744 | $13{ }^{52}$ | 1352 |
| 26 | 1233 | － 2.2 | 56.3 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 22 I | 114 | 21 | 25.2 | 33 | 236 | 830 | 1417 | 1413 |
| 27 | 1322 | － 6.2 | $57 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 6$ | 233 | 114 | 13 | $26 \cdot 2$ | 343 | 349 | 918 | 1444 | 1437 |
| 28 | 1414 | －10．0 | 58．0 | 15.8 | 245 | 115 | 7 | 27.2 | 455 | 505 | 10.09 | 1515 | $\pm 504$ |
| 29 | 1509 | － 13.4 | 58.8 | 16.0 | 257 | 118 | 3 | $28 \cdot 2$ | 609 | － 22 | 1103 | $155 \times$ | 1537 |
| 30 | 1607 | － 16. | 59 | 16．2 | 270 | 146 | 0 | 29.2 | 721 | $73^{8}$ | 12 | 1635 | $16 \times 8$ |

MERCURY $\ddagger$

| Å | R．A． | Dec． $\qquad$ | $\sqrt{\text { 品 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\boxed{A}}{ }$ | R.A. | Dec． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ష్త } \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\AA} \end{gathered}\right.$ | 号 | Tran－ sit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m | Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation |  |  |  | － | ＂ |  |  | Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation |
| 1 | 1536 | 21.4 | 5 | 86 | 1257 |  |  | 16 | 1657 | 25．3 | 7 | 64 | 1318 |  |
| 4 | 1553 | $22 \cdot 5$ | 5 | 83 | 1303 |  |  | 19 | 1709 | $25 \cdot 4$ | 7 | 56 | 1318 |  |
| 7 | 1610 | 23.5 | 6 | 79 | 1308 |  |  | 22 | 1718 | $25 \cdot 3$ | 8 | 46 | 1315 |  |
| 10 | 1627 | 243 | 6 | 75 | I3 12 |  |  | 25 | 1723 | $25^{\circ} 0$ | 8 | 35 | 1307 |  |
| 13 | 1643 | $24^{\prime} 9$ | 6 | 70 | I3 16 |  |  | 28 | 1722 | 24.3 | 9 | 22 | 1252 |  |
| $\times 6$ | ＋657 | $25^{\circ} 3$ | 7 | 64 | 13 I8 |  |  | 31 | 1714 | 23.3 | 9 | 10 | 123 I |  |
| VENUS ㅇ MAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\omega$ | R．A． | Dec． － | $\begin{gathered} E_{4}^{3} \\ \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{A} \end{gathered}$ |  | $5^{\circ}$ high E． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | な̈ | R．A． | Dec． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 裙 } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \ddot{A 1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ค |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m | h m | h m |  | h m | － | ＂ |  | h m |  |
|  | 3459 | $23 \cdot 2$ | 61 | 2 | 915 | 951 | 1217 | 1 | 1548 | 20.4 | 4 | 99 | 1307 | Mars is |
| 6 | 1449 | 21.6 | 62 | $!$ | － 35 | 907 | IX 46 | 6 | 1603 | 21.2 | 4 | 99 | 1303 | too close to |
| II | $143^{8}$ | $19 \%$ | 62 | 0 | 750 | － 18 | II 16 | 1 I | 1618 | 21.9 | 4 | 99 | 1258 | the Sun |
| 16 | 1429 | 17.6 | 6I | $\square$ | 707 | 731 | 1047 | 16 | 1634 | 22.6 | 4 | 99 | 1254 | for |
| 21 | 1423 | 15.8 | 58 | 5 | $6 \quad 28$ | 649 | 1022 | 21 | x 649 | $23^{\prime} 1$ | 4 | 99 | 1250 | observation |
| 26 | 14 렝 | 14.3 | 54 | 10 | 555 | $6 \quad 13$ | 1000 | 26 | ${ }^{1} 705$ | 23.5 | 4 | 99 | I2 47 |  |
| 32 | 1421 | 13.3 | 50 | 14 | 529 | 545 | 942 | 37 | 1.1712 | 23.9 | 4 | 99 | 1243 |  |



JUPITER 4
SATURN h

| Day | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit | R.A. | Dec. $+$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E. |  | Transit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $5^{6}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | hm | - | h m | h | h m | hm | 。 | m | h m | h m |
| $x$ | 842 | 18.6 | 2254 | 2241 | 602 | 1054 | 8.8 | - 02 | - $5^{8}$ | 13 |
| II | 845 | 18.5 | 2218 | 2205 | 525 | 10 57 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 127 | I 23 | 737 |
| 21 | 846 | 18.4 | $2 \times 39$ | 2127 | 447 | II 00 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 051 | - 47 |  |
| 31 | 846 | 18.5 | 2 zo | 2047 | 408 | II 02 | $8 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ | - 14 | $\bigcirc 11$ | 623 |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $40^{\prime \prime}$; of Saturn $17^{\prime \prime}$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $39^{\prime \prime \prime}$ and $3^{\prime \prime}$.

## URANUS H

NEPTUNE $\Psi$

| Day | R.A. | Dec. | Transit |  | R.A. | Dec. | Transit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m |  | hm |  | h m | - , | hm |  |
| I | 1455.3 | 1622 | 1214 | Uranus is too | 1702.5 | 2123 | 1421 | Neptune is too |
| 11 | $1457 \cdot 8$ | 1632 | Ix 37 | close to the | $17 \quad 03.9$ | 2125 | 1343 | close to the |
| 21 | $1500 \cdot 3$ | 1643 | II 00 | Sun for | 1705.4 | 2127 | 1305 | Sun for |
| 3 I | $1502 \cdot 7$ | 1653 | 1023 | observation | 17070 | 2130 | 1227 | observation |
|  |  | Diam | eter $4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  | Dian | eter $\mathrm{a}^{\prime \prime}$ |  |


|  |  | Decem（ten），Ioth month of Roman（pre－Julian） Calendar． <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { g } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Queen Alexandra b． 1844 <br> Austerlitz 1805．Queen Adelaide d． 1849 |
| 2 |  |  |
|  |  | 18t S．in \｛obent．R．L．Stevenson d． 1894 John Gay d．1732．Lord Britten d． 1976 Mozart d．1791．Earl of Longford b． 1905 Trollope d．I882．Jefferson Davis d． 1889 Pearl Harbour 194I．Thornton Wilder d． 1975 De Quincey d．1859．Herbert Spencer d． 1903 Lord Butler of Saffron Walden b． 1902 |
| 4 |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |
| 9 | S． |  |
|  |  | 2nio in ：Mment．Alfred Nobel d． 1896 <br> Hector Berlioz b． 1803 <br> Robert Browning d．1889．Douglas Fairbanks d．I939 <br> Dr．Johnson d． 1784 ．John Piper b． 1903 <br> George VI b．1895．Visct．Slim d． 1970 <br> H．M．Abrahams b．1899．Charles Laughton d． 1962 <br> Beethoven b．I770．Somerset Maugham d． 1965 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Tu |  |
| 13 | W |  |
| 14 | Th |  |
| 5 | F |  |
| 16 | S |  |
|  |  |  Christopher Fry b．1907．Dorothy Sayers d． 1957 Emily Brontë d．I848．J．M．W．Turner d． 1851 Sir Robert Menzies b．I894．Sir J．C．Squire d． 1958 कt．Thomas．Michaelmas Law Sittings End George Eliot d．I880．Dame Peggy Asheroft b．Igo7 Earl of Halifax d． 1959 |
| 18 | M |  |
|  | Tu． |  |
|  | W |  |
|  | T |  |
|  | F |  |
| 23 | S． |  |
|  |  | 4th © in Aovent．Christmas Eve． Christmas zay。 <br> St．Stephen．Viset．Amory b． 1899 <br> Si． 3 Iohn．Charles Lamb d．I834 <br> 预让 Jnnocents＇．Lord Macaulay d． 1859 <br> W．E．Gladstone b．I809．Christina Rossetti d．I894 Josephine Butler d．1906．Ruth Draper d．1956 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Tu |  |
|  | W |  |
| 28 | Th |  |
| 29 | F |  |
| 30 | S． |  |
|  |  | 1st S．after Christmas．Sir Frank Benson d． 1939 |

PHENOMENA
December $5^{\mathrm{d}}$
Mercury in
2 Mercury in inferior con－ junction．
$10^{d} \mathrm{Ir}^{\mathrm{h}}$ Neptune in con－ junction with the Sun．
$14{ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ o5 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ Venus at greatest brilliancy．
$18^{\text {d }} 10^{\text {b }}$ Jupiter in con－ junction with the Moon． Jupiter $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$2 x^{d} I^{h}$ Saturn in con－ junction with the Moon． Saturn $3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ ．
$22^{\mathrm{d}} 05^{\mathrm{h}}$ Winter solstice．
$24^{\text {d }} 21^{\text {h }}$ Mercury at greatest western elonga－ tion $\left(22^{\circ}\right)$ ．
$26^{\text {d }} 13^{\text {h }}$ Venus in con－ junction with the Moon． Venus $0^{\circ} \cdot 8 \mathrm{~S}$ ．
$28^{\text {d }} 06^{h}$ Mercury in con－ junction with the Moon． Mercury $3^{\circ}$ S．

## CONSTELLATIONS

The following constella－ tions are near the meridian at

Nov．$x 24$ Nov． 1523
Dec． 122 Dec． 1621 Jan．I 20 Jan． 1619 Ursa Major（below the Pole），Ursa Minor（below the Pole），Cassiopeia， Andromeda，Perseus，Tri－ angulum，Aries，Taurus． Cetus and Eridanus．

| MINIMA OF ALGOL |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | $h$ | 1 | $h$ |
| 1 | 5 | 18 | 10 |
| 4 | 2 | 21 | 6 |
| 6 | 22 | 24 | 3 |
| 9 | 19 | 27 | 0 |
| 12 | 16 | 29 | 21 |
| 15 | 13 |  |  |



Perigee $(363,690$ kilometres $)=26$
Apogee（405，630 ，，） 88
Perigee（ 358,860 ，$) 3022$ Mean Longitude of Ascending

Node on December $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{I} 73^{\circ}$ ．

## MONTHLY NOTES

Dec．2．Moslem New Year（A．H．1399）．
22．Shortest day．
25．Quarter day．
26．Bank Holiday，England，Wales and Northern Ireland．
31．Various licences expire．

| $\begin{aligned} & i \\ & \mathrm{a} \\ & \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | THE SUN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sidereal Time | Transit of First Point of Aries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Right <br> Ascension | Dec. | Equation of Time | Rise |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tran- } \\ & \text { sit } \end{aligned}$ | Set |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |
|  | h m | - | m s | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m s | h m |
| I | $16 \quad 3646$ | 3I 43 | +11 13 | 744 | 05 | Ix 49 | r5 53 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 32\end{array}$ | 43759 | I9 I8 50 |
| 2 | 163105 | 2152 | +105I | 746 | $8 \quad 07$ | II 49 | 1552 | I5 3I | 44156 | $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 14 & 55\end{array}$ |
| 3 | I6 35 25 | 22 OI | +10 28 | 747 | - 09 | II 50 | 1552 | 1530 | 44552 | $19 \leq 059$ |
| 4 | 163945 | 2209 | +1004 | 749 | 10 | II 50 | 1551 | 1529 | 44949 | $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 07 & 03\end{array}$ |
| 5 | 164406 | $22 \begin{array}{ll}22 & 18\end{array}$ | $+940$ | 750 | 812 | 1151 | I5 50 | 1528 | 45345 | $\begin{array}{llllll}19 & 03 & 07\end{array}$ |
| 6 | $16 \quad 48 \quad 37$ | 2z 25 | $+915$ | 751 | - 13 | II 51 | 1550 | $15 \quad 28$ | 45742 | I8 59 Ix |
| 7 | $16 \quad 5249$ | 2232 | + 50 | 753 | 815 | II 5x | 1550 | $15 \quad 27$ | 5 Of $3^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 55 & 5\end{array}$ |
| - | 165711 | 2239 | + 24 | 754 | 8 I6 | II $5^{2}$ | x5 49 | $\times 27$ | 50535 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 51 & 19\end{array}$ |
| 9 | $\times 7$ Ox 34 | 2246 | $+758$ | 755 | - 18 | II 52 | I5 49 | 1526 | $5 \quad 0932$ | $\times 84723$ |
| 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}77 & 05 & 57\end{array}$ | 2251 | + 731 | 756 | 159 | Ix 53 | I5 49 | 1526 | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 13 & 28\end{array}$ | 18 8327 |
| II | 17 10 21 | 2257 | $+704$ | 757 | - 20 | 1153 | 1549 | 1526 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 17 & 25\end{array}$ | 1839 31 |
| 12 | $17 \times 445$ | 2302 | + 636 | 758 | 821 | II 54 | I5 48 | 1525 | 52122 | 183535 |
| 13 | $\begin{array}{llll}57 & 59\end{array}$ | 2306 | + 609 | 759 | $8 \quad 23$ | II 54 | I5 48 | I5 25 | $5 \quad 2518$ | 183140 |
| 14 | $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 23 & 34\end{array}$ | 23 II | + 540 | 800 | 424 | II 55 | I5 48 | I5 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 29 & 14\end{array}$ | 182744 |
| 15 | 172759 | 2314 | + 52 | 8 OI | $8 \quad 25$ | I 55 | I5 48 | $15 \quad 25$ | 5 33 I | I8 2348 |
| 16 | $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 32 & 24\end{array}$ | 2317 | 1443 | 802 | - 26 | II 56 | $\times 549$ | I5 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 37 & 07\end{array}$ | 18 1952 |
| 17 | $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 36 & 50\end{array}$ | 2320 | + 414 | 0.03 | 826 | I 56 | I5 49 | 1525 | 54104 | 8 15 56 |
| I 8 | I7 4I 16 | 2322 | + 345 | - 04 | 827 | II 56 | I549 | 1525 | 545 OI | 18 12 00 |
| 19 | 174542 | 2324 | + 35 | $8 \quad 04$ | - 28 | II 57 | 1549 | I5 26 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 48 & 57\end{array}$ | 180804 |
| 20 | $17 \quad 5008$ | 2325 | + 46 | $8 \quad 05$ | 829 | I 57 | 1550 | 15 26 | $5 \quad 5254$ | 180408 |
| 21 | エ7 54 34 | 2326 | + 216 | - 06 | 830 | II 58 | 1550 | 1526 | 55650 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 00 & 12\end{array}$ |
| 22 | 175900 | 2326 | + 146 | - 06 | 830 | II 58 | 155 I | $\times 5 \quad 27$ | 6 13 47 | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 56 & 16\end{array}$ |
| 23 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 03 & 27\end{array}$ | 2326 | + 16 | 8 07 | 830 | I 59 | 1551 | $15 \quad 27$ | 60443 | 175220 |
| 24 | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 07 & 53\end{array}$ | 2326 | + $\quad 47$ | $8 \quad 07$ | $3^{1}$ | I1 59 | $155^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 28\end{array}$ | 60840 | $1748 \quad 25$ |
| 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 12 & 20\end{array}$ | 2325 | +017 | -08 | 831 | 1200 | 15 52 | 1529 | 61236 | I7 4429 |
| 26 | I8 16 46 | 2323 | -013 | - 08 | $83^{2}$ | 1200 | 1553 | 1529 | 61633 | 174033 |
| 27 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 21 & 12\end{array}$ | 2321 | -043 | 808 | $83^{2}$ | 12 or | 1554 | 1530 | 62030 | $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 36 & 37\end{array}$ |
| 28 | $18 \quad 2539$ | $23 \times 8$ | - 113 | $8 \quad 08$ | 832 | 12 OI | 1555 | 15 3 | 62426 | $173^{2} 41$ |
| 29 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 30 & 05\end{array}$ | 2316 | - 122 | 09 | 132 | I2 02 | 1556 | 1532 | $6 \quad 28 \quad 23$ | 17 2845 |
| 30 | I8 34 3I | 2312 | - II | 809 | $3^{2}$ | I2 02 | 1557 | 1533 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 32 & 19\end{array}$ | 172449 |
| 31 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 38 & 56\end{array}$ | 23 O8 | - 241 | 809 | - 32 | 1203 | $155^{8}$ | 1534 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 36\end{array}$ | $17 \quad 20 \quad 53$ |

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

| Lat. | Dee. I |  |  | Dec. 1 I |  |  | Dec. 21 |  |  | Dec. $3^{\text {x }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A | C | N | A |
| 52 | 40 | 82 | 123 | 4 I | 84 | 125 | 4 I | 85 | 126 | 41 | 84 | 125 |
| 56 | 45 | 93 | ${ }^{13} 3^{8}$ | 47 | 96 | 145 | 47 | 97 | 142 | 47 | 96 | 141 |

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

Mercury is unsuitably placed for observation for the first ten days of the month but then becomes visible as morning star, magnitude +15 to $-0 \cdot 2$. It may be seen low above the E.S.E. horizon around the time of beginning of morning civil twilight. On the early morning of the 28 th the old crescent Moon passes $3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. of Mercury.

Venus is brilliant object, magnitude -4.4 , dominating the eastern sky for several hours before dawn. On the morning of the 26th the waning crescent Moon will be seen approaching Venus and observers who enjoy detecting Venus in daylight can use the Moon as a guide on that morning.

The phase of Venus changes noticeably during December, from $14 \%$ illuminated on the 1 st to $40 \%$ by the end of the month.
Mars is unsuitably placed for observation.
JUPITER, magnitude - $\mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{x}$, is in Cancer and by the end of the month is visible for the greater part of the night. The waning gibbous Moon is near Jupiter on the 17 th and 18 th.

SATURN, magnitude $+\mathrm{r} \cdot \mathrm{o}$, is in Leo. On the zist the Moon passes $3^{\circ}$ S. of Saturn.
Meteors. The maximum of the well-known Geminid meteor shower occurs on the rath but observations will be seriously hampered by a Full Moon.

The Moon

|  | R．A． | Dec． | Hor． <br> Par． | Semi－ diam． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun's } \\ \text { Co- } \\ \text { Long. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{P} \cdot A . \text { of } \\ \text { Bright } \\ \text { Limb } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { \# } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | Age | Rise |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tran- } \\ & \text { sit } \end{aligned}$ | Set |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $56^{\circ}$ |  | $52^{\circ}$ | 56 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | d |  |  |  |  | h |
| E | 1707 | － | $60^{\circ} 0$ |  | 82 | 246 | 1 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 30 | － $4^{8}$ | 1300 | 1729 |  |
| 2 | 1808 | $- \pm 8$ | 60 | 16.4 | 294 | 257 | 4 | 1•7 | 931 | 950 | 1400 | I8 31 | 1813 |
| 3 | 1910 | $- \pm 7.8$ | $60 \cdot 3$ | 16 | 306 | 257 | 10 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 1024 | 1040 | 15 | 1942 | $\pm 9$ |
| 4 | 2011 | － 1 | 60．1 | 16.4 | 318 | 254 | 18 | 37 | II 07 | 11 | $155^{8}$ | $20 \quad 56$ | 20 |
| 5 | 2110 | －13＇1 | 59.8 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 33 I | 251 | 28 | $4 \cdot 7$ | II 43 | II 54 | 1653 | 2213 | 2 |
| 6 | 2206 | － 9.6 | 59.3 | 16 | 343 | 249 | 39 | 5 | 1215 | 1221 | 1746 | $23 \quad 28$ | 2323 |
| 7 | 2301 | － 5.5 | 58＇7 | 16 | 355 | 247 | 50 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 1242 | 1245 | $18 \quad 37$ |  |  |
| 8 | 2353 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $58 \cdot 2$ | 15.9 | 7 | 246 | 61 | 77 | 1309 | 1308 | 1926 | 42 | 04 |
| 9 | 0 | ＋ | 57.6 | 15 | 19 | 246 | 7 7 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 1335 | 1330 | 2014 | 155 | 5 |
| 10 | 1 35 | ＋ 71 | $57 \cdot 1$ | 15.5 | 31 | 247 | 80 | $9 \cdot 7$ | $14 \quad 02$ | 1354 | 2103 | 306 | 3 |
| II | 126 | ＋10\％ |  | 15 | 44 | 247 | 88 | $10 \cdot 7$ | $143^{1}$ | 1420 | 215 I | 415 | 425 |
| 12 | 317 | ＋13．8 | 56.0 | 15.3 | 56 | 247 | 94 | 12＇7 | 1504 | 1450 | 2241 | 522 | 535 |
| 13 | 408 | $+16.2$ | $55 \cdot 6$ | 15 | 68 | 244 | 98 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 1541 | 1525 | 2330 | 625 | 64 |
| 14 | 500 | ＋ 17 | $55^{\prime 2}$ | 15 | 80 | 224 | 100 | 13.7 | 1624 | 1606 |  | 724 | 74 |
| 15 | 552 | $+18.5$ | $54 \cdot 8$ | 14.9 | 92 | 132 | 100 | 14.7 | 1712 | $16 \quad 54$ | － 19 | 816 | 8 |
|  | 643 | ＋18．3 | 54.5 | 14.8 | 104 | 110 | 98 |  | $\pm 805$ | 1748 | 108 | 9 OI |  |
| 17 | 733 | +18.4 +174 | 5 | I4．8 | 116 | 107 | 94 | 16.7 | 1902 | 1847 | 1 56 | 940 | 9 |
| 18 | 822 | ＋15．6 | $54^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ | 14．7 | 28 | 108 | 89 | $17 \%$ | 20 | 1949 | 242 | 1014 | 10 |
| 19 | 9 10 | ＋ 13 | 54 | $14^{\prime} 7$ | 141 | I | 83 | $18 \cdot 7$ | 2103 | 2054 | 327 | 1043 | 10 |
| 20 | 957 | $+104$ | 5 | 14.8 | 153 | IIX | 75 | 19.7 | 2206 | 2159 | 411 | II 09 |  |
| 21 | 1043 | $+7$ | 54.4 | 14 | 165 | 112 | 66 | 20.7 | $23 \quad 09$ | 2307 | 455 | II 33 | II |
|  | 1129 | ＋ 34 | 54.9 | $\times 5.0$ | 177 | 113 | 57 | 21＇7 |  |  | $53^{8}$ | II 56 | 11 |
| 2 | 1216 | －0．5 | 55.5 | 15＇1 | 189 | II3 | 47 | 22.7 | － 15 | － 15 | 622 | 1220 |  |
|  | 1303 | $-4.4$ | $56 \cdot 2$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | OI | 113 | 38 | $23^{\prime} 7$ | 22 | 126 | 708 | 1244 | 2 |
| 25 | 1353 | $-8 \cdot 3$ | $57^{1}$ Y | 15.6 | 214 | 112 | 28 | $24^{\prime 7}$ | $23^{1}$ | 239 | 756 | 1312 | 13 |
|  | 1445 | －xx． 8 | $58 \cdot 1$ | 15.8 | 226 | III | 19 | $25^{\prime} 7$ | 342 | 354 | 847 | $\pm 34$ |  |
| 27 | 1541 | －14．9 | $59^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 16.1 | $23^{8}$ | 109 | 11 | 26.7 | 455 | 510 | 942 | 1423 |  |
| 28 | $\times 639$ | $-17^{\prime 2}$ | 59.9 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 250 | 108 | 5 | 27.7 | 606 | 624 | 10 40 | I5 II |  |
|  | 1745 | － 88.4 | 60.5 | 16.5 | 262 | 1 15 | 1 | 28.7 | 7 I3 | 73 I | II 41 | 1610 |  |
|  | 1844 | $-18 \cdot 3$ | 61．0 | 16.6 | 274 | 204 | 0 | 0.2 | 12 | － 29 | 1243 | $17 \times 8$ |  |
| 31 | 1947 | $-170$ | 61＇1 | 16.6 | 287 | 246 | 2 | rez | 9 OI | 937 | 1345 | 1834 |  |

MERCURY

|  | R．A． | Dec． | 桥 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 農 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | Tran－ sit |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { mig }}$ | R．A． | Dec． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gig } \\ & \text { ロ゙̈ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 罵 } \\ & \text { ค } \end{aligned}$ | $5^{\circ} \mathrm{high}$ E． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tran- } \\ & \text { sit } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | hm |  | ＂ |  | m |  |  | h m |  | ＂ |  | h m | h m | h m |
| I | 17 14 | 23.3 | 9 | 10 | $123 x$ | Mercury is | 16 | 1616 | 58.4 | 8 | $3^{2}$ | 659 | 723 | 1037 |
| 4 | 1659 | 22.0 | 10 | 3 | 1205 | too close to | 19 | 1619 | $18 \cdot 7$ | 8 | 45 | 653 | 718 | 1030 |
| 7 | 1642 | 20.5 | 10 | 2 | 1136 | the Sun | 22 | 1627 | 19.3 | 7 | 55 | 654 | 720 | 1026 |
| 10 | 16 28 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 8 | II | for | 25 | 1639 | 20 | 7 | 64 | 659 | 727 | 1026 |
| 13 | $16 \times 8$ | 18.6 | 9 | 19 | 10 5 I | observation | 28 | 1652 | 20.9 | 6 | 71 | 708 | 737 | 1028 |
| 16 | 1616 | 18.4 | － | 32 | 10 37 |  | 31 | 1708 | 21.6 | 6 | 76 | 717 | 748 | 1032 |

VENUS 9
MARS ${ }^{*}$

| ¢ٌ | R．A． | Dec． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { gig } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{A} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit } \end{gathered}$ | ค | R．A． | Dec． | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \dot{\xi} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{A}} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{\#} \\ & \frac{\Xi}{m} \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | Tran－ sit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | hm | － | ＂ |  | h m | h m | h m |  | hm | $\square$ | ＂ |  | h m |  |
| $\pm$ | 1421 | 13.3 | 50 | 14 | 529 | 545 | 942 | 1 | x728 | 23.9 | 4 | 99 | 1243 | Mars is |
| 6 | 1426 | $12 \cdot 8$ | 46 | 19 | 5 II | 526 | 928 | 6 | $173^{8}$ | 24． 1 | 4 | 100 | 1240 | too close to |
| II | 1434 | 12.7 | 43 | 24 | $45^{8}$ | 514 | 916 | 19 | 1754 | 24＇2 | 4 | 100 | 1237 | the Sun |
| 16 | 1445 | 12.9 | 39 | 28 | 450 | 507 | 907 | 16 | 1811 | $24 \cdot 3$ | 4 | 100 | 1233 | r |
| 2 L | 1458 | 13.5 | 36 | 32 | 447 | 504 | 900 | 2 x | 1828 | 24．2 | 4 | 100 | 1230 | observation |
| 26 | 1512 | 14.2 | 34 | 36 | 448 | 506 | 155 | 26 | 1844 | 24.0 | 4 | 100 | 1227 |  |
| 3 3 | 1528 | $\times 5^{1}$ | 3 I | 39 | 452 | 511 | 852 | 3 x | i9 O1 | 23.6 | 4 | 100 | 1224 |  |


| 命 | SUNRISE AND SUNSET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | London |  | Bristol |  | Birmingham |  | Manchester |  | Newcastle |  | Glasgow |  | Belfast |  |
|  | a．m． <br> h m |  |  |  | a.m. | $\underset{\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{p}}$ | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. h m | a.m. <br> h m | p.m. | a.m. h m | p.m. |
| － | 7 | 355 | 752 | 406 | 753 | $35^{8}$ | 800 | 355 | 805 | 3 | 821 | 350 | 82 I |  |
| 2 | 744 | 354 | 754 | 405 | 755 | 357 | 502 | 354 | 807 | 343 | 823 | 349 | 823 | 403 |
| 3 | 745 | 354 | 755 | 4 | 756 | 356 | －03 | 353 | 809 | 342 | 825 | － 48 | 825 | 402 |
| 4 | 747 | 353 | 757 | 4 | $75^{8}$ | 356 | 805 | 353 | － 10 | 341 | 826 | 347 | 826 | 4 OI |
| 5 | 748 | 353 | $75^{8}$ | 403 | 759 | 355 | － 06 | 352 | 812 | 340 | 828 | 346 | $\mathrm{Ul}_{28}$ | 4 00 |
| 6 | 749 | 352 | 759 | 4 | 8 01 | 355 | － 08 | 352 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 340 | 829 | 346 | H 29 | 400 |
| 7 | 751 | 352 | B 00 | 403 | 802 | 354 | － 09 | 351 | 8 工5 | 339 | 831 | 345 | 831 | 359 |
| $\square$ | 752 | 352 | 8 | 4 | － 03 | 354 | 810 | － 5 I | $8 \pm 6$ | 339 | $1{ }^{12}$ | 345 | 832 | 359 |
| 9 | 753 | 35 I | 803 | 4 | － 05 | 353 | 12 | 350 | $1 \times 8$ | $33^{8}$ | 834 | 344 | II 34 | 358 |
| 10 | 754 | $35^{1}$ | 0.04 | 4 | 806 | 353 | 813 | 350 | 819 | $33^{8}$ | 835 | 344 | 835 | I 58 |
| 11 | 755 | 351 | 805 |  | 107 | 353 | 814 | 350 | － 20 | $33^{8}$ | 836 | 344 | 836 | 358 |
| 12 | 756 | 35 I | 806 | 4 | 808 | 353 | － 15 | 350 | 8 ar | $33^{8}$ | 837 | 343 | 837 | 358 |
| 13 | 757 | 35 I | 807 | 4 | 809 | 353 | $-16$ | 350 | 822 | $33^{8}$ | 839 | 343 | II $3^{8}$ | 358 |
| 14 | 758 | 351 | 807 | 4 | 8 10 | 353 | 17 | 350 | $8 \quad 23$ | $33^{8}$ | 840 | 343 | 839 | 358 |
| 15 | 759 | 35 | 808 | 4 | 11 | 353 | $8 \quad 18$ | 350 | $8 \quad 24$ | $33^{8}$ | 41 | 343 | 1140 | 358 |
| 16 | 800 | 35 I | 8 |  | 12 | 353 | 19 | 350 | 825 | $33^{8}$ | 842 | 343 | 841 | $35^{8}$ |
| 17 | 80 | 352 | 8 10 | 4 | 8 13 | 353 | 110 | － 50 | 826 | $33^{8}$ | 1142 | 343 | 842 | 358 |
| 18 | 8 | 352 | 8 II | 4 | 114 | 353 | 821 | 350 | － 27 | $33^{8}$ | 843 | 343 | 843 | 358 |
| 19 | 8 | 352 | 8 | 4 | －14 | 353 | 821 | 350 | 827 | $33^{8}$ | 844 | 344 | 843 | $35^{8}$ |
| 20 | 103 | 353 | 8 xz | 403 | －5 | 354 | $\square 22$ | 3 5 | $8 \quad 28$ | 339 | 845 | 344 | 844 | 359 |
| 21 | 8 | 353 | 813 | 403 | 8 16 | 354 | 823 | 351 | 829 | 339 | 846 | 344 | 1145 | 359 |
| 22 | 804 | 354 | 8 I3 | 404 | 1 x | 355 | 823 | 352 | 129 | 340 | 846 | 345 | 845 | 400 |
| 23 | 805 | 354 | 8 | 404 | 17 | 355 | － 24 | 352 | 830 | 340 | 1146 | 3.45 | 846 | 400 |
| 24 | 805 | 355 | 814 | 405 | 817 | 356 | － 24 | 353 | 830 | 341 | 847 | 346 | 846 | 4 Or |
| 25 | 806 | 355 | 815 | 405 | 18 | 356 | － 25 | 353 | 831 | 341 | II 47 | 347 | 1147 | 4 Or |
| 26 | 806 | 356 | 8 I5 | 406 | 5 | 357 | 825 | 354 | $3^{1}$ | 342 | 848 | 147 | 847 | 402 |
| 27 | 806 | 357 | 8 I5 | 407 | 18 | $35^{8}$ | 825 | 355 | 837 | 343 | II 48 | 348 | 847 | 403 |
| 28 | 806 | 357 | 8 I5 | 408 | $8 \quad 8$ | 359 | 825 | 356 | $83^{1}$ | 344 | 848 | 349 | 847 | 4 |
| 29 | 807 | 358 | 8 工6 | 409 | 819 | 4 | $8 \quad 26$ | 356 | 83 | 344 | 14.48 | 350 | 1148 | 404 |
| 30 | 807 | 359 | $8 \times 6$ | 410 | 319 | 40 O | 826 | 357 | $13^{2}$ | 345 | W 48 | 351 | II 48 | 405 |
| 3 I | 807 | 400 | 816 | 411 | 819 | 402 | － 26 | 358 | 832 | 346 | －48 | 352 | $84^{8}$ | 406 |

JUPITER 2
SATURN h

| Day | R．A． | Dec.$+$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E． |  | Transit | R．A． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ + \end{gathered}$ | $5^{\circ}$ high E． |  | Transit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | $52^{\circ}$ | $56^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | h m | － | h m | h m | h m | h in | － | h m | h m | h m |
| I | 846 | 18．5 | 2100 | 2047 | 408 | II 02 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 014 | 0 IX | 623 |
| II | － 45 | 18.6 | 2018 | 20.04 | 327 | II 03 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 2332 | 2329 | 545 |
| 21 | 142 | 18.8 | 1935 | 1920 | 245 | II 04 | 8．0 | 2252 | 2249 | 506 |
| 31 | 839 | 19．1 | 1850 | 1833 | － 02 | II 04 | $8 \cdot$ | 2211 | 2208 | 427 |

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $44^{\prime \prime}$ ；of Saturn $18^{\prime \prime}$ ．Diameters of Saturn＇s rings $4 x^{\prime \prime}$ and $3^{\prime \prime}$ ．

URANUS H
NEPTUNE $\Psi$


## INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMICAL SECTION

## GENERAL

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

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for $0^{\text {h }}$ G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named.
(See notes on British Summer Time, p. 142).
Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's Star Atlas (Gall and Inglis, 16th edition, 1973; £4.50), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.r.)

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

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

## PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

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

The Fasts and Festivals in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book.

Under the heading Phenomena will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.
The Constellations listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at $z^{\mathrm{h}}$ local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian $4^{\text {m }}$ earlier each night or $2^{\text {h }}$ earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

Times of Minima of Algol are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light (see p. 153).

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

The Monthly Notes are self-explanatory.

## PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

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

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying $12^{h}$ to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. Apparent Solar Time is equal to the Mean Solar Time plus the Equation of Time. For example at noon on Aug. 8 the Equation of Time is $-5^{m} 3^{8^{5}}$ and thus at $52^{\mathrm{h}}$ Mean Time on that day the Apparent Time is $32^{\mathrm{h}}-5^{\mathrm{m}} 38^{\mathrm{s}}=11^{\mathrm{h}} 54^{\mathrm{m}} 22^{\mathrm{s}}$.

The Greenwich Sidereal Time at $o^{\text {h }}$ and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is $o^{h} \gamma$ are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa.

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

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

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

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

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.
(z) Sunrise or Sunset, defined as above.
(z) Civil twilight, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is $6^{\circ}$ below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight may commence or must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 60 minutes after sunset.
(3) Nautical twilight, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is $12^{\circ}$ below the horizon This marks the time when it is, to all intent and purposes, completely dark.
(4) Astronomical wilight, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is $38^{\circ}$ below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.
To assist observers the durations of civil, nautical and astronomical twilights are given at intervals of ten days. The beginning of a particular twilight is found by subtracting the duration from the time of suarise, while the end is found by adding the duration to the time of sunset. Thus the beginning of astronomical twilight in latitude $52^{\circ}$, on the Greenwich meridian, on March 15 is found as $06^{\mathrm{h}} 25^{\mathrm{m}}-113^{\mathrm{m}}=04^{\mathrm{h}} \quad 32^{\mathrm{m}}$ and similarly the end of civil twilight $=17^{\mathrm{h}} 56^{\mathrm{m}}+34^{\mathrm{m}}=18^{\mathrm{h}} 30^{\mathrm{m}}$.
The letters T.A.N. are printed when twilight lasts all night.
Lighting-up time is a crude attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.
Under the heading Astronomical Notes will be found notes describing the position and visibility of all the planets and also of other phenomena; these are intended to guide naked-eyc observers, or those using small telescopes.

## PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

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

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

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

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

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about $9^{\prime \prime}$, and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about $57^{\prime}$. Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is $90^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes (except in high latitudes).
The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes $52^{\circ}$ and $56^{\circ}$. They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be added if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or subtracted if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of $x^{\circ}=4^{\mathrm{m}}$ and $15^{\prime}=I^{\mathrm{m}}$.

The G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich is given: these times are independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary
because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude $\lambda$ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, $\lambda$ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude $\lambda$ is the complement to $24^{\text {h }}$ (or $360^{\circ}$ ) of the longitude, and will be greater than $12^{h}$ (or $\mathbf{x 8 0}$ ). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely $\lambda$ and the fraction $\lambda / 24$ (or $\lambda^{0} / 360$ ) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $10^{\text {h }} 05^{\mathrm{m}}$ east, so $\lambda=13^{\mathrm{h}} 55^{\mathrm{m}}$ and the fraction $\lambda / 24$ is 0.58 . The transit on the local date 1978 Oct. II is found as follows:
d $h \mathrm{~m}$
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich.... Oct. 10 19 xz
$\lambda \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$............................ 1355
$0.58 \times\left(20^{\mathrm{h}} 07^{\mathrm{m}}-19^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}\right) \ldots \ldots .$.
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.........

II 0939
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time. . . .
1000

Local standard time of transit....... II 1939 It is evident of course, that for any given place the quantities $\lambda$ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here $23^{\mathrm{h}} 55^{\mathrm{m}}$.

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

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

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

## PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

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

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each
month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is $10^{\circ}$ high instead of $5^{\circ}$ high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about $3^{\prime \prime}$ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about $2^{\prime \prime}$ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed on three occasions in 1966 and were open at their widest extent in the middle of 1973.

## TIME

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

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

## Greemwich Mean Time

The daily rotation of the Earth on its axis causes the Sun and the other heavenly bodies to appear to cross the sky fron East to West. It is convenient to represent this relative motion as if the Sun really performed a daily circuit around a fixed Earth. Noon in Apparent Solar Time may then be defined as the time at which the Sun transits across the observer's meridian. In Mean Solar Time, noon is similarly defined by the meridian transit of a fictitious Mean Sun moving uniformly in the sky with the same average speed as the true Sun. Mean Solar Time observed on the meridian of the transit circle telescope of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) The mean solar day is divided into 24 hours and, for astronomical and other scientific purposes, these are numbered o
to 23 , commencing at midnight. Civil time is usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon). Universal Time
Before r925 January I G.M.T. was reckoned in 24 hours commencing at noon: since that date it has been reckoned from midnight. In view of the risk of confusion in the use of the designation G.M.T. before and after 1925, the International Astronomical Union recommended in 19z8 that astronomers should, for the present, employ the term Universal Time, U.T. (or Weltzeit, W.Z.) to denote G.M.T. measured from Greenwich Mean Midnight.

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

## Apparent Solar Time

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

## Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would be defined by successive transits of a selected star, as there is I small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length
of the sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by o.oo8 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as $1 \cdot 2$ seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion of G.M.T. to Greenwich sidereal time (G.S.T.) may be performed by adding the value of the G.S.T. at $0^{\mathrm{h}}$ on the day in question (page II of each month) to the G.M.T. converted to sidereal time using the table on p. 146.
Example. To find the G.S.T. at August $8^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{OZ}^{\mathrm{h}} 4 \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{II} \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{s}}$ G.M.T. $h \mathrm{~m}$ s G.S.T. at o ${ }^{\text {h }}$ 210436 G.M.T. .. .. .. .. .. $24 I I I$ Acceleration for $2^{\text {h }}$ 20
$" \quad, 4 x^{m}$ II $^{\text {s }}$ 7

Sum=G.S.T. $=$.
$2346 \quad 14$
If the observer is not on the Greenwich meridian then his longitude, measured positively westwards from Greenwich, must be subtracted from the G.S.T. to obtain Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.). Thus, in the above example, an observer $5^{h}$ east of Greenwich, or $19{ }^{\text {h }}$ west, would find his L.S.T. as $4^{\mathrm{h}} 4^{\mathrm{m}} 14^{\mathrm{s}}$.

## Ephemeris Time

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

The new unit of time has been defined in terms of the apparent annual motion of the Sun. Thus the second is now defined in terms of the annual motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun ( $1 / 31556925.9747$ of the Tropical Year for 1900 January ol $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{h}}$. E.T.) instead of in terms of the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis ( $1 / 86400$ of the Mean Solar Day). In many branches of scientific work other than astronomy there has been $\#$ demand for a unit of time that is invariable, and the second of Ephemeris time was adopted by the Comité International des Poids et Mésures in 1956. The length of the unit has been
chosen to provide general agreement with U.T. throughout the x9th and zoth centuries. During 1978 the estimated difference E.T. - U.T. is 49 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, 1 comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the Moon with its ephemeris position. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by a veraging over a number of years.

## Atomic Time

The fundamental standards of time and frequency must be defined in terms of a periodic motion adequately uniform, enduring and susceptible of measurement. This has led in the past to the adoption of standards based on the observed motions in the Solar System. Recent progress has made it possible to consider the use of other natural standards, such as atomic or molecular oscillations. The oscillations so far employed are not in fact continuous periodic motions such as the revolution of the electrons in their orbits around the nuclei. The continuous oscillations are generated in 1 II electrical circuit, the frequency of which is then compared or brought into coincidence with the frequency characteristic of the absorption or emission by the atoms or molecules when they change between two selected energy levels. At the National Physical Laboratory regular comparisons have been made since the middle of 1955 between quartz clocks of high stability and a frequency defined by atoms of caesium. The standard has proved of great value in the precise calibration of frequencies and time intervals: it has also been possible to build up a scale of "atomic time" by using continuously-running quartz clocks calibrated in terms of the caesium frequency standard.

> Radio Time Signals

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

For survey and scientific purposes in which the highest accuracy is required, special signals are transmitted from the Post Office Radio Station at Rugby. The International Signals, consisting of a five-minute series of pips, one-tenth of ${ }^{[ }$second long, with the pips at the minutes lengthened for identification, are radiated at $02.54-03.00,08.54^{-}$ $09.00,14.54-15.00,20.54-21.00$ from GBR ( 16 kHz ) and associated H.F. transmitters. The seconds
pulses superposed on the MSF standard frequency transmissions, which consists of five cycles of $\quad$ x,ooo c.p.s. tone, are derived from the same master control at the transmitting station, and are radiated for ten minutes in each quarter-hour on $2 \frac{1}{2}, 5$, and 10 MHz for 24 hours per day, and continuously on 60 kHz . The carrier frequencies of all the MSF transmissions, and of GBR, are closely controlled, and measured regularly at the National Physical Laboratory in terms of the caesium atomic resonance.

The new Coordinated Universal Time (U.T.C.) system standard frequency emissions and radio time signals are broadcast on MSF, GBR, and by other national transmitters, eg. by WWV and WWVH in the U.S.A. in conformity with the International Atomic Time Scale in which the time intervals between pips correspond exactly to the seconds defined as follows: "The second is the duration of $919263^{1} 770$ periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the $a$ hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium 133 atom."
As the rate of rotation of the Earth is variable the time signals will be adjusted by the introduction of a leap second when necessary in order that UTC shall not depart from UT by more than $0^{5} \cdot 9$. For convenience it has been decided to introduce leap seconds, when necessary, on the last second of a month preferably on 3 I Dec. and/or 30 June. In the case of $\square$ positive leap second $23^{\mathrm{h}} 59^{\mathrm{m}} 60^{\mathrm{s}}$ will be followed one second later by $0^{\text {h }} 0 o^{m} 0 o^{\text {s }}$ of the first day of the month. In the case of a negative leap second (required if the Earth were to have a sudden change of rate and begin to gain relative to UTC) $23^{\text {h }} 59^{m} 58^{\mathrm{s}}$ will be followed one second later by $0^{h} 00^{m} 00^{s}$ of the first day of the month.
From 1972 Jan. I the six pips on the BBC have consisted of 5 short pips from second 55 to second 59 followed by one lengthened pip, the start of which indicates the exact minute.

## SUMMER TIME

In the United Kingdom, Summer Time, one hour in advance of G.M.T. will be kept between $0 z^{\mathrm{h}}$ G.M.T. on the day following the third Saturday in March and oz $^{\text {h }}$ G.M.T. on the day following the fourth Saturday in October. Thus, in 1978, Summer Time will be in force between March ig and October 29.
Variations from the standard time of some countries occurs during part of the year: they are decided annually and are usually referred to as Summer Time or Daylight Saving Time. These variations occur in:
British Commonwealth.-Parts of Australia; Bahamas; Canada; Channel Islands; Hong Kong; New Zealand; Bermuda.
Foreign Countries.-Albania; Argentina; Brazil; Chile; parts of China; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Formosa; France; Greece; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Macau; Malta; Mexico; Morocco; Norway; Pescadores Is.; Poland; Portugal; Sicily; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey; parts of U.S.A.;
In the Dominican Republic, the Irish Republic, and Paraguay, the variation occurs in winter and is called Winter Time.

In the year $\mathbf{x 8 0}$ it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that'of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used.
The large territories of the United States, Canada and U.S.S.R. are divided into zones approximately $7^{\frac{13}{\circ}}$ on either side of central meridians. The important ones are given below; there are in addition zones from 5 to ${ }^{2} 3$ hours fast in the U.S.S.R. centred at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. to $180^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.

Fast on Greenwich Time
12 hrs. F. . .Fiji, Gilbert and Tuvalu Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.).
12 $\frac{1}{2}$, F...Norfolk I., Nauru I.
II ", F....New Caledonia, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape, Sakhalin, New Hebrides.
so , F...Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, Admiralty Islds., Caroline Islds. (west of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.), Australian Capital Territory, Mariana Isids.
$9 \frac{1}{2}$,, F...South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area).
9 „, F...Japan, Schouten Islds., Kurile Islds., Manchuria, Korea, Irian Jaya.
$8 \frac{1}{2}$, $F$....Molucca Islds.
8 ", F....China (coast), Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Macau, Timor, WesternAustralia, Sulawesi (Celebes), Kalimantant, Formosa, Pescadores IsIds., Malaysia.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$, F...Singapore.
7 ", F...Sumatra, Java, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam (north), Vietnam (south).
$6 \frac{1}{2}$, F...Burma, Cocos-Keeling Islds.
$6{ }^{2}$ ", F...Bangladesh.
$5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ", F...India, Sri Lanka, Laccadive Islds., Andaman and Nicobar Islds.
5 "F...Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan.
4 "F...Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, U.S.S.R., $40^{\circ}$ E. to $52^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$.

3t , F...Iran.
3 ", F...U.S.S.R. west of $40^{\circ}$ E., Iraq, Ethiopia, Yemen (Dem. Repub.), Socotra I., Somali Republic, Comoro Islds., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.
z ., F...Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Malawi,
E. European South Africa, Mozambique, Sudan, Burundi, R wanda, Crete, Lebanon, Libya, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho.
I hr. F...Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxemburg,Spain, Monaco, Balearic Islds., Poland, Austria.

[^6]Central-
European

Greenwich
Time

Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, CentralAfricanRepublic, Cameroon Republic, Zaire, Angola, Spitsbergen, Algeria, Benin, Corsica, Sardinla, Portugal, Niger, Irish Republic, Gibraltar.
The United Kingdom, Faroe, Channel Is., Algeria, Morocco, Iceland, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ifni, Ghana, Principe I., St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is., Ascension I., Tangier, São Tomé, Rio de Oro, Madeira, Mali, Senegal, Liberia, Guinea Bissau.

## Slow on Greenwich time

- hr. S...Azores, Cape Verde Is.
- hrs. S... Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound, South Georgia.
3 "S...Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), EasternBrazil, Argentina, Uruguay, French Guiana, Guyana.
$3^{\frac{1}{2}}$, S...Newfoundland, Surinam.
4 "S...Canada east of $68^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. , Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Allantic. Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Islds., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, Chile, Curacao I., Venezuela. Labrador, Dominican Republic.
5 hrs. S... Canada from $68^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. (north) or $90^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. (south), Eastern States of
Eastern. U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Islds., Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Cuba.
6 hrs. S... Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from $85^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. to roz ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., Costa Rica, Central. Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.
7 hrs. S...Canada from $102^{\circ}$ W. to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., Mountain. Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
8 hrs. S...Canada west of $120^{\circ}$ W., Alaska, l'acific. (south-cast coast), Western States of U.S.A., part of Mexico, Yukon (east of $138^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.).
9 hrs. S...Alaska $137^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. to $14 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., Yukon (west of $13^{8^{\circ}}$ W.).
so "S...Alaska from $14 \mathrm{I}^{\circ}$ W. to $16 \mathrm{I}^{\circ}$ W., Low Archipelago. Austral and Society Islds., Hawaii, Fanning I., Christmas Islds. (Pacific Ocean).
II , S...Aleutian Islds., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Islds.
In the Tonga Islands the time $13 h$ fast and in Chatham Is. 12 h 45 m fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.


## THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

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


Table 1. Hour Angle

| $\underset{\sim}{\dot{U}}$ | Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latitude and Declination of Same Signs |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $50^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | $0^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | 12 m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 0 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 6 | 600 | 600 | 6 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| 1 | 555 | 556 | 557 | $5 \quad 58$ | 559 | 559 | 600 | 6 ot | 601 | 602 | 603 | 04 | 605 |
| 2 | 550 | 552 | 553 | 555 | 557 | 558 | 600 | 602 | 603 | 605 | $6 \quad 07$ | 608 | 6 10 |
| 3 | 545 | 548 | 550 | 553 | 556 | $55^{8}$ | 600 | 6 oz | 604 | 607 | 6 Io | 6 Iz | 6 15 |
| 4 | 540 | 544 | 546 | $55^{1}$ | 554 | 557 | 600 | 603 | 606 | 609 | - 14 | 6 Ió | 620 |
| 5 | 536 | 540 | 543 | 548 | $55^{2}$ | 556 | . 600 | 604 | 608 | 612 | 617 | 620 | 624 |
| 6 | 531 | 536 | 539 | 546 | 551 | 556 | 600 | 604 | 609 | 614 | 621 | 624 | -29 |
| 7 | 526 | 532 | 536 | 544 | 550 | 555 | 600 | 605 | 610 | 6 16 | 624 | 628 | 634 |
| 8 | 521 | 527 | 533 | 541 | 548 | 554 | 600 | 606 | 6 I2 | 619 | 627 | 633 | 639 |
| 9 | $5 \times 6$ | 523 | 529 | 539 | 547 | 553 | 600 | 607 | 613 | 6 2I | 637 | 637 | 644 |
| 10 | 5 II | 519 | 526 | 537 | 545 | 553 | 600 | 607 | $6 \pm 5$ | 623 | 634 | 641 | 649 |
| II | 506 | 5 I5 | 522 | 534 | 544 | $55^{2}$ | 600 | 608 | 6 16 | 626 | $63^{8}$ | 645 | 654 |
| 12 | 5 OI | 5 II | 519 | 532 | 542 | 551 | 600 | 609 | $6 \pm 8$ | 628 | 64 r | 649 | 659 |
| 13 | 456 | 506 | 5 I5 | 529 | 540 | 5 5I | 600 | 609 | 620 | 631 | 645 | 654 | 704 |
| 14 | $45 I$ | 502 | 512 | 527 | 539 | 550 | 600 | 6 10 | $6 \mathrm{2I}$ | 633 | 648 | 658 | 709 |
| 15 | 446 | 458 | 508 | 524 | $53^{8}$ | 549 | 600 | 6 II | 622 | 636 | 652 | 702 | $7 \quad 14$ |
| 16 | 440 | 453 | 504 | 522 | 536 | 548 | 600 | 612 | 624 | $63^{8}$ | 656 | 707 | 720 |
| 17 | 435 | 449 | 500 | 519 | 535 | 548 | 600 | 612 | 625 | 641 | 700 | 7 II | 725 |
| ¢ 8 | 429 | 444 | 457 | 5 x 7 | 533 | 547 | 600 | 613 | 627 | 643 | 703 | 716 | 731 |
| 19 | 423 | 439 | 453 | 5 I4 | 531 | 546 | 600 | 6 I4 | 629 | 646 | 707 | 721 | 737 |
| 20 | 417 | 435 | 449 | 511 | 530 | 545 | 600 | 6 I5 | 630 | 649 | 7 II | 725 | 743 |
| 21 | 4 II | 430 | 444 | 5.09 | 528 | 544 | 600 | 6 r6 | 632 | 651 | $7 \pm 6$ | 730 | 749 |
| 22 | 404 | 425 | 440 | 506 | 526 | 544 | 600 | 6 16 | 634 | 654 | 720 | 735 | 756 |
| 23 | $35^{8}$ | 4 I9 | 436 | 503 | 524 | 543 | 600 | 6.17 | 636 | 657 | 724 | 741 | 8 oz |
| 24 | 352 | 4 I4 | 432 | 500 | $5 \quad 23$ | 542 | 600 | 6 I8 | 637 | 700 | 728 | 746 | $8 \quad 08$ |
| 25 | 345 | 409 | 428 | $45^{8}$ | 521 | 541 | 600 | 619 | 639 | 702 | 732 | 751 | I5 |
| 26 | $33^{8}$ | $4 \quad 03$ | 424 | 455 | $5 \pm 9$ | 540 | 600 | 620 | 647 | 705 | $73^{6}$ | 757 | 822 |
| 27 | $33^{0}$ | 357 | 4 צ9 | 452 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 17\end{array}$ | 539 | 600 | 6 2I | 643 | 708 | 741 | . 03 | 830 |
| 28 | 323 | 351 | 4 I4 | 448 | $5 \pm 5$ | $53^{8}$ | 600 | 622 | 645 | $7 \mathrm{I2}$ | 746 | 809 | - 37 |
| 29 | $3 \times 5$ | 345 | 409 | 445 | 514 | $53^{8}$ | 600 | 622 | 646 | $7 \times 5$ | 751 | 8 I5 | 845 |

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page $\mathrm{r}_{3} 8$ ) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and applying it to the time of transit given in the ephemeris for each month. The hour angle is negative for sunrise and positive for sunset. A small correction to the hour angle, which always has the effect of increasing it numerically, is necessary to allow for the Sun's semi-diameter ( $16^{\prime}$ ) and for refraction ( $34^{\circ}$ ). This correction may be obtained from Table 2. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.-Required the N.Z. Mean Time ( $12^{\text {h }}$ fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at Auckland. The latitude is $36^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ south (or minus) and the longitude $I I^{\mathrm{h}} 39^{\mathrm{m}}$ east. Taking the declination as $+20^{\circ} \cdot 7$, we find
Tabular entry for $30^{\circ}$ Lat. and Dec. $20^{\circ}$, i m opposite signs. ..... $+5 x 1$
Proportional part for $6^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ of Lat ..... 15
Proportional part for $0^{\circ} \cdot 7$ of Dec ..... 3
6
Hour angle ..... 459
Longitudinal correction. ..... 21
N.Z. Mean Time. ..... $17 \quad 17$

Table 2. Correction for Refraction and SemiDiameter

| Latitude | $0^{\circ}$ | Declination <br> $10^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 ^ { \circ }}$ | $29^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | m | m | m | m |
| 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 30 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 40 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 50 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 |

## MOONRISE AND MOONSET

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

Table 3. Longitude Correction


Notation
$\varphi$ = latitude of observer
$\lambda=$ longitude of observer (measured positively towards the west)
T-I = time of transit of Moon on previous day
$\mathrm{T}_{0}=$ time of transit of Moon on day in question
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{I}}=$ time of transit of Moon on following day
$\delta_{0}=$ approximate declination of Moon
$\delta_{\mathrm{R}}=$ declination of Moon at moonrise
$\delta_{\mathrm{S}}=$ declination of Moon at moonset
$h_{0}=$ approximate hour angle of Moon
$\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{R}}=$ hour angle of Moon at moonrise
$\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{S}}=$ hour angle of moon at moonset
$\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}=$ time of moonrise
$\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{s}}=$ time of moonset

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

## METHOD

1. With arguments $\varphi, \delta_{0}$ enter Table z on p . 144 to determine $h_{0}$ where $h_{0}$ is negative for moonrise and positive for moonset.
2. Form approximate times from

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{T}_{0}+\lambda+\mathrm{h}_{0} \\
& \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}=\mathrm{T}_{0}+\lambda+\mathrm{h}_{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

3. Determine $\delta_{\mathrm{R}}, \delta_{\mathrm{S}}$ for times $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}$ respectively.
4. Re-enter Table $x$ on p. 144 with-
(a) arguments $\varphi, \delta_{R}$ to determine $h_{R}$
(b) arguments $\varphi, \delta_{\mathrm{S}}$ to determine $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{S}}$
5. Form $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{o}}+\lambda+\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{R}}+\mathrm{AX}$
$\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{S}}=\mathbf{T}_{0}+\lambda+\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{S}}+\mathbf{A X}$
where $\mathbf{A}=(\lambda+\mathbf{h})$ $\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{X}=\left(T_{0}-T-I\right) & \text { if }(\lambda+h) & \text { is negative } \\ X=\left(T_{I}-T_{0}\right) & \text { if }(\lambda+h) & \text { is positive }\end{array}$ and $\quad X=\left(T_{1}-T_{0}\right) \quad$ if $(\lambda+h) \quad$ is positive AX is the respondent in Table 3.
Example. - To find the times of moonrise and moonset at Vancouver ( $\varphi=+49^{\circ}, \lambda=+8^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}$ ) on 1978 October 10. The starting data (from p. 128) are

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}_{-\mathrm{I}}=18 \quad \mathrm{~m} \\
& \mathrm{~T}^{\mathrm{h}} \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{0}=19 \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{I}}=\mathbf{1 2} \\
& \delta=\frac{07}{07}=-15^{\circ} \\
& 0=4^{\mathrm{h}} 49^{\mathrm{m}}
\end{aligned}
$$

1. $h_{0}=4^{h} 49^{m}$
2. Approximate values

$$
\begin{aligned}
& t_{\mathrm{R}}=10^{\mathrm{d}} 19^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}+8^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}+\left(-4^{\mathrm{h}} 4^{\mathrm{m}}\right) \\
& =10^{\mathrm{d}} 22^{\mathrm{h}} 36^{\mathrm{m}} \\
& \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{S}}=10^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}+8^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}+\left(+4^{\mathrm{h}} 4^{8^{m}}\right) \\
& =1 x^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{ob}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{m}} \\
& \delta_{\mathrm{R}}=-14^{\circ} \cdot 5 \\
& \delta_{\mathrm{S}}=-13_{\mathrm{h}}^{\circ} \cdot 3 \\
& h_{R}=-4^{h} 5^{m} \\
& h_{S}=+4^{h_{57}}{ }^{\mathrm{m}} \\
& t_{R}=10^{d_{19}}{ }^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}+8^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}-4^{\mathrm{h}} 5^{\mathrm{m}}+8^{\mathrm{m}} \\
& =10^{d_{22}}{ }^{h} 4 x^{\mathrm{m}}
\end{aligned}
$$

To get the L.M.T. of the phenomenon the longitude is subtracted from the G.M.T. thus Moonrise $=10^{\mathrm{d}_{2}} 2^{\mathrm{h}} 4 \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{m}}-8^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{h}^{2} \mathrm{~m}^{\mathrm{m}}=10^{\mathrm{d}} 4^{\mathrm{h}} 29^{\mathrm{m}}$

## ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $8^{\prime \prime} \cdot 794$
Precession for the year $197^{8}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . $50^{\prime \prime} \cdot 274$
, $\quad$ in R.A............................. $3^{\text {s. }} \cdot 074$
in Declination. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $20^{\prime \prime} \cdot 040$
Constant of Nutation . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 " $9^{\prime 2}$
Constant of Aberration. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $20^{\prime \prime} \cdot 496$
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic ( $197^{8}$ ) . . . . $23^{\circ} 26^{\prime} 3 z^{\prime \prime}$ Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax. . . . . . $57^{\prime} 02^{\prime \prime} \cdot 70$
Velocity of Light in vacu per sec.. . . . $299792 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~km}$.
Solar motion per sec...................... 20.0 km .
Equatorial radius of the Earth. ...... $6378 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~km}$.
Polar radius of the Earth. . . . . . . . . . $633^{\prime} \cdot 775 \mathrm{~km}$.

North Galactic Pole) R.A. $12^{\mathrm{h}} 49^{\mathrm{m}}$. (1950.0).
(I.A.U. Standard). SDec. $27^{\circ} 4 \mathrm{~N}$.

| Solar Apex. . . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Length of Ye | .Tropical. . . . . $365^{\prime 24220}$ |
| (In Mean | Sidereal. . . . . . $365^{\prime 2} 25636$ |
| Solar Days) | Anomalistic. ... $365^{\prime 2} 25964$ (Perihelion to Perihelion) |
|  | Eclipse. . . . . . 346.6200 |

Length of Month New Moon to New 29 I2 $4402^{\circ} 9$
(Mean Values) Sidereal. ............ $270743 \times 1 \times 5$
Anomalistic. ....... 271318 33.2
(Perigee to Perigee)

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

| Acceleration |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h | m s | h | m s | m | S |
| I | - IO | 13 | 208 | - 00 | 0 |
| 2 | - | 14 | 2 x | 302 | I |
| 3 | 030 | 15 | $2 \quad 8$ | 907 | 1 |
| 4 | - 39 | 16 | 238 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 13 \\ 21 & \end{array}$ | 3 |
| 5 | - 49 | 17 | 248 | $2723$ | $4$ |
| 6 | - 59 | 18 | 257 | $33 \quad 28$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | I 09 | 19 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 07\end{array}$ | 3934 |  |
| 8 | I 19 | 20 | 317 | 4539 | 8 |
| 9 | I 29 | 21 | 327 | 5144 |  |
| 10 | I 39 | 22 | 337 | 5749 60 |  |
| II | I 48 | 23 | 347 |  |  |
| 12 | I 58 | 24 | 357 |  |  |

## MEAN REFRACTION

| Alt. Ref. | Alt. |
| :---: | :---: |
| - , |  |
| 120 21 | 430 |
| I 30 | 506 |
| 1415 | 550 |
| $\times 52.8$ | 644 |
| 20517 | 754 |
| 219 I6 | 927 |
| 23515 | II 39 |
| 25214 | 1500 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 12 \\ 124\end{array}$ | 2042 |
| 33412 | 3220 |
| 400 II | $\begin{array}{lll}62 & 17\end{array}$ |
| 430 | 9000 |

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is $23^{\mathrm{h}} 56^{\mathrm{m}} 04^{\text {s.0. }}$. Hence $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{h}}$ M.T. $=\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{h}}+9^{\mathrm{s}} \cdot 86$ S.T. and $x^{\mathrm{h}}$ S.T. $=x^{\mathrm{h}}-9^{\mathrm{s}} .83$ M.T.

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

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known a Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these
two entries is the required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for $\mathrm{II}^{\mathrm{m}} 26^{5}$ (which lies between the entries $9^{\mathrm{m}} 07^{5}$ and $\mathrm{x} 5^{\mathrm{m}} 13^{\mathrm{s}}$ ) is $2^{\mathrm{s}}$. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column above the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for $45^{\mathrm{m}} 46^{\mathrm{S}}$ is $7^{\mathrm{s}}$
Example.-Convert $14^{\mathrm{h}} 27^{\mathrm{m}} 35^{\mathrm{s}}$ from S.T. to M.T.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Given S.T................... } 142735 \\
& \text { Retardation for } 14^{\mathrm{h}} \ldots \ldots \ldots \text {....... } \quad \text { x } 8 \\
& \text { Retardation for } 27^{\mathrm{m}} 35^{\mathrm{s}} \ldots \ldots \text {. } \\
& \text { Corresponding M.T......... } 142512 \\
& \text { For further explanation, see p. } 14 \text { r. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

## THE SUMMER TIME ACTS

In 1916 an Act ordained that during ${ }^{-1}$ defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the Summer Time Acts, 1922 to 1925, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War the duration of Summer Time was extended and in the years 1941 45 and in 1947, Double Summer Time ( 2 hrs, in advance of Greenwich Mean Time) was in force. Summer Time was extended in each year from 1948
to 1952 and again in $1961-1964$, by Order in Council.
The duration of Summer Time during the last few years is given in the following table.
1953 Apr. 19-Oct. 4
196I Mar. 26-Oct. 29

1954 Apr. 1 1-Oct. 3 1962 Mar. 25 -Oct. 28
1963 Mar. 3 I-Oct. 27 1955 Apr. 17-Oct. 1956 Apr. 22-Oct. 7 1957 Apr. 14-Oct. 6 $195^{8}$ Apr. 20-Oct. 5 1959 Apr. 19-Oct. 4 1960 Apr. ro-Oct. 2 1972 Mar. 19-Oct. 29 1974 Mar. $17-$ Oct. 27 1976 Mar. 2 -Oct. 24 1964 Mar. 22-Oct. 25 1965 Mar. 21-Oct. 24 1966 Mar. zo-Oct. 23 1967 Mar. 19-Oct. 29 1968 Feb. 18 -Oct. 27 1973 Mar. 18-Oct. 28 1975 Mar. 16-Oct. 26 I977 Mar. 20-Oct. 23
(British Standard Time, also one hour ahead of G.M.T., was kept between 1968 Oct. 27-1971 Oct. 31.) In 1978 Summer Time will be in force from March 19 to October 29.

## ASTRONOMERS ROYAL

John Flamsteed, first Astronomer Royal . 1675-1719
 James Bradley............................ . $1742-1762$
Nathaniel Bliss. ..........................1762-1764

John Pond. ................................ $18 x x-1835$

Sir George Biddell Airy. . . . . . . . . . . . . r $^{835-x 88 x}$ Sir William Henry Mahoney Christle. . . 188 r -19x0
Sir Frank Watson Dyson. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1910-1933
Sir Harold Spencer Jones....................1933-1955
Sir Richard van der Riet Woolley......1955-1975
Sir Martin Ryle.
1972-

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELJITES, 1978

| G.M.T. Sat. Phen. | G.M.T. Sat. Phen. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\text { d }_{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{January}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{h}}{\substack{\text { February } \\ \mathrm{m}}}$ |
| 22228 III Sh.I. | 619021 Sh.E. |
| 3 or 27 III Sh.E. | $7 \times 827$ III Sh. |
| 4 or 43 I Sh.I. | 72129 III Sh.E. |
| 40357 I Sh.E. | 82009 II Sh.I. |
| 5 or 17 I Ec.R. | 82249 II Sh.E. |
| 52012 I Sh.I. | 122350 I Ec.R. |
| 52225 I Sh.E. | 13 I8 44 I Sh |
| 60400 II Ec.R. | 13 2057 I Sh.E. |
| 61945 I Ec.R. | 141819 I Ec.R. |
| 72021 II Sh.I. | 142228 III Sh.I. |
| 72302 II Sh.E. | 152246 II Sh.I. |
| 10 0228 III Sh.I. | 171936 II Ec.R. |
| 100527 III Sh.E. | 202039 I Sh.I. |
| $1 \pm 033^{8}$ I Sh.I. | 202252 I Sh.E. |
| II 05 5x I Sh.E. | 212014 I Ec.R. |
| 120312 I Ec.R. | 2422 13 II Ec.R. |
| 122207 I Sh.I. | 251944 III Ec.R. |
| 130020 l Sh.E. | 272234 I Sh.I. |
| 130635 II Ec.R. | 2822 10 1 Ec.R. |
| 131937 III Ec.R. | 282244 IV Ec.D. |
| 132140 I Ec.R. |  |
| 141849 I Sh.E. | March EcR. |
|  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {x }} 1203^{80}$ III Ec.D. |
| 2000 or I Sh.I. | 42345 III Ec.R. |
| 200215 I Sh.E. | 51957 II Sh.E. |
| $20233^{6}$ I Ec.R. | 81858 I Sh.I. |
| 202339 II Ec.R. | 2 32 I Sh |
| 211830 I Sh.I. | 91834 I Ec.R. |
| 212043 I Sh.E. | 121955 II Sh.I. |
| 22 ox $3^{6}$ II Sh.I. | 122234 II Sh.E. |
| 220416 II Sh.E. | 152054 I Sh.I. |
| 221804 I Ec.R. | 152307 I Sh.E. |
| 232229 II Ec.R. | 162029 I Ec.R. |
| 251735 II Sh.E. | 17 I8 36 IV Ec.R. |
| 27 or 56 I Sh.I. | 192231 II Sh.I. |
| 270409 I Sh.E. | 211924 II Ec.R. |
| 280037 III Ec.D. | 222136 III Sh.E. |
| 28 or 3 I I Ec.R. | 222249 I Sh.l. |
| 280339 III Ec.R. | 232225 I Ec.R. |
| 282025 I Sh.I. | 241932 I Sh.E. |
| 282238 I Sh.E. | 2822 or II Ec.R. |
| 292000 I Ec.R. | 292230 III Sh.I. |
| $3^{1}$ ox 05 II Ec.R. | $\begin{array}{llllllll}31 & 19 & 13 \\ \text { I } & \text { Sh.I. } \\ \text { Sh. }\end{array}$ |
|  | 3 3 2127 I Sh.E. |
| 2012 II Sh.E. | April |
| 2129 IV Sh.I. | 61941 II Sh.E. |
| 32229 IV Sh.E. | 72109 I Sh.I. |
| 422201 Sh.I. | 72323 I Sh.E. |
| 00 33 I Sh.E. | 8 - 44 I Ec.R. |
| 2155 I Ec.R. | 91950 III Ec.R. |

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

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

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

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { vourable conditions. } & \mathrm{R}=\text { Reappearance } \\
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Ec. }=\text { Eclipse } & \text { Shadow transit }
\end{array} & \mathbf{E}=\text { Ingress } \\
\text { Sh. }=\text { Egress } \\
\mathrm{D}=\text { Disappearance } &
\end{array}
$$

The times given in these predictions are strictly for the centre of the satellite. Observers will appreciate that as the satellite is of considerable size the immersion and emersion phases are not instantaneous. Even when the satellite enters or leaves the shadow along a radius of the shadow the phase can last for several minutes. With satellite IV grazing phenomena can occur so that the light from the satellite may fade and brighten again without a complete eclipse taking place.

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1978

## ECLIPSES, 1978

There will be four eclipses during 1978, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. Penumbral eclipses are not mentioned in this section as they are difficult to observe.
x. A total eclipse of the Moon on March 24, visible from the extreme north-western part of North America, most of the Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, Australia, part of Antarctica, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Africa (except the extreme western part) and Europe (except the western part). The eclipse begins at $14^{\mathrm{h}} 33^{\mathrm{m}}$ and ends at $18^{\mathrm{h}} 12^{\mathrm{m}}$. Totality lasts from $15^{\mathrm{h}} 37^{\mathrm{m}}$ to $17^{\mathrm{h}} 08^{\mathrm{m}}$.
2. A partial eclipse of the Sun on April 7, visible from the southern part of $S$. America, the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean, part of Antarctica and Southern Africa. The eclipse begins at $13^{\mathrm{h}} \mathbf{o z}^{\mathrm{m}}$ and ends at $x 7^{\mathrm{h}} 04^{\mathrm{m}}$. At the time of maximum eclipse 0.79 of the Sun's diameter is obscured.
3. A total eclipse of the Moon on September 16, visible from the western half of the Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, Australia, part of Antarctica, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Africa, Europe (including the British Isles), the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean and the extreme north-eastern part of South America. The eclipse begins at $17^{\mathrm{h}} \mathbf{2 0}^{\mathrm{m}}$ and ends at $20^{\mathrm{h}} 4^{\mathrm{m}}$. Totality lasts from $18^{\mathrm{h}} 24^{\mathrm{m}}$ to $19^{\mathrm{h}} 44^{\mathrm{m}}$.
4. A partial eclipse of the Sun on October 2, visible from north-eastern Europe, the eastern half of the Arctic Ocean, Asia except the southern part and the north-western part of the Pacific Ocean. The eclipse begins at $04^{\mathrm{h}} 3^{\mathrm{m}}$ and ends at o8 $8^{\mathrm{h}} 25^{\mathrm{m}}$. At the time of maximum eclipse 0.69 of the Sun's diameter is obscured.

## OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes most of the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. No occultation is included unless the star is at least $10^{\circ}$ above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope. The altitude limit is reduced from $10^{\circ}$ to $z^{\circ}$ for stars and planets brighter than magnitude $2 \cdot 0$ and such occultations are also predicted in daylight. The column Phase shows whether a disappearance ( $x$ ) or reappearance ( 2 ) is to be observed. The column headed "El. of Moon " gives the elongation of the Moon from the Sun, in degrees. The elongation increases from $0^{\circ}$ at New Moon to $180^{\circ}$ at Full Moon and on to $360^{\circ}$ (or $0^{\circ}$ ) at New Moon again. Times and position angles $(p)$, reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. $5 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, Long. $0^{\circ}$ ) and Edinburgh (Lat. $56^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$, Long. $3^{\circ} \mathrm{I} z^{\prime}$ west). The coefficients $a$ and $b$ are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longi-
tude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about $x^{m}$ generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta \lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta \phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a . \Delta \lambda+b . \Delta \phi$ to the given G.M.T.

The only bright star to be occulted during 1978 is Aldebaran (Z.C. 69z).

As an illustration the disappearance of Z.C. 8 I 4 on January 20 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

|  | Greenwich | nburgh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Longitude. | 0.0 | $+3 \cdot 2$ |
| Long, of Liverpool. | $+3.0$ | $+3.0$ |
| $\Delta \lambda$. | $+3 \cdot 0$ | -0.2 |
| Latitude. | $+51.5$ | $+56 \cdot 0$ |
| Lat. of Liverpool. | +53.4 | +53.4 |
| $\Delta \phi$. | $h_{\mathrm{m}}^{+\mathbf{x} \cdot 9}$ | $\begin{gathered} -2 \cdot 6 \\ \mathrm{~h} \mathrm{~m} \end{gathered}$ |
| G.M.T. | 1807.9 | $18 \quad 18 \cdot 2$ |
| a. $\Delta \lambda$. | -2.1 | +0.1 |
| b. $\Delta \phi$. | $+4.6$ | $-7.8$ |
|  | 1810.4 | I8 10.5 |

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.
$\mathrm{N}=$ star not occulted.
$A=$ star's altitude less than $10^{\circ}$ ( $2^{\circ}$ for bright stars and planets).
$\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{Sun}$ not sufficiently below the horizon.
$\mathrm{G}=$ occultation is of very short duration.
It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients $a$ and $b$ are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

## OCCULTATION OBSERVATIONS

Observations of the times of these occultations are made by both professional and amateur astronomers throughout the world. Such observations are later analysed at the Royal Greenwich Observatory to yield accurate positions of the Moon: this is one method of determining the difference between ephemeris time and universal time. Occultations of stars by the Moon occur almost instantapeously and many of the observations made by amateurs are obtained with the use of $\|$ stopwatch which is compared with time signal immediately after the observation. Thus an accuracy of about one-fifth of I second is obtainable, though the observer's personal equation may amount to one-third or one-half of $\underset{\sim}{\text { second. }}$

| Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Z.C. } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Mag． | $\begin{gathered} \text { H } \\ \text { 空 } \\ \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | E1． of Moon | GREENWICH |  |  |  | EDINBURGH |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | U．T． | $a$ | $b$ | $P$ | U．T． | $a$ | $b$ | $P$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | h m | m | m | － | h m | m | m | $\bigcirc$ |
| Jant． 20 | 814d | $5 \cdot 3$ | I | 142 | 1807.9 | $-0.7$ | $+2.4$ | 56 | 工8 18．2 | －0．4 | $+3.0$ | 40 |
| 21 | 970 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1 | 153 | $20 \quad 34 \cdot 9$ | －x．5 | ＋0．2 | 107 | $2033 \cdot 2$ | －I＇2 | $+0.9$ | 92 |
| Feb． 3 | 404 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $I$ | 78 | $20.20 \cdot 2$ | －1．0 | ＋II | 32 | $2026 \cdot 4$ | － |  | 6 |
| 15 | 650 | $5^{\prime 7}$ | I | IOI | $1950 \cdot 3$ |  | ． | I6 | N |  |  |  |
| $\times 5$ | 667 | $5 \cdot 3$ | I | 102 |  | N |  |  | $2243^{\circ} 7$ |  | ． | 56 |
| 16 | 692d | I＇I | I | 103 |  | A |  |  | $215{ }^{\prime} 7$ | ＋0．5 | $-2.0$ | 124 |
| 17 | 806 | $5 \cdot 1$ | I | 114 | I $53^{\circ} 0$ | ＋0．3 | $-2 \cdot 2$ | 125 | x $44^{\prime \prime}$ | ＋0．1 | $-2 \cdot 1$ | I 8 |
| $\pm 9$ | 1073 | 6.0 | 1 | 136 | I $15{ }^{\circ}$ | －0．I | $-3^{\circ} 0$ | 147 | I OI．5 | $-0.3$ | $-2 \cdot 7$ | 138 |
| Mar． 12 | 354 | 5＇5 | 1 | 46 |  | N |  |  | $1943{ }^{\circ} 7$ | ．． | －． | 46 |
| I5 | 741 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1 | 81 | $2024 * 3$ | －I＇I | － 14 | 93 | 2015.4 | －I＇I | －I＇0 | 8I |
| 16 | 878 | $5 \cdot 5$ | I | 92 | $20 \times 5.7$ | － 1.4 | －06 | 78 | 20 09．6 | －I． 4 | －0．1 | 66 |
| 18 | $\pm 147$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | I | $1 \times 6$ | $2406 \cdot 5$ | －0．4 | $-2.0$ | III | $2356 \cdot 3$ | －0．5 | －I＇9 | 105 |
| 20 | 1364 | $6 \cdot 5$ | I | $\Sigma 37$ | $2229 \cdot 8$ | － $1 \cdot 7$ | －0．4 | 83 | 22.23 .5 | － 1.6 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 74 |
| 21 | 1465 | $6 \cdot 3$ | I | 149 | 2154.2 | － 1.5 | －0．6 | 110 | $2148 \cdot 0$ | －x．4 | －0．I | IOI |
| 21 | 1468 | $4 * 9$ | I | I49 | 2324.4 | －I＇z | －1．5 | I2I | $2314 \cdot 5$ | －I＇2 | ーエ゙I | I 15 |
| Apr． 1 | 2826 | 40 | I | 279 | $500 \cdot 7$ | －I＇3 | $+0.9$ | 81 | $501 \times 2$ | －I＇I | ＋1：0 | 77 |
| II | 692d | $1 \cdot 1$ | I | 49 | 工8 $54^{\prime} \mathrm{x}$ | －0．4 | －4＇I | 145 | $1837 \cdot 2$ | －0．7 | －2．8 | 128 |
| II | 69ad | I＇I | 2 | 49 | I9 $32 \cdot 3$ | －I＇I | $15 \cdot 0$ | 211 | $1930 \cdot 5$ | $-0.9$ | $-0.2$ | 226 |
| 13 | 961 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 1 | 72 | 2008.4 | －0．3 | $-3 \cdot 7$ | 151 |  | S |  |  |
| 19 | 1635 | $5 \cdot 4$ | I | 145 | $2208 \cdot 6$ | －1．0 | －х＇7 | 143 | $2158 \cdot 7$ | －I＇O | －I＇3 | 137 |
| 20 | 1652 | $5 \cdot 5$ | I | 143 | 207.9 | －0．4 | － $5 \cdot 9$ | I19 | $15^{8 \cdot 0}$ | －0．5 | －x．9 | 115 |
| 25 | $227 x$ | 4＊3 | I | 206 | $012 \cdot 0$ | － $5 \cdot 5$ | ＋1．1 | 73 | 0 12.6 | －I＇3 | ＋1．2 | 67 |
| 25 | 2271 | 4＇3 | 2 | 206 | I 14． | －I＇2 | －0．5 | 324 | I 08．8 | －0．9 | －0．3 | 319 |
| Mayr3 | 128x | $6 \cdot 4$ | 1 | 75 | 22154 |  |  | 177 | $22.00 \cdot 9$ | $+0.3$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | 166 |
| 16 | 1599 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | I | I 10 | $2329 * 7$ | －0．7 | －4．6 | 90 | $2320 \cdot 4$ | －0．7 | － $1 \cdot 5$ | 86 |
| 17 | $x 708$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | I | 122 | 2312.5 | $-1 \cdot 1$ | $-1 \cdot 2$ | 83 | 2303.5 | －I＇I | －I＇I | 79 |
| July | 692d | I＇I | I | 329 | $1528 \cdot 3$ | ＋0．3 | －3．0 | ${ }^{1} 3^{8}$ | $1516 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $-2.6$ | 126 |
| 2 | 692d | $1{ }^{\prime} 1$ | 2 | 329 | 1607.0 | $-0.3$ | －0．I | 218 | $1604 \cdot 3$ | －0．3 | $-0.7$ | 229 |
| Aug． 25 | 677 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 2 | 274 | $2358 \cdot 7$ | －0＇1 | ＋I＇I | 295 | $2403^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | －0．1 | ＋10 | 305 |
| 26 | 69ad | I＇I | I | 275 | I $56 \cdot 3$ | ＋0．1 | $+3 \cdot 1$ | 28 | 213.5 |  |  | 7 |
| 26 | 692d | I＇I | 2 | 275 | $241 \cdot 3$ | －1＊3 | ＋0．3 | 306 | － $35 \cdot 7$ | －• |  | 329 |
| Sept．Ix | 2731 | $6 \cdot 5$ | $\pm$ | 110 | 20 I1．4 | －1．3 | ＋0．3 | $51$ | 20090 | $-\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{I}$ | ＋0．4 | 43 |
| 14 | $3 \pm 88$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | I | 151 | I8 47.1 | $-0.8$ | ＋17 | 61 |  | A |  |  |
| 22 | 635 | 3.9 | I | 244 |  | G |  |  | 255.4 | － $1 \cdot 6$ | －0．5 | 125 |
| 22 | 635 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 2 | 244 |  | G |  |  | $348 \cdot 4$ | －I＇0 | $+2 \cdot 7$ | 211 |
| Oct． 8 | 2680 | $5 \cdot 8$ | I | 79 | 1853.3 |  |  | 20 |  | N |  |  |
| 10 | 2986 | 6.4 | I | 106 | $1824^{\prime} 1$ | － 144 | $+0.6$ | 74 | $1823^{\prime}$ | －I＇2 | ＋0．8 | 67 |
| 22 | r106d | $3 \cdot 6$ | I | 257 | $2308 \cdot 6$ | －0．5 | $-0.2$ | 147 | 2309.2 | －0．2 | ＋0．7 | 130 |
| 22 | 1106d | 3.6 | 2 | 257 | 2342.9 | ＋0．4 | $+3.4$ | 215 | $2356 \cdot 6$ | ＋0．1 | ＋2．5 | 233 |
| Nov． 7 | $3^{109}$ | 6.5 | I | 90 | $2033^{\circ} 0$ | $-0.8$ | $-0.2$ | 54 | $2030 \cdot x$ | －0．7 | 0.0 | 45 |
| 7 | 3112 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $I$ | 90 | $2106 \cdot 1$ | －1．0 | － $5 \cdot 3$ | 92 | $205^{8 \cdot 1}$ | －0．9 | －0．9 | 79 |
| II | 4 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $\pm$ | 130 | $012 \cdot 2$ | $-0 \cdot 7$ | －0．4 | 58 | 00911 | －0．6 | 0.0 | 43 |
| 16 | 692d | I＇I | I | 194 | $522 \cdot 7$ | －0．5 | － $1 \cdot 5$ | 89 | $5 \times 4 \times 7$ | －0．6 | －x＇3 | 79 |
| 16 | 692d | I＇I | 2 | 194 | 6257 | $-0.2$ | － 1.4 | 266 | $6 \pm 8 \cdot 1$ | －0．2 | －1 7 | 274 |
| Dec． 4 | 3066 | $6 \cdot 0$ | I | 59 | 1908.1 | －0．8 | －0．8 | 72 | 19 02．6 | $-0.7$ | －0．6 | 60 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17．52．9 |  | ＋0．6 | 59 | $205^{2 \prime} 9$ | －1．0 | ＋I＇0 | 44 |
| 9 | 219 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1 | 124 134 | －529 | S |  | 5 | 15 53＇7 | －0．3 | ＋エ．5 | 100 |
| 10 | 327 | 4.5 | I | 134 |  | －0．0 |  | 98 | 1524.5 0.24 |  | －I＇2 | 83 |
| II | 362 | $6 \cdot 5$ | I | 138 | $033 \cdot 8$ | －0．9 | －17 | 98 | － 20.5 | －0．9 | － | 9 |
| II | 464 | $6 \cdot 4$ | I | 148 | $2006 \cdot 7$ | －0．7 | ＋277 | 29 | 2019.4 | －0．6 | －I＇1 | 9 59 |
| 26 | 4002 | $-4 * 4$ | 2 | 315 | $1306 \cdot 8$ | －0．5 | －I＇I | 67 | 1259.9 | －0．6 | －I＇I | 59 |



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

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

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


Thus in London (Lat. $5 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ ) the meridian altitude of Sirius is found as follows:

Altitude of equator. . . . $3^{8} \quad 3^{0}$
Declination south....... 16 4
Difference
2149
The altitude of Capella (Dec. $+45^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$ ) at lower transit is:

Altitude of pole........ 5 . 30
Polar distance of star. . . 44 or
Difference. .............. $\quad 7 \quad 29$
The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars Sivius and Canopus, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked cye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to I in brightness, Typical second magnitude stars are Polaris and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's Star Allas (see page 138). The stars Sirius and Canopus and the planets Venus and Jupiter are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars fainter than the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

Some of the astronomical information in this AlmANACK has been taken from the Asfronomical Epheneris, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The Solar System, although occupying a volume of space large by terrestrial standards, is only a very tiny fraction of the whole Universe. The Sun itself is just one of the millions of stars which make up our Galaxy, and our Galaxy is just one of the millions of galaxies which are distributed through the visible Universe. All these stars and galaxies are in motion, many of them with enormous velocities; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye they present almost the same configurations for a period of many thousands of years, and even with telescopic aid the measurement of their motions is a delicate matter. The nearest star is about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun, the Great Galaxy in Andromeda, one of the few galaxies visible to the naked eye, is over 500,000 times as far away as the nearest star, and the largest telescopes can penetrate to a distance of at least 500 times that of the Andromeda Galaxy. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 300,000 kilometres a second; it takes $\mathrm{I}^{1}$ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; four years from the nearest star; two million years from the Andromeda Galaxy, and over 1000 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many light years distant. Astronomers also use another unit of distance, the parsec. parsec equals 3.26 light years.

## THE STARS

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. Stars as faint as the sixth magnitude can be seen by the naked eye. The 5 metre (zoo-inch) telescope, the world's largest, on Mount Palomar in California. can photograph stars of the z3rd magnitude, which is about 650 million times fainter than the first magnitude. This large range in the apparent brightness of the stars is due to a combination of two factors. The first of these is distance. According to a standard law of optics, the apparent brightness of any given luminous object is inversely proportional to the square of its distance away. Thus, if two similar stars are at distances one of which is ro times the other, the more distant star will appear to be roo times fainter than the nearer star. The second factor affecting the apparent brightness of a star is its real intrinsic brightness. There are many different kinds of stars; some are very large luminous objects, others are small and faint.

The distances of the stars can be determined in variety of wayş. The direct trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit: this is always done photographically. The distances of about 15,000 stars have been measured in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 250 light years. For more distant stars, distances may be estimated from a study of their spectra. The distances of some double and variable stars can
be found from their special characteristics. A star is said to be at a distance of one parsec if the radius of the Earth's orbit round the Sun subtends an angle of one second of arc at the star.

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

## STELLAR SPECTRA

A large number of stars have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra fall, with very few exceptions, into a sequence of types, denoted by the letters $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{M}$; the types merge imperceptibly one into the next. O and B stars, exemplified by the three stars which form Orion's belt, have spectra showing helium and hydrogen lines. A stars, like Sirius, are characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. F, G and K stars, like Procyon, our Sun, and Arcturus, respectively, have spectra showing large numbers of metallic lines, and hydrogen lines much weaker than in A stars. Finally, the M stars, like Betelgeuse, show very complex molecular spectra, chiefly of titanium oxide. This sequence of spectral types $O$ to $M$ is essentially temperature sequence, the O stars being the hottest and the M stars the coolest. Approximate values of the surface temperatures of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted in degrees Centigrade: $\mathrm{O}, 30,000^{\circ} ; \mathrm{B}, 18,000^{\circ} ; \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{r} 0,000^{\circ} ; \mathrm{F}, 7000^{\circ}$; G, $5500^{\circ}$; K, $4500^{\circ}$; M, $3000^{\circ}$. This sequence is also one of colour, the O stars being the bluest and the M stars the reddest. The colour of a star is capable of precise definition and measurement; there is a very close correlation between colour and surface temperature, and between colour and spectral type. The latter correlation is so good that for many astrophysical purposes colour measurements are used instead of spectral types.

When the spectral types (or colours) of a large number of stars are correlated with their absolute magnitudes, a surprising result emerges. The sequence $O$ to $M$ is one of decreasing absolute brightmess. Approximate values of the absolute magnitudes of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted: $\mathrm{O},-4 ; \mathrm{B},-2 ; \mathrm{A},+\mathrm{x}$; $F,+3 ; G,+5 ; K,+7 ; M,+11$. A graphical illustration of this relation between spectral type and absolute magnitude is known as the Hertz-sprung-Russell Diagram (or, when colours are used instead of spectral types, as a colour-magnitude diagram). The relationship represented by this diagram is one of the corner stones of modern astrophysics. The above series of stars of types $O$ to M and absolute magnitude decreasing from - 4 to +Ir , or fainter, is known as the "main se-
quence", and a large proportion of all known stars are members of this sequence. A relatively small proportion of the stars of spectral types O to M do not belong to the main sequence. Closer examination of the spectra of these stars reveals slight differences between their spectra and ordinary stars of nominally the same type on the main sequence. These differences are sufficiently characteristic to enable the two types of stars to be segregated spectroscopically without independent knowledge of their absolute magnitudes. These stars are found to be brighter than the corresponding main sequence stars of the same types. Most of those of types G. K and M have absolute magnitudes about o; many of those types $\Theta$ to $F$ and few of types $G$ to $M$ are still brighter, with absolute magnitudes ranging from -4 to -7 . The exceptional brightness of these stars is believed to be due to their sizes: those with absolute magnitudes about o are called giants, those of -4 to -7 are called supergiants.

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by theoretical calculation. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is $x, 392,000$ kilometres in diameter. The main sequence is found to be a sequence of diminishing radii; an $O$ star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while an average $M$ star has a radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types $G$ to $M$ have radii between ro and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 1000 times the Sun.

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

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

## DOUBLE STARS

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

## VARIABLE STARS

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

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

## STAR CLUSTERS

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

## INTERSTELLAR MATTER

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

## THE GALAXY

A cursory glance at the sky is sufficient to show that the fainter stars are concentrated towards the region of the Milky Way. This implies that the stars form a flattened system which extends farther in the direction of the Milky Way than it does at right angles to it. It is now known that this system called the Galaxy, is about 100,000 light years in diameter, and has a thickness of less than 5000 light years. The Milky Way is the centre plane of the system. We in the Solar System are situated at about 27,000 light years from the centre, and not far from the central plane. All the objects mentioned earlier, single and multiple stars, variable stars, novæ and supernovæ, galactic and globular clusters, interstellar gas, dust and galactic and planetary nebulx, form part of the Galaxy. The distribution of these various objects in the Galaxy is not all alike. The hot O and B stars, galactic clusters and interstellar matter are closely concentrated towards the Milky Way plane, mostly lying within 300 light years on either side of the plane. The stars of types $A$ to $M$ tend to be less closely concentrated to the plane; globular clusters show hardly any concentration, forming a nearly spherical distribution stretching to over 30.000 light years from the plane. Most Cepheid variables with periods of more than a day are closely concentrated to the galactic plane; those with periods of less than a day have a distribution similar to that of globular clusters.

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

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

## STELLAR POPULATIONS

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

## EXTERNAL GALAXIES

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

| Designation | Name | Type | Mag. |  |  | Dec. | Angular Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | h | m | - | , 1 |
| N.G.C. 204 | 47 Tucanae | GC | 4 | 0 | 22 | -72.4 | $42 \times 42$ |
| M. 3 | Andromeda (Galaxy) | G | 4 | 0 | 40 | +410 | $160 \times 40$ |
| Nubecula Minor |  | - | - | 0 | 50 | $-73.9$ | (rosq. deg.) |
| $\text { M. } 33$ |  | G | 7 | 1 |  | $+30.4$ | $60 \times 40$ |
| H. VI. 33,34 | Double Cluster | OC | 4 | 2 |  | +56.9 | $2(36 \times 36)$ |
| M.45...... | Pleiades. | OC | 4 | 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & +23.9 \\ & +15.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \times 60 \\ & 180 \times 180 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hyades. | OC | - | 4 |  | $\begin{array}{r} +15.8 \\ -69.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180 \times 180 \\ (42 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{deg} .) \end{gathered}$ |
| Nubecula Major | "Crab" nebula | PN | 10 | 5 | $3^{2}$ | $+22.0$ | $6 \times 4$ |
| M. 42 | "Great" nebula | N | 6 |  | 33 | -5.4 | $66 \times 60$ |
| N.G.C. 2070 | 30 Doradus............ | $\mathrm{OC}+\mathrm{N}$ | - |  |  | $-69 \cdot 1$ | - |
| M.44.... | "Praesepe" or "Beehive" | OC | 4 | 8 |  | +20.2 | $90 \times 90$ |
| N.G.C. 337 | $\eta$ Carinae. | N | - | 10 | 43 | -59.4 | $80 \times 80$ |
| N.G.C. 4755 | $\kappa$ Crucis. | OC | - | 12 | 5 I | -60.1 | $10 \times 10$ $45 \times 45$ |
| N.G.C. 4755 | $\omega$ Centaurí | GC | 3 |  |  | -47.1 | $45 \times 45$ |
| M.3. | $\omega$ Centaur | GC | 6 | 13 |  | +28.6 | $19 \times 19$ |
| M. 3 |  | GC | 6 |  |  | +36.6 | $23 \times 23$ |
| M.7. |  | OC | 5 | 17 | 5 I | $-34.8$ | $50 \times 50$ |
| M.zo | "Trifid" nebula | N | 1 |  |  | $-23.0$ | $29 \times 27$ |
| M. 8 | "Lagoon" nebula | N | 5 |  |  | -24.4 | $90 \times 40$ |
| M. 57 | "Ring" nebula. | PN | 9 |  |  | $+33^{\circ}$ | IX I |
| M. 55. | "Dumb-bell" nebula | GC | 5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -3 x \cdot 0 \\ +22.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \times 15 \\ 8 \times 4 \end{gathered}$ |
| Types: N-Nebula. PN-Planetary Nebula. OC-Ope |  |  |  | GC- | $\stackrel{57}{\text { Glo }}$ | +22.6 | G-Galaxy |

reception of radio waves on 23 centimetres wavelength. In a few of the nearer galaxies individual stars have been observed, and comparison with stars in our own Galaxy provides estimates of the distances and sizes of the galaxies. Many of them are found to be comparable with our own Galaxywith diameters of roo,000 light years and masses 100 thousand million times the Sun. The two Magellanic Clouds are the nearest galaxies to our own, their distances being about $\mathbf{1 4 0}, 000$ light years. The best known external galaxy is the Great Galaxy in Andromeda, at a distance of $2,000,000$ light years; this spiral galaxy is believed to be similar to our own Galaxy in size and stellar content. External galaxies frequently occur in large clusters, each containing hundreds of galaxies. Many galaxies are in rotation in a manner similar to our own Galaxy and with comparable periods.

## RADIO SOURCES

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

## QUASARS

The observation of occultations of radio sources by the Moon has led to the accurate determination of the positions of these radio sources. Thus it has been possible to use large optical telescopes with
small angular fields of view and high magnifications to photograph these positions. This has led to the discovery of a new type of object called quasar (or quasi-stellar object or QSO). On a photographic plate such objects appear almost stellar, so they are not readily identified without the help of information from the radio astronomers. Spectroscopic examination of four of them shows that, like external galaxies, they have enormous velocities of recession. Such velocities imply great distances, yet no ordinary star (or even supergiant) would be detectable at even a fraction of these distances. The answer to the question 'what are quasars?' is not yet known with any certainty but the current explanation is that they are radio sources with the shape of a star but many millions of times larger, with unusually high ultra-violet radiation and sometimes with large red shifts. Already several dozen quasars are known.

## COSMOLOGY

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

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

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

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

## THE SUN

The Sun is the ultimate source of most of the chemical energy available on the Earth. Hence the origin of that energy, which reaches the Earth in the form of light and heat from within the Sun, is of particular interest. The spectral distribution of the light from the Sun's surface indicates a temperature of about $5,700^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., but a relatively short distance inside the surface the temperature reaches $x, 000,000^{\circ}$ and deeper in the interior, near the centre, it is believed to be in the region of $\times 4,000,000^{\circ}$. Now the constitution of the Sun is similar to that of the Earth, as shown by similarities in the chemical spectra of solar and terrestrial sources; but at these high temperatures the atoms become stripped of their outer layers of electrons. In this highly " ionized " state the substance of the Sun acts in much the same way as a "perfect gas"
does on the Earth, even though the density is high. Furthermore, the thermal velocities are sufficiently great for nuclear collisions to take place. Nuclear energy can be released in the Sun by a variety of collision-processes, in each of which the light atoms of hydrogen, by far the most abundant element, are ultimately combined into heavier atoms of helium. This energy, released almost entirely in the central regions, is transmitted by radiation and convection to the cooler outer layers of the Sun and thence to outer space, a very small proportion of it falling on the Earth. It is possible to infer with some certainty, by considering the Sun as a typical star, that this process has been going on for about three thousand million years and that it may be expected to continue similarly for perhaps $\begin{aligned} & \text { further }\end{aligned}$ ten thousand million years.

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

Sunspots vary in size from small dark specks, barely visible in a telescope, but actually with an area of about $=$ million square km ., to large dark markings several thousand times as great. The largest spot ever measured (April 2947 ) covered 18,000 million square kilometres at its greatest, or approximately o 7 per cent of the Sun's visible surface. Correspondingly, sunspots have lifetimes ranging from $\square$ few hours in the case of some of the smallest, to many weeks in the case of the most persistent spots, which are often regular in shape but not as a rule particularly large. The frequency of spots yaries in $\quad$ definite eleven-year cycle, though the number of spots may vary considerably in a haphazard way from week to week in a particular year. One of the observed properties of spots during the ir-year cycle is that high latitudes, north and south, are predominant towards the beginning of a cycle, while later on there is $\quad$ gradual drift of the most densely occupied zones towards the equator. In addition, a strong magnetic-field is found to be associated with sunspots, as well as certain systematic drifts in the solar layers there. These and other observed properties, such as concern the detailed structure and movements of spots,

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

| Orb | Mean Distance from Sun |  | Sidereal Period | Synodic Period | Inclina-tion ofOrbittoEcliptic | Diameter | Mass compared with Earth | Period of Rotation on Axis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Radii of Earth's Orbit | Millions <br> of kilometres |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | y d | Days | $\bigcirc$ | km. |  | d h m |
| Sun | -•- |  |  | - | -•• | x,392,000 | 333.434 | 2509 |
| Mercury. | $0 \cdot 39$ | 58 | 88 | I16 | 700 | 4,880 | 0.05 | 59 |
| Venus. | 0.72 | 108 | 225 | 584 | 324 | 12,100 | 0.82 | 244 |
| Earth. | I'00 | 150 | 10 |  | . . | 12,756eq. | 1.00 | 2356 |
| Mars. | 1.52 | 228 | I 322 | 780 | 151 | 6,790 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 2437 |
| Jupiter. | $5 \cdot 20$ | $77^{8}$ | II $3^{15}$ | 399 | 1 I 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 143,200 e q . \\ 134,700 \% \end{array}\right.$ | $3 \pm 8$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}950 \\ 956\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { \} } 1014$ |
| Saturn. | 9.54 | 1427 | 29167 | 378 | 229 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 107,700 p . \end{array}\right.$ | 95 | $\left\{103^{8}\right.$ |
| Uranus. | 19'19 | 2870 | 846 | 370 | - 46 | 47,100 | 15 | 23 |
| Neptune. | $30 \cdot 07$ | 4497 | 164288 | $367$ | 1 46 | $5 x, 000$ | $17$ | $6 \quad 23$ |
| Pluto... | 39.46 | 5950 | 247255 | $367$ | 1709 | 5,900? | 0.06? | 60917 ? |

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

The Table below gives dates of recent maxima and minima of the sunspot cycles. It will be seen that the intervals between successive maxima (or minima) vary considerably from the average value of $\mathrm{xr} \cdot \mathrm{x}$ years.

| Maxima |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 工837 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $1907{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 工848. | 1917.6 |
| I860. 1 | 1928.4 |
| $1870 \cdot 6$ | 19374 |
| 1883.9 | $1947 \cdot 5$ |
| 1894' ${ }^{1}$ | 1957.9 |
|  | 1968.9 |


| Minima |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1843 \cdot 5$ | 1913.6 |
| 1856.0 | 1923.6 |
| $1867 \cdot 2$ | 1933.8 |
| $1878 \cdot 9$ | 1944.2 |
| 1889.6 | 1954.3 |
| $1901 \cdot 7$ | 1964.7 |

The 1957 sunspot maximum was unusual in its absence of giant spots, the intense activity being due to a very large number of smaller spots.

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

Also visible in monochromatic wavelengths are
the prominences, which extend outwards from the Sun's surface into its tenuous outer regions, called the corona. At the limb prominences appear as bright forms, often arched or branching, while against the Sun's disk they appear as dark filaments. The corona itself can normally only be observed in its brightest regions by using light from certain bright spectral lines in special instruments at a high altitude on the Earth. At lower altitudes, and in the outer corona at high altitudes, scattered skylight is too great. However, when the Sun is obscured by the Moon at a total solar eclipse, the whole corona becomes easily seen. As well as the bright lines, it shows a weak continuous spectrum. It is also found that the corona has characteristically different appearances at sunspot maximum and sunspot minimum and that it frequently shows streamers extending outwards for several million kilometres. When observed with radio wavelengths in the range $x 0 \mathrm{~cm}$. to 5 m . the corona is normally detected, as well as short-lived emissions from disturbed regions around sunspots.

## MERCURY

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

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

THE SATELLITES

ized with large apertures in full daylight. Recent radar observations, which are supported by theoretical investigations, give a rotation period of 59 days. Close-up photographs from space probes show that its surface has many craters.

## VENUS

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

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

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the z-metre reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at $3^{\mathrm{h}} 3^{2^{\mathrm{m}}},+83^{\circ}$, which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about $32^{\circ}$ to its orbit. Recent radar observations have provided the unexpected value for the period of rotation given on p. 157.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the reflecting layer reveals a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such might also
be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour. A Russian space probe has revealed that the lower layers are extremely dense.

## MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about $\quad$ years 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 56 and soo million kilometres. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1956, one occurs early in September the distance may be less than 65 million kilometres and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for its surface to be successfully studied with I telescope; even at these times only the coarser details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 15 cm . aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about $24^{\circ}$ to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. Recent observations by a spacecraft orbiting the planet indicate that these polar caps consist of water ice. The major portion of the surface is of $\square$ featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas but it
is now known that there are no large sheets of open water. It has been claimed that changes in the tint of these areas follow the Martian seasons; but as 15 or 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of In truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

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

Mars has an atmosphere which is considerably less dense than our own and the surface pressure has been found to be only about 5 millibars. Recently, however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

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

THE MINOR PLANETS
Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by ${ }^{\text {a }}$ central authority-now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are over $x 600$ on the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there are many still under investigation. All are faint-none has ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock revolving round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 1gth century, are also the largest. Recent radiometric measures of their diameters, in kilometres, are: Ceres rooo; Pallas 530; Juno 240; Vesta $53^{\circ}$.

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than $20^{\circ}$, several exceed $30^{\circ}$, including Pallas $35^{\circ}$. The highest known, $43^{\circ}$, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 21 million kilometres of the Earth. This happened in $193{ }^{1}$ when carefully planned photographic reccrding of the planet and the surrounding stars enabled measurements of its distance to be
made, and hence $\square$ new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth to be deduced.

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

JUPITER
Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over rooo times that of the Earth, but I density only onequarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.
The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about $10^{\circ}$ of the equator indicate period of approximately $9^{\text {h }} 50 \frac{2^{m}}{}{ }^{m}$, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between $9^{\mathrm{h}} 55^{\mathrm{m}}$ and $9^{\mathrm{h}} 56^{\mathrm{m}}$, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about $+25^{\circ}$; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in $1878-80$ by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 183 x and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17 th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is $\quad$ mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1gor it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents are unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and helium abound and that the light clouds of the surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been
found by measurement to be of the order - $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below roo kilometres or so must be such - to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

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

Satellite I (Io) occulted a fifth magnitude star on I971 May 14, and from the accurate photoelectric observations of this event its equatorial diameter has been determined as $3660 \pm 4 \mathrm{~km}$. From a similar event in $197^{2}$ the diameter of Satellite III (Ganymede) was found to be $5,270 \mathrm{~km}$.

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955, on wavelengths of 13.5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Some evidence indicates that there is connection between the positions of the satellite Io and these radio bursts.

## SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it II very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and an inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be seen through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known as Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at $27^{\circ}$ to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically, and confirmed by spectroscopic observations, that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn. The extreme thinness of the rings is illustrated every $\pm 5$ years when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become almost completely invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise $\quad$ width of more than a very few kilometres.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about $10^{\mathrm{h}} 15^{\mathrm{m}}$, in higher latitudes $10^{\mathrm{h}} 3^{8^{\mathrm{m}}}$ has been found in the northern hemisphere and $10^{\mathrm{h}} 37^{\mathrm{m}}$ in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

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

Among the more interesting results obtained from measurements of infra-red absorption spectra with the $z$-metre reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas are those of the constitution of Saturn's rings and the five inner satellites. The only substance which gives similar absorption bands to those observed would appear to be frost deposited on material at very low temperatures. Estimates of the masses of Saturn's rings and of the five inner satellites show that their densities cannot be far from unity, and it is provisionally suggested that they are all composed of ice. Evaporation will be negligible at the low temperatures prevailing, and the small particles of which the ring is composed will suffer little or no loss.

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

## URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 178 x , and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disk, which is quite obvious, though less than $4^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in ${ }^{1787}$; the two inner by Lassell in 1851 . Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined $82^{\circ}$ to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be so hours; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

Photoelectric monitoring of an occultation of a star by Uranus on 1977 March ro revealed " rings " of small satellites at distances of only $40-50,000$ kilometres from the centre of Uranus.

## NEPTUNE

This planet is I telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting 1 disk of well over $z^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter. A recent measure of its rotation period gives z2-z3 hours.

The planet was found in 1846 as a result of calculations made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near
the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observa-
Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

The other satellite revolves in the normal direction in $\begin{gathered}\text { p period of about a year. Its orbit is remark- }\end{gathered}$ ably eccentric, and the satellite's distance from Neptune varies from $x^{\prime} 3^{-10}$ million kilometres.

## PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of $\begin{aligned} & \text { systematic search for }\end{aligned}$ a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respect from the facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth.

## THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about $5^{\circ}$ to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making one complete revolution in 18.6 years.
The Moon, whose diameter is 3,476 kilometres, rotates in the same time that it revolves ( $27^{\mathrm{d}} 7^{\mathrm{h}} 43^{\mathrm{m}}$ ) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights. Recent photographs obtained from the successful Ranger series of lunar probes show craters as small as 1 metre in diameter. On 1969 July 2I, the first men (Americans) landed on the Moon and returned with samples of lunar rock and dust for subsequent laboratory analysis.

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

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon.

## THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a " magnetic storm ") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthward from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of $=$ big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about roo kilometres; upward, it may extend to 500 kilometres or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called autoral zones (magnetic latitude about $67^{\circ}$ ); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. 1938 January 25, and 1949 January 24-26), can be (raced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn once on its axis with respect to the Earth.

## THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

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

Occasionally, under very good conditions, an extension of the Cone may be traced right round the ecliptic. This is known as the Zodiacal Band, The Gegenschein or "Counter-glow" may also be detected as a widening of the band at the antisolar point.

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

## METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors (" shooting-stars ") or fireballs-bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant
as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids, Perseids, Giacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of $\begin{gathered}\text { number of extensive showers in }\end{gathered}$ daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

| Date | Radiant |  | Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R.A. | Dec. |  |
| January 3 | 232 | +52 | Quadrantids |
| April 20-2 | 271 | +33 | Lyrids* |
| May 2-6. | 336 | 0 | $\eta$ Aquarids* |
| June 27-30 | 213 | +53 | Pons-Win- |
| August xo-13. | 46 | +58 | Perseids |
| October 9. | 262 | +54 | Giacobinids* |
| October 18-23... | 96 | +15 | Orionids* |
| November $14-15$ | 152 112 | +22 +32 | ${ }_{\text {Leonids* }}$ |
| December $10-13$. | 112 217 | +32 +76 | Geminids Bečvarr's |
| December 22.. | 257 | $+76$ | Bečvár's Stream* |

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about ino kilometres at the beginning and about 75 kilometres at the end. The speeds vary from 15 to 80 km . per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.
Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. A number of meteorites have been found at Barwell, Leicestershire, : the result of two exploding fireballs on 1965 December 24. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too
small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

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

## COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a starlike nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends $\square$ tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 150 million kilometres-a fine spectacle. Most comets are found accidentally and few observers search for these objects. One of the few is G. E. D. Alcock of Peterborough, Northants, who, after seaching unsuccessfully for six years, found two new comets in August, 1959, within the space of 5 days. Two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend-Roland in April, and Comet Mrkos in August) aroused considerable interest.

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

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

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 52,756 kilometres, and that of the polar axis 12,714 kilometres. The mean density of the Earth is $5 \cdot 5$ times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in I lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $233^{\circ}$. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 30 kilometres a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about $23^{h} 56^{\text {mi }}$ of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (see p. 140). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over an area roughly 20 metres in diameter.

## THE TIDES

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

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastline and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of
past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward. (See pages 170-184.)

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 33 metres in the Severn Estuary and $x 6$ metres in the Bay of Fundy.

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

## High Water in the Thames, $197^{8}$

Occasions when a predicted height at London Bridge is greater than 7.5 metres

| January | June. . . . . . . . . . . 24 |
| :---: | :---: |
| February. ....... 10 | July................ 23 |
| March. . . . . . 26 -28 | October. . . . . . . . . 5 |
| April........ 24-26 | November. |
| May..........24-26 | December....x-3 |

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM
The discovery that a piece of the commonly accurring iron ore, magnetite or lodestone, is subject to a directing force causing it to take up a definite direction when freed from other restraint seems to have been made in China during the first century A.D., if not somewhat earlier. Steel needles, magnetized by rubbing with a piece of lodestone and floated on water, were being used as navigational aids by Chinese sailors before A.D. yooo. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. That the direction, though roughly north to south, is by no means accurately so, was also known to the Chinese before A.D. 1000.

William Gilbert, in 1600 , demonstrated that in the proximity of the Earth magnetized needles behave much as if the Earth itself were a large magnetized sphere. It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634 , found the direction to be about $4^{\circ}$ east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about $1 y^{\circ}$ east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722 , Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillated slowly through a small angle every day. In the

British Isles the movement is eastwards till about o8 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ U.T., then rather quickly westwards till about $14^{\text {h }}$ U.T., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as $15^{\prime}$ in the summer.

A magnetic compass points along the horizontal component of a magnetic line of force. These directions converge on the " magnetic dip-poles". At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would become vertical. Not only do the positions of these poles change with time, but their exact location is ill-defined, particularly so in the case of the north dip-pole where the lines of force, on the north side of it, instead of converging radially, tend to bunch into a channel. Although it is therefore unrealistic to attempt to specify the locations of the dip-poles exactly, the present adopted positions are $76^{\circ} \cdot 2 \mathrm{~N} ., 100^{\circ} \cdot 2 \mathrm{~W}$. and $65^{\circ} \cdot 8 \mathrm{~S}$., $139^{\circ} \cdot 5$ E. The two magnetic dip-poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 1,100 kilometres. The distances of the magnetic dip-poles from the north and south geographic poles-are about 1,600 and 2,700 kilometres respectively.

There is also " "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is zero and a magnetized needle remains horizontal. This line runs between $2^{\circ}$ and $10^{\circ}$ north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it recrosses the geographical cquator in mid-Pacific.
Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Secular changes differ throughout the world. Although the London observations strongly suggest a cycle of several hundred years, an exact repetition is unlikely.

London

| 1580 | $1 I^{\circ}$ | $15^{\prime}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 1622 | 5 | 56 |
| E. |  |  |
| 1665 | $x$ | 22 |
| W. |  |  |
| 1730 | 13 | 00 |
| W. |  |  |
| 1773 | $2 x$ | 09 |
| W. |  |  |

Greenwich

$$
47 \text { W. }
$$

In order th variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonic) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart.

In the British Isles, isogonic lines now run approximately north-east to south-west. Though there are considerable local deviations due to geological causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1978 is $6^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$ west and allowing an increase of $x 8^{\prime}$ for each degree of latitude northwards and one of $28^{\prime}$ for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at $53^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$., $5^{\circ}$ W., declination will be about $6^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$ $+54^{\prime}+540^{\prime}$, i.e. $9^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ west. The average annual change at the present time is about $6^{\prime} \cdot 5$ decrease.

The number of magnetic obscrvatories now approaches zoo-widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government: at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, while a fourth is maintained by Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. Some recent annual mean values of the magnetic elements for Hartland are given below.

The normal worldwide terrestrial magnetic field corresponds approximately to that of a very strong small bar magnet near the centre of the Earth but with appreciable smooth spatial departures. The origin and slow secular change of the normal field is not yet fully understood but is generally ascribed to electric currents associated with fluid motions within the Earth's core. Superposed on the normal field are local and regional anomalies whose magnitudes may in places exceed that of the normal field; these are due to the influence of mineral deposits in the Earth's crust. A small proportion of the field is of external origin, mostly associated with electric currents in the ionosphere. The configuration of the external field and the ionization of the atmosphere depend on the incident particle and radiation flux. There are, therefore, short-term and non-periodic as well as diurnal, 27 -day, seasonal and Ix-year periodic changes in the magnetic field, dependent upon the position of the Sun and the degree of solar activity.

| Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Declina- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { West } \end{gathered}$ | Dip or Inclination | Horizontal Force | Vertical <br> Force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | oersted | oersted |
| 1950 | I1 06 | 6654 | - . 1848 | 0.4334 |
| 1955 | 1030 | 6649 | 0.1859 | $0 \cdot 4340$ |
| 1960 | 959 | 6644 | - 1871 | 0.4350 |
| r965 | 930 | 6634 | - 1887 | - 4354 |
| 1970 | 906 | 6626 | $0 \cdot 1903$ | 0.4364 |
| 1975 | 832 | 66 I7 | $0 \cdot 1921$ | 0.4373 |
| 1976 | - 23 | 66 I6 | 0.1924 | 0.4375 |

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally-sometimes with great suddenness-the Earth's magnetic field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance. In extreme cases, departures in field intensity as much as one tenth the normal value are experienced. In many instances, such disturbances are accompanied by widespread displays of aurorae, marked changes in the incidence of cosmic rays, an increase in the reception of 'noise' from the Sun at radio frequencies together with rapid changes in the ionosphere and induced electric currents within the earth which adversely affect radio and telegraphic communications. The disturbances are generally ascribed to flux changes in the stream of neutral and ionized particles which emanates from the Sun and through which the Earth is continuously passing. Some of these changes are associated with visible eruptions on the Sun, usually in the region of sunspots. There is a marked tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of about 27 days, the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis, which is consistent with the sources being located on particular areas of the Sun.

## ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES AND SPACE PROBES

The progress of rocket research during the last war led to the development by the Germans in 1944 of the V.a rocket which, if fired vertically, attained $I$ height of $x 80 \mathrm{~km}$. Before the end of the decade the U.S. rocket engineers had increased this maximum height to 400 km by using ■ twostage rocket, the first stage being "V. 2 and the second a WAC Corporal. Plans for using multistage rockets to put artificial satellites into orbit around the earth during the International Geophysical Year (July 1957-December 1958) were announced by both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Such projects also called for an immense effort in establishing optical, radio, and radar tracking facilities around the world.

The historic event which heralded the Space Age occurred on 1957 October 4 when the U.S.S.R. successfully injected a "sputnik" into an orbit inclined at $65^{\circ}$ to the earth's equator. One month later "Sputnik ${ }^{\text {" " } \mathrm{m}}$ a also put into orbit, carrying 1 dog that survived the ascent trajectory and lived for several days orbiting the earth. The rate of satellite launching has increased since 2957 and by the end of 1960 the number of artificial satellites in orbit around the Earth exceeded the number of natural sateliites known to be in the Solar System. All the satellites launched up to the end of 1960 have been sent up in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth, i.e., eastwards. Thus they are able to start with the benefit of the Earth's rotational velocity at the particular launching site. This is why these satellites always appear to move in an easterly direction. However, the first satellite launching of $\mathbf{2 9 6 I}$ (Samos 2) achieved a retrograde orbit.

## Satellite Orbits

To consider the orbit of artificial satellite it is best to imagine that one is looking at the Earth from a distant point in space. The Earth would then be seen to be rotating about its axis inside the orbit described by the rapidly revolving satellite. The inclination of a satellite orbit to the Earth's equator (which generaliy remains almost constant throughout the satellite's lifetime) gives at once the maxiㅍum range of latitudes over which the satellite passes. Thus $\quad$ satellite whose orbit has an inclination of $53^{\circ}$ will pass overhead all latitudes between S. $53^{\circ}$ and N. $53^{\circ}$, but would never be seen in the zenith of any place nearer the poles than these latitudes. If we consider - particular place on the earth, whose latitude is less than the inclination of the satellite's orbit then the Earth's rotation carries this place under first the northbound part of the orbit and then, later on, under the southbound position of the orbit, these two occurrences being always less than 12 hours apart for satellites moving in direct orbits (i.e. to the east). For satellites in retrograde orbits the words " northbound" and "southbound" should be interchanged in the preceding statement. As the value of the latitude of the observer increases and approaches the value of the inclination of the orbit, so this interval gets shorter until (when the latitude
is equal to the inclination) only one overhead passage occurs each day.

## Orbital Variations

The relatively simple picture described above is unfortunately complicated by the considerable variations in the shape, orientation and size of the orbit during asatelite's lifetime. The major variations are due to the Earth's oblateness and to air-drag. A third cause, radiation pressure from the Sun, is noticeable only on large satellites of extremely low density.
The oblate shape of the Earth-the equatorial diameter is 43 km longer than the polar diameter -has two marked effects min a satellite orbit. It causes I regression of the nodes, amounting to several degrees $\quad$ day for close satellites. Thus from $=$ point in space, the whole orbit is seen to twist around the Earth, making a complete turn of $360^{\circ}$ within few months. This regression, which may also be described as the rotation of the orbital plane around the Earth's axis, is in the opposite direction to the satellite's motion, i.e. the orbit of $\square$ satellite with $\|$ direct motion regresses to the west. The actual amount of the regression depends, first, on the inclination of the orbit to the equator, being greatest at low inclinations and zero for true polar orbit (inclination $90^{\circ}$ ). It is also dependent on the distance of the satellite from the Earth, being greatest for small orbits. At the distance of the Moon the regression is only $19^{\circ}$ - year.

The orbit of Samos 2 was extremely interesting from this point of view as its regression to the east was at an almost identical rate as the movement of the Sun. Thus there was hardly any change in the area of visibility over $\quad$ long period of time.

The other effect the Earth's oblateness has on I satellite orbit is to cause a rotation of the line of apsides (i.e. the line joining the perigee and apogee points of the orbit). The rate of the rotation is dependent on the inclination of the orbit, and also on the distance of the satellite, again being greater for close satellites than for more distant ones. The value of this rotation has its greatest positive value (i.e. it moves forward along the orbit in the same direction as the satellite) at the equator and becomes zero at win inclination of $63^{\circ} \cdot 4$. As the inclination moves from $63^{\circ} \cdot 4$ to $90^{\circ}$ the value increases again numerically, but with the opposite sign, the motion of the line of apsides being backwards along the orbit.
Even at heights of several hundred kilometres there is still sufficient atmosphere to cause a retarding effect on satellites. Although air-drag will have most effect around the perigee point the actual result is to reduce the height of the apogee point with hardly any change in perigee height and thus to decrease the eccentricity of the orbit until, in the final stage of a satellite's life-time, the orbit is almost circular. Unfortunately the air density at perigee height is not constant. It alters as the perigee moves from daylight into darkness and from darkness into daylight, and also as the latitude of perigee changes

| Period |  | Height， kilometres | Velocity， km per hotur | Per | od | Height， kilometres | Velocity， km per hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h | m |  |  | h |  |  |  |
| I | 28 | 182 | 28，077 | 3 |  | 5，700 | 20，686 |
| I | 32 | 380 | 27，663 | 3 |  | 6，064 | $20,3^{82}$ |
| 2 | 36 | 575 | 27，274 | 4 |  | 6，428 | 20，096 |
| I | 40 | 766 | 26，905 | 5 | 00 | 8，473 | z8，655 |
| I | 44 | 954 | 26，556 | 6 | 00 | 10，393 | 27，555 |
| $\underline{2}$ | 48 | 1，14I | 26，224 | 7 | 00 | 12，207 | 16，676 |
| I | 52 | 1，326 | 25，907 |  | 00 | 13，937 | 15，950 |
| I | 56 | エ，508 | 25，606 | 9 | 00 | 15，596 | I 5.335 |
| 2 | 00 | 土，688 | 25.318 | 10 | 00 | 17，194 | 14，806 |
| － |  | 土，867 | 25，043 | 11 | 00 | 18，739 | 14.344 |
| 2 | 08 | 2，042 | 24，779 | 12 | 00 | 20，529 | 13，934 |
| $\square$ | 12 | 2，216 | 24，526 | 13 | 00 | 21，699 | 23，567 |
| 2 | $\pm 6$ | 2，390 | 24，283 | 34 | 00 | 23，720 | 13，235 |
| － | 20 | 2，560 | 24，050 | 35 | 00 | 24，509 | 12，934 |
| － | 24 | 2，729 | 23,826 | 26 | 00 | 25,865 | 12，659 |
| $\square$ | 28 | 2，897 | 23，609 | 57 | －0 | 27，195 | 12，406 |
| 2 | 32 | 3，064 | 23,400 | 18 | 00 | 28，498 | 22，172 |
| － | 36 | 3，228 | 23，199 | 19 | 00 | 29，779 | I 1.954 |
| 2 | 40 | 3，392 | 23，004 | $\cdots$ | 00 | 31，036 | エx，75 |
| 2 | 50 | 3.795 | 22，544 | 21 | 00 | 32，272 | エx，562 |
| 3 | 00 | 4.189 | 22，117 | 22 | 00 | 33，490 | $\pm x, 384$ |
| 3 |  | 4.577 | 21，723 | 23 | 00 | 34，689 | 5x，217 |
| 3 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 4.958 | 2x．354 | 24 | 00 | 35，871 | 12，059 |
| 3 | 30 | 5，332 | 21，010 |  |  |  |  |

due to the rotation of the line of apsides．There is already some evidence that the atmospheric density varies with the sunspot cycle．In addition unpredictable short－period variations in the output of solar radiation may also occur and these have the effect of increasing the air density at any given height．Thus the air－drag on a satellite is by no means I constant factor and this is the reason why it is not possible to forecast accurately the position of a satellite for any considerable period of time． There 1 also some retardation due to electrified particles but this effect may be included with the air－drag．

Radiation pressure from the Sun only has any appreciable effect on large satellites of extremely low density such as the 30 metre diameter balloon， Echo x．For such satellites，however，this effect can be severe，and for heights greater than a few hundred kilometres，it can equal or even surpass that due to air－drag．The effect on the orbit is very much more complicated than that due to air－drag，and even the signs of the variations can change period－ ically with time．Thus it is possible for the eccentricity to increase rather than decrease，with mincrease in apogee height and adecrease in perigee height．

For close artificial satelites the gravitational attractions of the Sun and Moon are many thousand times weaker than that of the Earth＇s equatorial bulge and need only be considered in an extremely precise analysis of observational material．

## Height and Velocity

The mean height of a satellite above the Earth＇s surface，which is determined by its orbital velocity， is related to its period of revolution around the Earth $\square$ is shown by the table above．

As the orbit shrinks due to air－drag，both the mean height and the period decrease so that the retarding effect of air－drag actually＝u the satellite to move faster，though in a smaller orbit．

## Satellite Launchings，1957－75

Many different types of orbit have been achieved though the vast majority have had a direct motion． The majority of the Russian satellite orbits have had inclinations of $65^{\circ}$ or $49^{\circ}$ and orbits entirely below kilometres in height．An important excep－ tion was Lunik $\|$ whose original inclination was $75^{\circ}$ and initial apogee height $470,000 \mathrm{~km}$ ．This satellite orbited the Moon on its first revolution，returning with the first photographs of the other side of the Moon，which were transmitted back to the Earth when near perigee．
The American satellites have been injected into orbits of various inclinations．The early Explorers and Vanguards are in orbits of inclination about $28-35^{\circ}$ while near－polar orbits were achieved with the Discoverers．Other series of launchings such as the Transit，Tiros and Echo put satellites in orbits of intermediate inclinations．In contrast to the heavy，but short－lived，Russian satellites，a number of those launched by the U．S．have been very small and have been put in larger orbits which have given them considerably longer life－times．

A third Anglo－American satellite，Ariel 3，was launched on May 5，1967，and has been of great interest to visual observers．Sets of mirrors and highly reflective solar cells on its sides cause the observer to see a series of flashes and the observa－ tions are used to determine the direction of the axis of rotation of the satelite．
In order to monitor the Arab－Israeli war，and in particular the Egyptian battlefield，the Russians launched a number of Cosmos satelites in the first half of October 1973．The orbits were very care－
［continued－p． 169

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES LAUNCHED IN 1976

| Designation | Satellite | Launch date | i | D | e | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perigee } \\ & \text { height } \\ & (\mathrm{km}) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1976- |  | 1976 | - | m |  |  |
| 03 | Cosmos 787, rocket | January 6 | 74.0 6.8 | 85.3 | $0 \cdot 002$ | 588 183 |
| $03$ | Cosmos 788, rocket Helios | January 7 | (space | probe) | 0.010 | 183 |
| 04 | CTS 1 | January 17 | 0.7 | x,442.0 | - 0.03 | 35,786 |
| 05 | Cosmos 789 , rocket | January ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | $83^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 105.0 | $0 \cdot 003$ | 975 |
| 06 | Molniya IAH, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket | January 22 | $62 \cdot 9$ | $7 \times 7.4$ | $0 \cdot 742$ | 476 |
| 07 | Cosmos 790, rocket | January 22 | 74.0 | $95^{\circ}$ | $0 \cdot 003$ | 515 |
| 08 | Cosmos 791-798, rocket | January 28 | 74.1 | 174.8 8.6 | 0.006 | $\begin{array}{r}1,402 \\ \mathbf{2 0 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 09 0 | Costhos 799, rocket | January 290 | 71.4 0.4 | 89.6 1436.1 | 0.008 0.005 | 205 35.752 |
| 10 | Intelsat 4A, rocket | January 30 | 0.4 | $1436 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 001$ | 35,75 |
| II | Cosmos 800, rocket | February 3 | 83.0 | 305.1 | 0.002 | 984 |
| 18 | Cosmos 801, rocket | February 5 | 71.0 | 95.3 | -0.038 | 268 |
| 13 | Cosmos 802, rocket | February 11 | 65.0 | $8{ }^{8.6}$ | 0.012 | 172 |
| 14 | Cosmos 803, rocket | February 12 | 65.8 65.5 | 96.4 | 0.005 | 554 |
| 15 | Cosmos 804, rocket | February 16 | $65^{1} 1$ | $93^{\prime 3}$ | 0.042 | 849 |
| 16 | ? | February 19 | 98.9 | 89.0 | 0.020 | 90 |
| x | Marisat x | February 19 | 2.4 67.8 6.7 | 1,436. 8 | -0.002 | 35,703 |
| 18 | Cosmos 805, rocket | February 20 February 29 | 67.8 60.7 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ \text { 805 } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | -0.014 | 171 994 |
| 19 | Cosmos 806 , recket | March 10 | 73.4 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $0 \cdot 012$ | $\begin{array}{r}178 \\ \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| 23 | Molniya 2AJ, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket | March 18 | 62.9 | 717.9 | 0.742 | 487 308 |
| 22 | Cosmos 807, rocket | March 12 | $83^{\circ}$ | 109. | $0 \cdot 104$ |  |
| 23 24 | LES 8, LES 9, Solrad $\times$ xA, Solrad 51 B | March 15 | $25^{\circ}$ 81 | 1,436. | -0.000 | 35,787 602 |
| 24 | Cosmos 808 , rocket | March 16 <br> March 18 | 81.2 65.0 | $97 \cdot \mathrm{I}$ $89 \cdot 3$ | -0.002 | 602 196 |
| 25 | Cosmos 809, rocket | March 18 | $65^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| 26 | Molniya IAK, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket | March 19 | $62 \cdot 7$ | $717 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 737$ | $6 \times 7$ |
| 27 |  | March 22 | 96.4 | $8{ }^{89} 8$ | $0 \cdot 017$ | 125 |
| 28 | Cosmos 810, rocket | March 26 | 62.8 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.012 | 18x |
| 29 | RCA Satcom ${ }^{2}$ | March 26 <br> March 31 | 2.0 72.8 | $1,436.0$ 89.9 | -0.000 | 35,770 205 |
| 30 | Cosmos 811, rocket | March ${ }^{31}$ | $72 \cdot$ | 89 | -010 |  |
|  | Cosmos 8ı2, rocket | April 6 | 74.0 | 95.3 | 0.003 | 508 |
| 32 <br> 33 | Meteor 24, rocket | April ${ }^{7}$ | $8 \mathrm{I} \cdot 3$ $8 \mathrm{I} \cdot 3$ 8 | 102.4 89 | - | 827 210 |
| 33 <br> 34 | Cosmos 813, rocket Cosmos 814, rocket | April ${ }^{\text {a }} 3$ | 65: | 90.5 | 0.027 | $1{ }^{18}$ |
| 35 | NATO 3 A | April | 2.8 | r,403.4 | $0 \cdot 017$ | 34,429 |
|  | Cosmos 815, rocket, capsule | April 28 | $8 \mathrm{x} \cdot 3$ | 89.0 | -001 | 218 |
| 37 | Cosmos 8r6, rocket | April 28 | $65 \cdot 8$ 6.5 | 94.6 | 0.002 0.002 0.002 | 481 |
| 38 39 | NOSS x , rocket | April ${ }^{\text {30 }}$ | 63.5 109.9 | $107 \cdot 5$ 225 | 0.002 0.004 | r,092 5,837 |
| 39 40 | ${ }^{\text {Lageos }}$ Cosmos 817, rocket | May 4 May | ${ }_{65}{ }^{\circ}$ | 82.5 | 0.018 | ${ }^{173}$ |
| 4 x | Molniya ${ }_{3} \mathrm{E}$, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket | May 12 | $62 \cdot 9$ | 717.9 | $0 \cdot 736$ | 629 |
| 42 | Comstar I A, rocket | May ${ }^{\text {May }}$ M | $22 \cdot 8$ $8 \mathrm{l} \cdot 2$ | 649.2 102.4 | 0.721 0.003 | 559 846 |
| 43 44 | Meteor 25, rocket Cosmos 818, rocket | May 15 | 81.20 $7 \times 0$ | 102.4 92.5 | 0.003 0.016 | 278 |
| 44 | Cosmos 818, rocket Cosmos 819, rocket | May zo | $65^{\circ}$ | 89.4 | - $0 \cdot 07$ | 202 |
| 46 | Cosmos 820, rocket | May 2 I | $8 \mathrm{8} \cdot 4$ | 88.8 | $0 \cdot 001$ | 209 |
| 47 | P76-5, rocket | May 22 | 99.7 | $\underline{805} 7$ | 0.004 | 996 |
| 48 | Cosmos 821, rocket | May 26 | 72.8 | $89 \cdot 7$ | 0.008 | 204 |
| 49 50 | Cosmos 822, rocket USAF I | May 28 <br> June - | $744^{\circ}$ $63^{\prime} 3$ | 94.5 703 | 0.031 0.742 | 280 380 |
| 50 | USAF I |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cosmos 823, rocket | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 83.0 71.3 | 105.0 89.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \cdot 002 \\ & 0 \cdot 008 \end{aligned}$ | 980 215 |
| 52 | Cosmos 824, rocket | June \% | 72.5 2.5 | 1,436.6 | $0 \cdot 000$ | 35.788 |
| 54 | Cosmos $825-832$, rocket | June 15 | 74.0 | 114.7 | 0.006 | 1,397 |
| 55 | Cosmos 833, rocket, capsule | June 16 | 62.8 | 89.4 | 0.010 | 180 |


| Designation | Satellite | Launch date | 1 | $p$ | $e$ | Perigee height (km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1976 \\ 56 \\ 57 \\ 58 \\ 59 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | Intercosmos 15 , rocket Salyut 5, rockel Cosmos 834, rocket ? Cosmos 835, rocket | 1976 |  | m |  |  |
|  |  | June 89 June 22 | 74.0 | 94.6 | -0.002 | 484 208 |
|  |  | June 22 | 51.6 81.4 | $88 \cdot 9$ 89.0 | 0.003 0.002 0.003 | 208 |
|  |  | June 26 | 0.5 | x,433'3 | $0 \cdot 003$ | 35,620 |
|  |  | June 29 | $65^{\circ}$ | 89.4 | 0.018 | 174 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{I} \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | Cosmos 836 , rocket <br> Cosmos 837, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket | June 29 | $74 \cdot x$ | 101.0 | -0.003 | 79 I |
|  |  | July I | $62 \cdot 7$ | 98.5 | 0.035 | $43^{8}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 64 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | Cosmos 838 , rocket Soyuz 21, rocket | July ${ }^{\text {July }} 6$ | $65 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ $5 \mathrm{I} \cdot 6$ | $93 \cdot 3$ 89.7 | 0.005 0.002 | 428 246 |
|  |  | July 8 | 97.0 | 88.5 | -0.006 | 28 $\times 59$ |
| 6667686970 | Palapa = <br> Cosmos 839, rocket Cosmos 840 , rocket Cosmos 841, rocket Cosmos 842 , rocket | July 8 | $0 \cdot 1$ | x,436•I | - 0000 | 35,783 |
|  |  | July 8 | $65^{\prime} 9$ | 116.9 | $0 \cdot 070$ | 984 |
|  |  | July 14 | $72 \cdot 9$ | $89 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 009$ | 203 |
|  |  | July 15 | $74^{\circ}$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 001$ | 787 |
|  |  | July 2x | $83^{\circ}$ | 105.0 | $0 \cdot 003$ | 972 |
| 7 x | Cosmos 843, rocket <br> Cosmos 844, rocket <br> Comstar IB, rocket <br> Molniya IAL, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket <br> Cosmos 845 , rocket | July $2 x$ | $65 \cdot 1$ | $89^{\cdot 3}$ | 0.016 | 132 |
| 72 |  | July az | $67 \cdot 1$ | $89 \cdot 8$ | 0.014 | 172 |
| 73 |  | July 22 | $1 \cdot 0$ | r,436.2 | $0 \cdot 000$ | 35,780 |
| 74 |  | July 23 | 63.0 | 700'9 | $0 \cdot 738$ | 476 |
| 75 |  | July 27 | $74^{\prime 2}$ | 95.2 | $0 \cdot 002$ | 514 |
| 7677787980 | Intercosmos $\mathbf{1 6}$, rocket NOAA <br> Cosmos 846 , rocket Cosmos 847, rocket ? | July 27 | $50 \cdot 6$ | 94.4 | $0 \cdot 004$ | 464 |
|  |  | July 29 | ${ }^{\text {roz'r }}$ | 216.3 | -00x | x,509 |
|  |  | July 29 | $82 \cdot 9$ 62.8 | $104 \cdot 8$ 80.5 | 0.004 | 954 |
|  |  | August 4 | $62 \cdot 8$ 63 | $89 \cdot 5$ 703.8 | 0.011 0.742 | r8x 380 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{I} \\ & 82 \\ & 83 \\ & 84 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | Luna 24 <br> Cosmos 848, rocket Cosmos 849, rocket Cosmos 850, rocket Cosmos 85 I, rocket | August | (landed | on Moo |  |  |
|  |  | August 12 | $62 \cdot 8$ | 89.6 | $0 \cdot 007$ | 206 |
|  |  | August 18 | 71.0 | $95^{\circ} 9$ | 0.043 | 264 |
|  |  | August 26 | $70 \cdot 9$ | $92 \cdot 2$ | 0.016 | 272 |
|  |  | August 37 | $8 \mathrm{I} \cdot 2$ | 96-8 | $0 \cdot 005$ | 569 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 87 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | Cosmos 852, rocket China 6, rocket Cosmos 853, launcher rocket, rocket, launcher | August 28 | $65^{\circ}$ | 89.5 | 0.012 | 173 |
|  |  | August 30 | 69.2 | 108.8 | $0 \cdot 129$ | 195 |
|  |  | September I | 62.8 | 9x.6 | 0.016 | 243 |
| 8990 | TIP 3, rocket Cosmos 854, rocket | September I | $90 \cdot 3$ | 96.0 | 0.032 | 348 |
|  |  | September 3 | $8 \mathrm{x} \cdot 3$ | 89.3 | 0.015 | 167 |
| $9 x$92 | AMS I, rocket <br> Statsionar IB, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket | September II | $98 \cdot 7$ | $108 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 002$ | $8 \pm 8$ |
|  |  | September Ix | $0 \cdot 3$ | 1,440'0 | $0 \cdot 000$ | 35,900 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 94 \\ & 05 \end{aligned}$ | Soyuz 22*, rocket | September 15 | $64 \cdot 7$ | $89^{\prime}$ | -0.008 | 185 |
|  |  | September 15 | 96.4 | 89.2 | 0.015 | 135 |
|  | Cosmos 855, rocket, capsule | September 21 | $72 \cdot 9$ | 90.0 | 0.010 | 202 |
| 96 | Cosmos 856, rocket, capsule Cosmos 857, rocket, capsule Cosmos 858, rocket Cosmos 859, rocket Soyuz 23, rocket | September 22 | $65^{\circ}$ | $89 \cdot 5$ | -007 | 203 |
| 97 |  | September 24 | $62 \cdot 8$ | 89.5 | -0.0ix | 179 |
| 98 |  | September 29 | $74 \cdot 1$ | 100.9 | $0 \cdot 001$ | 792 |
| 99 100 |  | October x | $65^{\circ}$ | 89.6 | 0.012 | $\times 73$ |
| 100 |  | October 14 | $55^{-6}$ | $88 \cdot 6$ | -0.003 | 188 |
| xor | Marisat 3 <br> Meteor 26, rocket <br> Cosmos 860, rocket, platform Cosmos 86 r , rocket, platform Cosmos 862, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket | October 14 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1,436.3 | -0.017 | 35,05 |
| 102 |  | October 15 | $8 \mathrm{x} \cdot 3$ | 102.5 | 0.002 | 857 |
| 103 |  | October 17 | $65^{\circ}$ | 89.7 | $0 \cdot 001$ | 253 |
| 104 |  | October 21 | $65^{\circ}$ | 89.7 | $0 \cdot 001$ | 251 |
| ro5 |  | October ${ }^{18}$ | $62 \cdot 8$ | 7123 | 0.737 | 578 |
| 106107 | Cosmos 863 , rocket <br> Statsionar $\times$ C, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket | October 25 | $62 \cdot 8$ | $89 \cdot 7$ | 0.013 | 178 |
|  |  | October 26 |  |  | $0 \cdot 000$ | 35,850 |
| 108 | Cosmos 864, rocket Cosmos 865, rocket | October 30 | $82 \cdot 9$ | 104.9 | $0 \cdot 003$ | 966 |
| 109110 |  | November | $72 \cdot 9$ | 89.8 | - 0.009 | 203 |
|  | Cosmos 866, rocket | November 18 | 65.0 | 89.3 | $0 \cdot 008$ | $\times 80$ |

fully chosen to take the satellites, at low heights, directly over the battlefield during daylight.

The space war is hotting up-two American D.O.D. satellites were blinded by powerful infrared emissions from west Russia on October 18 I975 and November 17/18 1975. Recently the number of satellites in orbit increased markedly due to the break-up of a number of American and Russian satellites. It seems likely that 5 American and 4 Russian satellites were targets for rockets (fired from the ground) designed to prove their capabilities of destroying satellites in orbit. One of the satellites involved was the naked-eye balloon satellite Pageos A (1966-56A).

Apart from their names, e.g. Cosmos 6 Rocket or Injun 3, the satellites are also classified according to their date of launch. Thus $1961 \alpha$ refers to the launching of Samos 2 . The next satellite launching was $196 x \beta$ and so on. A number following the Greek letter is intended to indicate the relative brightness of the satellites put in orbit. From the beginning of 1963 the Greek letters are replaced by numbers and the numbers by roman letters e.g. 1963 -oIA. In this table are given the designation and names of the main objects in orbit (in the order $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C} \ldots$ etc.), the launch date and some initial orbital data. These the inclination to the equator ( $i$ ). the nodal period of revolution ( $P$ ), the eccentricity, $e$, and the perigee height. The names of those satellites which have already disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere or returned to the Earth's surface are printed in italics. A satellite which carried a human being is indicated by an asterisk.

Since the last edition of Whitaker's Almanack the following satellites launched in the years 1967-75 have disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere:-

| $1967-72 \mathrm{C}$ | $1968-85 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1969-45 \mathrm{~B}$ | $1969-68 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1971-64 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1971-64 \mathrm{D}$ | $1971-115 \mathrm{~A}$ | $197 x-115 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| $1972-37 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1972-37 \mathrm{G}$ | $1973-07 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1973-07 \mathrm{E}$ |
| $1973-82 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1973-101 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1974-47 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1974-60 \mathrm{D}$ |
| $1974-70 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1974-76 \mathrm{~B}$ | $1974-104 \mathrm{~A}$ | $1975-67 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## Observation of Satellites

The regression of the orbit around the Earth alternate periods of visibility and invisibility, though this is of little concern to the radio or radar observer. To the visual observer the following cycle of events normally occurs (though the cycle may start in any position): invisibility, morning observations before dawn, invisibility, evening observations after dusk, invisibility, morning observations before dawn, and so on. With reasonably high satellites and for observers in high latitudes around the summer solstice the evening observations follow the morning observations without interruption as sunlight passing over the polar regions can still illuminate satellites which are passing over temperate latitudes at local midnight. At the moment all satellites rely on sunlight to make them visible though is satellite with a flashing light has been suggested for a future launching. The observer must be in darkness or twilight in order to make any useful observations and the durations of twilight and the sumrise, sunset times given on page II of each month will be a useful guide.

Some of the satellites are visible to the naked eye and much interest has been aroused by the spectacle of a bright satellite disappearing into the Earth's shadow. The event is even more fascinating telescopically as the disappearance occurs gradually as the satellite traverses the Earth's penumbral shadow, and during the last few seconds before the eclipse is complete the satellite may change colour (under suitable atmospheric conditions) from yellow to red. This is because the last rays of sunlight are refracted through the denser layers of our atmosphere before striking the satellite.

Some satellites rotate about one or more axes so that $\|$ periodic variation in brightness is observed. This was particularly noticeable in several of the U.S.S.R. satellites.

Satelite research has already provided some interesting results. Among them may be mentioned - revised value of the Earth's oblateness. $x / 298^{\circ} 2$, and the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory Herstmonceux, Sussex

The Royal Observatory was established at Greenwich in 1675 by Charles II for improving methods of navigation. Latterly the growth of London, with its smoke and bright lights, seriously hampered astronomical observations there, and it was decided in 1946 to move the telescopes to Herstmonceux Castic in Sussex. The removal was completed by 1958 . The meridian of zero longitude still passes through the old site, which now houses the Department of Navigation and Astronomy of the National Maritime Museum.
At the Observatory astronomical measurements are made of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of such physical characteristics tures. Two meridian instruments and six equatorially-mounted telescopes are devoted to this work, and the Isaac Newton telescope, $\quad 2.5$ metre reflector for the min of any qualified British astronomer, was completed in 1967. The Observatory is responsible for the time service of the United Kingdom and the time zones of the world based on Greenwich Mean Time.

## H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

The Nautical Almanac was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications-Astronomical Ephemeris, Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Star Almanac.

## Royal Observatory <br> Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in $\mathbf{x 8 1 8}$ and its Royal Charter dates from 1822 . Its endowments include the Crawford Collection of historical books and manuscripts. It is now responsible for some major national astronomical facilities funded by the Science Research Council, including $\quad x \cdot 2 \mathrm{~m}$ Schmidt telescope in Australia and a 3.8 m infrared telescope in Hawaii. The Observatory specializes in the development of advanced technologies and the application of these to studies of the properties of matter in extreme environments in space. The Astronomy Department of Edinburgh University is housed in the Observatory.
Director, Astronomer Royal for Scolland and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the Universily of Edinburgh, Prof. V. C. Reddish, O.B.B., D.SC.

## TIDAL CONSTANTS

The Time of High Water at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 172, 173, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The columns headed "Springs" and "Neaps" show the height of the tide above datum for Mean High Water Springs and Mean High Water Neaps respectively.
Tidal data is no longer available for a number of places which formerly appeared in the list below. These places (with the name of the substitute now recorded) are: Air Point (Mostyn Quay); Ardrishaig (East Loch Tarbert): Arisaig (Loch Moidart); Ayr Pt., I.o.M. (Peel); Beachy Head (Eastbourne); Beaumaris (Menai Bridge); Brieile (Scheveningen); Broughty Ferry (Newburgh); Burryport (Whiteford Lighthouse); Caen (Cayeux); Caernarvon (Llanddwyn Isld.); Dumbarton (Bowling); Dumfries (Port Carlisle); Fareham (Itchenor); Fifeness (Anstruther Easter); Glasson Dock (Tarn Pt.); Gravesend (Tilbury Dock); Greenwich (R. Albert Dock); Hythe (Totland Bay); Lancaster (Duddon Bar); Lynmouth (Porlock Bay); Nash Pt. (Chepstow); Needles Pt. (Freshwater Bay); Neath (Porthcawl); Nore Lt. (Chatham); Port Harrington (Heston Islet); Portishead (Avonmouth); St. Agnes (Coverack); St. Mary's (Sennen Cove); Start Pt. (Lulworth Cove); Stockton (Seaham); Sutton Bridge (Blacktoft); Torbay (Torquay); Wooluich (Hammersmith Br.); Worms Head (Ferryside); Honfleur Harbour (Duclair).


- Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in the
$\dagger$ ist H.W. (Springs).


[^7]|  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below |  |  |  | TDatum of Predictions 4.93 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below |  |  |  | Datum of Predictions 1.62 m . below |  |  |  | †Datum of Predictions 2.90 m . below |  |  |  | \$Datum of Predictions 0.20 m . above |  |  | IRE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. |  | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | H | A | t. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht . | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | m. |
| 1 | S |  |  |  |  |  | $8 \cdot 1$ | 1514 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1052 | Ir ${ }^{8}$ | 314 |  | 4 | $6 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 49 | 33 | 3.5 | 53 |  |
| 2 | M |  | $6 \cdot 6$ | 1846 |  | 351 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 167 | $8 \cdot 1$ | II34 | II'2 |  |  | 11 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 38 | $6 \cdot 3$ |  | 3.2 | 17 | . 5 | 2 | 47 | 1958 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 429 | 3.4 | 650 |  |
| 3 | Tu | 657 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 1947 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 450 | 77 | 1712 | $7 \cdot 9$ | - 4 | 10.5 | 1230 | $10 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 125 | 59 | 553 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 18 | 3 | 830 | 47 | 2059 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 533 | 3.4 | 1757 | 6 |
| 4 | W | 85 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 2 I 3 |  | $55^{8}$ | 77 | 1825 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 13 | 10'I | 1346 | 10 | 017 |  | 1320 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 659 | 3. 1 | 1916 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 934 | 47 | 研 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 642 | 3 | 19 | 3.6 |
| 5 | Th | 935 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 2219 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 711 | $8 \cdot$ | 1939 | $8 \cdot 2$ |  | $10 \cdot 3$ | 1512 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 7 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 1432 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 823 | 3'I | 2034 | 3.4 | 1042 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 2314 | 4 | 748 | 3.6 | 2014 | 3.7 |
| 6 | F | 1047 | 6.6 | 2329 | $6 \cdot$ | 819 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 2048 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 359 | II'I | 1632 |  | 254 | 6.4 | 1535 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 932 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2145 | 3.4 | 1147 | $5 \cdot 1$ |  |  | 844 | 3. | 112 | 8 |
|  | S | 1156 | 6.9 |  |  | 919 | 9.0 | 2147 | 9 | 513 | 12'I | 1742 | 12 | 40 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 163I | 7, 7 | I029 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 2247 | 3.5 | 018 | '2 |  |  | 934 | 4.0 | 223 | $4^{\circ}$ |
| 8 | S | I | 7-I | 256 |  | 1014 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 2241 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $6 \times 5$ | 13.1 | 184I | 13.3 | 5 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1723 | 74 | 1122 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 2345 | 3.6 | 118 | 5 | 13 | 5.6 | I021 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 225 | 41 I |
| 9 | M | 124 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1349 | 73 | II 4 | 9.8 | 2331 | 9.6 | 78 | $1{ }^{1} 8$ | $1933{ }^{1}$ | 13.8 | 556 | 7.4 | 1812 | 7.7 |  |  | 1213 | 3.7 | 21 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1432 | $5 \cdot 8$ | II | 43 | 234 | 4.1 |
| 10 | Tu | 213 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1439 | 4 | II53 | $10 \cdot 0$ |  |  | 756 | 14.2 | 2019 | $14^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 48 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 190 | $7 \cdot 8$ | I | 3.6 | 134 | 3.9 | 3 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1520 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1154 | 4. |  | 4.4 |
| 11 | W | 30 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1527 |  | 020 | 9.6 | 1240 |  | 840 | 14.3 | 212 | 13.9 | 737 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 1945 | 7.8 | 134 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 1351 | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 346 | 5.9 | 167 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 029 | $4 \cdot$ | 1243 |  |
| 11 | Th | 3 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 1612 | 7.6 | I 7 | 9.5 | 1327 |  | 923 | $14^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 2145 | I3.5 | 822 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 2029 | 77 | 223 | 3.6 | 1438 | 4.0 | 435 | 5 | 1654 | 5.8 | 120 | $4^{1.1}$ | 33 | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| 13 | F | 7 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 1657 | 75 | 55 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 1411 | 6 | 107 | 13.5 | 2229 | 12.9 | 97 | 73 | 2110 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 39 | 3.6 | 1522 | 4.0 | 522 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1744 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1 | 4.0 | 1425 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| $84$ | S | 1 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1742 |  | 40 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 1458 | $9 \cdot 1$ | ros3 | 12.8 | 2310 | 12.2 | 950 | 7. | 2153 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 352 | 3.5 | 164 | 3.8 | 612 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1836 | $5 \cdot$ | 3 | 3.8 | 1518 | $4^{15}$ |
|  | S |  |  | 1825 | - | 326 | $8 \cdot 4$ | I545 | 6 | 1136 | I | 2353 | 11 | 1034 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2238 | 67 | 432 | 3.4 | 1649 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 7 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1929 | $5 \cdot 1$ |  | 3.6 | 1617 | 3.9 |
| 16 | M | 638 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 14 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 417 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 1639 | $8 \cdot 0$ |  |  | 21 | 11.2 | 1123 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 2330 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 514 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1738 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 80 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 2023 | 4.8 | 56 | $3 \cdot$ | 1723 | 3.6 |
|  | Tu | 730 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 2011 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $5 \times 5$ | 7.5 | 1740 | 7.6 | 039 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 1313 | 10.4 |  |  | 1224 |  |  | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1839 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 9 | 4.6 | 2123 | 4.7 | $6 \times 7$ | 3.4 | 1835 | 3.5 |
|  | W | 833 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 2119 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 624 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1853 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 138 | 10\% | 1419 | $10 \cdot 0$ | 36 | 9 | 1334 | 57 | 73 | 3.0 | 1958 | 3. | IO 6 | 4.6 | 2231 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 726 | 3. | 1946 | $3 \cdot 4$ |
|  | Th | 952 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 2241 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $73^{8}$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | - 5 |  | 247 | 9.9 | 1533 | 10'I | 57 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1444 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 821 | 3.0 | 2117 | 3.0 | III4 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 2336 | 4.6 | 825 | 3. | 2045 | $3 \cdot 4$ |
|  | F | III6 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 2347 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 840 | 77 | 214 |  | 40 | $10 \cdot 2$ | 1640 |  | 310 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 1543 |  | 932 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2219 | $3 \cdot 1$ |  |  | 1212 | 4.7 | 15 | 3 | 2134 | 3.5 |
|  | S |  |  | 1215 |  | 932 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 2151 | 8-I | 53 | 10.9 | 1734 |  | 4 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 1631 |  | 1026 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 2311 | $3 \cdot$ | 032 | 47 | 13 | 4.9 | 956 | 3. | 2214 | 3.5 |
|  | S |  |  | 130 | 6.6 | 1014 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 2232 | 8. | 555 | I15 | 1820 | II• 8 | 458 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1713 | 6.6 | IIIO | 3.4 | 2355 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 121 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 1346 | $5^{\circ}$ | I032 | 3 | 2249 | $3 \cdot 6$ |
|  | M |  | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1338 | $6 \cdot 7$ | r05I | $8 \cdot 7$ | 239 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 635 | I2.I | 1859 | 12.2 | 540 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 1750 | 9 | 1147 | $3 \cdot 4$ |  |  | - 3 | 5. | 1424 | 5 | 11 | $3 \cdot$ | 2320 | 3 |
| 24 | Tu |  | $6 \cdot 9$ |  | 6.9 | 1124 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 2342 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 712 | 12.5 | 1935 |  | 619 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1825 | 7•1 | 035 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 12 | 3.5 | 239 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1457 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $1 \times 37$ | $3 \cdot$ | 2352 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
|  | W | 226 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 1446 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 1155 | 9 |  |  | 746 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 209 |  | 656 | 6.9 | 1859 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 12 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 1257 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 312 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1528 | $5 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 26 | Th |  | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1519 | $7 \times 1$ | 015 | 8.9 |  | I | 820 | $12 \cdot 9$ | 2045 | 130 | 73 I | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 1931 | 72 | 148 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1330 | 3.6 | 343 | 53 | 1559 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 025 | 3 | 咗 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | F | 332 |  | 1553 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 049 | 8.9 | 1259 | $9 \cdot 2$ | 854 | $13 \cdot 1$ | 2118 | $13^{\circ}$ | 4 | 7.0 | 202 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 218 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 144 | 3 | 415 | 5.3 | 1634 | 5 | 10 | $3 \cdot$ | 1 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 2 | S | 43 |  |  | $7 \cdot 2$ | 122 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 1331 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 928 | 13.1 | 2151 | 12.9 | 837 | 6.9 | 2036 | 7.2 | 250 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1439 | 37 | 451 | $5 \cdot$ | 1712 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 137 | $3 \cdot$ | 1356 | $4 \cdot 0$ |
|  | 5 | 435 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1659 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 156 |  | 146 | 9.0 | 10 of | 12.9 | 2219 |  | 910 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 2111 |  | 323 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 1517 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 530 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1752 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 217 | 3. | 1436 | 3.9 |
|  | M | 58 |  | 1737 | 7.0 | 234 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 1445 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 1031 | 12.4 | 2249 | $12 \cdot$ | 946 | 6 | 2152 | 6.5 | 35 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1559 | 37 | - | $5 \cdot 0$ | 2026 | 5.1 |  |  | 1523 | , |
| 32 | Tu | 544 | 6. | 1819 | 8 | 318 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1534 | 8.4 | II 6 | 11.6 | 2330 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 1030 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 2240 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 43 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1645 | 3.6 | 7 |  | 1926 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 353 |  | 161 | $3 \cdot 7$ |

## FEBRUARY, 1978 <br> High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.*)-

| ఝ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 茄 } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { u } \end{aligned}$ | + Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below |  |  |  | + Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below |  |  |  | + Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below |  |  |  | †Datum ofPredictionsI. 62 m . below |  |  |  | †Datum ofPredictions2.90 m. below |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Datum of Predictions 0.20 m . above |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | $\overline{M n}$. | Ht | Aft. | Ht | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht . | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht . | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | H! |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | m. |  |  |  |  |  | m. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W | 631 | 6.6 | 1913 |  | 412 | 8.0 | 1635 | 8.0 | 1154 | 10.7 |  |  | 23 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 2343 |  |  | 3.3 | 1739 |  | 75 | 7 |  | - 8 | 53 | 4 |  | 3.6 |
|  | Th |  | 6.3 |  | 6.3 |  | 78 | 1751 | 78 | 020 | $10 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  | I235 |  | 5 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 1843 | 3.4 | 59 | 4.7 | 2135 | 47 | 4 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 1841 | . 5 |
|  | F |  | $6 \cdot 2$ | 21 |  | 639 | ${ }_{8}^{7.8}$ | 1916 | 7.9 | 156 | 10 | 1441 | $10 \cdot 3$ |  | 6. 6 | 1338 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 737 |  |  | 3.3 | or3 | 4.7 | 2253 | 4.8 | 719 | . 5 | 1957 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.7 |  | 8 -8 | 455 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 15 | 6.4 | 9 I | 3.2 | 2131 |  |  | 4'9 |  |  | 824 |  |  | 3.7 <br> 3.8 |
|  | M |  | 6.8 | 1246 | 6.9 | IO 2 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 2232 | $9 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 182 | 13 | 45 | 7. | 1711 | 73 |  | 3 |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 3$ | 12 |  |  |  |  | $3 \cdot 8$ |
|  | Tu | II2 | 7.0 | I3 | 7.1 | 105 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 2320 | 95 | 656 | 13 | 1919 | 13 | 54 | 3 | 18 |  |  |  | 12 |  | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $5 \cdot$ | 142 | 57 | 1058 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 2 | '9 |
| 8 | W |  | $7 \cdot 1$ | 142 |  | 1138 | 10.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 636 |  | I846 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 32 | 3.4 | 1254 | 3.8 | 249 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 156 | 5.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  | T | 246 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 151 |  | - 5 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 1223 |  | 825 | 4 | 2046 | $14^{\circ}$ | 721 | 7.6 | 1928 | 79 | 2 | 3.5 | I34 | 3.9 | 332 | 59 | 1550 | $5 \cdot 9$ | -16 | 4.1 |  | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| 10 | F | 327 | $7 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{1} 553$ | , | 048 | $9 \cdot 6$ | I3 5 | 9.9 |  | 14.3 | 2125 | 13.8 | ${ }^{4} 4$ | 7.6 | 209 | 7.8 | - 8 | 3.5 | 1424 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ | 415 | 5.8 | 1633 |  |  | 4.0 | 1315 | 43 |
| 11 | S |  | 75 | 1634 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 130 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 1347 | $9 \cdot 6$ |  | 13.8 |  | 13.3 | 842 | 73 | 2047 | 7.6 | 248 | 3.5 | 154 |  | 459 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1719 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 147 | 4. | 143 | 4.2 |
| 12 | - | 445 | 7.4 | 1713 | 7.3 | 211 |  | 1427 | 9.2 |  | 13.1 | 2236 |  | 919 | 7.0 | 2124 | $7^{72}$ | 325 | 3.5 | 1541 |  |  | $5 \cdot$ |  | 5 | 235 | 3.8 | 1452 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 13 | M | 55 | 7.1 | 1753 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | 249 | 8.5 | 156 | 8.6 8.0 | $105^{1}$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | 239 |  | 956 | 6.6 6.2 | 122 | $6 \cdot 7$ |  | 3.5 |  |  | 632 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{1852}$ |  | 324 | $3 \cdot 6$ |  | 3.8 |
|  | W | $6{ }_{6}{ }^{4}$ | 6.8 | 18 |  | 33 S 425 | 8.0 | 1551 <br> 1648 <br> 1 | 8.0 | 1134 |  | 2344 |  |  | 6.2 |  |  | 435 | 3.4 | 173 | 3.3 | 72 | 4.7 | 194 |  | 42 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 1639 | 3.5 |
| 16 | Th | 751 | 6.1 |  |  | 523 | 7 - | 1758 | $7 \cdot 1$ |  | $9 \cdot 9$ | 138 | 9.6 |  |  | 1228 |  | 66 | 3.3 3.1 | 1754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1749 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
|  |  | 9 | 5.8 | 2142 |  | 642 | 70 | 1922 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 137 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 1427 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 2 | 5.4 | 1351 |  | 711 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 2035 | 2.8 | 1026 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 225 |  | 746 | 3.2 |  | $3^{2}$ |
| 18 | S | 1034 | $5 \cdot 8$ |  |  | - | $7 \cdot 2$ | 20 |  | - | 9.5 | 1554 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 230 | 5 | 15 |  | 843 | $3 \cdot$ | 2157 | 2.9 | 1138 | 4 |  |  | 842 | 3.3 |  | 2 |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 9 |  | 2128 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 423 | 10'2 | , | $10 \cdot 7$ | 34 | 5 |  | 6 | 957 | $3 \cdot$ |  | 3.0 | 0 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 12 |  | 927 | 3. | 214 | 3.4 |
| 20 | M | $\square 8$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1235 |  | 950 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 22 | 8.2 | 524 | $1 \mathrm{I} \cdot 1$ | 1753 | $1{ }^{\text {I }}$ | 43 | 6.2 | 1647 | 6. | I046 | 3.2 | $233^{8}$ | 3.1 | 055 | 4.7 | 1322 | $4 \cdot 8$ | Io 5 | 3.6 | 22 | 5 |
| 21 | Tv | $05^{2}$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $\times 313$ |  | 1027 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 2246 | 8.6 |  | 11.9 | 1836 |  | 1 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1726 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 125 | $3 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 139 | 4.9 | 140 | $5 \cdot$ | 1040 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 2255 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 22 | W | 127 | 6.7 | ז348 | 6.8 | II 1 | 8.9 | $23 \times 9$ | 8.9 <br> 0.1 | 650 | 12.4 | 1913 | $12 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  | 71 | 014 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 12 | 3.4 | 217 | $5 \cdot 1$ | I434 | 5 | 1112 | 3 | 232 | 3.8 |
| ${ }^{23}$ |  | $\underline{1}$ | 70 | 1420 | 70 | 1133 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 2353 | 9•1 | 725 |  | 19 | $13^{\circ}$ | 634 | 71 | ${ }^{1838}$ | 73 | 049 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1236 | 3.5 | 248 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 156 | 5.4 | 1145 | 4.0 | 2359 | 3.8 |
|  |  |  | 7.2 | $1{ }_{1529}$ | 7.3 |  |  |  | 9.3 |  | 113.2 |  | 13 | 79 | 7.2 | 1912 | 74 | 122 | 3.1 | 1310 |  | 319 | 5.4 | 1537 | $5 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 121 | 4\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $35^{2}$ | 5.5 |  | $5 \cdot 5$ | 035 | 3.9 | 12 | 4.1 |
|  | M |  | 74 | 1638 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 134 |  | I345 |  | 944 | I3-2 | 222 | $12 \cdot 8$ | 846 |  | 2054 |  | 259 | $3 \cdot 3$ | I458 |  | 56 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.1 |
| 28 | Tu | 448 | 73 | 1715 | $7 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 1425 | $8 \cdot 9$ | ror 6 | 612.7 | 2232 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 921 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 2134 |  | 333 | $3 \cdot 4$ | ז539 | 3.7 | 550 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1815 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 235 | -8 | 15 \% | 3.9 |

High Water at the undermentioned Places（G．M．T．＊）－

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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { M5 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & 0_{0} \\ & \text { M } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
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Tidal Predictions

* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. $\underset{\ddagger}{\ddagger}$ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{London Bridge} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Liverpool} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Avonmouth} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { HULL } \\
\text { (Salsend) }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Greenock} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { LeIth } \\
\text { AND GRANTON }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Dun laoghaire} <br>
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{f Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{† Datum of Predictions x. 62 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{† Datum of Predictions 2.90 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\ddagger$ Datum of Predictions 0.20 m . below} <br>
\hline \& \& Mn. \& Ht. \& Aft. \& Ht. \& Mn. \& Ht. \& Aft. \& Ht. \& Kn. \& Ht. \& A \& Ht. \& Mn. \& Ht. \& Aft. \& Ht. \& Mn. \& Ht. \& Aft. \& Ht. \& Mn. \& t. \& Af \& Ht . \& Mn. \& Ht. \& Aft. \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& S \& \& 6.3 \& 1941 \& 6 \& 441 \& 7.9 \& 24 \& 7.6 \& \& 20.6 \& I244 \& . 3 \& \& $6 \cdot 1$ \& \& \& \& $$
3 \cdot 2 \mid
$$ \& 188 \& $3 \cdot 1$ \& 82 \& \& \& \& \& $$
3.5
$$ \& II \& $$
3.4
$$ <br>
\hline 2 \& \& \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& $2 \times$ \& $6 \cdot 1$ \& \& \& 1854 \& 77 \& 3 \& $10 \cdot 3$ \& I421 \& 3 \& 042 \& $6 \cdot 0$ \& 139 \& $6 \cdot 0$ \& \& $3{ }^{\circ}$ \& 3937 \& -9 \& 94 \& $4 \cdot 6$ \& 2230 \& \& 635 \& 3.4 \& \& 4 <br>
\hline 3 \& M \& 952 \& 6 \& \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& \& \& 2015 \& \& 313 \& \& 1554 \& \& 213 \& $6 \cdot 1$ \& 1434 \& \& 842 \& 3.0 \& 2127 \& \& \& $4 \cdot 8$ \& 2342 \& 5 \& 751 \& 3.5 \& 204 \& $3 \cdot 6$ <br>
\hline \& \& 1112 \& $6 \cdot 6$ \& 2339 \& $6 \cdot 5$ \& 839 \& $8 \cdot 5$ \& 2115 \& $8 \cdot 6$ \& 433 \& 11-8 \& 174 \& \& 327 \& 6 \& 1542 \& 6.6 \& 957 \& $3^{\cdot 1}$ \& 27 \& 3.0 \& \& \& I2 8 \& ' \& 854 \& 3.7 \& 213 \& 3.7 <br>
\hline $$
5
$$ \& T \& 038 \& 6.8 \& 139 \& \& \& \& \& \& 22 \& \& 1759
1845 \& \& \& 2 \& \& 7.3 \& \& 3.3
3.4 \& 2 \& $3 \cdot 1$ \& , \& 5.2
5.5 \& 13 \& \& 1033 \& - \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 126 \& $7{ }^{\circ}$ \& 1354 \& 73 \& 1 \& $9 \cdot 5$ \& $23^{23}$ \& $9 \cdot 3$ \& \& 13.7 \& 1925 \& 5 \& \& 73 \& \& 75 \& \& \& 1218 \& 3.5 \& 213 \& $5 \cdot 6$ \& 1428 \& 5.7 \& III4 \& 4. \& 2340 \& $4^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ <br>
\hline 8 \& S \& - \& $7{ }^{7}$ \& 1433 \& $7 \cdot 4$ \& 11388 \& 9.5 \& \& \& \& 13.8 \& - 3 \& 13.6 \& 636 \& 7.4 \& 1845 \& $7 \cdot 5$ \& 35 \& 3.3 \& ${ }^{1} 3$ \& \& 25 I \& $5 \cdot 6$ \& 157 \& \& I 154 \& 4.1 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 246 \& 73 \& 151 \& 74 \& \& $9 \cdot 3$ \& \& $9 \cdot 4$ \& 825 \& 13. \& 2037 \& 13.5 \& 12 \& 7.3 \& 1920 \& 7.4 \& 114 \& 3.4 \& 1340 \& \& \& \& 1545 \& \& 016 \& 40 \& \& <br>
\hline 10 \& M \& \& $7 \cdot 4$ \& 1543 \& 73 \& 037 \& $9 \cdot 2$ \& 253 \& \& \& 13.5 \& \& $13^{12}$ \& 744 \& 7.2 \& 1954 \& \& 149 \& 3.5 \& 1415 \& $3 \cdot 6$ \& \& 5.4 \& I62 \& 5 \& 054 \& 3.9 \& 131 \& 3.9 <br>
\hline 12 \& Tu \& 356 \& 7.3 \& 15 \& \& 1 II \& 8.0 \& 1327 \& 8.9 \& 30 \& $13^{10}$ \& 2133 \& $12 \cdot 7$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1448 \& 3.5 \& 44 \& 5.2 \& 175 \& \& 133 \& $3 \cdot 8$ \& 135 \& 3.8 <br>
\hline 12 \& Wh \& 430 \& 7. 6 \& ${ }^{\times 648}$ \& 6 \& 143 \& ${ }_{8.7}^{8.7}$ \& ${ }_{1440}$ \& 8.5 \& ${ }_{\text {1021 }} 955$ \& I2.3 \& 2159 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 120 \\
& 20 \\
& 20
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 843
912 \& $6 \cdot 8$ \& 21 [136 \& 6.6 \& 250
324 \& 3.6
3.5 \& 1523 \& 3.4
3.2 \& ${ }_{6}{ }^{2}$ \& \& \& \& 214 \& 3.7 \& 1436 \& 3.6
$3 \cdot 4$ <br>
\hline 13 \& Th \& \& 6.9 \& 1723 \& 6.7 \& 217 \& 8.3
7.8
7 \& 1440 \& 8.0 \& 7021 \& $1{ }^{12} 5$ \& \& 112

10.5 \& 912 \& $6 \cdot 5$ \&  \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 324 \& 3.5 \& \& 3.2 \& \& \& \& \& 257 \& 3.5 \& \& $3 \cdot 4$ <br>
\hline 14 \& \& \& 6.5 \& \& \& 257 \& $7{ }^{7} 7$ \& 15 \& 7 \& 1051 \& \& 2358 \& 10.5 \& 948 \& 6. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ \& \& \& 446 \& 3.4
3.3 \&  \& 3.0
2.8 \& 645 \& 4.5 \& 19. \& \& 345 \& 3.3
3.2 \& \& ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ <br>
\hline 15
16 \& - \& \& $5 \cdot 8$ \& 195 \& 5 \& \& 71 \& 1741 \& 6.9 \& \& \& 1235 \& 9 \& \& 5.5 \& \& \& \& 1 \& 1840 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3.2 \& 1716 \& 3.0 <br>
\hline \& M \& 433 \& $5 \cdot 6$ \& 21 \& 5.5 \& \& 7.1 \& 1859 \& $7 \cdot 1$ \& \& 9.7 \& 1359 \& 9.7 \& 048 \& 53 \& \& $5 \cdot 5$ \& 65 \& $2 \cdot 9$ \& 2030 \& \& 948 \& 42 \& \& 4 \& \& 3.2 \& 1940 \& $3^{\cdot 1}$ <br>
\hline 18 \& Tu \& 956 \& 5.7 \& 2223 \& \& \& 7.3 \& 206 \& 7.5 \& 236 \& 9.9 \& 1525 \& 10.3 \& 212 \& 5.5 \& 1423 \& \& 759 \& $2 \cdot 9$ \& 2144 \& \& - \& $4 \cdot 4$ \& $233{ }^{2}$ \& \& \& 3.3 \& 2032 \& <br>
\hline 19 \& W \& II 4 \& $6 \cdot 0$ \& 2325 \& \& \& 8 \& 2056 \& \& 354 \& 10.7 \& 1534 \& I2.2 \& 317 \& 5.9 \& 1525 \& \& 918 \& 3.0 \& 222 \& \& \& \& 12 C \& \& 848 \& 3.5 \& 2115 \& <br>

\hline \& Th \& 154 \& 6.4 \& \& \& 913 \& 8.3 \& 2137 \& 8.5 \& 453 \& 11.5 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1728 \\
& -20
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

3.12 .0
\] \& \& 6.3 \& \& \& 109 \& $3 \cdot 1$ \& \& $3 \cdot 0$ \& \& $4 \cdot 8$ \& 1246 \& . \& 93 \& 3.7 \& 21 \& 3.8 <br>

\hline 2 2 \& F \& 012 \& 6.8 \& 1238 \& 7.8 \& 953 \& 8.7 \& 2217 \& 8.9

0.3 \& 43 \& 12.3 \& 1815 \& $$
512 \cdot 6
$$ \& 452 \& 6.7 \& 1659 \& \& 1053 \& 3.3 \& 2338 \& ${ }^{\text {}}$ \& \& $5 \cdot 1$ \& 1327 \& \& \& 3.9 \& \& 3.9 <br>

\hline \& S \& ${ }_{\square}{ }^{2}$ \& 7.8 \& 1320
1359 \& 7.2 \& 1032 \& $9 \cdot 1$

9 \& 2253 \& \& 630 \& I2.9 \& $1{ }^{1859}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \times 3.1 \\
& 13 \\
& 13.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 532

610 \& $7{ }_{7} 7$ \& 1742 \& $7{ }^{7} 7$ \& 1135 \& 3.4
3.2 \& \& \& \& \& 144 \& \& 1047 \& 4.0 \& 23 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline 24 \& M \& 215 \& \& 1439 \& 7.7 \& II52 \& $9 \cdot 6$ \& \& \& 5 \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& 2019 \& 13.7 \& 648 \& 7.4 \& 192 \& 7.5 \& 053 \& 3.3 \& 1259 \& , \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{4 \cdot \mathrm{I}}$ <br>
\hline \& Tu \& 254 \& 77 \& 1518 \& 77 \& 016 \& 9.6 \& 123 \& 9.5 \& 838 \& 13.6 \& 2057 \& $1{ }^{13 \cdot 6}$ \& 724 \& 74 \& 1944 \& $7 \cdot 4$ \& 13 I \& 3.4 \& 1342 \& $3 \cdot 6$ \& 340 \& \& I6 \& \& \& $4 \cdot 1$ \& 1250 \& $4^{13}$ <br>
\hline 26 \& W \& 336 \& 77 \& 16 \& 7.5 \& 057 \& $9 \cdot 5$ \& 1318 \& $9 \cdot 4$ \& 917 \& 13.4 \& 2235 \& $1{ }^{13} 1$ \& 84 \& 73 \& 2027 \& 73 \& 29 \& $3 \cdot 5$ \& ${ }^{1426}$ \& $3 \cdot 6$ \& 425 \& $5 \cdot 6$ \& 1655 \& \& 16 \& 4.1 \& 1339 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline \& Th \& 42 \& 7.5 \& 1644 \& \& ${ }^{141}$ \& $0 \cdot 3$ \& 1345 \& \& \& \& \& 112.4 \& 844 \& \& 2114 \& \& 250 \& \& 1513 \& $3 \cdot 6$ \& \& $5 \cdot 4$ \& 1746 \& 5.4 \& 154 \& 4.0 \& 143 \& 3 <br>
\hline 4 \& S \& \& 7.2 \& 1732

r825 \& 2-8 \& \& \& 1459 \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1040 \\
& 1125
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& 23 \& 11 \& 929 \& \& \& \& 333 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 247 \& 3.9 \& \& <br>

\hline \& S \& \& 6.8 \& \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 43 \& $8 \cdot 2$ \& \& \& 1135 \& \& \& \& 11 \& 6 \& 231 \& \& 422
514 \& \& I658 \& $3 \cdot 3$ \& \& \& \& \& 347 \& 3.7
3.6 \& 16 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | London Bridge |  |  |  | Liverpool |  |  |  | AVONMOUTH |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { (Saltend) }}{\text { HULE }}$ |  |  |  | Greenock |  |  |  | LEITHand Granton |  |  |  | Dun Laoghaire |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below |  |  |  | †Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 1. 62 m . below |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & 2.90 \mathrm{~m} \text {. below } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Datum of Predictions 0.20 m . above |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | . Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | $\overline{\mathrm{Mn}}$. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. |
|  |  | h.m. | m. | \%. | m. | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | h.m. |  |  | m. |  | m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | M Tv | 815 | $6 \cdot 3$ 6.4 | 2039 | - 1 | 549 | 8.0 | 1839 |  | 130 | 10.8 | 14 | $10 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{gathered} 03 x \\ 03 x \end{gathered}$ | 6.1 | 1248 | 6.1 | 622 | 3.0 | I924 | $2.8$ |  | $\frac{\mathrm{m}}{4.8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ & 22 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{616}{\mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{m}}$ | m. | h.m. | m. |
| 3 | W | 929 1047 |  | 2312 |  | 77 |  | 1955 |  | 257 | 11. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 1532 | 2112 | 252 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 149 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 813 | 2.9 | 2I | 2.8 | 1038 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 2318 | $5 \cdot$ | 732 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 2024 | 3.6 |
| 4 | Th | I153 | $6 \cdot 9$ |  |  | 912 | 8.8 |  | $8 \cdot 8$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | 1639 | II.9 | 34 | 6.4 | ${ }^{1517}$ | 6 | 930 | 3.0 | 222 | 3.0 | 1144 | 5.0 |  |  | 835 | 3.7 | 2118 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 5 | F | 014 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 1246 | 7 | 957 | $9 \cdot$ | 2222 | $9 \cdot 0$ | 556 | 1 rz 2 | 1817 | 12'8 | 449 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 1659 | 7.0 | II |  | 2245 | 3.1 |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 3$ |  | $3 \cdot 8$ | 22 | 3.8 |
| 6 | S | I 3 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 1331 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1038 | $9^{9} \mathbf{1}$ | 2259 | $9^{\prime} 1$ | 639 | $1{ }^{1} \cdot{ }^{\text {² }}$ | 1857 | 713.0 | 532 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1743 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1152 | 3.3 3.4 | 2 | 3 |  | 5.4 | 1325 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 101 | 3.9 | 2243 | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| 7 | 5 | 147 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 1411 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1116 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 2337 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 721 | $13^{\prime 7}$ | 1934 | $4^{13} 31$ | 610 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1821 | 711 | 05 | $3 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 4$ |  | 55 | I 134 | 3.9 | 2319 | 3.9 3.9 |
| 8 | M | 225 | 71 | 1446 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1154 | $9 \cdot 1$ |  |  | 759 | $13 \cdot 1$ | 208 | 13'I | 645 | 71 | 1857 | $7 \cdot$ | 042 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 1354 |  | 34 |  |  |  | II | 3.9 | 2354 | 3.9 |
| 9 | Tu | 30 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1518 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 2 | 9.0 | 1230 | 8.9 | 833 | $13^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 2038 | 13'0 | 716 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 1933 | $6^{6} 9$ | $1 \times 7$ | 3.5 | 1350 | 3.4 | 34 I | $5 \cdot 3$ | 160 |  |  |  | 1212 | 3.8 |
|  | W | 334 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1549 | 71 | 045 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 134 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 93 | 12.7 | 216 | 112.6 | 747 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 206 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 148 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 1424 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 417 | 5.2 | 1638 | 5.2 | I 029 | 3.9 3.8 | 1250 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 11 | Th | 47 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 1621 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 18 | $8 \cdot 7$ | r339 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 931 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 2134 | 12.1 | 815 | 6.8 | 2040 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 221 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 15 - | $3 \cdot 2$ | 454 | 5.0 | 1716 | 5. | 144 | 3.8 | 1329 | 3.6 |
| 12 | F | 444 | 6.8 | 1655 | 6.6 | 152 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 1416 | $8 \cdot \mathrm{I}$ | 957 | 117 | 225 | 1156 | 846 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 2117 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 253 | 3.5 | 1538 | 3 | 531 | 4.8 | 1755 | 4.8 | 144 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 148 | $3 \cdot 5$ |
| 13 | S | 522 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 1732 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 229 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 150 | 77 | 1027 | IT.2 | 2242 | 110 | 919 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 2159 | $6 \cdot$ | 33 I | $3 \cdot 4$ | 1619 | 3.0 | 612 | 47 | 1838 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 18 | 3.5 | 1 | 3.3 3.3 3.1 |
| 14 | S | 64 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1812 | 6.1 | 325 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 1553 | $7 \cdot 4$ | İ 7 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 2328 | 10.5 | 100 | 6.1 | 2251 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 414 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 175 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 658 | 4.5 | 1927 | 4.4 | 356 | 3.4 | 1631 | 3.1 3 |
| 15 | M | 650 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 1859 | 5.9 | 410 | 7.5 | 1655 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1158 | $10 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 1055 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 2358 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 5 . | $3 \cdot 2$ | $\times 756$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 753 | 4.4 | 2026 |  | 452 | $3 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 3$ | 1735 | $3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 1$ |
| 16 | Tu | 745 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1958 | 57 | 515 | 73 | 183 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 025 | 10.z | 137 |  |  |  | 125 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 553 | 3.0 | 193 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 855 | 4.4 |  | $4 \cdot 4$ |  | 3.3 $3 \cdot 3$ | 1735 1842 | $3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 2$ |
| \% 7 | W | 853 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 2114 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 624 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 199 | 7.5 | 138 | $10 \cdot 2$ | 1424 | $10 \cdot 3$ | I 16 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1324 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 657 | 2.9 | 2036 | $2 \cdot 7$ | Io 1 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 2236 | 4 | 75 | 3.3 $3 \cdot 3$ | 1842 1944 | $3 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$ |
| 18 | Th | 10 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 2226 | 5'9 | 729 | 77 | 20 | 7.9 | 253 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 1537 | 10:9 | 226 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 1434 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 814 | 3'0 | 2134 | $2 \cdot 9$ | II 4 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 2333 | $4 \cdot 8$ |  | 3.5 | 2034 | 3.5 |
| 19 | F | II 5 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 2326 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 826 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 2056 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 41 | $1 \times 3$ | 1641 | 15'7 | 324 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 1534 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 919 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2217 | 3.0 | 1259 | 4.9 |  |  | 850 | 3.7 | 2118 | 3.7 |
| 20 | S |  |  | 120 |  | 914 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 2142 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 51 | 12.0 | 1737 | 12.4 | 413 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 1624 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1011 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2258 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 023 | 5.0 | 1248 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 935 | 3.8 | 2158 | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| 22 | M | 018 | . 8 | 1248 | 7. | - 0 | 9.0 | 2228 | $\cdot 3$ | 556 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 828 | 13.1 | 458 | 6.9 | 1712 | $7 \times 1$ | II 0 | 3.4 | 2340 | $3^{2}$ | 1 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1333 | 54 | 1018 | 3.9 | 2237 | $4 \%$ |
| 23 | Tu | 152 |  |  | 7.4 | 11047 | 9.3 9.5 | 2312 2358 | 9.6 | 650 | 13.2 | 1915 | 13.5 | 540 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1758 | 7.3 | 1148 | 3.4 |  |  | 152 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 1419 | $5 \cdot 6$ | II 0 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ | 2317 | $4 \cdot x$ |
| 24 | W | 237 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 151 | $7 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 1221 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 822 | 13.6 | 2041 | 13.7 13.7 | 74 |  | 1845 1935 | 7.4 | 224 |  | 1237 | 3.5 3.5 | 235 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 155 | 5. | 1145 | 40 |  |  |
|  | Th | 324 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 1548 | 7.5 | 044 | 9.7 | 1310 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 96 | 13.4 | 2124 | 13.3 | 748 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 2020 | 7.4 | 150 | 3.6 | 1215 | 3.5 | 321 | 5.7 | 1553 |  | $0 \times$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 1233 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 26 | F | 413 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 1634 | 7.2 | 132 | 9.5 | 140 | $9^{-1}$ | 949 | 13.0 | 2213 | 12.8 | 833 | 73 | 2110 | 7.2 | 234 |  |  | 3.5 | 459 | 5.6 | 1734 |  | 047 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 1325 | $4 \cdot$ |
| 27 | S | 54 | 73 | 1723 | 6.9 | 222 | $9 \cdot 2$ | 1455 | $8 \cdot 7$ | r039 | 12.4 | 237 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 919 | 711 | 223 | 6.9 | 321 | 37 | 1556 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 554 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1828 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 235 | 4.0 | 1518 | 3.9 3.7 |
|  | 輛 | 557 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 1815 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 317 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 1554 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1133 | 15.8 |  |  | 1013 | 6.9 | 232 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 4 - | $3 \cdot 6$ | 1649 | $3^{2}$ | 65 x | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1928 | 5. | 333 |  | 1625 | 3.6 |
|  | M | 653 | 6.7 | 1910 | 6.4 | 418 | $8 \cdot 5$ 8.2 | 171 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 06 | $1{ }^{\circ} 7$ | 1234 | 11.3 | 1112 | 6.6 |  |  | 5 - |  | 1745 | 3. | 752 |  | 2032 | 5 | 439 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 1739 | $3 \cdot 5$ |
|  | Tu | 755 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2012 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 526 | 8.2 8. | 1813 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 114 | 11.4 | 1345 | İ0 | 10 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1221 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 63 |  | 1855 | 2.8 | 858 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 2141 | 4.9 | 553 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1854 | 3.5 |
| 31 | W | 9 I | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2122 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 638 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 1923 | 8 | 227 | 113 3 | 1457 | 15 | 123 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 1337 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $73^{\circ}$ | 2.9 | 2023 | 2.8 | 109 | 4.9 | 2249 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | 76 | 3.6 | 200 | $3 \cdot 6$ |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  \&  \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below} \& GE \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below} \& \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 9.62 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{$\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 2.90 m . below} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{₹ Datum of
Predictions
0.20 m above} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& M \& Ht. \& Aft. \& Ht. \& Mn . \& Ht. \& Aft \& Ht. \& Mn. \& Ht. \& ft. \& Ht. \& Mn. \& Ht. \& Aft \& Ht. <br>
\hline \& Th \& 1016 \& 6.5 \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { n.m. } \\
224 \mathrm{I}
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& \& ${ }_{746}$ \& $8 \cdot 2$ \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& \& m. \& \& m. \& h. \& m. \& \& m. \& \& m. \& \& . \& \& <br>
\hline 2 \& F \& I123 \& 6.7 \& 2347 \& 6.6 \& 844 \& $8 \cdot 4$ \& 2115 \& \& 435 \& $12 \cdot$ \& \& \& 232 \& 6.2 \& 1446 \& \& 852 \& 2.9
3.0 \& 2126 \& 2.9 \& 1114 \& $5 \cdot$ \& 2348 \& 5.1 \& 8 II \& 3.7 \& 2054 \& \% 7 <br>
\hline 3 \& S \& \& \& 1219 \& $6 \cdot 9$ \& 934 \& $8 \cdot 6$ \& 2158 \& $8 \cdot 6$ \& \& 12.2 \& 1743 \& 12'2 \& 421 \& 6.6 \& \& 6.7 \& 950 \& 3.0 \& 2213 \& 3.0 \& \& \& 1213 \& $5 \cdot$ \& 98 \& 3.7 \& 2142 \& 3.7 <br>
\hline 4 \&  \& 04 x \& 6.8 \& 137 \& $7{ }^{\circ}$ \& 10 \& $8 \cdot 7$ \& 2238 \& $8 \cdot 8$ \& 6 yO \& $12 \cdot 4$ \& 1827 \& \& 55 \& 6.7 \& 1720 \& 6. \& 1126 \& \& 2255 \& 3.1
3.2

3 \& 39 \& 5.2 \& 131 \& $5 \cdot$ \& 956 \& $3 \cdot 8$ \& 2222 \& 3.8 <br>

\hline $$
5
$$ \& \& 126 \& 6.9 \& 1348 \& $7{ }^{7}$ \& 1056 \& 8.8 \& 2316 \& $8 \cdot 8$ \& 652 \& 12.4 \& 195 \& 12.6 \& 544 \& 6.8 \& 18 I \& $6 \cdot 8$ \& \& \& 1210 \&  \& 26 \& 5.2 \& 1344 \& 53 \& 103 \& 3. \& 225 \& 3.8 <br>

\hline \& W \& 24 \& \& 1425 \& $7 \cdot 1$ \& 1134 \& 8.8 \& 2350 \& $8 \cdot 9$ \& 732 \& 12.5 \& 1940 \& 12.7 \& 619 \& 6.9 \& 1839 \& 6.8 \& 014 \& 3.4 \& I252 \& 3.2 \& 243 \& 5.3 \& 15 \& 5.3 \& \& 3.7 \& 233 \& 3.8 <br>
\hline \& Th \& 315 \& \& 1457 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2014 \& 12.7 \& 653 \& 6.9 \& 1916 \& 6.7 \& 051 \& 3.4 \& ז33 \& \& 320 \& \& \& 3 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 16 \& 6.8 \& \& $8 \cdot$ \& 1244 \& $8 \cdot 6$ \& 840 \& 12.4 \& 20 \& \& 724 \& $6 \cdot$ \& 1951 \& $6 \cdot 7$ \& 12 \& $3 \cdot 5$ \& 147 \& $3^{1}$ \& 354 \& $5 \cdot 2$ \& 1616 \& 5.2 \& 043 \& 3.8 \& \& 3.6 <br>
\hline so \& S \& 424 \& 6.8 \& 1634 \& $6 \cdot$ \& 0 \& 8.7 \& 1320 \& $8 \cdot 4$ \& 911 \& $12 \cdot 3$ \& 2116 \& 1 \& 755 \& 6. \& 2026 \& 6.6 \& 157 \& 3.5 \& 1443 \& 3.0 \& 429 \& 5.1 \& 1652 \& $5 \cdot 1$ \& \& 3.7 \& 134 \& 3.5 <br>
\hline II \& \& 459 \& \& \& $6 \cdot 5$ \& 13 \& $8 \cdot 4$ \& 1355 \& \& 941 \& \& 2149 \& \& 826 \& 6.8 \& 2 x \& $6 \cdot 4$ \& 230 \& 3.5 \& 1519 \& 3.0 \& 5 \& $5 \cdot$ \& 1729 \& \& \& 3.7 \& \& 3.4 <br>
\hline 12 \& M \& 53 \& $6 \cdot 5$ \& 1743 \& 6.4 \& 247 \& 8.1 \& 1520 \& \& 1012 \& \& \& \& 858 \& \& 2141 \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 36 \& 3.4 \& 1557 \& $2 \cdot 9$ \& 544 \& 4.8 \& 181 \& 4.7 \& 238 \& 3.6 \& \& <br>
\hline 13 \& Tu \& $6 \times 7$ \& 6.4 \& 1822 \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 33 \& 7.9 \& 1612 \& 7.6 \& $1{ }_{127}$ \& 10.9 \& 233 \& I1.2 \& 938 \& $6 \cdot 5$ \& 2224 \& 6. \& 345 \& 3.4 \& 1636 \& $2 \cdot$ \& 628 \& 4.7 \& 1855 \& 4.6 \& 320 \& $3 \cdot 5$ \& 1552 \& 3.3
3.3 <br>
\hline 14 \& W \& 7 . \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 199 \& $6 \cdot 0$ \& 428 \& 77 \& 17 \& \& \& \& \& \& 1220 \& 63 \& 3 \& 5.8 \& 427 \& 3.3 \& 1719 \& \& 716 \& 4.6 \& 1946 \& $4 \cdot 5$ \& 4 \& 3.5 \& 1646 \& $3 \cdot 2$ <br>
\hline 15 \& Th \& 757 \& $6 \cdot 1$ \& 2012 \& 59 \& 528 \& 77 \& 1814 \& 7.6 \& 044 \& $10 \cdot 5$ \& \& \& 021. \& \& \& $6 \cdot 0$ \& 615 \& \& \& $2 \cdot 8$ \& 810 \& $4 \cdot 6$ \& 2043 \& \& \& 3.4 \& 1749 \& $3 \cdot 3$ <br>
\hline 16 \& F \& 9 \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 2131 \& $6 \cdot$ \& 635 \& 78 \& 1917 \& 79 \& \& $10 \cdot 5$ \& 1438 \& $10 \cdot 6$ \& 133 \& 5.8 \& 13 \& 6.1 \& \& \& 19 \& $2 \cdot 8$ \& 9 \& $4 \cdot 6$ \& 2144 \& $4 \cdot 6$ \& 69 \& 3.4 \& 1854 \& $3 \cdot 4$ <br>
\hline 17 \& S \& 1019 \& \& 2242 \& \& 740 \& \& 2017 \& \& \& 10.9 \& 1551 \& Ir 2 \& 239 \& 6 \& 1453 \& $6 \cdot 4$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {3.1 }}^{\text {3.1 }}$ \& 2032 \& \& \& 4.8 \& \& $4 \cdot 7$ \& 715 \& 3.5 \& 1953 \& 3.5 <br>
\hline 18 \& S \& 1123 \& 6.7 \& 2346 \& 6.7 \& 840 \& $8 \cdot 5$ \& 2112 \& 8.8 \& \& II'6 \& 1657 \& 12-1 \& 335 \& 6.5 \& \& 6.7 \& 932 \& 3.
3
3 \& ${ }_{2223}^{2132}$ \& \& rix4 \& 4.8 \& 12343 \& 4.9 \& 813 \& $3 \cdot 6$ \& 2044 \& $3 \cdot 7$ <br>
\hline 19 \& T \& \& \& 1221 \& 7.0 \& 935 \& 8.9 \& 224 \& 9 \& \& $12 \cdot 3$ \& 1759 \& 12.9 \& 427 \& 6.8 \& 1648 \& 7.0 \& 1030 \& 3.3 \& \& \& \& \& 1213 \& $5{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ \& 95 \& 3.7 \& 2130 \& 3.9 <br>
\hline 20 \& Tt \& 043 \& 7.0 \& 1313 \& $7 \cdot 2$ \& 2027 \& $9 \cdot$ \& 2254 \& 9.6 \& \& 13.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& 7.2 \& II25 \& \& 2313 \& 3.3 \& 128 \& 5.2 \& \& $5 \cdot 3$ \& 955 \& 3.9 \& 2 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline 2 L \& W \& 135 \& 7.2 \& 14 \& 73 \& 1120 \& 95 \& 2343 \& $9 \cdot 8$ \& \& 13.4 \& 1941 \& 13.8 \& 63 \& 7.4 \& 1834 \& $7 \cdot 4$ \& - \& 3.4 \& \& \& 216 \& 5.4 \& 14. \& 5.5 \& r042 \& $4^{\circ}$ \& 2256 \& 48 <br>
\hline 22 \& Th \& 225 \& 7.4 \& 1449 \& 74 \& \& \& 1210 \& $9 \cdot 5$ \& \& \& 2028 \& 13.9 \& 650 \& 75 \& 1923 \& 7.5 \& \& \& \& \& 216 \& \& 1451 \& 5.7 \& 1330 \& $4{ }^{\circ}$ \& 2344 \& 4.2 <br>
\hline 23 \& F \& 314 \& 7.5 \& 1536 \& 74 \& 032 \& $9 \cdot 9$ \& 13 \& $9 \cdot 5$ \& 854 \& 13.6 \& 2114 \& 13.7 \& 737 \& 7.6 \& 2013 \& $7 \cdot 5$ \& I38 \& \& 1315 \& 34 \& $3{ }^{3} 4$ \& 5.8 \& 1540
1629 \& 5.8 \& \& \& 19 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline 24 \& S \& 43 \& 7.6 \& 1623 \& $7 \cdot 3$ \& 122 \& $9 \cdot 8$ \& 1352 \& $9 \cdot 3$ \& 940 \& 13.3 \& 223 \& 13'3 \& 823 \& 7.6 \& 25 \& 7.3 \& 225 \& 3.8 \& 14 \& \& 345 \& 5.8 \& \& \& 032 \& 4.2 \& 1311 \& $4{ }^{\circ}$ <br>
\hline 25 \&  \& 45 \& $7 \cdot 5$ \& 1711 \& $7 \cdot 1$ \& 211 \& $9 \cdot 5$ \& 1442 \& \& I028 \& 12.8 \& 2225 \& 12.7 \& 910 \& $7 \cdot 4$ \& 2150 \& \& 3 II \& 3.8 \& 1548 \& 3.3 \& 445 \& 5.6 \& 1720 \& 5.7 \& 125 \& $4 \cdot 2$ \& 14 \& 3.9 <br>
\hline \& Tv \& 543 \& \& 1757 \& 6.9 \& 32 \& 8.2 \& 1536 \& \& 19 \& $12 \cdot 2$ \& 2349 \& 12.2 \& 957 \& 7.2 \& 2242 \& 6.7 \& 358 \& 3.7 \& 1634 \& 3.2 \& 633 \& 5 \& \& 5.2 \& \& 4.2 \& 153 \& $3 \cdot 8$ <br>
\hline 28 \& W \& , \& 6.6 \& I942 \& $6 \cdot 5$ \& \& 8.4 \& 1736 \& \& \& \& 1212 \& II 6 \& 2049 \& 6.9 \& 2339 \& 6.4 \& 445 \& 3.5 \& 1723 \& 31 \& 730 \& 5.1 \& 208 \& $5 \cdot 0$ \& 417 \& 3 \& \& 3.7
3.6 <br>
\hline 29 \& Th \& 826 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 2046 \& $6 \cdot 3$ \& 6 \& $8 \cdot 1$ \& \& 7.8 \& \& \& \& 11'T \& 1549 \& 6.5 \& \& \& \& \& \& $2 \cdot 9$ \& 830 \& $5 \%$ \& 2 \& $4 \cdot 9$ \& 52 \& 3.8 \& 1821 \& $3 \cdot 5$ <br>
\hline 30 \& F \& 935 \& 6.4 \& 22 \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 79 \& 8.0 \& 1948 \& 7.9 \& \& \& \& \& 043 \& 6 \& 259 \& 6.2 \& \& 3.0 \& 1925 \& $2 \cdot 8$ \& 934 \& 4. \& \& \& 63 \& $3 \cdot 6$ \& 1920 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 152 \& \& 1411 \& 6.1 \& \& -9 \& 2039 \& -8 \& 040 \& $4 \cdot 8$ \& 2318 \& 4.9 \& 746 \& $3 \cdot 6$ \& 2028 \& 3.6 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | London Bridge |  |  |  | Liverpool |  |  |  | AVONMOUTH |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { HULL } \\ \text { (Saltend) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Greenock |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LEITH } \\ \text { and Granton } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | un lajg |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | + Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below |  |  |  | †Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions r.62 m. below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 2.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Datum of Predictions 0.20 m . above |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mn | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn . | Ht. | ft. | Ht. | Mn. |  | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn | Ht | Af |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S |  |  |  | 6.4 |  |  |  |  |  | I1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 1553 |  |  |  |  |  | 2136 | 8.3 | 45x | 1 I | 1710 | 11.5 | 352 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 161 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1013 | 9 | 2229 | $3^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | 4 | $5^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | 1237 |  |  | . 6 | 22 | 3.7 |
| 3 | M | 017 |  | 1243 |  | 55 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 2218 |  | 541 | 117 | 1758 | - | 440 |  | 172 |  |  | 3.0 | 231 | 3.2 |  | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | 1325 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | 1 | 3.6 | 2240 |  |
|  | Tu |  |  |  |  | ro37 |  | 2257 | $8 \cdot 7$ |  | 1x9 | 1839 |  |  | 6.6 | 1744 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 151 | 3.0 | 2353 | 3.3 | 2 | 5.1 | 1410 | 5.1 | 105 | 3.6 | 2314 | .8 |
|  | W |  | 6 | 14 | $6 \cdot 9$ | Iri6 |  | 2333 | 8-1 |  | 12-1 | 1917 |  |  | $6 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |  | 1235 | $3^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | 226 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 14 | $5 \cdot$ | 113 | 3.6 | 2348 |  |
|  | T | 223 | 6.9 | T437 |  | r151 |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | 1952 |  |  | 6.9 | 19 |  |  | 4 | 1315 | 3.0 | I | 5.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.6 |
|  | F |  | $6 \cdot 9$ | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73 | 6.9 | 19 |  |  |  | 1353 | 3.0 | 335 | 5.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.5 |
|  | S | 33 I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.9 | 43 | 5. |  |  |  | . 8 | 53 |  |
|  |  |  | . 8 |  |  |  | . 6 |  | $8 \cdot$ | 956 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 22 |  | 84 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 2119 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 244 | 3.4 | I534 | 2.9 | 519 | $5 \cdot$ | 1743 |  | 2 | 3.8 | I433 | 3 |
|  | T |  | . 8 |  | 6.6 | 18 | $8 \cdot 5$ | I449 | $8 \cdot$ | 1026 | II'9 | 2238 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 917 | 6.8 | 2157 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 320 | $3 \cdot 4$ |  | 2.9 |  | 4 | 122 | $4 \cdot$ | 249 | $3 \cdot 7$ |  |  |
|  | W |  |  | 1753 | 6. | 258 |  | 153 |  | 2059 |  | 2314 | 113 | 95 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 224 |  |  | 3.4 | 1646 | 3.0 | 64 | 4.8 | 1912 |  |  | 3.7 |  | 3.4 |
|  | Th |  | 6.6 | ${ }^{1835}$ | 6.4 |  | - | I6 | 78 | 1238 | 10.8 |  |  | 1045 |  | 233 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 443 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 172 | 3.0 | 732 | 4.7 | 20 |  | 425 | 3.6 | 17 | 34 |
|  | F |  | $6 \cdot 4$ | I9 | 6 | 443 | $7 \cdot 9$ |  | 78 |  | $10 \cdot 7$ | 1233 |  | 1144 |  |  |  |  | 3.2 |  |  |  | 47 |  |  |  | 3.5 |  |  |
|  | S |  |  | 20 |  | 549 |  |  |  |  |  | 1347 |  |  | 5.9 |  |  |  | . | 193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S | 938 |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  | 224 | $10 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 155 |  | 1419 |  | 746 | $3 \cdot 1$ |  | 3.0 | 39 |  |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |  |
|  | M | - |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  | 346 | $12 \cdot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 | 4.9 |  |  |  | 3.8 |  | . 0 |
|  |  | 115 | 6.8 |  |  |  |  |  | $9 \cdot$ | 68 |  | 1737 1836 |  |  | 7.1 |  | 7 |  | 3. | 2347 | 35 | 12 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 134 | 5. |  | 3.9 |  | $4 \cdot 2$ |
|  | T | 124 | 7'x | 1349 | $7{ }^{17}$ |  | 9.4 | 2329 | 9.9 | 7 | 134 | 1927 | 1 |  | 7.4 | 1824 |  |  |  | 121 | 3.3 | 2. | 5.6 | 14 | 57 |  | 4.0 | 23 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
|  | F | 215 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1437 |  |  | $9 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  | 2015 | 14 |  | 7.7 | 1913 |  |  | $\cdot 6$ | 13 | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S | 34 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 15 |  | 18 | 10\% | 12 |  | 841 | 13.8 | 21 | 14 |  | 78 | 201 | 7 |  | 37 | 1358 | 3 | 34 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1635 |  |  | 3 | 25 | 仡 |
|  | S | 350 | 7.6 | 16 | 74 | . | - | 13 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 927 | 13.6 | 2148 | 13. |  | $7 \cdot 8$ | 2046 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 216 | , | 1447 | 3 |  |  | 17 |  |  | $4 \cdot 4$ |  |  |
|  | M | 43 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 165 x | 73 | 52 | 7 | 1421 |  | 011 | 13.2 | 2235 |  |  | 77 |  |  | 3 | 3. | 53 | 3.3 | 51 | 5 | 175 |  |  | 3 |  |  |
|  | Tu | 522 | 7.3 | 1734 |  | 239 | 4 | 15 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 1055 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 20 | 12.4 | 935 | 74 | 22 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 34 | 3.7 | 1613 | 3.3 | $6 \times$ | 5.5 | 1845 | 5 | 54 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | W | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 7. | 18 |  | 327 |  |  | $8 \cdot 3$ | , |  |  |  | 102 |  | 23 | 6.4 | 42 | 3. | I6 | 3.2 3 | 7 | 5.2 | 193 | $5 \cdot$ | 352 | 8 |  |  |
|  | Th | 653 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 19 | 6.6 | 419 | 8.4 | 1652 |  | 05 | Ir.6 |  |  | 112 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 235 | $6 \cdot$ | 51 | 3. | 1737 | 3. |  |  | 20 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 45 | 8 | 1745 | 35 |
|  | F | 747 | 6.4 | - 6 | $6 \cdot 3$ |  | 7.9 | 17 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 055 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 1315 |  |  |  | 1214 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 849 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 2117 |  | 627 | 7.6 |  | 7.5 | 157 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | 2348 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { S }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.0 |  |  |  |  | 322 | 6. |  | 6.0 | 952 | 2. |  | $\cdot$ |  |  | 1215 | 4.7 | 988 | 3.5 |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Day of Month | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{gathered}$ | LON | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below |  |  |  |  | + Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { †Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & \times .6 \mathrm{z} \mathrm{~m} \text {. below } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { †Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & \mathbf{2 . 9 0 \mathrm { m } . \text { below }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ON <br> f <br> w | Du | $\begin{aligned} & \ddagger \text { Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & 0.20 \text { m. below } \end{aligned}$ |  | AIRE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mn. | H | Aft. | Ht. | n. | H | Af | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | H | Aft. | Ht. |
|  |  | h.m. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  | $1 \times 1$ <br> 511.6 | 1734 18.8 | IT•5 |  |  | 1642 | $6 \cdot 3$ | I 38 | 2.9 | 2254 | ${ }^{1}$ | 044 | $4^{\prime 8}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { h.m. } \\ 13 & 8 \end{array}\right.$ | $4 \cdot 8$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} . \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}_{\dot{\prime}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | Th | 127 |  | I342 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1057 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 23312 | $8 \cdot 8$ |  | 11 | 1818 |  | 458 | $6 \cdot 5$ 6.8 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1727 \\ & 18 \\ & 18\end{aligned}\right.$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1138 | 3.0 | 2336 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 130 | $4 \cdot 9$ | I354 | 5.0 | 1039 | 3. | 2253 | 3.8 |
| 4 | F | 22 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1416 | 6.9 | 1331 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 2345 | 8. | 722 | $212 \cdot 3$ | 1932 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 1259 | 3.0 2.9 | 39 | $5 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 2$ | 1434 | $5 \cdot 1$ $5 \cdot 2$ | III2 | 3.6 3.6 | 2326 | 3.9 |
| 5 | S | 236 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 1449 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | 125 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 757 | 712.5 | 207 | 12.6 | 645 | 7'1 | 1843 1917 | 79 | 012 | 3.3 3.3 | 1259 1335 | 2.9 3.9 | 244 | 5.2 5.3 | 157 | $5 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 3$ | 1143 | 3.6 | 2358 | 3.9 |
| 6 | S |  | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 1522 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 7 |  | 1238 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 833 | 312.6 | 2041 | 12.8 |  | 7.3 | 1917 1951 | $77^{\circ}$ | 1248 | 3.3 3.3 | 1335 | 2.9 2.8 | 3 3 5 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1537 | $5 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 1215 | 3'7 |
| 7 | M | 347 | $7{ }^{\prime} 1$ | 1552 | 7.0 | 47 | $9 \cdot 0$ | 1310 | $8 \cdot 8$ | - 7 | 712.7 | 2115 | 12.8 |  | 7:3 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1951 \\ & 2023\end{aligned}$ | $7 \cdot$ | 20 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 147 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 345 | $5 \cdot 3$ |  | $5 \cdot 3$ | 30 | 9 | 1247 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 8 | Tu | 413 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1523 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 8 | - | 1343 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 938 | 812.7 | 2146 | 12.7 |  | 2 | 2056 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 22 | 3.4 | 1438 | 2.9 2.9 | 418 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 176 | $5 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 5$ | 140 | 3.9 3.9 | 1323 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 9 | W | 445 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | 1654 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 50 | 8 | 1417 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 10 6 | $612 \cdot 4$ | 2216 | 12'3 | 854 | 7.0 | 2129 | 6.6 | $25^{224}$ | 3.4 3.4 | 1541 | 2.9 3.0 | 454 | $5 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 1$ | 1718 1758 | $5^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ | 140 | 3.9 | 14 I | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 10 | Th | 9 | 9 | 1727 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 327 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 1457 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1033 | 3 II•8 | 2247 | 11.6 | 93 | 6.8 | 227 | 6.4 | $25{ }^{\circ}$ | 3.4 3.4 | 154 1 | 3.0 3.1 | 534 615 | 5.1 | 1758 | $5 \cdot$ | 218 | 3.9 | 1443 | $\cdot 7$ |
| II | F | 557 | 7 | 18 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 3 x | $8 \cdot 4$ | 1547 | 8-1 | 118 | 8 If•0 | 2329 | . 8 | 93 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 22 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 335 | $3 \cdot 4$ | r6i6 | $3 \cdot$ | 715 | 5.0 | 42 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 3 I | $3 \cdot 8$ | 1535 | $3 \cdot 6$ |
| 12 |  | 642 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1859 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 46 | $8 \cdot$ | 1649 | . 9 | 1157 | 710.3 |  |  |  | $6 \cdot 3$ | 2358 | $6 \cdot 0$ |  |  | 1746 | 3.1 3.0 | 715 | 4.9 4.8 | 1931 2020 | 4.7 4 | 352 | 3.7 3.6 | 1626 | 3.5 |
| 23 |  | 742 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 2012 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $5 \times 6$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 182 | 7.8 | 030 | $10^{2} 2$ | 1312 | 1 |  |  | 1227 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 5 | $3 \cdot 2$ 3 | 1849 | 3.0 | 755 | 4.8 | 2029 2137 | $4 \cdot 7$ 4 | 452 | 3.6 $3 \cdot 5$ | 1730 1842 | 3.5 |
| 14 | M | 93 | 2 | $2 \times 39$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | 638 |  | 1920 |  | 56 | 10.1 | 1445 |  | 7 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 1357 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $7 \times 6$ |  | 2019 | $3^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 2017 | 47 4 4 | 2137 2252 | 4.7 4.8 | 4 | 3.5 | 1842 | $3 \cdot$ |
| 15 | T | 023 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 232 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 759 |  | 2032 | 8.6 | , | $1{ }^{1} 7$ | $6 \times 3$ | $1 \times 4$ | 236 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1515 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 843 |  | 1212 | $3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot$ | 1017 1134 | 4.7 4.9 | 2252 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 722 | 3.5 3.6 | 1950 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 16 | W | 1139 | 7 |  |  | 9 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 2133 | 9.1 | O | 117 |  |  | , |  |  | 6.8 |  |  | 2143 2245 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1134 | 4.9 |  |  | 830 | 3.6 | 2048 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 17 | Th | Or4 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 124 |  | 104 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 2225 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 57 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 1825 | 13 | , |  | 1521 |  | 20 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2245 | 3.3 3.5 | - | 5\% |  |  | 927 | 3.8 | 2141 | $4^{\circ}$ |
| 18 | F | 113 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1335 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1055 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 2313 | 9.9 | 653 | 13.4 | 1915 | 14.1 | 533 | 7.6 | 1810 |  |  |  | 2339 |  |  | 53 | I339 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 2018 | 4.0 | 2229 | $4^{\prime 3}$ |
| 19 | S | 24 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1322 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1141i | 97 |  |  | 742 | $13 \cdot 8$ | 202 | 14.3 | 621 |  | 1857 |  |  | 3.6 |  | 3.2 $3 \cdot 2$ | 153 | 5.6 5.8 | 1428 | 57 | I1 6 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 2316 | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| 20 |  | 249 | 75 |  |  | - ol | 10'1 | 27 |  | 827 | $14^{\circ}$ | 2046 | 143 | 76 | $8 \cdot$ | 1941 |  | 8 |  | I342 | 3.2 3.3 | 240 | 5.8 5.9 | 1514 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1151 | $4 \cdot 1$ |  |  |
| 21 | M | 332 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 1548 | 7.5 | , | $10 \cdot$ | 1312 | 9.6 | 98 | 13.8 | 2129 | 14.0 | 748 | $8 \cdot$ | 2022 |  |  |  | 13427 | 3.3 3.3 | 324 48 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1558 |  |  | 4.4 | 1237 | 4.2 |
| 22 | Tu | 414 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 162 | $7 \cdot 4$ |  | 9.8 | ${ }^{1} 354$ | 93 | 949 | 13.4 | \% | 13.3 | 829 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 211 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 245 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 157 | 3.4 |  | 5 | 53 |  | 050 | 4.4 | 1325 | 4.1 |
| 23 | W | 455 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 178 | $7 \cdot 2$ |  | $9 \cdot 4$ | 1435 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 1025 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 2248 | 12.5 |  | 7.5 | 2141 |  | 324 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1544 | 34 | 44 |  | 173 | 5.5 | 139 | 4.4 | 1413 | 4.0 |
| 24 | T | 536 | $7^{\circ}$ | I749 | 6.9 | 25 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 1518 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 110 | I1.8 | 2324 | 114 4 | 948 | 7.0 | 2221 | 6.5 | 4 I |  | 1619 |  |  | 5.2 | 19 | 5.9 | 228 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 153 | 3.9 |
| 25 | F | 618 | $6 \cdot 6$ | r834 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 339 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 167 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 1136 | 10.9 |  |  | 1033 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 239 | 6.0 | 443 |  |  | 3.2 | 724 | 4. 4 | 19 | 4.9 4 | 321 418 | $4 \cdot 0$ | 1559 | 3.7 3.5 |
| 26 | S | 74 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1927 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 434 | 77 | 177 | 7.4 | 6 | 10.4 | 223 | - | 1127 | $6 \cdot 0$ |  |  |  |  | 1659 | 3 | 724 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 20 | 4.7 | 418 | 3.7 3.5 | 172 | 3.5 |
|  |  | 82 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 2036 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 542 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1822 | $7 \cdot 2$ |  | $9 \cdot 7$ | 326 | . 6 | OII | $5 \cdot 7$ |  | $5 \cdot 6$ | 634 | $2 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  | 4 | 205 | 4. | 5 | 3.5 3.3 | 1813 | 3.4 |
| 28 | M | 912 | 5.9 | 22 | $5 \cdot 9$ |  | 72 | 1942 | 4 | 216 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 6 | 9.6 |  | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1412 | 5 | 8 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 20 |  |  | 4.4 |  | 4.4 | 6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1923 | 3.4 |
| 29 | Tu | 1045 | $6 \cdot$ | 2327 | $6 \cdot 2$ |  | 7.5 | 2047 |  | 40 | 9.8 | 167 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 244 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1524 | . 8 | 933 | $2 \cdot 7$ |  |  | 1040 | 44 | 2318 | 45 | 75 | 3.3 | 2023 | $3 \cdot 5$ |
| 30 | W | I15I | 6 |  |  | 914 | 79 | 2137 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 449 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 1710 | II'1 | 343 |  | 1619 |  | 1035 |  |  |  | 1149 |  |  |  | 853 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 2112 | 3.6 |
| 3 I | Th | 021 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1 |  | $95^{8}$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 2214 | 8.5 | 542 | 115 5 | 1756 | 11.8 | 430 |  |  | $6 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 2314 | 3.2 | 019 | 4.6 | 1245 | 47 | 938 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 2152 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | \% |  | $43{ }^{\circ}$ | 6 | 17 | 6.5 | 112 | 2.9 | 2314 | 3.2 | $\pm 7$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 1330 | 49 | 1014 | 3.6 | 2226 | $3 \cdot 9$ |


| $\sum_{0}^{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䒠 } \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below |  |  |  | Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & \mathrm{x} \cdot 62 \mathrm{~m} . \text { below } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 2.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Datum of Predictions 0.20 m . below |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ค | A | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | n. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. |  |  | Ht | $n$. | Ht. | ft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. |
| 2 | F |  | 8 | 1317 $135 x$ | 6.8 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { h.m. } \\ \text { Io3 } \\ \text { II } \end{array}\right\|$ | 8.6 8.8 | h.m. 2249 2319 | $8 \cdot 8$ |  | $\begin{gathered} m . \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { h.m. } \\ \text { 1835 } \\ \text { I910 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\div 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h.m. } \\ & \text { x } 7212 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{m}}{6.9}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { h.m. } \\ \text { I } 59 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\frac{\mathrm{m}}{3^{\circ} \mathrm{o}}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { h.m. } \\ 2350 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & 3^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 14.m. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} . \\ & 5^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { h.m. } \\ \text { I4 } & 9 \\ 1442 \end{array}\right\|$ | $5^{\prime} I$ |  | 3.7 3.8 3 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 2258 \\ 2330 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & 40^{\circ} \\ & 4 \circ \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5 |  | $7 \cdot$ | 1 | $7 \cdot x$ | 1138 | 9.0 | 2350 | 9.2 | 736 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 1945 | 12.8 |  | 7.3 | 1852 | $7 \cdot 2$ |  | $3 \cdot 3$ | 138 | 2.9 | O | 3 | 1512 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1147 | 3.9 |  |  |
| 4 | M |  | 711 | 1454 | $7{ }^{12}$ |  |  |  | $9 \cdot 1$ | 8 x 2 | 12.9 | 2020 | $13 \cdot 1$ | 653 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 1924 | 72 | 58 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1340 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 1 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1542 | 5.4 |  | $4^{13}$ |  |  |
| 5 | Tu |  | 7.3 | 1527 | 73 |  |  | 1243 | 9.1 | 847 | $13^{\circ}$ | 2056 | 13.2 | 727 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 1957 | 7 | 30 | 34 | 1410 | 2 | 353 | 55 | 1615 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 036 | 4 | 12 | 3.9 |
| 6 | W | 346 | 73 | 1557 | 3 | 053 | $9^{\prime 2}$ | ${ }^{1} 16$ | $9 \cdot$ | 917 | $13^{\circ}$ | 2128 | 13.0 | 759 | 73 | 2029 | 7.0 | - 3 | $3 \cdot 4$ | $144 x$ | 30 | 429 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1652 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 11 | I | 1332 | 3.9 |
|  | Th |  | 73 | 1631 | 7.2 | 126 | T | 13 | 8.9 | 947 | 12.7 | 2158 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 833 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 211 | 6.8 | 237 | 3.5 | 1513 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 59 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1733 | $5 \cdot$ | 152 | 40 | 1413 | 3.9 |
| 8 | F | 45 | 71 | 17 | 7.0 | - 3 | 8 | 1430 | $8 \cdot 6$ | ${ }^{1015}$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | 2229 | Ir.8 | 910 | . 0 | 2138 | 6.6 | 316 | 3.5 | $\times 549$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | 551 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1817 | $5 \%$ | 236 | 3.9 | 150 | 3 |
| 9 | S | 532 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1749 |  | 248 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 1519 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1049 |  | 11 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 953 | 7 | 2224 | 6. | 40 | 3.5 | 1632 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 639 | 5.0 | 19 | 4 | 328 | 3.8 | 1554 | 3. |
| ro | S |  | $6 \cdot 5$ | I84 1 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 344 | 8 |  | 7.9 | 1140 | $10 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 1049 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 2326 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 45 x | 3.4 | 1721 | 3.2 | 735 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 20 | 4 | 429 | 3.6 | 170 |  |
| II | M |  | $6 \cdot 2$ | 1955 | I | 457 | 77 | 1741 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 013 | 10'1 | 57 |  |  |  | 128 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 548 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 1822 | 3.0 | 844 | 47 | 2118 | 4 | 545 | . 5 | 1817 |  |
| 12 | Tu |  | $6 \cdot 0$ | 2124 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 624 | 7 | 195 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 4 | 9.9 | 1437 |  | 49 |  | 1344 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 659 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 1957 | 3.0 | Io 5 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 2238 | $4 \cdot$ |  | 3 | 1932 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 13 | W | 103 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 2248 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 751 | 0 | 202I | $8 \cdot 5$ | 24 | 10.6 | 167 |  | 215 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $\times 5$ | 6.4 | 838 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2136 | $3 \cdot 1$ | I124 | 4.9 | 2351 | $5^{\circ}$ | 8 | 3.7 | 2035 | 3.9 |
| 14 | Th | 11 | $6 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 859 |  |  | $9 \cdot 1$ | 45 | I17 | 1717 |  | 327 |  |  | 6.9 | 10 | $3 \%$ | 2237 | $3 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 1230 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 919 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 2130 | $4^{13}$ |
| 15 | F |  | 6.9 |  |  | 953 | 9.1 | 12 | 9.6 | 548 | 12.8 | 1813 | 13.5 | 424 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 175 | 7.3 | 1057 | 3.1 | 2327 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 50 |  | 1325 | 5 | 10 8 | 4.0 | 2216 | 43 |
| 16 | S |  | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1 | $7 \cdot 2$ | IO39 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 2256 | 9.9 | 640 | 13.5 | I | 14'1 | $5 \times 5$ | 6 | 1753 | 7 | 1147 | $3 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 139 |  | 1413 | 5 | 1053 | 4 | 23 | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| 17 | S |  | 74 |  | $7 \cdot 3$ | 1123 | $9 \times 7$ | 2340 | $10 \cdot$ | 727 | 13.8 | 45 | 14.3 | 1 | $\cdot 9$ | 1836 | 77 | $0 \times 5$ | 3.6 | 234 | 3.2 | 223 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 1456 | $5 \cdot 8$ | I 134 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 234 | $4 \cdot 5$ |
| 18 | M | 232 |  | 1446 | $7 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |  |  | 13.9 | 8 | 14.3 | 645 |  | 1917 | 77 |  | 37 | 1319 | 3 | 34 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1537 |  |  |  | 1216 | $4 \cdot$ |
| 19 | Tu | 312 | 7.5 | 1525 | $7 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 1244 | 9 | 848 | 13.8 | 217 | 13.9 | 724 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 1955 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 145 | 37 | 14 - | $3 \cdot 4$ | 346 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1619 | 5 |  | 4 | , | $4^{\prime}$ |
| 20 | W | 350 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 163 | 775 |  | 7 | 1324 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 923 | 13.5 | 2143 | 13.3 | 2 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 2030 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 224 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1437 | 3 | 430 | 57 | 17 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 1 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 1343 | 4 |
| 21 | Th |  | 73 | 164 I | 73 |  | 3 | 141 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 954 | 12.8 | 2216 | 124 | 839 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 215 | 6.9 | 30 | 3.6 | 1510 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 516 | 5 | 1748 | $5 \cdot 2$ |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | 142 | 3 |
| 22 | F | 5 |  |  |  | 230 | 8.7 | 1440 | 8.4 | 1024 | 119 | 2247 | II. 4 | 917 | 6.9 | 2141 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 336 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 1545 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 6 a | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1834 | 4.9 | 250 | 3.9 | 152 | $3 \cdot$ |
| 23 | S | 542 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 181 | $6 \cdot 6$ |  | $8 \cdot 1$ | 1523 | 7.9 | ro56 | 110 | 2322 |  | 956 | 6.4 | 2219 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 416 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1624 | 3 | 649 | 4.9 | 1920 | 4 | 343 | $3 \cdot 7$ |  | $3 \cdot 6$ |
| 24 | 5 | 624 | 6 | 1852 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 353 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 1619 | 7.4 | 1136 |  |  |  | I044 | 5.9 | 2317 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 5 | 3.8 | 1710 | 3.2 | 739 | 4 | 2014 | 4 | 446 | 34 | 1723 | 3.4 |
|  | M |  | 5 | 1955 | 5 | 458 | 71 | 1732 | $7 \cdot 1$ | - | 6 | 35 | 9.5 | I 154 | 5.5 |  |  | 558 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 184 | 3.0 | 84I | 44 | 2120 | 4 |  | 33 | 1837 | 3.4 |
| 36 | Tu |  |  |  |  | 6 | $7 \cdot$ |  | 7.1 |  | '2 | 55 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 027 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 1327 |  | 718 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 1913 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 955 | 4.3 | 2235 | 4 | 719 | 3.2 | 1944 | 3.4 |
| 27 | W | 949 | 57 |  | 5.9 | 741 | 72 | 2012 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 253 | 9.5 |  | 9 | 154 | . 6 | 1446 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 9 - | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2050 | $2 \cdot 9$ | II | 4.4 | 23 | 4.5 |  | 3.4 | 2037 | 3 |
|  | T. | ¢113 | $6 \cdot$ | 2346 |  | 844 | 77 | 2 L 5 | 8.0 | 413 | 10.3 | 1636 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1543 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 1011 | - | 2157 | $3 \cdot 0$ |  |  | 2 | 4.6 | 95 | 3.5 | 21 | 37 |
|  | - |  |  |  |  | 928 | 8 | 2144 |  | 512 | 153 | 1726 | I1.7 | 353 |  | 1630 | 6 | 1053 | 3.0 | 2242 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 033 | 4.7 | 1256 | 4. | 942 | 3.7 | 215 | 3.9 |
| 3 | S | 9 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 1245 | 6.7 | 10 5 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 2218 | 8.8 | 555 |  | 187 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 437 | . 8 | 1711 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 1128 | 3.0 | 2320 | 3.2 | 114 | 5.0 | 1336 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1014 | 8 | 222 |  |


|  |  | ON |  |  |  | verpoo |  |  |  | NMOUTH |  | HULL(Saltend) |  |  |  | Grrenoc |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LeITH } \\ & \text { AND GRANTON } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Dun Laoghatre |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { + Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & 3.20 \mathrm{~m} . \text { below } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\dagger$ 4.93 m. below |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PDatum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & 6.50 \mathrm{~m} . \text { below } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { †Datum of } \\ \text { Predictions } \\ 3.90 \mathrm{~m} . \text { below } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { †Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & \mathrm{x} .6 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~m} \text {. below } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | + Datum of Predictions 2.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pratum of } \\ \text { Predictions } \\ 0.20 \mathrm{~m} \text {.above } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mn. | Ht. | Aft | Ht. | Mn. | . Ht . | Af | Ht. | $\overline{\mathrm{Mn}} . \mathrm{Ht}$. | Aft. Ht | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | h.m. |  | ${ }^{\text {h.m. }}$ |  |  |  | h.m. | m. |  | . |  | m. | h.m |  |  | m. | h.m. | m. |  | m. | h.m. | m. |  | m. | m. |  |
|  | S |  | 6.8 |  | 6.9 | To38 | 8.9 | 22 |  | 63512.5 | 1844 $12 \cdot 7$ | 515 | 7 7 | 1747 | $7 \cdot 2$ |  | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 2354 | 3.3 | 149 | 5.2 | $x$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |  | 40 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Tu }}$ |  | 7.3 |  | 7. | 1143 | (1) ${ }^{9.2}$ | 2321 | $9 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{748}^{721}$ | ${ }^{1921}$ | ${ }_{628}^{55}$ | 7.4 | ${ }^{882} 8$ | 7 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1234}$ |  |  | $5 \cdot 4$ |  | $5 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 23 |  |
|  | W | 246 |  | ${ }_{245}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 8241 | 371 |  |  |  | 7.4 |  |  |  |  | 252 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 319 |  | 1534 |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 94 | $4 \times 253$ | 4 | $857 \times 3 \times 3$ | 2111 | 738 |  |  |  |  |  | x433 | $3 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 1529 |  | 046 | 4.2 |  |  |
|  | F |  | $7 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 16 | 3 | 1330 | 咗 | 9 | 2143 I |  | $7 \cdot 3$ | 2036 | 7 | 25 |  |  | $3 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 433 |  | 165x | $7{ }^{2}$ | 146 | 9.0 | $14 \times 2$ | $8 \cdot$ | 2 213 |  | 856 | 7.0 |  |  |  | $3 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M | 6 |  |  |  | 23 |  |  | 8.5 | 6 | $23611^{-2}$ | 94 |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | $3 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 4 |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1952 |  |  |  |  | $3 \cdot 7$ |
|  | w | $8{ }^{8}$ | $6 \cdot$ | 121 |  | 61 | 7 | 11 | 7.9 | ${ }_{143}{ }_{12}$ | ${ }^{125650} 10^{\circ}$ |  | 6.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 8.5 | 32 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{+1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x_{3}$ |  | $\mathrm{II}^{2}$ | 6.6 | 62343 |  |  | 8.6 | 6 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6.9 | 93 |  |  |  | 535 |  | 46 |  | 1645 |  | 953 | $3^{3} 1$ |  | 3.4 |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  | 04 | $7 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  | $9 \cdot 4$ |  | 9 | $6231 \times 3 \cdot 3$ |  | 455 |  |  |  | 1125 | 3.2 |  | 3.5 |  |  |  |  | - | 4:2 |  |  |
|  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 9.8 |  | 1926 I | 54 |  | 1812 |  |  |  |  | $3 \cdot 3$ |  | 5.8 | 1434 | $5 \cdot 8$ |  | $4 \cdot 2$ |  | 4.4 |
|  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  | $9 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 746 | 20613 | 62 |  |  | 76 |  |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{0} 6$ | 9'4 |  |  | 855 I | 2181 |  |  |  |  |  | d |  |  |  | $5 \cdot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 924 |  |  |  | 20 |  |  | $3 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc 16$ |  |  |  |  |  | 952 | 2215 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8. | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1888 | $6 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  | 76 | ${ }_{515} 130.5$ | $232810^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |  | 6. |  | $6 \cdot$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tu | 635 | 6.0 | 19 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | $4{ }^{2}$ | $7{ }^{1}$ | $2 \times 63$ | $7^{2}$ | 153 |  | [115 | $5 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 4$ | 202 | $4 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  | 5.7 |  |  |  |  |  | $7{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 030 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 8$ |  | $3^{\circ}$ |  | $4 \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{18}{ }^{8}$ | 4.3 | 626 | 3.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 85 |  |  |  | $649$ |  |  | 73 | 55 |  |  | 5.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 320130 |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 84 |  |  |  | 4261 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.6 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 320 | 3 |  |  | 333 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | London Bridge |  |  |  | Liverpool |  |  |  | Avonmouth |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HULL } \\ & \text { (Saltend) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Greenock |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { LeIth }}{\substack{\text { and GRaNTon }}}$ |  |  |  | Dun laoghaire |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.20 m . below |  |  |  | +Datum of Predictions 4.93 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 6.50 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 3.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 1.62 m . below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 2.90 m . below |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Datum ofPredictions0.20 m. above |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | t. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft | Ht. | n. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | M. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn. | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. | Mn . | Ht. | Aft. | Ht. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W | 141 | 73 | 1357 | 7 |  | 9 | 23 | $9 \cdot 5$ |  | 13.3 | 1937 | 13.4 |  | $7 \cdot 4$ | 828 | 7.5 | $\bigcirc$ | 3.5 | 1232 | 3.2 | 2 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1446 | 5.6 |  | 4.2 | 2344 | 4.2 |
| 2 | Th | 219 | 7.5 | 1434 | 7 | 155 | 9.6 |  |  |  | 13.5 | 2017 | 13.5 | 641 | 75 | 193 | 7.5 | 039 | 3.5 | 13 | 3.4 | 33 | $5 \cdot 7$ |  | 5.7 |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| 3 | F | 257 | 7.6 | 1514 | 7. | 012 | 9.5 | 1235 | 9.6 | 837 | 713.5 | 2056 | 13.3 | 721 | 7.4 | 1940 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 121 |  | 1348 | 3.5 | 344 | 57 | I6 8 | 57 | 25 | 4.2 | 1242 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| 4 | S | 336 | 7.6 | 1556 | 7 | 053 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 1317 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 913 | 313.2 | 2135 | 12.9 |  | 73 | 2018 | 73 |  | 3.6 | 1428 | 3.6 | 429 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1653 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 15 | 4.1 |  | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| 5 | S | 417 | 73 | 1641 | 7.3 | 137 | 9 x | I4 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 955 | 512.6 | 22 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 847 | 7.1 | 2 I 1 | 7.1 | 250 | $3 \cdot 6$ | $15 \times 1$ | 3.6 | 518 | 5'5 | 1743 | 5.4 | - | 40 | 141 | $4{ }^{1}$ |
| 6 | M | 5 - | 6.9 | 1732 |  | 228 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 1454 | 8.7 | 1042 | 211 | 23 | 115 | 938 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 2150 | 6.8 | 339 | 3.5 | 1558 | 3.6 | 6 II | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1838 | $5 \cdot$ | 25 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 1515 | $4{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | Tu | 55 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1835 | 6.6 | 328 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 1557 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 139 | $91 \times 2$ |  |  | 1038 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2251 | 6.5 | 432 | 3.4 | 1651 | 3.4 | 711 | $5{ }^{\circ}$ | 1939 | 5 |  | 3.7 |  | 3.9 |
| 8 | W | 652 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 1938 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 440 | 78 | $17 \times 1$ | 8.1 | Ori | 120.8 |  | 10.8 | 1153 | $6 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 530 | 3.2 | 1752 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 820 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 2049 | 4.9 | 51 | 3.6 | 1736 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 9 | Th | 82 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 2054 | 6.4 | 6 | 7.7 | 1830 | 8.1 | 134 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 1422 | 10.9 | - 7 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1316 | 6.3 | 640 | 3.0 | 1925 | 3. 1 | 934 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 223 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 640 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 1854 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 10 | F | 919. | $6 \cdot 3$ | 2210 | 6.6 | 7 | $8 \cdot$ | 1944 |  |  | 10.9 | 1541 | 1 x 6 | 130 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 1430 |  | 822 | 3.0 | 2058 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1046 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $23 \times$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 75 | 3.7 | 20 | 3.9 |
| 17 | S | 1037 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2320 | 6.9 | 8 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 2044 | 8.8 | 413 | 3 | 1643 | 12.4 | 243 | 6.7 | ${ }^{1531}$ | 6.8 | 931 | 3.0 | 2158 | $3 \cdot 3$ | I149 | $5 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 85 | 3.9 |  | 4.0 |
| 12 | S | 1144 | 6.8 |  |  | 917 | 8.9 | $2 \times 33$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 511 | 12.4 | 1735 | 13.0 | 342 | 7.0 | 1623 | 71 | xor9 | 3.2 | 2246 | 3.4 | - 9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1242 | 5 | 938 | $4 \cdot$ | 2149 | $4^{18}$ |
| 13 | M | 019 | 7.2 | 1239 | 71 | 10 1 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 2216 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 559 | 12.9 | 1821 | 13.3 | 434 | 73 |  | 73 |  | 3.3 | 2332 | 3.5 | 058 | 5.5 | 1329 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1021 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 2232 | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| 14 | Tu | 19 | 73 | 1326 | 72 | 1041 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 2257 | 94 | 642 | 213.2 | 193 | 13.4 | 520 |  |  | 7.4 | 1141 | 3.4 |  |  | 142 | 5.6 | 1411 | 5.6 | 1059 | 4.2 | 2312 | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| 15 | W | $\times 5 \mathrm{x}$, | 73 | 145 | 72 | 1120 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 2336 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 72 | 213.3 | 1944 | 13.4 |  |  |  | $7 \cdot 4$ | -17 | $3 \cdot 5$ |  | 3.5 | 223 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 1452 | $5 \cdot 6$ | r136 | 4 | 2351 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| 16 | Th | 229 | 73 | 1443 | 73 | 56 | $9 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{13} 3$ | 2021 | $13^{2} 2$ | 64 I | 73 | 19 - | $7 \cdot 3$ | 058 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 130 |  | 33 | 5.6 | 153 I |  |  |  | 1212 | $4{ }^{15}$ |
| 17 | F | 34 | 73 | 1519 | 73 | 014 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 1232 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 828 | 813.2 | 2052 | $12^{\prime} 9$ | 719 | 71 | 1933 | 72 | 138 | 3.5 | 1335 | 3.7 | 343 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 1670 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 030 | 4 | 125 | $4^{12}$ |
| 18 | S | 33 | 72 | 1555 | 7.2 |  |  | 135 |  | 857 | 712.8 | 2121 | 12.5 | 754 |  |  | 6 | 214 | 34 | 141 | 3.7 | 423 | 54 | 1646 | $5 \cdot$ | 1 | 3.9 | 133 | 4.0 |
| 19 | M | 4 | 7.0 | $1{ }^{1630}$ | ${ }^{7} 0$ | 126 | 8.6 | ${ }^{1340}$ | 8.6 | 927 | 7123 | 151 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 11.9 \\ & 1.9\end{aligned}$ | 829 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1725 |  |  | 3.7 | 141 | 3.8 |
| 20 | M | 442 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 178 | 6.7 | - 5 | 7 | 1418 | 8.3 | 959 | 9117 | 2222 | 11.3 | 95 |  | 215 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 330 | 3.2 | 1523 | 3.6 | 54 | 4.9 | 186 |  | 236 | 3.5 | 145 | 3.7 |
| 25 | Tu | 5 | 6.4 | 1750 | 6.4 | 247 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 150 | 79 | 1035 |  | 2259 | $10 \cdot 7$ |  |  | 2145 |  | 4 Ix | $3 \cdot 1$ |  | $3 \cdot 4$ | 626 | 4.7 | 1851 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 32 L | 3.4 |  | 3.6 |
| 22 | W | 6 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 1836 | 6. | 336 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 1553 | 7.5 |  |  | 2346 | 10 | 1035 | 5.9 | 2234 | 6.0 | 457 | 3.0 | 1565 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 75 | 4.5 | 1943 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 414 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 163 | 3.5 |
| 23 | Th | 648 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1933 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 438 | 72 | 1255 | 73 |  |  | 1211 | 10. ${ }^{1}$ | 1839 | 57 | 2342 | 5.8 | 547 |  | 1743 | 3.1 | 813 | 4.4 | 204 | 4.4 | 51 | 3.2 | 174 | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| 24 | S | 748 | 5.7 | 2039 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 545 | 7.1 | 186 | 73 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1256 | 5.6 | 654 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 1845 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 915 | 4 | 2144 |  | 628 | 3.2 | 184 |  |
| 25 26 | S | $\xrightarrow{9} 3$ | 5.6 5 5 | 22446 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 635 | 73 | 1913 | 7.5 | 28 | $8{ }^{8} 9.8$ | 1536 | $10 \cdot 2$ 10.9 |  |  |  |  | 822 925 |  | 295 | 3.1 3.2 3 | ${ }_{111}^{101}$ | 4 | 2246 |  |  | 3.4 3.6 | 1946 | 3.6 3.8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | S |  | 5.9 6.2 | 2247 2340 | 6.3 6.6 | 755 | 7.7 8.2 | 2059 | 8.0 | 324 426 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{3} 545 \\ \mathbf{x} 45 \end{array}\right]$ | 10.9 | 215 | 6. |  | $6 \cdot 2$ 6.6 | 921 | 3.0 3.1 | 215 <br> $2 \times 56$ |  | 1119 | 4.7 | 12342 | 4.8 5.0 | 82x | 3.6 3.8 | 2035 | 3.8 3.9 |
| 26 | Tu |  |  | 120 | 6.7 |  | $8 \cdot 7$ |  | 8.8 |  |  | 1739 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 46 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1640 | 7. | 1042 | 3.2 | 224 |  |  | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1256 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 94 | 3 |  | 4.0 |
| 29 | W |  | 7.0 | 1248 | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | roro | 9.2 | 2228 | 92 | 611 | 112.8 | 1829 | 13.0 |  | $7 \cdot 1$ |  | 7.3 | II | 3.3 | 233 | 3.6 | 114 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1340 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 102 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 224 | $4^{\text {P }}$ |
| 30 | Th | 184 | 73 | 1335 |  | 53 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 2312 | 4 | 657 | 713.3 | 1917 | 13.4 | 539 | $7 \cdot$ | 18 | $7 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 12 | 3.4 | 159 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 1422 | 5.7 | 1059 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 2323 | $4 \cdot 2$ |

[^8]| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 글 } \\ & 0 \\ & \sum_{0}^{\prime} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 芭 } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { 荅 } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | London Bridge |  |  |  | LIVERPOOL |  |  |  | AVONMOUTH |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { HULL } \\ \text { (Saltend) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Greenock |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leith } \\ \text { and Granton } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Dun Laoghaire |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | †Datum of Predictions 3.20 m ．below |  |  |  | －Datum of Predictions 4.93 m ．below |  |  |  | †Datum ofPredictions6.50 m ．below |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { †Datum of } \\ & \text { Predictions } \\ & \mathbf{3 . 9 0} \mathrm{m} \text {. below } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | †Datum ofPredictionsz． 62 m ．below |  |  |  | $\dagger$ Datum of Predictions 2.90 m ．below |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Datum of Predictions 0.20 m. above |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mn． | Ht． | Aft． | Ht． | Mn． | Ht． | Aft． | t． | $\overline{\mathrm{M}}$ ． | Ht | ft． | Ht． | Mn． | Ht． | Aft． | Ht ． | Mn． | Ht． | Aft． | Ht． | Mn． | Ht． | Aft． | Ht． | Mn． | H | Aft． | ． |
| I | F | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { h.m. } \\ 157 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} . \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ 14 \times 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\mathrm{m}_{7.6}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { h.m. } \\ \text { I } 36 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{m} . \\ 9.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { h.m. }}{2358}$ |  | h.m. | $13.7$ |  |  | h.m. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & 7 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h.m. } \\ & \text { 1843 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{m} . \\ 7.5 \end{gathered}$ | h.m. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} . \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | h.m. $1244$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1m. } \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { h.m. } \\ 242 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { h.m. } \\ \mathrm{x} & 5 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} .8 \\ & 5 . \end{aligned}$ | h.m. |  | 1．m． | m． |
| 2 | S |  |  |  |  |  |  | 砛 |  | 821 | 13.7 | 2042 | 13.5 |  |  | 1924 | 7.6 |  | 3.6 | 1328 |  |  |  | 1550 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 08 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 1223 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| 3 | 5 | 322 | 7.6 | 1546 | 77 |  | 5 | 137 | 9.7 | 93 | 13.5 | 2126 | 13.2 | 755 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 206 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 153 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 1413 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 415 | 5.8 | 1638 | 7 | 056 | $4^{11}$ | 1312 | 43 |
| 4 | M | 47 | 7.4 | 1635 | 7 | 132 | $9 \cdot 2$ | 1354 | 9.5 | 948 | $13^{1} 1$ | 12 | 12.7 | 844 | 73 | 2053 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 243 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 150 | 3.8 | 55 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 1729 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 149 | 40 | 14 | 4 |
| 5 | Tu | 455 | 71 | 1727 | 7 | 224 | 8.9 | 1446 | $9 \cdot 1$ | Y039 | 12.5 | 235 | 12.1 | 935 | 7.0 | 2142 | 71 | 334 | $3 \cdot 6$ | $\times 549$ | 3.8 | 559 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1825 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 245 | 3.9 | 15 | $4^{\prime}$ |
| 6 | W | 44 | 6.8 | 1822 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 320 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 1543 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 1135 | $15 \cdot 9$ |  |  | r03r | 6.8 | 2237 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 425 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 1640 | 3.6 | 657 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1923 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 347 | 3.8 | 163 | 40 |
| 7 | Th | 639 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1923 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 423 | 8．1 | 1648 |  | 021 | 11.4 | 239 | 125 | II34 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2343 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 519 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1737 | $3 \cdot 4$ | － | $5 \cdot$ | 2027 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 457 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 1713 | 3.9 |
| 8 | F | 741 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 2029 | 6.5 | 533 | 79 | 1759 |  | 110 | 110 | 35 I | 11．2 |  |  | 1246 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 620 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1851 | 3.2 |  | $5 \cdot 0$ | 2134 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 614 | 3.6 3.6 | 1828 |  |
| 9 | S | － | $6 \cdot 3$ | 14 x | $6 \cdot 6$ | 648 | 7.9 | 1912 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 24 | 10.9 | 155 | 11.4 | 057 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1359 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 741 | 3.0 | 202 x | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1018 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 2243 | $5^{1}$ | 726 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 1940 |  |
| 10 | S | 106 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 225 | 6.7 | 756 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 2017 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 336 | $1{ }^{1} 2$ | 61 | 11．8 | 213 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 154 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 857 | 3.0 | 2128 | 3.2 | 11 | $5^{\text {¢ }}$ I | 2344 | 5 | 82 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 2041 | 3.9 |
| 11 | M | 118 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 2354 | 7.0 | 853 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 2111 | 8 | 437 | $1 \pm 6$ | 7 | I | 318 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 1559 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 950 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 2 | $3 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 218 | ＇3 | 919 | 3.9 | 2132 | 3.9 |
| 12 | Tu |  |  | 1217 |  | 940 | 8.7 | 2158 |  | 529 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 756 | 12.5 | 413 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1645 | 6 | 1035 | 3．3 | 23 | 3.4 | 036 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 13 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 10 5 | 4.0 | 2 | $4 \cdot$ |
| 13 | W | 6 | 71.1 | 136 | 6.9 | IO | 8.9 | 2240 | 8.9 | 6 E 6 | 12.5 | 1839 | 12.7 | 52 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 1727 | 71 | 1117 | 3.4 | 2356 | 3.4 | 123 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1352 | 5.4 | y043 | 4. | 225 | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| 14 | Th | 1 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1348 |  | 112 | 9.0 | 2320 | $8 \cdot 9$ | 656 | $12 \cdot 8$ | 20 | 12.8 | 547 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 187 | 7•1 | 1158 | 3.5 |  |  | 2 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1433 | $5 \cdot 4$ | I120 | 4.0 | 2337 | 3 |
| 15 | F | － 9 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1426 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1138 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 2356 | 8.9 | 733 | 12.9 | 57 | 12.8 | 627 | 6.9 | 1841 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 040 | 3.4 | 7 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 248 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1512 | 5 | 1155 | 40 |  |  |
| 16 | S | 244 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 153 |  |  |  | 1213 | － 1 | 86 | 12.9 | 2030 | 12.7 | 74 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1913 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 20 | 3.4 | 1314 | 3.7 | 327 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1549 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 013 | 3.8 | 23 | $4 \cdot$ |
| 17 | S | 317 | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7}$ | 1536 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 033 |  | 1247 |  | 838 | 12.8 | 211 | 12.6 | $74 \times$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1944 | $7 \cdot$ | 159 | 3.4 | ${ }^{1} 348$ | 3.7 |  | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1623 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 50 | 37 | 137 | 3.9 |
| 18 | M | 49 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 1612 | $7 \cdot$ | 17 | 8.6 | 1319 |  | 99 | 12.5 | 2131 | 12.3 | 815 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 2013 |  | 236 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1423 | 3.7 | 438 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1658 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 128 | 3.6 | 1344 | 3.9 |
| 19 | Tu | 23 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 1647 | 8 | 42 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 1352 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 941 | 12.2 | 23 | II． 9 | 850 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2044 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 313 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 1459 | 3.6 | 514 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 7735 | $5 \cdot$ | － | $3 \cdot 5$ | 1422 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 20 | W | 5 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 725 | 6.6 | 219 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 1430 | $8 \cdot 3$ | ror3 | 15.8 | 2234 | II5 | 927 | 6.4 | 2119 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 349 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1538 | 3.5 | 553 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 1816 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 246 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 15 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| 22 | Th | 532 | 6.4 | I8 4 | 6.4 | 31 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 1512 | $8 \cdot$ | r0481 | $15 \cdot 4$ | 239 |  | 107 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $22 \quad 2$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 426 | 3.0 | 1619 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 636 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 19 I | 47 | 33 I | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1550 | $3 \cdot 6$ |
| 22 | F | 610 | $6 \cdot 2$ | I846 |  | 349 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 16 I |  | 1288 | 10.9 | 354 | 1 | 1055 | 5.9 | 2254 |  | 57 | 3.0 | 174 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 726 | 4.5 | 1951 | 4.6 | 424 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 1642 | $3 \cdot 5$ |
| 23 | S | 653 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 1937 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 444 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 17. |  |  |  | 17 | 1 | 1156 |  | 2358 | 6．0 | 552 | 3.0 | 1756 | 3.2 3.2 | 822 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 2047 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 523 | 3.3 3 | 1745 1851 | 3.5 |
| 24 | S | 749 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 2042 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 547 | 73 | 187 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 055 | 9.9 | 323 |  |  |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 7 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ | 5. | 651 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 1858 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 922 | 4.5 | 2149 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 63 r | 3.3 $3 \cdot 5$ | 1851 | 3.5 3.6 |
|  | M | 95 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 2152 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 653 | 7.6 | 1915 | 77 | 210 | Io＇0 | 1439 | $10 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 1418 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 89 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 209 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 102 | 4.7 | 2252 | 47 | 733 | 3.5 3.7 | 20 | $3 \cdot$ |
| 26 | Tu | IO17 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 2257 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 757 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 2020 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 326 | IO＇5 | $\times 555$ | 110 | 230 | $6 \cdot 2$ | ${ }^{1} 17$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 913 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2114 | 3.4 | I | 4.9 | 2352 | 4.9 | 827 | 3.7 | 2048 | $3 \cdot$ |
| 27 | W | I122 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2356 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 854 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 2115 | 8.6 | 437 | 115 | 173 | 1199 | 332 |  | 169 | $6 \cdot 7$ | Io 6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2212 | 35 |  |  | 1221 | 5 | 915 | 3.9 | 2137 | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| 28 | Th |  |  |  |  | 944 | 9.0 | 227 | $9 \cdot 0$ | 539 | 12.4 | 184 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 428 | － | 1657 | $7 \cdot$ | 1053 | 3.4 | 23 | 3 | 047 |  | 1313 | 5.4 5.6 | 95 | 4 | 223 | 4 |
| 29 | F |  |  | 1313 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 1033 | 9.5 | 2256 | 94 | 634 | 13.2 | 1857 | 13.3 | 520 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 1742 | 7.4 | I140 | 3.6 |  |  | 139 |  | 14 |  | Y040 | 4.2 | 239 | $4^{\prime \prime} 1$ |
| 30 | S | 140 | 7.4 | 142 | $7 \cdot 5$ | I | $9 \cdot 8$ | 2346 | 9.6 | 724 | 13．8 | 1946 | 13.7 |  | 73 | 1828 |  | $\square 0$ | 3.6 |  |  | 22 |  | 1450 |  | 1123 | 43 | 355 | $4^{\prime}$ |
| $3{ }^{1}$ | S | 226 | 7.5 | 1450 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $14^{\circ}$ | 031 | 13.8 | 70 |  | 1913 | 77 | 054 |  | 1317 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |

## NOTES ON TIDAL PREDICTIONS

## Changes in Chart Datum

During recent years the Department of the Hydrographer of the Navy has been carrying out a survey of tidal levels. On the conclusion of each section of the survey the Department is taking the opportunity to regularize the sequence of chart datums so that eventually chart datums throughout the British Isles will approximate to the Lowest Astronomical Tide, i.e. the lowest level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions.

In some cases the changes in chart datum will be appreciable (perhaps as much as I metre) and the resulting predictions will appear to give heights of tide quite different from those of previous years. These changes do not imply that a physical change has taken place in tidal conditions.

It will be found that, where such datum changes have been made, the relationship between Ordnance Datum and the datum of the predictions will also have been altered. In order to compare the predictions for one year with those of another year for which the datum has been altered, it is necessary to refer both years to the same datum. Ordnance Datum (Newlyn) is in convenient datum to which tidal heights may thus be referred.

Example.-In 1972, at Folkstone, the highest
predicted high water was 22.8 feet ( $=6.9$ metres) above chart datum; chart datum for that year was ro.06 feet ( 3.07 metres) below Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). In 1973 the highest predicted high water was 7.4 metres above chart datum, while chart datum for this year was altered to 3.75 metres below Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). To compare these two maximum predicted levels we must reduce both to Ordnance Datum (Newlyn) with the following results:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19726 \cdot 9-3 \cdot 07=3.83 \text { metres } \\
& 1973.74-3.75=3.65 \text { metres }
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus it will be seen that the highest prediction for $x 973$ is approximately 0.2 metres lower than for 1972.

Tidal predictions for London Bridge, Liverpool, Avonmouth, Hull and Leith are computed by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, copyright reserved. Tidal predictions for Dún Laoghaire are based upon standard Port data computed by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, copyright reserved. Tidal predictions for Greenock are Crown Copyright and have been supplied by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office and the Hydrographer of the Navy.

## Chronological Rotes

## TIME MEASURES

Kelvin ( $x 883$ ) estimated the age of the earth's crust at $20-400$ million years. Study of radioactivity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave $x, 500-2,000$ million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for $\square$ period down to about 5000 million years ago.
Palatezoic (Old Animal Life) Periods include:-
Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed $\quad$ major phase of moun-tain-building, called Caledonian because studied early in Scotland, characterized by N.E.-S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

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

These rocks account for about yoo million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called Hercyian because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.-W. lines of hills and valleys, and some $\mathrm{N} .-\mathrm{S}$.
Mesozoic (Middle Forms of Life) Perrods in-clude:-
Permian rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R. Triassic, including New Red Sandstone. Jurassic, important in the Jura Mts. Cretaceous, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

Canozoic or Cenozoic (Recent forms of Life) Periods include:-

Eocene. A few existing genera or species. Oligocene. A minority of existing forms. Miocene. Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. Pliocene. A majority of existing forms. Pleistocene. A very large majority of existing forms. Holocene. Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circumPacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.
During the Pleistocene period ice sheets repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by $100-200$ metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

Phases of the Pleistocene:-
(a) Early Glaciations (probably 2), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.
(b) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Milazzian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago.
(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.
(d) A long interglacial phase with high sea level, but less high than during (b). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.
(e) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to I50 thousand years ago.
(f) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (d). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.
(g) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3. preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Wurm of Penck's series. From about $x \times 5$ to rather more than $=$ thousand years ago.
(h) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about zo,000 or 8,000 years ago.

## MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

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

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kroomdraai have been found remains of Australopithecus, Plesianthropus and Paranthropus, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery ( $\mathbf{z 8 9 z}$ ) of imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later fiads by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich ( $1937-4 \mathrm{x}$ ) have emphasized the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name Meganthropus has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenoorth ( 1932 ) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called Sinanthropus are broadly like the Java finds; the name Pithecanthropus had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found r902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Wurm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mt. Carmel has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or latePleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Kabwe (formerly Broken Hill), Zambia, $\quad$ related to the Neandertal group.

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

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

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

## HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

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

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

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave IIII improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as I source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

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

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

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

## TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

## MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

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

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

The names of the Days-Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw = God of War), Wednesday (Woden 1 Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig= wife of Odin), and Saturday unt derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnius).

The Week is I period of 7 days.
The Month in the ordinary calendar approximately the twelfth part of year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29 ) days 3x.

The Year.-The Equinoctial or Tropical Year the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or $365^{\prime 2422}$ minII solar days. The Calendar Year consists of 365 days, but y year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called bissextile (see Roman Calendar) or Leap Year and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that - date "leaps over" day of the week. The last year of a century is not a leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The Historical Year.-Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 2 . Thus the Civil or Legal date 2658 March 24, was the same day 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year written as:

March $24165 \%$, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The Masonic Year.-Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as Anno Domini 1978-Anno Lucis 5978. This Year of Light is based on the Book of Genesis I: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from Ussher's Notation, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B. C.

Regnal Years.-These are the years of usovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 26 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1977. The system was used for dating Acts of Parliament until 1962 . The Summer Time Act of 1925 , for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo . V. c. 64 , because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in rgor, so that Acts passed in that seign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year io of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1920 are headed to Edw. VII. and x Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated $x$ Edw. VIII. and © Geo. VI.; Acts passed in $195^{2}$ were dated 16 Geo. VI. and I Elizabeth II. Since 1962 Acts of Parliament have been dated by the calendar year.

New Year's Day-In England in the seventh century, and as late m the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice al adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (excusive of Scotland), $=$ opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. I, began with "Lady Day" until $x 75$ I. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. x. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England an dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament ( 39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. $\mathcal{I}$ in 1600 . On the Continent of Europe Jan. I was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in $\times 556$, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559 , France 5564, Lorraine 2579 , Protestant Netherlands $\mathbf{~} 583$, Russia 1725, and Tuscany 1751.

The Longest Day.-The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on Which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar
a Soistice falls. If a Solstice falls on June ar late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only In second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 23 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.
But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is $365 \frac{1}{2}$ days less about 12 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 31 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back day in the Calendar. For the remainder of this century the longest day will fall each year ou June $2 x$.
Because of the 13 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier the century progresses. In the year the Summer Solstice reaches its earliest date for 100 years, i.e., June $2 \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}} 02^{\text {h }}$.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not I Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leap Year. }\end{aligned}$

The Shortest Day.-Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. For the remainder of this century the shortest day will fall on Dec. ax in two years of four and on Dec. - in the remaining two years. In the year 2000 the Winter Solstice reaches its earliest date, Dec. i.e.o, $2 \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{z} 3^{\mathrm{h}}$. The difference due to locality also prevails in the ine sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which w- the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in lur aire counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combinations causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 82 or 13 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sumset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Lord Mayor's Day. - The Lord Mayor of London was previously elected on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be $I$ Sunday.
The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in s346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. il and 29 respectively until 1753. In 2753. when Sept. 3 was reckoned $=$ Sept. $x 4$ at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. The Lord Mayor now presented to the Lord Chief

Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day.

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

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle. - In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 335 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly equal in duration to 89 Solar Years, and, hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the umin days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the Golden Number of that year.
Solar (or Major) Cycle.-A period of twentyeight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the nim day of the month.

Julian Period.-Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year $47 \times 3$ B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indication ( $28 \times 19 \times 15$ ).
Roman Indication.-A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.
Epact. - The age of the calendar Moon, diminished by one day, on January $x$, in the ecclesiastical lunar calendar.

## THE FOUR SEASONS

Spring, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the Northern Hemisphere at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (i.e. about March 2I) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In Great Britain, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in North America the months of March, April and May. In the Southern Hemisphere Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign of Cancer (about June 22). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June in or 22 ). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in Great Britain includes the months of May, June, July and August, Midsummer Day being June 24. In North America the season includes the months of June, July and August.
AUTUMN, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (i.e., about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In Great Britain it is popularly held to include the months of September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. $\mathbf{z 8}$ ) and is known -1 "St. Luke's Summer." In North America,

Autumn, $=$ "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the Southern Hemisphere it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e. about Dec. 2x) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In Great Britain
the manum is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, mid-winter being marked by the Shortest Day. A wint period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov.ri) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In North America the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the Southern Hemisphere it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

## THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (Ante Christum), and A.D. (Annus Domini). The correlative dates of the epoch are the $4^{\text {th }}$ year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 376 I (Jewish Chronology), and the $47 \times 4$ th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used aili nil centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. $8 \times 6$. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.-In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this uII towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of $=$ days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March in of the Calendar, whereas is the time of the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 186). This change adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders IJan. 1,1583 , Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700 , Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, x700-1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 24). This Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872 , China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in xgr8, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 19x9, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandou the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles x800, and has been 13 days since 1900 . It happened that - change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January I ww made in England in 1752 , the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A-G which moused to denote the Sundays in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is $\mathbf{A}$; if the second, $\mathbf{B}$; the third, C ; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1-Feb. 39, the second for March z-Dec. 3z.

Epiphany.-The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of exceptional importance from the time of the Council of Nicaea (A.D. 325) the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain a it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. Plow Monday, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.
Lent.-The Teutonic word Lent, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from AngloSaxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term Quad ragesima, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early a the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

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

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

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

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full mooc which happens upon, or next after, the zxst day of March; and if the full mimill happens upon I Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament ( 24 Geo . II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points min given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real Moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose Full " the date of Easter depends, and the
lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the Paschal Full Moon.
A Fixed Easter.-As at present ordained, Easter falls $=$ one of 35 days-(March 22-April 25). On June 15,1928 , the House of Commons agreed to - motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday afler the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 85 , both inclusive-that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Efforts have been made recently by the World Council of Churches to secure a unanimous choice of date for Easter by its 239 member Churches. Press reports suggested the second Sunday in April as their most likely choice.
Holy Days and Saints Days were the normal factors in early times for setting the dates of future and recurrent appointments, e.g. the Quarter Days in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Hoty Angels, white Term Days in Scotland are Candlemas (Feast of the Purification), Whitsunday (a fixed date), Lammas (Loaf Mass) and Martinmas (St. Martin's Day). Law Sittings in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73 , but (with the exception of All Saint's Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. Red Letter Days (see also p. 225) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in carly ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325,
and spectal services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.
Rogation Days.- These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednessay preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday ", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as Public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds ".

Ember Days.-The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after ( $x$ ) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13 .
Whit Sunday.-It it generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptized. But other derivations have been suggested.
Trinity Sunday.- The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England = "after Trinity") in the Roman Catholic" Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost ".
Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (born 1118 ; murdered Dec. 29, x170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.
Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27 th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22-26 inclusive. It is the zznd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25 . If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see Fixed Easter) there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9 . With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell o o Aprill 55 or April $\times 4$, the year being i leap year.

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS-1975-84


## Notes Concerning Table of Movable feasts

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

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LITTERS, 3500 T0

|  | 1500- 5599 | 1600- 3699 | 1700-1799 | x800- 8899 | 8900-2000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d Mar. 22 | 1573 | 工668 | 176x | 1818 |  | d Mar. 22 |
| e, 23 | 1505 |  | I7 | 1845-5 | 1913 | 3 |
| f $\quad 24$ |  |  | 1706 |  | 19 | 13 24 |
| $\mathrm{g} \quad$ " 25 | ${ }^{1543}{ }^{-5}$ | 1627-38-49 | 1722-33-44.... | 1883 | 1951 | g $\quad 3 \quad 25$ |
| A ", 26 | 1559-70-81-92 | 1654-65-76 | 1749-58-69-80. | 1815 | 1967-78-89 | A $\quad 26$ |
| b Mar. 27 | $1502-13^{-2}$ | х608-87 | 1785-96 | x842-53 | I9 | Mar. 27 |
| c \% $\quad 28$ | I529-35 | 1619-24-30 | 1703-14-25. | 1869-75 | 1937-48 |  |
| d $\quad 3 \quad 29$ | 155x-62 | 1635-46-57 | 1719-30-41-52. | 1807-12 | 1959-64 | 29 |
| c $\quad, \quad 30$ | 567-78-89 | $1651-62-73-84 \ldots$ | 1746-55-66-77. | 1823-34 | 1902-75-86-9 | 30 |
| f $\quad 3 \quad 37$ | $55^{10-2 x-32-83-9}$ | x605-16-78-89... | 1700-7x-82-93. | 1839-50-6x-7 | 1907-18-29-91 | 31 |
| g April I | ${ }^{1526-37}$ | 16 |  | 1804-66-77-88. | 1923-34 | April |
| A " | $1553-64$ | $1643-48$ | 1727-38-52(NS) | 1809-20-93-99 | 196I-72 | A |
| b | 1575-80-86 | 1659-70-81 . .... | 1743-63-68-74. | 1825-31-3 | 1904-83-88- | b $\quad 3$ |
| e | $1507-18$ | 1602->3-75-86-97 | 1708-79-90.... | 1847-58 | 1915-20-26 | 4 |
| d ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $1523-34-45$ | 1607-18-29-40... | 1702-13-24-95. | 1801-63-74-85-96 | 193I-42-53 | 5 |
| e April 6 | 1539-50-6 | 1634-45-56.... | 1729-35-40-60. | 1806-17-28 | 1947-58-6 | e April 6 |
|  | 1504-77-88 | 1667-72........ | 1751-65-76... | 1822-33- | 1901-12-85-96 | f $\quad 7$ |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{g} & 3 & 8 \\ \text { 1 }\end{array}$ | 1509-15-2 | 1604-10-83-94... | 1705-87-92-98. | 1849-55-6 | 1917-28 | g $\quad 3 \quad 8$ |
| A 7 9 | 1531-42. | 1615-26-37-99... | 1710-21-32.... | 1871-82....... 1803-14-87-08 | I939-4 | A $\begin{array}{llr}\text { A } & 3 & 9\end{array}$ |
| b $\quad$, c 0 | 1547-58-6 | 1631-42-53-64... | 1726-37-48-57. | 1803-14-87-98... | $1955^{-1}$ | b |
| e April in | 1501-12-63-74-85-96 | 1658-69-80. | ${ }^{1762-73}$ |  | 1909 | c April II |
| d $\quad 32$ | 1506-17-28........ | 1601-22-91-9 | 1780 | 1846-57-68 | 1903-14-25-36-98 | d 3 |
| e $\quad 1 \begin{array}{ll} \\ \\ \end{array}$ | 1533 | 1623-2 | 1707-18...... | 1800-73-79 | 1942-5 | $3 \mathrm{I3}$ |
| f $\quad 3 \quad 14$ | 1555-60 | 5639-50-6x | 1723-34-45-54. | 1805-2x-1 | 1963-68- | 14 |
| g $\quad 15$ | 1571-82-93 | 1655-66-77-88 | 1750-59-70-81. | 1827-38 | 1900-06-79 | g 315 |
| A Aprilx6 | 1503-14-25-36-87-98 | 1609-20-82-93 | 1704-75-86-97. | x843-54-65-76. | x911-22-33-95 | A April 16 |
| b $\quad 37$ | 5530-4I- | $1625 \cdot 36$ | 17150 | 1808-70-8x-92 | 1927-38-49 | b $\quad 37$ |
| c $\quad 18$ | 1557-68. | 1647-52 | 1731-42-56.... | 1802-53-24-9 | 1954-65-76 | c $\quad$, |
| d $\quad 3 \quad 19$ | 1500-79-84 | 1663-74-85 |  | 1829-35-40 | 1908-81-87-9 | d \% 19 |
| e $\quad 320$ | $15 \times 1$-22-95 | 1606-17-79-90.. | $1701-12-83-94$ | 1851-62. | 1929-24-30. | 7\% 20 |
| f April 21 | 1527-3 | 1622 | 1717-28 | 1867-78-89 | 1935-46-5 | f April $2 x$ |
| g. 32 | 1565-1 | x660 | 1739-53-64 | 1810-2x-32 | 1962-73-8 | g ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| A $\quad 23$ | $\times 508$ | 167 |  | 1848 | 1905-x6-2000 | A , 23 |
| b $\quad$, 24 | 15 | 1603-14-98 | ${ }^{1739}{ }^{-9}$ |  |  | b $\quad 24$ |
| , 25 | 1546 | 164r. | 1736 |  | 1943............ | c $\quad 25$ |

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Bank Holidays in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and The Channel Islands are (s978):Jan. 2; March 27; May x and 29; Aug. 28; Dec. 26.
Liberation Day (May 9) is bank and public holiday in the Channel Islands.
Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day and ou all Saturdays.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day; and III Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).
Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks; with Whit

Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed. Law Offices.-Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Spring Bank Holiday (see col. x), Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

Bank Holidays in Scotland are (1978) Jan. 2 and 3; Mar. 24; May 1; Aug. 7; and Dec. 25. Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Saturdays.
Scotland has special Term (Quarter) Days:Candıemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 3; and Martinmas, Nov. 3x; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

## THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.-The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that min the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of lunation. There is other mention of months by their original numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of $A b i b$ ㄷ the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and Abib was to be the first month of
the year. In the first Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not nime now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar used to-day, which, it is sald by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II, - descendant of Gamaliel -though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on El lengths of the lunation and of $\square$
troplcal year as found by Hipparchus (Circ. 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year $573^{8}$ A.D. ( $9977-78$ ) is the 19th year of the zoand Metonic (Minor or Lunar) Cycle of 19 years and the 26th year of the $205^{\text {th }}$ Solar (or Major) Cycle of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. ( 954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7 . 376 x B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the Teku ah of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into ro80 minims and the month between one new moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 22 hours, 793 minims. The normal calendar year, called Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of the month Tishri), or the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences om the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers $3,6,8,21,14$, ${ }^{17}, 19$, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be $n$ small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally 1 difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed $I$ day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not
fall mu Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri $x$, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient ( 353 days), Common Regular ( 354 days), Common Abundant ( 355 days), Embolismic Deficient ( 383 days), Embolismic Regular ( 384 days), or Embolismic Abundant ( 385 days).
The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 3o. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar $\Pi$., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and nightfall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is ah. 21m. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

Jewish Calendar 5738-5740

A.M. 5738 (known as 738 in the short system) is an Embolismic Regular Year of $\mathrm{r}_{3}$ months, 55 Sabbaths and 384 days. A.M. 5739 (739) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths and 355 days. A.M. 5740 is a Common Abundant Year of 12 months, 5 I Sabbaths and 355 days.

Jewish Fasts and Festivals

| Tishri | I | Rosh Hoshanah (New Year). | Tebei | 10 | Fast of Tebet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 3 | *Fast of Gedaliah. | Adar | 13 | §Fast of Esther. |
| " | 10 | Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). | " | 14 | Purim. |
| * | 15-22 | Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles). |  | 15 | Shushan Purim. |
| * | 22 | Hoshana Rabba. | Nisan | 15-21 | Passover. |
| " | 22 | Solemn Assembly. | Sivan 6 | and 7 | Shavuot (Pentecos |
|  | 23 | Rejoicing of the Law. | Tатmи | z 57 | $\star$ Fast of Tammuz. |
| Kislev | 25 | Dedication of the Temple. | $A b$ |  | * Fast of Ab. |

$$
\text { Notes. - } \star \text { If these dates fall III the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day. }
$$

$\mathbb{S}$ This fast is observed on Adar 12 (or Ve-Adar 21 in Embolismic years) if Adar is falls on a Sabbath.

Roman historians adopted an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.u.C. (Ab Urbe Condita), so that the year 1978 is 273 I A.U.C. (MMDCCXXX1). The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used 1 year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with -11 additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered mintercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Casar, who was then Pontifex

Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption ( 45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the Year of Confusion. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were ( 1 ) the Kalends; ( 2 ) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the table below. The year containing 366 days was called bissextilis annus, as it had a doubled sixth day (bissextus dies) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24 -ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias, or VI Kal. Mart.


## THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the Hejira, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Julian Calendar. Hejira years are used principally in Iran, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the Hejira. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the rath month at stated intervalis in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and $1 x$ are intercalary ( 355 days), the latter being called kabishah.

The mean length of the Hejira year is 354 days, - hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a Hejira year is common or kabishah divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle. If the remainder is $2,5,7,10,13,16,18,21,24$, 26 or 29 the year is kabishah and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1398 gives $\quad$ quotient of 46 with remainder 18 and is a kabishah year. A.H. r399 (remainder Ig) $^{\text {) is common. A.H. } 1400 \text { (remainder 20) }}$ is common.

| Hejira Years 1398 and 1399 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length of Month | A.․․ 1398 |  |  | 1399 |
| Muharram (30) | . 1977 Dec. | 2 | 1978 | Dec. |
| Safar (29). | 1978 Jan. | 1 I | 1979 | Jan. |
| Rabia I (30). | Feb. | . |  | Jan. |
| Rabia II (29) | Mar. |  |  | Mar. |
| Jumâda I (30) | April | 9 |  | Mar. |
| Jumâda II (29) | May | 9 |  | April |
| Rajab (30). | June | 7 |  | May |
| Shaabân (29) | July | 7 |  | June |
| Ramadân (30) | Aug. | 5 |  | July |
| Shawwâl (29) | Sept. | 4 |  | Aug. |
| Dha 'l-Qa'da (30) | Oct. | 3 |  | Sept. |
| Dhî '1-Hijia (29 |  |  |  |  |

Note.-A.H. 1400 (common year of 354 days) begins on November 21, 1979.

## OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.-Until the year A.D. IgII a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

Ethiopia.-In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days.

The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece- - Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in Olympiads, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.
India.-In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the Kaliyuga Era, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the Vikrama Samvat Era, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1978 is, therefore, the year 2035 of the Vikrama Era.
The Saka Era of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. $7^{8}$, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new Saka Era begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of $3^{x}$ days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. $197^{8}$ is 1900 of the revised Saka Era.

In the Hills, the Saptarshi Era dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The Buddhists reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the Jains was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their taith, in 527 B.C.

Iran. - The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The Zoroastrian Calendar was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June $\mathbf{x} 6$.

Japan.-The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same - that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on $\quad$ system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the former British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of aperiod closes on Dec. 3I. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:-
Epoch Meiji from $x 868$ Oct. 13 to 1912 July 3 I
"Taishō - 1912 Aug. It 1926 Dec. 25
"Shōwa " 1926 Dec. 26
Hence the year Showa 53 begins 1978 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc. first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiyobi (Waterday), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyobi (Metalday), Doyōbi (Earth-day).


| January 29 | 142128 | Seplember $3101724$ | Su. . 1January <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 1522 | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 613 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 29162330 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 4111825 | M. .. 29162330 | 7142128 | 3101724 |
| Tu. ... 310172431 |  | 5121926 | Tu... 310172431 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29 \\ 2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ | 4111825 |
| W. .. 4111825 | 310172431 | 6132027 | W. . . 4111825 | $\begin{array}{llllll}2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30 \\ 3 & 10\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5} 12121926$ |
| Th... 5121926 | 4111825 | 7142128 | Th. .. 512121926 | 310172431 | 6 <br> 7 <br> 14 <br> 1 2128 |
| F. .. 6132027 | 5121926 | 1 1.52229 | F. S. | $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 11 & 18 \\ 5 & 12 & 19 & 26\end{array}$ | 18152229 |
| S. .. 7142128 | 6132027 | 291623 |  |  |  |
| February | $4111825$ | October $8152229$ | Su. .. 5121926 | 101724 | 28 |
| Su. . ${ }^{\text {a }} 12121926$ | 4 <br> 5 121926 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 \\ 2 & 9 & 16 & 16 & 23 \\ & 9 & 12\end{array}$ | M. .. 6132027 | 4111825 | 9 |
| M. . ${ }^{\text {Tu }}$ | ${ }_{6} 51312027$ | 3 10 10 172431 | Tu... 7142128 | 5121926 | 29162330 |
|  | 7142128 | 4111825 | W. .. 18152229 | 6132027 | 310172431 |
| Th.... 2981623 | 18152229 | 5121926 | Th... 291623 | 7142128 | 4 11 18 <br> 5 125  |
| F. . 3101724 | 29162330 | 6132027 | F. . 3101724 | 1 8 15 22 29 | $5{ }_{6} 121926$ |
| S. . . 4111825 | 3101724 | 7142128 | S. . . 4111825 | 29162330 | 6132027 |
| March |  | November $5121926$ |  | $18_{1} 8_{15}^{\text {July }} 2229$ | November $4111825$ |
| Su. .. 5121926 | $29162330$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 5 & 12 & 19 & 26 \\ 6 & 13 & 20 & 27 \end{array}$ | Su. . . $\quad 4 \begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & M\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29 \\ 2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned} 121825$ |
| M. . . $\quad 6132027$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 10 & 17 & 24 & 31 \\ 4 & 11 & 18 & 25\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 13 & 20 & 27 \\ 7 & 14 & 21 & 28\end{array}$ | M. Tu. . . | 3 1 0172431 | 6132027 |
|  | 4 11 18 <br> 5 12 19 | 1 | W. .. ${ }^{\text {W }} 142128$ | 4111825 | 7142128 |
| $W$        <br> Th. . 1 8 8 15 22 29 29 | 5 5 6 12 12 21 20 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}1 & 8 & 16 & 16 \\ & 23 & 30\end{array}$ | Th. . . 188152229 | 5121926 | 18152229 |
| F. .. 310172431 | 7142128 | 3101724 | F. . . 29162330 | 6132027 | 29162330 |
| S. . . 4111825 | 18152229 | 4111825 | S. . 3 10172431 | 7142128 | 3101724 |
| April | ugust |  |  | August $5121926$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { December } \\ & 29162330 \end{aligned}$ |
| Su. . . 299162330 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 13 & 20 \\ 7 & 14 & 21 & 28\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} 3 & 10 & 17 & 24 & 31 \\ 4 & 11 & 18 & 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll} \text { Su. } . . & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29 \\ \mathbf{M}_{0} & . & 2 & 9 & 16 & 23 \\ & 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 5 & 12 & 19 & 26 \\ 6 & 13 & 20 & 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 10 & 17 & 24 & 31\end{array}$ |
| M. . 310101724 | $\begin{array}{r}7142128 \\ \hline 8152229\end{array}$ | 4 4 5 11211926 | Tu. . . 3101724 | 7142128 | 4111825 |
| Tu... $44_{5} 11181926$ | 29162330 | 6132027 | W. . 4111825 | $1 \begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29\end{array}$ | 5121926 |
| Th. . . 6132027 | 310172431 | 7142128 | Th... 5121926 | $\begin{array}{llllll}2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ | 6132027 |
| F. . 7142128 | 4111825 | 18152229 | F. .. 6132027 | $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 10 & 17 & 24 & 31\end{array}$ | 7 8 8152128 |
| S. © 8152229 | 5121926 | 29162330 | S. .. 7142128 | 4111825 | 18152229 |
|  | aster Days |  |  | Easter Days |  |

$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { March 26, } & 1758 & 1769 & 1815 & 1826 & 1837 & 1967 & 1978\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Aprll 2. } & 1809 & 1893 & 1899 & 1961 . & \text { [1989. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { April } ._{0} & 1871 & 1882 & 1939 & 1950_{0} & & & & 1854 \\ \text { April 16. } & 1775 & 1786 & 1797 & 1843 & 1854 & 1865 & 1911\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { April 16. } & 1775 & 1786 & 1797 & 1843 & 1854 & 1865 & 1911 \\ \text { ADril 23. } & 1905 . & & & & {[1922} & 1933 & 1995 .\end{array}$

April 1. $18041888 \quad 1956$. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { April 8. } & 1792 & 1860 & 1928 .\end{array}$ April 22. $1764 \quad 18321984$.
C $\quad \mathbf{C - F} \quad D$ (Leap year)


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$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Su. } & 1 & \text { April } & \\ \text { M. } & 15 & 22 & 29 \\ \text { M. } & 2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ Tu... 3101724 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{T} \\ \mathrm{F} . . . & 5 & 12 & 19 & 26 \\ \mathrm{~S}\end{array}$

|  | Easter Days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| March 25. | 1883 | 1894 | 1951. | 1934 | 1945. |  |  |  |
| April 1. | 1866 | 1877 | 1923 | 1934 | 19. |  |  |  |
| April 8. | 1787 | 1798 | 1849 | 1855 | 1917. | 1900 | 1906 |  |
| April 15. | 1759 | 1770 | 1781 | 1827 | 1838 | 1900 |  |  |
| April 22. | 1979 | 1990. | 1753 | 1810 | 1821 | 1962 | 1973. |  |
|  |  |  |  | E |  |  |  |  |



| February | June | October |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Su. . . $\quad$3101724 | 91623 |  |
| Tu. . . $\quad 5 \quad 121926$ | 4 4 111 18 18 | 7142128 |
| W.... 6132027 | 5121926 | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ |
| Th... 7142128 | 6132027 | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 10 & 17 & 24 & 31\end{array}$ |
| F. . 1881522 | 7142128 | 4111825 |
| S. .. 291623 | 18152229 | 5121926 |
| March | July | November |
| Su. . 310172431 | 7142128 | 3101724 |
| M. .. 4111825 |  | 4111825 |
| Tu... 5121926 | 29162330 | 5121926 |
| W. . 6132027 | 310172431 | 6132027 |
| Th.. 7142128 | 4111825 | 7142128 |
| F. 18152229 | 5121926 | 18152229 |
| S. 29162330 | 6132027 | 29162330 |
| Supril 28 | August | December |
| Su. . $\quad 7142128$ | 4111825 |  |
| M. . . 188152229 | 5121926 |  |
| Tu... 29162330 | 6132027 | 310172431 |
| W. . 3101724 | 7142128 | 4111825 |
| Th... 4111825 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & 152229\end{array}$ | 5121926 |
| F. .. 5121926 | 29162330 | 6132027 |
| S. .. 6132027 | 310172431 | 7142128 |

## Easter Days

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Easter Days

| May |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| 11 | 18 | 25 |  |
| June |  |  |  |
| 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| 10 | 17 | 24 |  |
| 11 | 18 | 25 |  |
| 12 | 19 | 26 |  |
| 13 | 20 | 27 |  |
| 14 | 21 | 28 |  |
| 15 | 22 | 29 |  |
| $J u l y$ |  |  |  |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| 11 | 18 | 25 |  |
| 12 | 19 | 26 |  |
| 13 | 20 | 27 |  |
| August |  |  |  |
| 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |



| March 24. | 1799. |  | $[1907$ | 1918 | 1929 | 1991. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| March 31. | 1771 | 1782 | 1793 | 1839 | 1850 | 1861 |
| April 7. | 1765 | 1822 | 1833 | 1901 | 1985. |  |
| April 14. | 1754 | 1805 | 1811 | 1895 | 1963 | 1974. |
| April 21. | 1867 | 1878 | 1889 | 1935 | 1946 | 1957. |


| January | May |
| :---: | :---: |
| Su. .. 7142128 | 5121926 |
| M. . . 1818152229 | 6132027 |
| Tu... 29162330 | 7142128 |
| W. .. 310172431 | 18152229 |
| Th... 4111825 | 9162330 |
| F. .. 5121926 | 310172431 |
| S. $\quad 6132027$ | 4111825 |
| Su February | Jun |
| Su. . $\quad 4111825$ | $\begin{array}{lrrrr} 2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30 \\ 3 & 10 & 17 & 24 \end{array}$ |
| Tu. .. 6132027 | 4111825 |
| W... 7142128 | 5121926 |
| Th. . 188152229 | 6132027 |
| F. .. 291623 | 7142128 |
| S. . 3101724 | 18152229 |
| Su. . $310 \begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & 17\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Su. .. 310172431 <br> M. .. 4111825 | 1 1 |
| Tu... 5121926 | 29162330 |
| W. .. 6132027 | 310172431 |
| Th. . 7142128 | 4111825 |
| F. 1 115 2229 | 5121926 |
| S. 29162330 | 6132027 |
| Su April | August |
| Su. . . 7142128 | 4111825 |
| M. . . 188152229 | 5121926 |
| Tu... 291616330 | 6132027 |
| W. .. 3101724 | 7142128 |
| Th... 4111825 | 18152229 |
| F. . . 5121926 | 29162330 |
| S. .. 6132027 | 310172431 |



March 24. 1940.
March 31. 1872.
April 7. $1776 \quad 1844 \quad 1912 \quad 1996$.
April 14. 18161968. F (Leap year)


## Easter Days

17881856. 

$1760 \quad 1828$ 1980.
18841952.

[^9]1980

## Easter Days

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March 23.
April 6.
April 13.
April 20.
April 6.
March 23.
April 6.
April 13.
April 20.
April 20. 1924.
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March 24

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## CALENDAR TABLES

| $\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{J}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $G$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Ma }} 11825$ | September7142128 |  | ${ }_{3}{ }_{10}^{\text {May }} 1 \mathrm{~m}_{24} 31$ | September |
| Su. . . 5121926 |  |  | January 5121926 |  |  |
| M. . . $\quad 6.132027$ | 27.5121926 | 6 1 $\quad 8 \quad 15152229$ | M. . . 6132027 | 27.4111818 | 7142128 |
| Tu... 7142128 | $28 \quad 6132027$ | $7 \quad 2 \begin{array}{llllll} & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ | Tu... 7142128 | 28 5 12 19 26 | $1 \quad 152229$ |
| W. . . 188152229 | $29+7142128$ | 8-31017 | W. .. 188152229 | 2966132027 |  |
| Th. . 29162330 | 30 | 4 4111825 | Th. .. $2 \quad 9162330$ | $30-7142128$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 10 & 17 & 24\end{array}$ |
| F. .. 310172431 | 31 2 9 16 23 30 | - 512121926 | F. .. 310172431 | $31-1815152229$ | 4111825 |
| S. . 4111825 | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 10 & 17 & 24 & 31\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 6132027\end{aligned}$ | S. .. 4111825 | 291623 <br> 10 | 5121926 |
| Februaty | June | October | Su. .. ${ }^{\text {February }}$ | June7142128 | October |
| Su. .. 291623 | $23 \quad 1 \begin{array}{llllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 4111825 |
| M. .. 3101724 | $24 \quad 2 \begin{array}{llllll} & 2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ | - 6132027 | M. . 3101724 | 4 , 188152229 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}5 & 12 & 19 & 26\end{array}$ |
| Tu... 4111825 | $25 \quad 3 \begin{array}{lllll} & 10 & 17 & 24\end{array}$ | 7142128 | Tu... 4111825 |  | 6132027 |
| W. .. 5121926 | $26 \quad 4 \begin{array}{lllll} \\ 26 & 11 & 18 & 25\end{array}$ | 18152229 | W... 5121926 | 6 3 10 17 24 | 7142128 |
| Th... 6132027 |  | $2 \quad 9162330$ | Th... 6132027 | $7 \quad 4111818$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29\end{array}$ |
| F. . . 7142128 | $28 \quad 6 \quad 132027$ | 310172431 | F... $\quad 7142128$ |  | $2 \quad 9162330$ |
| S. .. 181522 | 7142128 | 4111825 | S. . . 118152229 |  69 13 20 27 | 310172431 |
| Su. . . $2 \quad 9 \quad 9$March <br> 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 6132027 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}$ November ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | Su. . 188152229 | ${ }_{5}^{\text {July }} 121926$ | Novembet |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18152229 |
| M. . . 310172431 | 31.7142128 | 3101724 | M. .. 29162330 | $30 \quad 6132027$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 9 & 16 & 23\end{array}$ |
| Tu... 4111825 |  | 4111825 | Tu... 310172431 | $11 \quad 7142128$ | 3101724 |
| W. . . 5121926 | $2 \quad 9162330$ | 5121926 | W. . 411181825 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 \\ 2\end{array}$ | 4111825 |
| Th. . . 6132027 | 310172431 | 6132027 | Th... 5121926 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 9 & 16 & 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 1219 & 26\end{array}$ |
| F. $\quad$7 | 4111825 | 7142128 | F...613 2027 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 10 & 17 & 24 \\ 4 & 31\end{array}$ | 6132027 |
| S. 18152229 | 5121926 | 18152229 | S. . 7142128 | 4111825 | 7142128 |
| April | August | December | April |  | December |
| Su. . 6132027 | $7.31017 \quad 2431$ | 7142128 | Su... 5121926 | $6 \quad 2 \quad 9162330$ | 6132027 |
| M. . 7142128 | 8.41111825 | $1 \begin{array}{lllllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29\end{array}$ | M. . 6132027 | $7 \begin{array}{lllllll}7 & 3 & 10 & 17 & 24 & 31\end{array}$ | 7142128 |
| TU. .. 1 | 29 5 12 19 26 | $2 \quad 9162330$ | Tu... 7142128 | 8 ( 411181825 |  |
| W. . . 29898162330 | $30 \quad 6132027$ | 310172431 | W... 188152229 | 9 9 512121926 | $\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 9 & 16 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ |
| Th... 3101724 | - 7142128 | 4111825 | Th. . 29162330 | $0 \quad 6 \quad 132027$ |  |
| F. . 4111825 | 11152229 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 121926\end{array}$ | F. . 3101724 | +142128 | 4111825 |
| S. . 5121926 | 129162330 | 6132027 | S. . . 4111825 | 18152229 | 5121926 |
| March 23. 184519 | Easter Days | 19021975 | Easter Days |  |  |
|  | 1913. 1777 |  | March 29. 18121 | 1964. |  |
| March 30. 175517 | $\begin{array}{lll}1766 & 1777 & 1823\end{array}$ |  | March 29. 1812 |  |  |
| 198619 | 1997. |  | April 5. 1896. |  |  |
| April 6* 180618 | $\begin{array}{llll}1817 & 1890 & 1947\end{array}$ | 19581969. | April 12. 18681 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llr}\text { April 13. } & 1800 \\ \text { April 20. } & 1883\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1873 & 1879 & 1941 .\end{array}$ |  | Aptil 12. 18681 |  |  |
| April 20. 178317 | $\begin{array}{llll}1794 & 1851 & 1862\end{array}$ | 1919 1930. | April 19. 17721 | 184019081992. |  |


|  | Jant |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tu. | 613 |
|  | 714 |
|  | 815 |
|  | 916 |
|  | 101724 |
|  | February |
|  | 81522 |
|  | 91623 |
|  | 3101724 |
|  | 11.1825 |
|  | 5121926 |
|  | 6132027 |
|  | 7142128 |

Su. .. 1 March
M. . . $291623 \quad 30$

Tu... 310172431 W. . 4111825 F. . . 6132027 S.. .7142128

## Su M T



March 22.
March 29.
April 5.
April 12.
April 19.

| September | January |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6132027 | Su. .. 4111825 |
| 7142128 | M. .. $\quad 5121926$ |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22 & 29\end{array}$ | Tu... 6132027 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 9 & 16 & 23 \\ 3 & 30\end{array}$ | W... 7142128 |
| 3101724 | Th... 188152229 |
| 4111825 | F. .. 29162330 |
| 5121926 | S. .. 310172431 |
| October | February |
| 4111825 |  |
| 5121926 | M. . . 2191623 |
| 6 7 7 14 21 212 20 | TU. . . 3101724 |
| 18152229 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { W... } & 4 \\ \text { Th. } & 512181825 \\ 12\end{array}$ |
| 29162330 | F. . . 6132027 |
| 310172431 | S. . 7142128 |
| November | March |
| $1 \begin{array}{llllll}1 & 8 & 15 & 22\end{array}$ | Su. .. 7142128 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 9 & 16 & 23\end{array}$ | M. .. 188152229 |
| 3101724 | Tu... 29162330 |
| 4111825 | W... 310172431 |
| 5121926 | Th... 4111825 |
| 6132027 | F. . . 5121926 |
| 7142128 | S. . . 6132027 |
| December | April |
| 6132027 | Su. . 4111825 |
| 7142128 | M. .. 5121926 |
| 1 8 15 22 | Tu... 6132027 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 9 & 162330\end{array}$ | W... 7142128 |
| 310172431 | Th... 18152229 |
| 4111825 | F. .. 29162330 |
| 5121926 | S. . . 3101724 |


| 2 | May |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 16 | 23 |
| 3 | 10 | 17 |



## Easter Days

March 28. $1880 \quad 1948$.
April 4. 1920.
April 11. 17841852.
April 18. $1756 \quad 1824 \quad 1976$.
$\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N}$


## Easter Days

|  |  |  | March 28. | 1869 | 1875 | 1937. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| April 4. | 1779 | 1790 | 1847 | 1858 | 1915 | 1926 | 1999. |  |
| April 11. | 1762 | 1773 | 1819 | 1830 | 1841 | 1909 | 1971 |  |
| April 18. | 1982 | 1993. | 1802 | 1813 | 1897 | 1954 | 1965. |  |
| April 25. | 1886 | 1943. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

March 27. 179618641932.
Aprll 3. $1768 \quad 1836 \quad 1904 \quad 1988$.
April 17. 180818921960.
N (Leap year)
April 17. $\quad 1808 \quad 1892 \quad 1960$.

N (Leap year)

| M |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | May | September |
| Su. . 29162330 | 18152229 | 4111825 |
| M. . . 310172431 | 29162330 | 5121926 |
| Tu... 4111825 | 310172431 | 6132027 |
| W. . 5121926 | 4111825 | 7142128 |
| Th. . 6132027 | 5121926 | 18152229 |
| F. . 7142128 | 6132027 | 29162330 |
| S. 18152229 | 7142128 | 3101724 |
| Su1. February | June | October |
| Su. . . 6132027 | 5121926 | $2{ }_{2} 9162330$ |
| M. .. 7142128 | 6132027 | 310172431 |
| Tu... 181522 | 7142128 | 4111825 |
| W. .. 291623 | 18152229 | 5121926 |
| Th... 3101724 | 29162330 | 6132027 |
| F. .. 4111825 | 3101724 | 7142128 |
| S. . 5121926 | 4111825 | 8152229 |


| M |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | May | Seplember |
| Su. . 29162316 | 18152229 | 4111825 |
| M. .. 310172431 | $2{ }^{2} 9162330$ | 5121926 |
| Tu. . 4111825 | 310172431 | 6132027 |
| W... 5121926 | 4111825 | 7142128 |
| Th... 6132027 | 5 <br> 6 <br> 121926 <br> 12 | 1 8 15 22 29 <br> 2 16 23   |
| S. 18152229 | 7142128 | 3101724 |
| February | June | October |
| Su. . 613132027 | 5121926 | 29162330 |
| M. .. 7142128 | 6132027 | 310172431 |
| Tu... 181522 | 7142128 | 4111825 |
| W... 291623 | 18152229 | 5121926 |
| Th... 3101724 | 29162330 | 6132027 |
| F. . . 4111825 | 3101724 | 7142128 |
| S. . 5121926 | 4111825 | 8152229 |


|  | April | August | December |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Su | 3101724 | 71421 | 41118 |
|  | 4111825 | 18152229 | 5121926 |
| Tu. | 5121926 | 29162330 | 6132027 |
| W. | 6132027 | 310172431 | 7142128 |
| Th. | 7142128 | 4111825 | 81522 |
|  | 8152229 | 5121926 | 29162330 |
|  | 9162330 | 6132027 | 3101724 |

## Easter Days

|  | Easter Days |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| March 27. | 1785 | 1842 | 1853 | 1910 | 1921. |  |  |
| Aprll 3. | 1763 | 1774 | 1825 | 1831 | 1983 | 1994. |  |
| April 10. | 1757 | 1803 | 1814 | 1887 | 1898 | 1955 | 1966 |
| April 17. | 1870 | 1881 | 1927 | 1938 | 1949. | [1977. |  |
| April 24. | 1791 | 1859. |  |  |  |  |  |

March 26. 1780.
$1978] \quad$ Reference Calendar
CALENDAR TABLES

L (Leap year)

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Su}_{0} \\ & \mathrm{M}_{0} \\ & \mathrm{~W} \\ & \mathrm{~T} \\ & \mathrm{Th} \\ & \mathrm{~F} . \\ & \mathbf{S} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

S. . . 2

27
28
29
30
31
31

| November |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
|  | 613 | 20 | 27 |
|  | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| 1 | 88 |  |  |
| 2 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| 2 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 |
| 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |


| 27 |
| :--- |
| 28 |
| 29 |
| 30 |

## Easter Day



## Easter Days

```
Aprli 24.
```

```
April 2. \(1820 \quad 1972\).
April 9. 1944.
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\hline April 16. & 1876. & & \\
April 23. & 1848 & 1916 & 2000,
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { April 16. } & 1876 . & & \\ \text { April 23. } & 1848 & 1916 \quad 2000,\end{array}\)
```

The Superficial Area of the Earth is estimated to be $196,836,000$ square miles, of which $55,786,000$ square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The Diameter of the Earth at the Equator is $7,926 \frac{1}{2}$ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial Circumference is 24,901.8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of $69 \cdot 17$ English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180 th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to $90^{\circ}$ at the Poles.

The velocity of given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds $x, 000$ miles an hour ( $24,90 x \cdot 8$ miles in 24 hours) ; the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour ( $584,000,000$ miles in 365 d days). The Earth is distant from the Sun $93,000,000$ miles, on the average.

## AREA AND POPULATION

The total population of the world in mid-1975, estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office at $3,967,000,000$ compared with $3,003,000,000$ in $x 960$ and $2,070,000,000$ in 1930. Figures of areas in the following table are of land area and inland water, but exclude uninhabited polar regions and some uninhabited islands. Figures for Europe and Asia exclude U.S.S.R. which is shown separately. Figures for Oceania exclude Hawail which is included with North America, being the soth State of U.S.A.

| Continent, etc. | Area |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Population, } \end{aligned}$$1975$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sq. miles '000 | Sq. km. '000 |  |
| Europe. | 1,903 | 4,929 | 473,000,000 |
| Asia*. | 10,66x | 37,6xI | 2,256,000,000 |
| U.S.S. | 8,649 | 22,402 | 255,000,000 |
| Africa. | ${ }^{21,683}$ | 30,258 | 401,000,000 |
| Americ | 16,241 $\mathbf{3} 286$ | 42,063 | 567,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total... | 52,422 | 135.773 | 3,967,000,000 |

[^10]A United Nations report (The Future Growth of World Population) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the zoth Century at in unprecedented rate: in 1850 it was estimated at $x, 094,000,000$ and in 1060 at $x, 550,000,000$, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 3925 it had risen to x,907,000,000- 23 per cent. in 25 years-and by r950 it had reached $2,500,000,000$, $i n$ increase of 3 x per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the year 2000 were:-

| Continent | [millions] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 |  |
|  | Estimated Population | Per cent. |
| Europe (including U.S.S.R.).... |  |  |
| Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.). | 3,870 | $15 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ $6 \mathrm{r} \cdot 8$ |
| Africa.. | 517 | $8 \cdot 2$ |
| N. America.. | 312 | 5.0 |
| Latin Americat | 592 | 9.4 |
| World. . | 6,267 | 100 |

[^11]THE CONTINENTS
Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe.

Its length from the North Cape, $7 x^{\circ} 1 z^{\prime} \mathrm{N}_{\text {e, }}$, to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, $36^{\circ} 23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3.300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor ( $26^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.) and the East Cape ( $170^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. ), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin ( $78^{\circ} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$.) and Cape Bulus ( 76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.
Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are $\Sigma 7^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. at Cape Verde and $51^{\circ} 27^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in $37^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. and Cape Agulhas in $35^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$., at I distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of $370^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. to $52 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about $80^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the West Indies is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about $27^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. latitude to $10^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. latitude.

South America is I little more than $13{ }^{3}$ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco $35^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and Punta Parina $8 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, $12 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. and Cape Horn $56^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Centrat America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area $\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawail) in the north.

The appended, tables of area and population are based on such information - is immediately available. With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases where later information becomes available during printing the new figures are given in the overseas sections of the AlmaNack. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census. AFRICA

| COUNTRY | Area <br> Sq. Miles | Population | Capital | Population of Capital |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afars and Issas Territory | 9,000 | 81,200 | $\Psi$ Dijibouti. |  |
| Algeria. | 855,200 | 17,000,000 | $\Psi$ Algiers.. | 2,000,000 |
| Angola | 488,000 | 5,798,000 | $\Psi$ Luanda | 480,613 |
| Bemin. | 47,000 | 2,948,000 | $\Psi$ Porto Novo | 85,000 |
| Botswana | 220,000 | 720,000 | Gaborone. | 34,000 |
| Cameroon. |  | 3,475,000 | Bujumbur | 70,000 |
| Cape Verde Islands. | $\begin{array}{r} 183,381 \\ 3,516 \end{array}$ | 7,000,000 272,072 | $\Psi$ Yraiande. | $\begin{array}{r} 180,000 \\ 6,000 \end{array}$ |
| Central African Republic | 234,000 | 3,200,000 | Bangui. | 301,793 |
| Chad. | 488,000 | 4,000,000 | Ndjaména | 150,000 |
| Congo | 129,960 | 3,100,000 | Brazzaville | 156,000 |
| Egypt. | 385,000 | 34,000,000 | Cairo | 8,143,000 |
| Equatorial Guinea. | 15,000 | 286,000 | $\Psi$ Malabo | 9,000 |
| Ethiopia (Abyssinia) | 400,000 | 26,000,000 | Addis Ababa | 912,000 |
| Gabon. | 101,400 | 500,000 | $\Psi$ Libreville | 31,000 |
| Gambia | 4,000 | 493,499 | $\Psi$ Banjul. | 39,476 |
| Ghana. | 92,100 | 8,545,561 | $\Psi$ Accra. | 851,614 |
| Guinea- ${ }^{\text {Guinea-Bis }}$ | 97,000 | 3,890,000 | $\Psi$ Conakry | 120,000 |
| Guinea-Biss | 14,000 | 600,000 | $\Psi$ Bissat1. | 6,000 |
| Ivory Coast Kenya..... | 127,000 | 5,400,000 | \# Abidjan. | 1,100,000 |
| Kenya. | 225,000 | 12,934,000 | Nairobi | 509,000 |
| Lesotho | 13,700 | 1, 181,300 | Maseru. | 30,000 |
| Liberia. | 43,000 | 1,481,524 | $\psi$ Monrovia | 201,600 |
| Libya..... | 810,000 | 2,257,037 | $\Psi$ Tripoli. | 551,477 |
| Madagascar Malawi. | 228,000 | 8,000,000 | Tananarive | 400,000 |
| Malawi | 45,747 | 5,310,000 | Lilongwe | 102,000 |
| Mauritania | 465,000 | 6,308,000 | Bamako | 404,000 |
| Mauritius, | 429,000 | 1,481,0750 | $\Psi$ Port Louis. | 135,000 139,400 |
| Morocco. | 180,000 | 15,379,259 | $\Psi$ Rabat. | 565,000 |
| Mozambiqı | 298,000 | 10,000,000 | \# Maputo | 44r,363 |
| Niger. Nigeria. | 459,000 | 4,030,000 | Niamey | 100,000 |
| Nigeria. Reunion. | 357,000 | 79,760,000 | \#Lagos. | 1,000,000 |
| Réunion. Rhodesia | 1,000 | 445,500 | St. Denis. | 85,992 |
| Rhodesia Rwanda. | 151,000 | 6,310,000 | Salisbury | 503,000 |
| Rwanda.. St. Helena. | 10,169 | 4,000,000 | Kigali. | 7,000 |
| St. Helena. Ascension. | 47 | 5,058 | $\Psi$ Jamestown. | 1,475 |
| Ascension. . ${ }_{\text {Tristan da }}$ Cunha. | 38 | 1,135 | $\Psi$ \% Georgetown |  |
| Sao Tomé \& Principé | 372 | 74,500 | $\Psi$ S ão Tomé. | 3,187 |
| Senegal. . | 78,000 | 5,000,000 | $\Psi$ Dakar | 581,000 |
| Seychelles. | 171 | 59,200 | $\Psi$ Victoria. | 13,736 |
| Sierra Leone | 28,000 | 3,002,426 | $\Psi$ Frectown. | 274,000 |
| Somalia | 246,000 | 3,200,000 | $\Psi$ Mogadishu. | 220,000 |
| South Africa. | 455,616 | 24,920,000 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pretoria. }\end{array}\right.$ | 56,384 |
| S.W. Africa (Nambla) | 318,000 | 746,328 | Windhoek | 6x,260 |
| Spanish Presidios:-- Cetita. . . . |  |  |  |  |
| Cetela. | 5 | 67,187 |  |  |
| Mahata. | 72 | 64,942 |  |  |
| Sahar Sudan. | 125,000 | 63,000 | Villa Cisneros. | 250 |
| Sudan... ${ }_{\text {Swaziland }}$ | 967,500 | 19,500,000 | Khartoum. | 194,000 |
| Swaziland Tanzania. | 6,700 | 493.728 | Mbabane. | 21,500 |
| Tanzania ${ }_{\text {Togo... }}$ | 363,000 | 13,968,000 | \% Dar-es-Salaam | 300,000 |
| Togo. ${ }_{\text {Tunisia }}$ | 21,000 | 2,089,900 | Lomé. | 214,200 |
| Tunisia | 63,380 | 5,600,000 | \#Tunis. | 7,127,000 |
| Uganda. | 9x,000 | 10,400,000 | Kampala | 331,000 |
| Upper Volta | 100,000 | 5,514,000 | Ouagadougou | 125,000 |
| Zaire. | 905,582 | 25,637,000 | Kinshasa. | 1,300,000 |
| Zambia | 291,000 | 4,696,000 | Lusaka. | 483,000 |

AMERICA


ASIA
The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:Near East (Turkey to Iran) $25^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$ E. long., Middle East (Baluchistan to Burma) $60^{\circ}-100^{\circ}$ E. long., Far East (Thailand to Japan) $100^{\circ}-160^{\circ}$ E. long.
$\Psi$ Seaport.

| COUNTRY | Area <br> Sq. miles | Population | Capital | Population of Capital |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afghanistan | 250,000 | 16,516,000 | Kabul. | 500,000 |
| Bahrain. | ${ }^{23 x}$ | 216,000 | \% Manama. | 89,608 |
| Bangladesh. | 55,x26 | 81,000,000 | Dacca. | 1,730,250 |
| Brunei. . | 18,000 2,226 |  | 4 Bandar Seri Begawan |  |
| Burma. | 362,000 | 30,834,000 | $\psi$ Rangoon........... | 3,286,886 |
| Cambodi | 70,000 | 7,300,000 | $\Psi$ Phnom Penh | 3,000,000 |
| China. | 3,700,000 | 827,850,000 | Peking. | 8,000,000 |
| Formosa Macau. | 13,800 5 | $\begin{array}{r} \quad 6,508,190 \\ 248,3 \times 6 \end{array}$ | $\Psi$ Macau. | 1,921,736 $\mathbf{1 5 7 , 1 7 5}$ |
| Hong Kong | 404 | 4,477,600 | $\Psi$ \# Victoria. | 157,175 767,000 |
| India. | 1,262,000 | 606,200,000 | Delhi. | 4,065,698 |
| Indonesia | 735,000 | 129,000,000 | $\Psi$ Jakarte. | 5,000,000 |
| Iran (Persia) | 628,000 | 28,448,000 | Tehran. | 3,150,000 |
| Iraq. | 172,000 | 11,500,000 | Baghdad. | 2,696,000 |
| Israel. | 8,000 | 3,230,000 | Jerusalem | 380000 |
| Japan. | 143,000 | 110,050,000 | Tokyo. | 11,701,899 |
| Jordan. | 37,700 | 2,660,000 | Amman | 691,000 |
| North Korea | 48,000 | 14,500,000 | Pyongyang. | 286,000 |
| South K | 38,500 | 35,900,000 | Seoul. | 8,684,000 |
| Kuwait. | 7,500 | 1,066,400 | $\Psi$ Kuwait. | 400,000 |
| Laos.. | 90,000 | 3,000,000 | Vientiane | 120,000 |
| Lebanon. | 4,300 | 2,645,000 | $\Psi$ Beirut. | 600,000 |
| Malaysia | 128,000 | 10,434,000 | Kuala Lumpur | 770,000 |
| Johore. Kedah. | 7,330 | 1,274,000 | Johore Bahru. |  |
| Kelantan | 3,640 5,765 | 955,000 681,000 | Alor Star. |  |
| Malacia | 640 | 404,000 | $\Psi$ Malacca. |  |
| Negri Semb | 2,570 | 479,000 | Seremban |  |
| Pahang. | 13,900 | 503,000 | Kuantan. |  |
| Penang. | 400 | 777,000 | $\Psi$ George Tow | 234,930 |
| Perak. Perlis. | 8,500 310 | $1,563,000$ 121,000 | Ipoh. | 125,776 |
| Sabah. | 29,000 | 121,000 656,000 | Kota Kinan | 4r,830 |
| Sarawak | 48,000 | 977,000 | \%Kuching. | 63,497 |
| Selangor. | 3,166 | x,629,000 | Kuala Lumpur. | 500,000 |
| Trengganu. | 5,000 | 406,000 | Kuala Trengganu |  |
| Maldive Islanc | 115 600 | 123,000 | \# Malé. | x 3,610 |
| Mongolia. | 600,000 | 1,500,000 | Ulan Bato | 400,000 |
| Nepal. Oman. | 54,000 | 13,000,000 | Katmand | 399,603 |
| Oman.. | 120,000 | 750,000 | $\Psi$ Muscat | 7,000 |
| Philippine İsids | 310,403 115,000 | 73,400,000 | \% Manila | 235,000 $\mathbf{x} 438,253$ |
| Qatar. | 4,000 | 180,000 | Doha. | 180,000 |
| Saudi Arabia Singapore.. | 927,000 | 7,200,000 | Riyadh | 666,840 |
| Singapore |  | 2,278,200 |  |  |
| Syria.... | 25,332 | $12,747,755$ $8,746,224$ |  | 563,705 |
| Thailand (Siam) | 198,000 | 42,000,000 | $\Psi$ Bangkok. | 4,300,000 |
| Timor, Eastern. | 7,329 | 610,54I | $\Psi$ Dili. | 7,000 |
| Turkey in Asia.... | $\begin{array}{r} 285,000 \\ 32,000 \end{array}$ | $36,423,964$ 655,937 | Anka | 1,698,542 |
| U.S.S.R. (Asia) |  |  |  |  |
| R.S.F.S.R. (Asia). | 4,887,000 | See Europe |  |  |
| Armenia (Hyastan) | 11,300 | 2,834,000 | Erevan.. | 928,000 |
| Azerbaidjan. | 33,436 | 5,689,000 | $\Psi$ Baku. | 1,406,000 |
| Georgia. | 27,000 | 4,594,000 | Tbilisi. | 1,030,000 |
| Turkmenistan | 188,400 | 2,581,000 | Ashkhabad | 297,000 |
| Uzbekistan. Tadjikstan. | 157,000 | 14,079,000 | Tashkent. | x,643,000 |
| Tadjikstan. | 54,000 | 3,486,000 | Dushanbe. | 448,000 |
| Kazakhstan Kirghizia. | 1,065,000 | 14,337,000 | Alma At | 851,000 |
| Kirghizia. Vietnam:- | 77,000 | 3,368,000 | Frunze | 498,000 |
| Northern Zone | 63,000 | 23,780,375 | Hanoi. | 1,378,335 |
| Southern Zome. | 66,000 | 20,000,000 | WSiagon | 3,000,000 |
|  | 75,000 | 6,500,000 | Sana'a | 135,000 |
| Yemen P.D.R | 180,000 | 1,598,275 | + Aden. | 250,000 |

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

| COUNTRY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Area } \\ & \text { Sq. Miles } \end{aligned}$ | Population | Capital | Population of Capital |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albania. | 10,700 | 2,432,000 | Tirana. | 200,000 |
| Andorra | 180 | 30,000 | Andorra | 11,750 |
| Austria. | 32,376 <br> Ir <br> r | 7,519,900 | Vienna. | 8,593,000 |
| Bulgaria. | 11,800 | 8,650,944 | Brussel. | 1,075,000 |
| Cyprus. | 43,000 3,500 | 8,594,493 | Nicosia | 965,728 |
| Czechoslovakia | 49,400 | 14,686,255 | Prague | 235,000 $\mathbf{x}, 091,449$ |
| Denmark | 17,000 | 5,065,313 | \% Copenhagen | I,25I,226 |
| Finland. | 230,165 | 4,727,000 | $\Psi$ Helsinki. | 496,872 |
| France. | 213,000 | 52,913,000 | Paris | 2,317,227 |
| Federal Republic of Germany ${ }^{\ddagger}$ | 95,995 | 61,442,000 | Bonn. | 285,000 |
| German Democial Republic...... | 41,768 | 16,890,800 | East Berlin | 1,094,147 |
| Gibraltar | - | , 30,117 | $\Psi$ Gibraltar | 2, 20,000 |
| Greece. | 51,200 | 8,768,64x | Athens. | 2,540,24r |
| Hungary Iceland. | 36,000 | 10,631,000 | Budapest | 2,055,646 |
| Ireland. . ...il | 40,500 | 220,545 | $\Psi$ Reykjavi | 84,334 |
| Italy.. | 132,000 | 56,024,000 | Toblin. | 567,866 |
| Liechtenstein | 65 | 24,257 | Vaduz. | 2,42,632 |
| Luxemburg. | 1,000 | 357,300 | Luxemburg | 78,300 |
| Malta and Gozo | 12 I | 318,48x | $\Psi$ Valletta. | 14,352 |
| Monaco... |  | 24,500 | Monaco | 2,422 |
| Netherlands | 13.500 | ${ }^{2} 3,815,838$ | The Hag | 479,369 |
| Norway. | - $\begin{array}{r}13,500 \\ \hline 86,308\end{array}$ | $13,815,838$ $4,035,365$ | $\Psi$ Amsterda | 987,205 |
| Poland. | 121,000 | 34,186,000 | Warsaw | 462,732 $\times, 436,100$ |
| Portugal§. | 34,500 | 9,260,000 | \% Lisbon. | 783,000 |
| Rumania. | 91,600 | 21,559,416 | Bucharest. | x,934,025 |
| San Mari | 23 | 21,000 | San Mar | 2,000 |
| Spain... | 197,000 | 35,472,000 | Madrid. | 3, 146,07x |
| Switzerland | 173,000 16,000 | $8,236,179$ $6,385,000$ | $\Psi$ Stockhol | 1,357,558 |
| Turkey in Europe. | 9,200 | 3,772,705 | Anka | 162,405 $\times, 698,542$ |
| Thg United Kingdo | 93,026 | 55,521,534 | $\psi$ London |  |
| England. | 50,053 | 45,870,062 | \% London. | 7,379,014 |
| Scotland. | 7.969 | 2,723,596 | $\Psi$ Cardiff. | 283,680 |
| Scotland. .1. ${ }^{\text {Northern Ireland }}$ | 29,798 5,206 | 5,227,706 | WEdinburgh | 448,682 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe) |  | 1,538,050 | $\Psi$ Belfast | 363,000 |
| R.S.F.S.R. | 6,593.391 | 134,650,000 | Moscow |  |
| Ukraine. | 252,000 | 49,075,000 | Kiev. | 2,013,000 |
| Belorussia | 80,000 | 9,371,000 | Minsk. | 1,189,000 |
| Moldav | 14,000 | 3,850,000 | Kishinev |  |
| Estonia. | 17,400 | 1,438,000 | $\Psi$ Tallinn. | 408,000 |
| Lithuania | 25,000 | 2,497,000 | $\Psi$ Riga. | 806,000 |
| Vatican City State | rog acres | $3,315,000$ 1,000 | Vinius. | 447,000 |
| Yugoslavia........ | 99,000 | 21,352,000 | Belgrade. | 1,000 |

$\dagger$ Land areas are shown for U.K. and parts (total area of U.K., $94,216 \mathrm{sq}$. m.) ; populations at 197r Census (prelim.) except Belfast. $\ddagger$ Data include West Berlin. § Data include Madeira ( $\mathbf{3 1 4}$ sq. miles) and the Azores ( 922 sq.miles). $\Psi$ Seaport. ${ }^{\circ}$ sq. kilometres

## THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

I. The Pyramids of Egypt. - From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 2,700 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 48 x ft . in height and $756 \times 756 \mathrm{ft}$. at the base.
II. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.-Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft . above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
III. The Tomb of Mausolus.-At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
IV. Thi Temple of Diana at Ephesus.-lonic temple erected about 350 b.c. in honour of the goddess and burned by the Goths in A.D. 262.
V. The Colossus of Rhodes.-A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. According to legend it stood at the harbour entrance of the seaport of Rhodes.
VI. The Statue of Jupiter Olxmpus.- At Olympia in the plain of Ellis, constructed of mardie iniaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
VII. The Pharos of Alexandria.-A marble watch tower and lighthouse
harbour of Alexandria.

OCEANLA

| COUNTRY | Area Sq. Miles | Population | Capital | Population of Capital |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia | 2,968,000 | 13,987,600 | Canberra | 208,000 |
| New South Wale | 309,000 | 4.931,600 | USydney. | $3,02 x, 300$ |
| Queensland. . . <br> South Australio | 667,000 | 2,121,900 | $\Psi$ Brisbane | 957,700 |
| South Austratia Tasmania | 380,000 26,000 | 1,268,600 | Adelaide | 857,000 |
| Victoria. | 88,000 | 409,300 $3,763,000$ | $\Psi$ \% Melbourn | 132,000 $2,479,500$ |
| Western Australia | 976,000 | 1,183,500 | Perth... | $2,479,500$ 805,700 |
| Northern Territory | 520,280 | 103,700 | $\psi$ Darwin | 47,000 |
| Norfolk Island. | 13 | 1,885 | $\Psi$ Kingston |  |
| French Polyne | 7,100 | 588,000 | $\Psi$ Suva. | 64,000 |
| Gilbert Islands. | 2,500 264 | 119,200 | $\Psi$ Papeete | 15,220 |
| Guam. | 209 | 405,000 | Agaña | 17,000 |
| Mariana, Caroline Marshall Islands $\dagger$ |  | 101,592 |  |  |
| Nauru.......... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101,592 \\ 6,970 \end{array}$ | Saipan. <br> $\Psi$ Nauru. | . |
| New Caledonia. | 7,200 | 100,600 | $\Psi$ Noume | 12,000 |
| New Hebrides. | 5,700 | 89,03 | $\Psi$ Vila | 5,500 |
| New Zealand. | 104,000 | 3,125,600 | $\Psi$ Wellington. | 349,600 |
| Cook Islands. |  | 18,937 | Avarua. |  |
| Niue . . . ....... | -00 | 3,992 | Alofi | 956 |
| Ross Dependency. Papua New Guinea | 175,000 |  |  |  |
| Samoa:- | 178,260 | 2,793,800 | $\Psi$ Port Moresb | 127,000 |
| Eastern. | 76 | 28,000 | $\Psi$ Pago Pago | 1,251 |
| Western. | x,097 | 151,300 | $\Psi$ Apia | 35,000 |
| Solomon Islands | 12,500 | 196,708 | $\Psi$ Honiara. | 14,993 |
| Tonga, etc. | 270 | 90,120 | $\Psi$ Nuku'alofa | 18,396 |
| Tavalu. . . . . . . | 10 | 10,000 | 廿Funafuti. . . . . | x,000 |

## $\dagger$ Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. $\Psi$ Seaport

## OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 36,198 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds $x 2,000$ feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:-


Seas

| Name | Area of Basin <br> (sq. miles) | Greatest Depth <br> (feet) |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| M, |  |  |

## PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

Europe: Netherlands coastal areas ( $I_{5}$ ). Asia: Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).*

China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin ( 980 ).
U.S.S.R.-Iran: Caspian Sea (85).*

Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70). Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions:Qattara (440), Faiyum ( 550 ).
Wadi Ryan (z40), Sittra (ix0).

Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions (continued)Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).
Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrain (50). Eritrea: Salt Plains depression ( 385 ).
Algeria-Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El Gharsa (90).*
America: Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245). Australia: Lake Eyre (40).

## THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD



## THE CINQUE PORTS

As their amn implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855 . Only
jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "antient towns "of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:-Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient
privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony and are allotted. special places in Westminster Abbey.
Lord Warden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, к.T., C.F., Q.C.

Judge, Court of Admiralty, Sir Henry Barnard.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

## Lord Wardens since 1904

## Marquess Curzon


Earl Brassey.............................................................

Marquess of Willingdon.......................... 1936
Sir Winston Churchill............................. 1931
Sir Robert Menzies............................... 1941


VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

| Volcano | Locality | Height in Feet | Volcano | Locality | Height in Feet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotopaxi... | Ecuador.......... |  | Nyamuragira.. | Locally | . 50,250 |
| Kluchevskaya. | U.S.S.R | . 35.584 | Villarica..... |  | 9.325 |
| Mount Wrang | Alaska. | .14,000 | Ruapehu | nd | 9,175 |
| Mauna Loa. | Hawail | .13,680 | Paricutin. |  | 9,100 |
| Cameroon. | Cameroon | . 13,350 | Asama. |  | 8,340 |
| Erebus. | Antarctica | .12,200 | Ngauruhoe |  |  |
| Nyiragongo | Zaire | .11,560 | Hecla. |  | 4,892 |
| Пiamna. | Aleutian Range | . 11,000 | Vesuvius |  | 4,190 |
| Etna. | Sicily | . x0,958 | Kilauea. |  | 4,090 |
| Baker. | Cascades | . 10,778 | Stromboli | lands, It | . 3,034 |
| Chillan. | Chile | 0,500 |  |  |  |
| Quilescent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Llullaillaco. | Chile | .22,057 | Tristan da Cunh | tlantic. | 6,700 |
| Demavend. | Iran. | .18,384 | Pelée....... | que, W. In | . 4,430 |
| Pico de Teyde | Teneriffe | . 12,108 | Tarawera. | aland. | -3,646 |
| Semerou. | Indonesia | . 12,060 | Soufrière | ent Is., W | . 3,000 |
| Haleakala | Hawaii |  | Krakatoa. | trait. | 2,600 |
| Tongariro | New Zealand | 6,458 |  |  |  |
| Believed Extinct |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aconcagua. | Andes. | .22,834 | Elbruz. | . . . | . 8 8,480 |
| Chimborazo | Ecuador | . 20,560 | Popocatapet |  | . 77,887 |
| Kilimanjaro | Tanzania | 19,340 | Karisimbi. | and Zai | - 44,786 |
| Antisana. | Ecuador | .18,713 | Fujiyama. |  | .12,388 |
| Citlaltepetl. | Mexico. | . 18,700 |  |  |  |
| THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS |  |  |  |  |  |

The following list contains some of the principal peaks of such ranges $\quad$ the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.


## THE LONGEST RIVERS

| River | Outflow | Length in Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nile. . . . . . . . . . . . . Mediterranean. ......4,150 |  |  |
| Amazon............ |  |  |
| Missouri-Mississippi-Red Rock. . . . . . Gulf of Mexico. . . . . . 3,800 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Yangtze... . . . . . . . . . North Pacif |  |  |
| Ob-Irtysh | Arctic |  |
| Hwang-h | North Pac |  |
| Amur . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Atlantic. . . . . . . . . . . . 2 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Arctic |  |
| Niger . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Gulf of Guinea. . . . . . . 2 2,800 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Macken | Beaufort S |  |
| Paranâ. . . . . . . . . . . . . Atlantic. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,450 |  |  |
| Volga | Caspian S |  |
| Yenisei. . . . . . . . . . . . Arctic. |  |  |
| Yukon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bering Sea. . . . . . . . . 2, 2,100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Arkansas. . . . . . . . . . Mississippi . . . . . . . . . 2,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Rio Grande del Norte. Gulf of Mexico......x,800 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Salween. . . . . . . . . . . . Gulf of Ma |  |  |
| Danube............. . . . Black Sea |  |  |
| Euphrates.............. Persian |  |  |
| Indus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arabian Sea |  |  |
| Brahmaputra......... Bay of Ber |  |  |
| Zambesi. . . . . . . . . . . Indian Ocean |  |  |
| Zambesi. . . . . . . . . . . Indian Ocean. . . . . . . . 1,630 |  | x,600 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## SOME FAMOUS BRIDGES

Among the outstanding suspension bridges of the World are the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, New York (main span, $4,260 \mathrm{ft}$.); the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco ( $4,200 \mathrm{ft}$.) ; Mackinac Bridge, Michigan ( $3,800 \mathrm{ft}$ ); Bosporus, Turkey ( 3.523 ft ); George Washington Bridge, New York ( $3,500 \mathrm{ft}$.);
the Ponte Salazar (Tagus Bridge), Portugal ( 3,323 ft.); Forth Road Bridge, Scotland (3,300 ft.); Severn Bridge, England ( $3,240 \mathrm{ft}$.) ; Tacoma Bridge, Washington, U.S.A. ( $2,800 \mathrm{ft}$ ) ; Orinoco Bridge, Venezuela ( $2,336 \mathrm{ft}$.) and the Kanmon Bridge, Japan ( $2,336 \mathrm{ft}$ ). Lengths shown above are all those of the main or longest span.

The Transbay Bridge (suspension and cantilever), crossing San Francisco Bay from Oaklands to San Francisco is $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with spans of $2,310 \mathrm{ft}$. each.

Among important steel arch bridges are the Bayonne Bridge, from New Jersey to Staten Island, U.S.A. ( $\mathrm{I}, 652 \mathrm{ft}$ ): Sydney Harbour Bridge, Australia ( $\mathbf{x}, 650 \mathrm{ft}$ ) ; the Runcorn-Widnes Bridge, England ( $\mathrm{r}, 082 \mathrm{ft}$.); and the Glen Canyon Bridge over the Colorado River, U.S.A. ( $\mathrm{r}, 028 \mathrm{ft}$.). Major concrete trestle bridges include the Lake Portchartain Causeway, U.S.A. of 2,170 spans extending 24 miles and the Oosterscheldebrug, Netherlands, $3 \frac{1}{8}$ miles long. Gladesville Bridge, Sydney, Australia, is a concrete arch bridge of $\mathrm{r}, 000 \mathrm{ft}$. span The Tay Road Bridge in Scotland is a steel box girder bridge supported on twin piers ( 42 spans), $7,365 \mathrm{ft}$. long.

The Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel ( 17.6 miles long) joining Cape Charles, Virginia, to Chesapeake Beach has $\mathbf{x 2} 5$ miles of concrete trestle bridge.

## PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL <br> Feet

Europe: Alps-Mont Blanc. ....................55,783

Wales: Snowdon................................. 3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis. ............................ 4,406
Ireland: Carrantuohili. ........................... 3,454
Asia: Everest. . ......................................... 29,028 Africa: Kilimanjaro. .............................. 19,340
North America: McKinley. .........................20,320
South America: Aconcagua. . ....................22,834
Australia: Kosciusko....................................22, 7,316
New Zealand: Cook..............................12,349
Oceania: Carstenz, Indonesia...................... 16,549 56
Antarctica: Vinson Massif. ..........................166.863

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

| Area in |  |  |  |  |  | Area in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greenland (Danish).... | Arctic |  | Sulawesi (In |  | Ocean | Sq. miles |
| New Guinea. | Pacific | .. 305,000 | South Island |  | Pacific | 69,000 |
| Borneo (various) |  | -. 290,000 | Java (Indone |  | Indian | 58,093 48,800 |
| Madagascar. | Indian | .. 228,000 | North Island |  | Pacific | - 44,28I |
| Baffin Land (Canadian) | Arctic | .. 190,000 | Cuba.... |  | Atlantic | - 44,285 |
| Sumatra (Indonesian) | Indian | . 263,000 | Newfoundl |  | Atlantic | $\because \quad 44,000$ <br>  |
|  | Pacific | .. 88,839 | Luzon (Phi |  | Pacific | . <br> . 40,400 |
| Victoria (Canadian) | Atlantic | 88,745 | Iceland. |  | Atlantic | - 40,000 |
| Ellesmere (Canadian) | Arctic | $\begin{aligned} & \because 80,000 \\ & \because \quad 77,000 \end{aligned}$ | Mreland. . |  | Pacific | - 36,500 |
| GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canal |  | Opened | Length, miles | Depth, |  | Width, § |
| North Sea (Netherlands) |  | 1876 | 141 |  |  | 88 |
| Corinth (Greece).... |  | 1893 | 4 | 26 |  | 72 |
| Elbe-Lübeck (Germany) |  | 1900 | 4 I | 10 |  | 78 |
| Kiel (Germany) $\dagger$ |  | 1832 1885 | ${ }_{65}^{55^{* *}}$ | 10 |  | 47 |
| Manchester(England) |  | 8894 | 35t | 45 |  | 850 |
| Panama (U.S.A.). |  | 1914 | 35 | 30 |  | 120 |
| Juliana (Netherlands). |  | 1935 | 20 | 15 |  | 30 53 |
| Sault Ste. Marie (U.S.A.) |  | 1855 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{1}$ |  | 52 100 |
| Sault Ste. Marie (Canada) |  | 1895 | 12 | 11 |  | 100 150 |
| Terneuzen-Gent (Ne.th |  |  | 00 |  |  | 197 |
| Welland (Canada) $\ddagger$. . . | Beigium | 1895 1887 | 18812 | 36 25 |  | 100 200 |

* Reconstructed r916. $\dagger$ Reconstructed 1974. $\ddagger$ Reconstructed 1929-30. \# Reconstructed 1896. ** Length, including lake sections, 240 miles. At the bottom.



## LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

## E.R. = Eastern Region; L.M.R. = London Midland Region;

S.R. $=$ Southern Region; W.R. $=$ Western Region

United Kingdom


| Merstham New |  | Miles Yards |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Wapping. | L.M.R. | I | 353 |
| Mersey. | Mersey | $x$ | 350 |
| Greenock | Scottish Region | $x$ | $35 \pm$ |
| Bradway | E.R. | = | 267 |
| Slough | L.M.R. | 1 | 255 |
| Watford, New | L.M.R | I | 230 |
| Caerphilly. | W.R. | $\pm$ | 173 |
| Llangyfelach | W.R | I | 192 |
| Abbot's Cliff | S.R: | I | 882 |
| Corby. | L.M.R | 1 | 866 |
| Halton. | L.M.R | I | 176 |
| Wenvoc | W.R. | I | 107 |
| Sapperton. | W.R. | I | 100 |
| Sharnbrook. . | L.M.R. | I | 100 |

(The London Underground Northem Line between Morden and East Finchley by the City Branch serves 25 stations and uses tunnels totalling $17 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in length).

| Simplon. | The World Switzerland- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Apennine | .Italy | 1 I | 880 |
| St. Gotthard | .Switzerland | 9 | 550 |
| Lötschberg. | .Switzerland. | 9 | $\times 30$ |
| Mont Cenis | .Italy. | 1 | 870 |
| Cascade. | . United Stat |  | 1410 |
| Arlberg. | . Austria. | 6 | 650 |
| Moffat. | . United Stat | 6 | - |
| Shimizu. | .Japan. . . | 6 |  |

## DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which min object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the wim level is nearly 3 miles. At height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and a approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by $\boldsymbol{I}$ third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

| At a height of | the range is 2.9 miles |  | At a height of | the range is.29 .5 miles | At a height of | the range is |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 ft . |  |  | 500 ft . |  | 4,000 ft. . . | 83.3 miles |
| 20 | 59 | " | x,000 | $4 \mathrm{x} \cdot 6$ |  | $93^{\text {I }}$ |
| 50 | $9 \cdot 3$ | " | 2,000 | 58.9 | 20,000 | 2 " |
|  | $3{ }^{2}$ | " | 3.000 ., | 72.8 |  |  |

## CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION STATISTICS 1976

The following tables show the number of Foreign nationals (Table x) and Commonwealth citizens (Table a) accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom during 1976. The figures relate to people subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act r97r, including certain holders of United Kingdom passports; they do not include people who are patrial under Section - of the Act.

## Table 1

TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT ON ARRIVAL AND ON REMOVAL OF TIME LIMIT-FOREIGN NATIONALS 1976

| Nationals of | Total accepted for settlement |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Men | Women | Children |
| Belgium. | 6 x | 23 | 35 | 3 |
| Denmark. | 80 | 24 | 45 | 11 |
| France...... | 367 <br> 388 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ \mathbf{r 1 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 247 | 22 |
| Italy... | 503 | 285 | 291 19 | 36 27 |
| Luxembourg | 5 | - | 191 | 27 |
| Netherlands. | 228 | 79 | 114 | 35 |
| Total-EEC. | 1,628 | 624 | 870 | 134 |
| Algeria... |  |  | 16 |  |
| Argentina. | 80 | 32 | 44 | 4 |
| Austria. . | ${ }^{184} 8$ | 53 | 86 | 5 |
| Chile... | 8 I 6 I | 17 24 | 55 | 9 |
| China. | 68 36 | 24 14 | 30 16 | 7 |
| Colombia | $\mathrm{x}_{3}$ | 27 | 94 | 10 |
| Czechoslovakia. | 8 | 4 | 3 | T |
| Egypt.. | 31 503 | 7 | 23 | I |
| Finland. | 144 | 374 10 | 107 133 | 2 I |
| German Democratic Republic. | ${ }^{1} 4$ | $\underline{10}$ | 133 4 |  |
| Greece... | 429 | 287 | 14 $\times 34$ | 2 |
| Hungary. | 49 | 13 | 33 |  |
| Indonesia | 39 | 13 | 20 | 6 |
| Iraq. | 491 276 | 296 | 174 | 25 |
| Israel... | 326 | $\begin{array}{r}171 \\ \\ \hline 55\end{array}$ | 149 | 25 |
| Japan... | 465 | 143 | 263 | 59 |
| Mexico... | 76 | 14 | 43 | 19 |
| Norway. | 241 204 | 105 | 103 | 33 |
| Pakistan. |  | 54 $\times, 766$ | 132 5.894 | 18 483 |
| Peru....... | 12,69 |  | 5, 194 $\mathbf{2 5}$ | 4,739 |
| Philippines. | 1,309 | 166 | I,173 |  |
| Poland. | 660 | 126 | 486 | 48 |
| Portugal. | 1, 170 | 450 | 58 x | +39 |
| South Africa. | 30 $\mathrm{r}, 201$ | 12 478 | 15 50 | 3 |
| Spain.... | 1,201 | 171 1,030 | 519 $8 \times 2$ | 211 |
| Sweden.... | -283 | - 57 | 812 <br> 178 <br> 78 | $\begin{array}{r}132 \\ 48 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| Switzerland Tunisia. | 253 | 85 | 147 | 21 |
| Turkey. | 53 512 | 45 | 4 | 4 |
| USA.. | 512 3.504 | 276 $\times$, $36 \times$ | 156 $\times, 434$ | 80 |
| USSR........ | 3.504 43 | 1.361 |  | 709 |
| Venezuela....... Yugoslavia...... | 43 |  | 31 20 | 4 |
| Yugoslavia............ | 255 | 85 | 157 |  |
| Other foreign countries Stateless............ | x,313 | 682 | 483 | 148 |
|  | 1,601 | 606 | 737 | 258 |
| Total-Non EEC. | 29,836 | 9,721 | 13,834 | 6,88x |
| TOTAL-FOREIGN. . | 31,464 | 9,745 | 14,704 | 7,015 |

E.E.C. nationals are not accepted for settlement on arrival.

## Table 2

TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT ON ARRIVAE AND ON REMOVAL OF TIME LIMIT-COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS 1976

| Country or territory issuing passport | Total accepted for settlement |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Men | Women | Children |
| Australia. <br> Bangladesh. <br> Barbados. <br> Canada. <br> Cyprus. <br> Ghana. <br> Guyana. <br> Hong Kong. <br> India. <br> Jamaica. <br> Kenya. <br> Malaysia. <br> Malta. <br> Mauritius. <br> New Zealand. <br> Nigeria. <br> Rhodesia. <br> Sierra Leone. <br> Singapore. <br> Sri Lanka. <br> Tanzania. . <br> Trinidad and Tobago. <br> Uganda. <br> West Indies Associated States. Zambia. <br> UK passport holders. <br> All other territories. | 3,387 3,975 231 1,004 $1,51 x$ 688 377 1,930 $11,02 x$ 1,101 1,544 2,080 140 1,357 1,576 768 237 138 263 698 1,032 588 169 400 596 11,655 815 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,503 \\ 1,393 \\ 112 \\ 465 \\ 591 \\ 299 \\ 205 \\ 562 \\ 4,739 \\ 369 \\ 379 \\ 1,283 \\ 49 \\ 515 \\ 727 \\ 306 \\ 114 \\ 77 \\ 147 \\ 328 \\ 383 \\ 434 \\ 62 \\ 169 \\ 98 \\ 3,935 \\ 328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 351 \\ 2,223 \\ 67 \\ 103 \\ 108 \\ 71 \\ 64 \\ 1,041 \\ 2,721 \\ 528 \\ 648 \\ 27 \\ 4 \\ 93 \\ 98 \\ 97 \\ 17 \\ 1 \\ 57 \\ 68 \\ 223 \\ 54 \\ 20 \\ 160 \\ 375 \\ 3,220 \\ 280 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL-COMMONWEALTH CIIIZENS. | 49,281 | 16,983 | 19,572 | 12,726 |

## PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the Third Republic.] Acceded Charles de Gaulle, born 1890 Félix Gouin. Geor
A new Constidurn $1899 . . . .$. ... June 2, 1946
[A new Constitution (Fourth Republic), adopted on Oct. 13, 1946, and amended in 1954, was in force until 1958.$]$

Acceded
Vincent Auriol, born 1884. .......... Jan. 16, 1947
René Coty, born $1882 . . . . . . . .$. ... Jan. 17, 1954
[The Fifth French Republic came into being on Oct. 5, 1958, after the approval of its constitution by national referendum in September, 1958.]
Charles de Gaulle, born 1890
Jan.
8, 1959
Georges Pompidou, born 191x. ..... June 20, 1969
Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, born 1926. May 27, 1974

| \％ |  | N ${ }^{m}$ | 9 | N | 앱 | 옦 | ลํ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － |  | 8 9\％ | 온 | หํ | Nㅏㄴ안ำ | ฟొ\％ | \％ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { R } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  읐 융우우우우웅 |  | $\underset{\sim}{\text { m }}$ | － | go | $\underset{\sim}{N} \underset{\sim}{N}$ | N |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { シ் } \\ & \text { U } \\ & \text { 4 } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  | $\underset{\sim}{m}$ | $\stackrel{\text { H }}{\text { H }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { O. } \\ \text { A } \\ \text { HM } \end{gathered}$ | ON N్N N | － |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of Louvaine. } \\ & \text { Matilda, dau. of Eustace, Count of Boulogne. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eleanor, dau. of of Guienne and divorced } \\ & \text { Queen of Louis VII of France. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 2 2 2 2 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Eldest surviving son of Edward I．． |
| E E 左 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | m | 90 | ผู | กัลิก | N | $\stackrel{\infty}{m}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ |  | $\stackrel{m}{4}$ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | Mim | 8 | ก |  | \％ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苞 } \\ & \text { 苋 } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\text { Nem }} \underset{\substack{\text { N } \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{\text { N }}$ | $\stackrel{\vdots}{0}$ | Mn M N | $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ | W్N్ M | 冎 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { io } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {n }}^{\substack{0 \\ \sim \\ M}}$ |  |
|  |  | Ist Mary de Bohun，dau．of the E．of Hereford； 2nd Joanna of Navarre，widow of John de Montford，D．of Bretagne． |  | 능部鿊 <br>  뭄 － 5응ㅇㅇ 50 든 끙 |  | Elizabeth，dau．of Edward IV |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & y \\ & 2 \\ & i \\ & i \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { Z } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{5} \\ & \dot{3} \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ | 号 営 |  | 品 |  |



|  | SOVEREIGN | MARRIED | Access. | Died |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malcolm III (Canmore). . . <br> DONALD BAN. <br> Duncan II. <br> Donald Ban. <br> Edgar. <br> Alexander I <br> David I. <br> Malcolm IV (The Maiden). <br> William I (the Lion). . . . . . . <br> Alexander II. <br> Alexander III. <br> Margaret, Maid of Norway <br> John Baliol. <br> ROBERT I (BRUCE). <br> DAVID II. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Robert II (Stewart)...... <br> ROBERT III. . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> James I. <br> James II. <br> JAMES III. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> James IV. <br> James V. <br> MARY. <br> JAMES VI(Ascended the Throne of England 1603 ) $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | Son of Duncan |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2nd Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling. | 1057 | 1093 |
|  | Son of Malcolm Canmore, by fir |  | 1093 | - |
|  | (Restored).............. |  | 1094 | 1094 |
|  | Son of Malcolm Canmore | Died unmarried | 1094 | 1097 |
|  | Son of Malcolm Canmore. | Sybilla, na | 1097 | 1107 |
|  | Son of Malcolm Ca | Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria | 1107 | 1124 |
|  | Son of Henry, cldest son of | Widow of Simon, Earl of Northampton. |  | 153 |
|  | Brother of Malcolm the Maid | Ermengarde, daughter of Richard, Viscount of | 1153 | 1185 |
|  | Son of William the Li | Bear of Richard, Viscount of Ist Joanna, daughter of King John; ind Mary, | $1 \times 65$ | 1214 |
|  | Son of Alexander II, by s | daughter of Ingelram de Coucy (Picardy)........... | 1214 | 1249 |
|  |  | sst Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England; 2nd | 1249 | 1286 |
|  | of Alexander III. | Died unma | 1286 | 1290 |
|  |  |  | 1292 | 1296 |
|  | Great-grandson of 2nd daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. Son of Robert I, by second marriage. | rst Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; 2nd Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Earl of Uister. | 1306 | 1329 |
|  |  | 1st Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England; and Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie (divorced, 1369). | 1329 | 1371 |
|  | first marriage, and Walter the Steward. | 1st Elizabeth, dau., of Sir Robert Mure (or More) of Rowallan; znd Euphemia, dau., of Hugh, Earl | 1371 | 1390 |
|  | (John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II. | of Ross, widow of John, Earl of Moray. <br> Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummand of |  |  |
|  | Son of Robert III. | Stobhall, niece of Margaret Logie. <br> 都 John Drummond of | 1390 | 1406 |
|  |  | Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, $4^{\text {th }}$ son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III of England. | 2406 | 1437 |
|  | Son of James | Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres. |  |  |
|  | Eldest son | Margaret, daughter of Christian I of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. | 1460 | 1488 |
|  | Eidest son Son of Jam | Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. <br> Ist Madeleine dauphter of Francis II........ . . . . . . | 1488 | $2513$ |
|  |  | ist Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France; and Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duc de Guise, | 1513 | $1542$ |
|  | Daughter of James V, by second marriage. | widow of Duc de Longueville. <br> rst Francis, Dauphin of France; 2nd Henry, Lord | 15 |  |
|  | Son of Mary, by second marriage | Darnley; $3^{\text {rd }}$ James, Earl of Bothwell. 'Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark. | 2567 | 1625 |

## WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

Wales was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times " until the death of Llywelyn in 2282, The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of E promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak m word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, x301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958. He was invested at Caernarvon on July x, 2969.

Independent Princes, A.D. 844 to 1282

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Anarawd, son of R hodri |  |
| Hywel Dda, the Good. | 916 |
| lago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf) | 950-979 |
| Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad | 979-985 |
| Cadwallon, his brother | 985-986 |
| Maredudd ab Owain ap Hy | 986-999 |
| Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf. | 999-r0 |
| Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt. | гог8- |
| Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig. | 023 |
| Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisy | 039-1 |
| Bleddyn ap Cynfyn | 063-1075 |
| Trahaern ap Caradog. | 75- |
| Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Jago. | 08x-1137 |
| Owain Gwynedd. | 1137 |
| Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd. | 170 |
| Llwelyn Fawr, the Great. | 1194-1240 |
| Dafydd ap Llywelyn. | 1240-1246 |
| ywelyn ap Gruffyddap L | 1246 |

Anarawd, son of Rhodri . . . . . . . . . . . . . 878-916

Cadwallon, his brother . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 985-986 $^{88}$
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda.... 986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf. ............. . . 999-1008
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig. .................. . 1028-1023
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll. . . . . . . . $1039-1063$
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1063-1075
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1075 -1085
Owain Gwynedd. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 137- 1 170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd. . . . . . . . . . 1170-1194
Llwelyn Fawr, the Great. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1194-1240
Llywelyn ap Gruffyddap Llywelyn. . . . 1246-1282

## English Princes, since a.d. zzor

Edward, b. 1284(Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales ..... $130 x$
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III. ..... 1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince. ..... 1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V) ..... 1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI ..... 1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V) ..... 1472
Edward, son of Richard III (d. 1484). ..... 1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII. ..... 1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VII), s. of Henry VII. ..... 1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I (d. 1612). ..... 1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I ..... 1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I. ..... 1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766) ..... 1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I ..... 1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II (d. 1751) ..... 1727
George William Frederick (George III) ..... 1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV). ..... 1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII) ..... 1841
George (George V). ..... 1901
Edward (Edward VIII) ..... 19x0
Charles Philip Arthur George. ..... 1958

## THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, $18 x 9$; succeeded to the Throne June 20,1837 ; married Feb. 10,1840 Albert, Prince Consort (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:-

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (Princess Royal), born Nov. 2I, 1840 , married, 1858 , Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:-
(1) H.I.M. William II, German Emperor 1888 1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858 , died 192x), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:-
(a) The late Prince William (Crown Prince $1888-$ 1918), born May 6, 188z, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954; died July 20, 195x. (The Crown Prince's children:-Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 9 , 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira (died Sept. 8, 1967), daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue four sons and two daughters); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30 rgog, died April 8, 2950 : Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, I9II, died April 1966; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born Aprîl 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917.)
(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, I883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.
(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884 , died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. II, 1917; Prince Wiliam Victor, born Feb. I5, I919.)
(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glucksburg (marriage dissolved r920); died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)
(e) The late Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888 , married Countess von Ruppin, died Jan. 27, 1958 . (Prince Oscar's children:-Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25. 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922.)
(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17,1920 (leaving issue).
(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13,1892 , married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:-Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glucksburg, 195I; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917 , married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (see p. 2I5); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept 1 , 1919 ; Prince Welf Heinrich, born March 5 I, 1923 , married Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg, 1960).
(a) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24 , 1860, married ( 1878 ) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879 , married ( 1898 ) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945.)
(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862 , married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).
(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, x866, married firstly ( 1890 ) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly ( 1927 ) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. $13,1929$.
(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 34,2870 ,
married ( $\mathbf{8 8 8 9}$ ) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1932 leaving issue:-
(a) The late George II., King of the Hellenes 1922-24 and 1935-47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 2935); died April x, 1947.
(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1917-1920, born Aug. I, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.
(c) Princess Helena, born May $2, ~ 1896$, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married ( 1948 ) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950, and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.
(d) The late Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April x, x947, married Jan. 9. 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see P. 214); and died Mar. 6, 1964, leaving issue Constantine (Constantine XIII.), born June 2, 1940, married, Sept. 18, 1964, H.R.H. Princess AnneMarie of Denmark, and has issue; Sophia, born Nov. 2,1938 , married ( 1962 ) Don Juan Carlos, Prince of Spain, and has issue; and Irene, born May 11, 1942.
(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue. (f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913 , married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.
(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22 1872, married ( 1839 ) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893 , died 19x6; the late Prince Maximilian, born $\mathbf{1 8 9 4}$, died 1914 ; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married ( 1925 ) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born I926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896; Prince Richard, born May 14, 1901).
2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII (see p. 216).
3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:-
(i) Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863 , married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:-
(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece; died Dec. 5, I969, leaving issue (see p. 217).
(b) Lady Louise Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 13,1889 ; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf (died Sept. 15, 1973); died March 7, 1965.
(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892 , Capt. R.N., married (1926) Countess Nadejda (died Jan. 22, 1963), daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:-Lady Elizabeth, born 1977; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. ret.), born 19x9, died April 14, 1970, leaving issue, George Ivar Louis, Marquess of Milford Haven, b. 196x; Lord Ivar Mountbatten, b. 1963 .
(d) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., о.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25 , 2900 , Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Governor of the Isle of Wight; married July 18, x922, Edwina Cynthia Annette (died Feb. 20, 1960), daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924 and the Lady Pamela Hicks, born 1929.
(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Serius of Russia), born Nov. 1, $\mathbf{1 8 6 4}$; died July 1918.
(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July x1, 5866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia, and died Nov. I1, 1953 (see p. 214).
(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of SolmsHohensolmslich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilie of Greece and Denmark (see p. 217); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, x908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of rst Lord Geddes; died May 30, 1968.
(v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Russia), born June $6, ~ 1872$, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, $19 \times 8$, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).
(vi) Mary, born May 24,1874 , died Nov. 15,1878 .
4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 2, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Aug. 2z, r893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:-
(x) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15 , 1874, died Feb. 6, 8899.
(2) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Oct. 29, 1875, married ( 1893 ) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July $x 8$, 1938, having issue:-
(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 8893 , married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. I), died April 4, 1953.
(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married ( x 92 I ) the late King
George II of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956 .
(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900 , married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, died June 22 , 196x (having issue:-Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, died Nov. 5, 1970, leaving issue, Prince Alexander, born July ${ }^{17, \text { 2945; Prince }}$ Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 217) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrej. born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christina of Hesse).
(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903.
(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married ist, Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:-Stephen, born Aug. 15, 1932): and, Dr. Stefan Issarescu.
(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1933, died 1916. (3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and ( 1905 ) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2. I936, having issue:-
(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.
(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married ( $193^{88}$ ) Prince Ludwig of Germany, died Sept. 8, 1967.
(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 2917 , married ( 2948 ) Princess Leonide BagrationMoukhransky, and has issue, a daughter.
(4) Alexandra, born Sept. I, 1878 , married ( 1896 ) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg: died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:-
(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897, died May 1I, 1960.
(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of HolsteinGlucksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899; died Nov. 8, 1967.
(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1gor; died Oct. 26, 1963.
(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.
(5) Princess Beatrice, born April 20,1884 , married 1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans (who died 1975), died July $\mathbf{~ 1 3}, \mathbf{1 9 6 6}$, leaving issue.
5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, $\mathbf{1 8 4 6 , \text { married July } 5 , ~ 1 8 6 6 \text { , General }}$ H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 19x7); died June 9, 1923. Issue:-
(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, born April I4, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.
(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 193 r.
(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, born May 3 . 1870; died March 13, 1948.
(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.
(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.
6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 2x, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9 th Duke of Argyll K.G.: died Dec. 3, 1939, without issue.
7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{~ 1 8 5 0 , ~ m a r r i e d ~ M a r c h ~} \mathrm{I}_{3}$, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:-
(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. i5, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, later King Gustaf VI. Adolf, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (who died Sept. 15,1973 ) died May I, 19zo, leaving issue:-
(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-CoburgGotha (who died Nov. 28 1972), died Jan. 26 , 1947, leaving issue one son, now King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, and 4 daughters.
(b) Duke of Upland (Count Sigvard Bernadotte), born June $7,1907$.
(c) Princess Ingrid (Queen Mother of Denmark), born March 28, IgIo, married (1935) the late King Frederick IX of Denmark, who died Jan. 14, 1972 and has issue 3 daughters.
(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, $19 x 2$.
(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 3I, 1916.
(ii) Major-Gen, H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883 ; married Oct. $15,19 \times 3$, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. $12,193^{8,}$, leaving issue (see below).
(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay) born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, rox9, Adm. Hon Sir Alexander Ramsay (who died Oct. 8,1972 ), died Jan. 12, 1974, leaving issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 2x, 1929.
8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. I, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:-
(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., G.C.v.0., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service. Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue-
(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born Jan. 23, 1906 married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, k.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O., D.s.O., and has issue a son and ters.
(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April I5, 1928 .
(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-CoburgGotha ( $1900-1918$ ), born July 19, 1884, married (xgo5) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue $=$ sons and $\quad$ daughters.
9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5. 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:-
(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irenc Denison (died July 15, 1956); died Feb. 23, 1960, leaving issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920.
(ii) Victoria Eugénie, V.A., born Oct. 24, 1887 , married May 3 x, 1906. His late Majesty Alfonso XIII. (King of Spain 1886-193x; born 1886, died 1941), died April 15, 1969, leaving issue.
(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.
(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 189x; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

## THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII, eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841 ; married March 10, 1863 , Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 190r; died May 6, г9ro. Issue:-
i. H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.
2. H.M. KING GEORGE VV (see p. 257). Assumed by Royal Proclarnation (June ${ }^{1} 7,1917$ for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 217).
3. H.R.H. Louise, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, sst Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, Ig1z); died Jan. 4, 193I. Issue:-
(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Archur of Connaught), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur; died Feb. 26, 1959 . Issue:Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, I9I4; died April 26, 1943 .
(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 5893 ;
married Nov. 12, 1923, 1 xth Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:-

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (r956) Hon. Caroline Dewar (marriage dissolved, 1966) and has issue.
4. H.R.H. Princess Victoria, born July 6, 1868 ; died Dec. 3, 1935.
5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869 ; married July 22, 1896, Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20 , 1938. Issue:-
H.M. Olav V., K.c., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.v.o., King of NoRWAY, born July 2 , 1903 , married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:-
(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930.
(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1932.
(c) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway,

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, x88z; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), who died Dec. 5, 1969 (see p. 215); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:-
( $\mathbf{x}$ ) Princess Margarita, born April 17 , 1905, married Prine Getfried
(x) Princess Margarita, borm Apriil 17, 1go5, married Prince, Gottfried of Hohenluhe-Langenburg (see p. 215), and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born $193^{8 ;}$;
Prince Ruprecht and Prince Albrecht, bom 944
(a) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden (who died Oct. 27, 1963), died Oct. 16, 1969, leaving issue, Princess Margarita, born 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 215)), Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
(3) Princess Cecilie, born June zz, 19x married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 215).
(4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933, Princess Dorothea, born 1934, Prince Charles, born 1937. Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944) ; married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue.
(5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinbuggh), born June 10,1921 (see P. 2г8).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V
KING GEOR GE V., second son of King Edward VII., born June 3, 1865 ; married July 6, 1893 . Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Aligusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:-
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I,S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING Edward VIII., Jan. 20 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor), died May 28, 1972.
H.M. KING GEOR GE VI. (Albert Frederick Arthur George) born at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. I4, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the $\mathbf{r 4 t h}$ Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11. 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 218).
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY), born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood (born Sept. 9, 1882 ; died May 24, 1947), died at Harewood House, Yorks., March 28, 1965, leaving issue:-
(x) George Henry Hubert Lascelles, $7^{\text {th }}$ Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, r923; married, firstly, Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of the late Erwin Stein (marriage dissolved 1967) (she married, March 14, 1973, Rt. Hon. Jeremy Thorpe), and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950; James Edward, born Oct. 5, 1953, married, April 4, 1973, Fredericka Duhrrson; Robert Jeremy Hugh, born Feb. 14, 1955; secondly, July 31, 1967, Mrs. Patricia Elizabeth Tuckwell, and has issue, Mark Hubert, borm July 5, 1964. (2) Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July x5, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding and has issue, Henry Ulick, born May 19, 1953.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Henry WIlliam Fredrrick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, born March 3x, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Monta-gu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7 th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, C.I, G.C.v.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Anglian Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901); died June 10, 1974. Issue; H.R.H. Prince William Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941; accidentally killed Aug. 28, 1972; H.R.H. Prince Richard Alexander Walter George, Duke of Gloucester, G.C.V.o., Colonel-in-Chief, Gloucestershire Regiment, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem born Aug. 26, 1944, married July 8, 1972, Brigitte von Deurs and has issue, Alexander Patrick George Richard, Earl of Ulster, born Oct. 24, 1974.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (George Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906; died Aug. 27, 1968). Killed on Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942 leaving issue:-
(土) H.R.H. Prince Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.o., born Oct. 9, 1935. Lt.-Col. The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Colonel, Scots Guards, Colonel-in-Chief,Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, married June 8, 196x, Katharine Lucy Mary, G.C.V.O., Controller Commandant, Women's Royal Army Corps, Hon. Major-General, Colonel-in-Chief Army Catering Corps, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Bt., and has issue, George Philip Nicholas, Earl of St. Andrews, born June 26, 1962 ; Helen Marina Lucy (Lady Helen Windsor), born April 28, 1964 ; Nicholas Charles Ed ward Jonathan (Lord Nicholas Windsor), bom July 25, 1970. Residences-Anmer Hall, Norfolk; York House, St. Jame's Palace S.W.r.
(2) H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, G.C.V.O., born Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, 17 th/ 2 Ist Lancers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel North Irish Horse, Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, married April 24, 1963, Hon. Angus Ogilvy, son of the 12th Earl of Airlie, born Sept. 14, 1928. and his issue, James Robert Bruce, born Feb, 29, 1964 and Marina Victoria Alexandra, born July 31, 1966. Residence of Princess Alexandra-Kensington Palace, W. 8.
(3) H.R.H. Prince Michael George Charles Franklin, bom July 4, r942, Captain, Royal Hussars. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12,1905 ; died Jan. 18, 1919.

## The zouse of windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesly ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor) by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain $\begin{aligned} & \text { ind Northern Ireland and of Her other }\end{aligned}$ Realms and Territories Queen, Head of whi Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the en Orders of Knighthood and Soverelgn Head of the Order of St. John, Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, Colonel-in-Chief of The Life Guards, The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards awil Dragoons), The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys), 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, Royal Tank Regiment, Corps of Royal Engineers, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Irish Guards, Welsh Guards. The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The Queen's Lancashire Regiment. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), The Royal Green Jackets, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Corps of Royal Military Police, The Queen's Own Mercian Yeomanry, The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Canadian Forces Engineering Branch, The King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal mui Regiment, Governor-General's Foot Guards, The Canadian Grenadier Guards, Le Régiment de la Chaudière, Royal New Brunswick Regt., The 48 th Highlanders of Canada. The Argyll Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Australlan Army Nursing Corps, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Malta Artillery, Malawi Riffes, Captain-General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, The Honourable Artillery Company, Combined Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Air-Commodore-in-Chief, R. Aux.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxillary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Commandant-in-Chief, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Hon. Commissloner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother: born at 17 Bruton Street, Iondon, W., April 21, 1926, succeeded to the throne February 6, 1952. crowned June 2, 1953; having married, November 20, 1947. in Westminster Abbey Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., X.T., O.M., G.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal New Zealand Navy, Field Marshal New Zealand Army, Marshal of the Royal New Zealand Air Force, Captain General, Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Intelligence Corps, Army Cadet Force, The Royal Canadian Regiment, The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, The Royal Royal Canadian Army Cadets. The Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, The Australian Cadet Corps, Corps of Royal New Zealand Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Colonel of Grenadier Guards, Hon. Colonel, Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt Universities Officers' Training Corps, The Trinidad unir Tobago Regiment, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Air Com-modore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, Ranger of Windsor Park. See p. $\mathbf{2 1 7}$.

## CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

M.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (Charles Philip Arthur George), x.G., x.T., G.C.b., Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Great Master of the Order of the Bath, Commander Royal Navy, Wing Commander Royal Air Force, Colonel-in-Chief The Cheshire Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/4rst Foot), The Gordon Highlanders, The Parachute Regiment, and King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifes), Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), Royal Winnipeg Rifies, Royal Regiment of Canada, Royal Australian Armoured Corps, Air Commodore-in-Chief Royal New Zealand Air Force, Colonel Welsh Guards, born November 14, 1948 .
H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, G.C.V.o. Chief Commandant Women's Royal Naval Service, Colonel-in-Chief zuth/zoth King's Hussars, Royal Corps of Signals, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, will Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's), Canadian Forces Comnumications and Electronics Branch, Grey and Simcoe Foresters, Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Nursing Corps, Commandant-in-Chief, Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, borm August 15, r950, married Nov. I4, 1973 , Capt. Mark Anthony Peter Phillips, C.v.0., H.R.H. PRINCE ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTLAN EDWARD, born Feb. $19,1960$.
H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD ANTONY RICHARD LOUIS, bom March yo, 1964.

## MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne). Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief rst the Queen's Dragoon Guards, The Queen's Own Hussars, ${ }^{\text {Oth/s2th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's). The }}$ King's Regiment, The Royal Anglian Regiment, The Light infantry, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), Royal Army Medical Corps, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, The Toronto Scottish Regiment, Canadian Forces Medical Services, Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, University of London Officers' Train' Corps, Hon. Colonel The Royal Yeomanry, The London Scottish, W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F., Air Chief Commandand, Women's Royal Australlan Air Force, Patron

St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, Commandant-in-Chief Nursing Corps and Divisions. Born August 4, rooo, married April 36, 19a3, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York (see King
Grongr VD. George VD.

Residences.-Clarence House, St. James's, S. W.x.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

## SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE (The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon), C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, I5ht/ıgth the King's Royal Hussars, The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, The Highland Fusiliers of Canada (Militia), The Princess Louise Fuslliers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Anglian Regiment, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Grand President, St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, Dame Grand Cross of lius Order of St. John of Jerusalem. President of the Girl Guides Association; borm Aug. 21, 1930; married May 6, 1960 Anthony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, G.C.V.O. (born March 7, 1930), son of Uill late Ronald Armstrong Jones, Q.C. and the Countess of Rosse, created Earl of Snowdon, 196x, Constable of Caernarvon Castle: and has issuc, David Albert Charles, Viscount Linley, bom Nov. 3, zg6i; Sarah Frances Elizabeth (Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones), born May I, 1964

Residence.-Kensington Palace, W.8.

## 3 recedence in exglanio

The Sovereign
The Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinb gh.
The Prince of Wales, The Prince Andrew, The Prince Edward,
Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord High Chancellor. Archbishop of York. The Prime Minister. Lord President of the Councll. Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal.
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States. Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
( 1 ) Of England; ( 3 ) of Scotland: (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland: (5) those created since the Union.

Ministers and Envoys.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes ${ }^{2}$ eldest Sons.
Earls, in lum order as Dukes. Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons. Dukes' younger Sons.
Viscounts, in 1 mim order as Dukes. Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons. Blshops of London, Durham ma Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of il Baron.
Barons, in win order as Dukes. Treasurer of H.M.'s Household. Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.
Tworrndis of State under the degree of Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons. Earls' younger Sons. Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of tive Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England. Master of the Rolls. President of the Probate Court. The Lords Justices of Appeal. Judges of the High Court.
Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster. Viscounts' younger Sons. Barons' younger Sons. Sons of Life Peers. Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.

Knights of the Thistle if Commoners.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Members of the Order of Merit. Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.
Companions of Honour.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Official Referees of The Supreme Court.
Judges of County Courts and judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.
Companions and Commanders e.g. C.B.; CaS.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th) ; O.B.E. I.S.O.
Thil an of maners Sons of Pcers.

Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in the order - their Fathers.
M.V.O. (5th) ; M.B.E.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers. Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

## WOMEN

Women take the same rank their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of Peer marrying a Commoner rePow her title Lity or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree $\square$ thit same order of precedency as of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank $\begin{aligned} & \text { III } \\ & \text { take precedence of the }\end{aligned}$ Baroness. Merely nflill rank Hu the husband's part does not give env similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross, see pp. 300-301.

## LOCAL PRECEDENCE

England and Wales.-No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly (normally) Sherif. and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lleutenant has social precedence over the Mayor: but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Gwall Hew precedence of the ViceChancellor.
SCOTLAND.-See Index.

## The ©ueen's 铞ousehold

Lord Chamberlain, The Lord Maclean, P.C., E.T., G.C.V.O., E.B.E.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Northumberland, E.G., R.C., T.D., F.R.S.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, E.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, The Rt. Hon. W. Harrison, M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, J. Harper, Min
Vice-Chamberiain, J. Hamilton, M.P.
Administrative Adviser, Ea Basil Smallpeice, K.C.Y.O.
Gold Sticks, Field-Marshal will Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., X.B.E., D.S.O.; Admiral of the Fleet the
Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.Be, O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Nigel Henderson, G.B.E., I.C.B.
Rear-Admiral of m United Kingdom, Admiral Sir John Bush, G.C.B., D.S.C.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Sir Harry Tuzo, G.C.B., O.B.B., M.C.; General Sir Roland Gibbs, G.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.C.; General Sir Frank King, G.C.Bo, M.B.E.; General Sir David Fraser, K.C.B., O.b.e.

Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville Stack, X.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sír
Neil Cameron, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, r.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.,

## Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Grafton, D.C.V.O.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Abergavenny, C.V.O.; The Countess of Airlie.
Women of the Bedchamber, Hon. Mary Morrison, C.v.O.; Mrs. John Dugdale, C.V.O.; Lady C.V.O.; Lady Abel Smith, D.C.V.O.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE Buckingham Palace, S.W.x.
Private Secretary to the Queen, Sir Philip Moore, R.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Deputy Private Secretary, W. F. P. Heseltine, c.v.o. Assistant Private Secretary, R. Fellowes.
Defence Services Secretary, Air Vice-Marshal B. Stanbridge, C.B.E, M.V.O., A.F.C.
Press Secretary, R. Allison.
Assistant Press Secretaries, Mrs. Michael Wall, C.V.O.; J. C. Dauth (temp.).

Chief Clerk, Miss Jean Taylor, C.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal, M.V.O., B.EM.

Clerks, Miss A. Bowlby, M.B.E.; Miss O. M. Short, M.V.O. ; Mrs. A. Neal, M.V.O. (Press) ; Miss F. M. Simpson, M.V.O. (Press): Miss S. P. Brennan (Press); Miss S. Reid; Miss C. Bailey; Mrs. C. C. Ollivant; Miss P. Keenan; Miss R. Macmillan; Miss J. Adams; Mirs. D. Bean, M.V.O.

## The Queen's Archives

 Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Sir Phillp Moore, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Assistant Keeper, Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, K.C.V.O., P.S.A.

Registrar, Miss Jane Langton, M.V.O.
Assistant Registrars, Miss E. Cuthbert; Miss F.
Dimond.
DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN
Buckingham Palace, S.W.I.
Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen
Major Sir Rennic Maudslay, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
Privy Purse Office
Assistan! Keeper of the Privy Purse, Major S. G. B.
Blewitt.
Chief Accoumtant, Edmund F. Grove, c.v.o.
Chief Clerk, D. Waters, M.v.O.
Accountant, M. Mortimore.
Clerks, Mrs. C. Kelly; Miss A. J. Sammons.
Land Agent, Sandringham, Jullan Loyd, M.V.o. Resident Factor, Baimoral, Col. W. G. McHardy,
M.V.O.. M.B.E. M.C.

Farm Manager, Royal Farms, Windsor, R. Reeks.
Consulting Engineer, J. Fraser (Balmoral).
Treasurer's Office
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, R. D. Wood, M.V.O., V.R.D.

Chief Accoumsan and Paymaster, Charles Warner. C.V.O.

Establishment Officer, Peter Wright, C.V.O.
Clerks, Mrs. N. Davies; Miss G. M. Leech.

## Royal Almonry

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon J. S. D. Mansel, M.V.O., M.A., P.S.A.

Sectelary, Peter Wright, C.v.O.
Assistant Secretary, Derek Waters, M.V.O.

## THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.I.
Comptroller, Lto-Col. Sir Eric Penn, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,
M.C.
Assistant Comptrollet, Lt.-Col. J. F. D. Johnston,
C.V.O., M.C.
Secretary, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.
Assistant Secretary, J. E. P. Titman, M.v.O.
Registrar, P. D. Hartley.
State Invitation Assistant, M. E. Bishop.
Ceremonial Assistant, I. D. Campbell.
Clerks, Miss M. Greiner, M.v.O.; Miss S. Hay; Mrs. M. Hawkins; Miss E. Quartley-Mallett; Miss S. Wilson; Mrs. A. Wolfe; Miss C. J. Thorne; Miss S. E. A. Partridge.

Permanent Lord in Waiting, The Lord Cobbold, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Westmorland, K.C.V.O.;
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C.; The Lord Wells-Pestell; The Lord Winterbottom; The Baroness Stedman, O.B.E. (Baroness in Waiting); The Lord Oram: The Lord Wallace of Coslany.
Gentlemen Ushers, H. L. Carron Greig, C.V.O.; Capt.
Michael Nelville Tufnell, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Air Marshal Sir Maurice Heath, K.B.E., C.B.; Lt.Comdr. John Arundell Holdsworth, O.B.E., R.N.; Col. William Henry Gerard Leigh, M.V.O.; ViceAdmiral Sir Ronald Brockman, R.C.B., C , Vice-

Beckford Rutgers Vanneck, C.B., O.B.E., A.P.C.: Lt.-Col. Sir Julian Tolver Paget, Bt.
Extra Genilemen Ushers, Capt. Andrew Yates, M.v.o., R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.v.o., D.s.o.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, O.B.E., M.C.; Air ViceMarshal Sir Ranald Reid, R.C.B., Ds.O., M.C.; Esmond Butler, C.v.O.; Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.v.O., C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Cyril Harry Colquhoun, E.C.V.O., C.B., O.b.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir John Mandeville Hugo, R.C.v.O., O.B.E.; Air Commodore John Wilkins Hubble, C.B.E., D.S.0., A.f.C.; General Sir Rodney Moore, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.o.; Maj.-Gen. Sir James Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O., C.B., o.b.E., M.C.

Genteman Usher to the Sword of State, Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, c.c.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
Gensteman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, E.C.B., D.S.C.
Serieants at Arms, C. G. R. Warner, C.v.o.; D. V. G. Buchanan, M.v.o.; E. F. Grove, c.v.o.

Constable \& Governor of Windsor Castle, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Elworthy, G.C.b., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.Gen. W. D. M. Raeburn, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
Adviser for the Queen's Pictures and Drawings, Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.v.O., F.S.A.
Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Sir Oliver Nicholas Millar, K.C.v.o., F.S.A., F.B.A.
Assistant, Mrs. G. Cousland, m.v.o.
Librarian, Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, z.c.v.o., F.S.A.

Curator of the Print Room, The Hon. Mrs. Roberts.
Adviser for the Queen's Works of Art, Sir Francis Watson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Geoffrey de Bellaigue, c.v.o., F.S.A.
Assistant, Miss J. Brown.
Master of the Queen's Music, Malcolm Williamson, c.b.e.

Poet Laureate, Sir John Betjeman, C.B.e.
Bargemaster, H. A. Barry, M.v.o.
Keeper of the Swans, F. J. Turk, M.V.o.
Superintendent of the State Apartments, St. James's Palace, H. C. Philips, M.B.e.

## ASCOT OFFICE St. James's Palace, S.W.r.

Her Majesty's Representative Ascot, The Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G., O.B.E. Secretary, Miss A. Ainscough, M.V.0.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closer, The Bishop of Sheffield.
Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. S. D. Mansel, M.V.O., M.A., P.S.A.
Chaplains to the Queen, Canon P. L. Gllingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.v.O., M.A., B.D.; Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.v.o., M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stote, M.A.: Preb. S. A. Williams, M.A.; Rev. C. E. M. Roderick, M.A.; Canon C. H. G. Hopkins, M.A.; Canon W. Garlick, M.A., B.sc.; Rev. J. G. Downward, M.A.; Canon E. Saxon, B.A., B.D.; Canon R. S. O. Stevens, B.sc., M.A.; Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.v.O., M.A.; Rev. A. H. H. Harbottle, M.A.; Canon G. H. G. Hewitt, M.A.; Canon E. M. Plikington, M.A.; Canon G. R. Sansbury, M.A.; Ven. H. Johnson, M.A.; Ven. J. R. Youens, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Preb. D. M. Lynch, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. R. L. Roberts, C.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. L. Rees; Canon D. M. Paton, M.A.; Canon C. E. Young; Preb. D. W. C. Ford, B.D., M.Th.; Rev. E. Hughes,
M.Th., Ph.D.; Rev. E. E. Staples, o.b.e.; Ven. R. B. Bradford, b.A.; Ven. F. N. Towndrow, M.A.; Rev. T. Barfett, M.A.; Canon J. P. P. Newell, m.A.; Prof. Canon G. R. Dunstan, M.A., D.D., f.s.A.: Canon S. H. Hoffman, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Lane, M.A., B.D.; Canon R. G. G. Foley, B.A.: Rev. D. N. Griffiths, M.A.; Canon D. R. Vicary, M.A., B.Sc.

Extra Chaplains, Rev. M. F. Foxell, 区.C.v.O., M.A.: Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., D.D.; Rev. E. S. Abbott, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.D.

## Chapels Royal

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London. Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal, Rev. Canon J. S. D. Mansel, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A.
Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. J. A. Hickling, M.A.; Rev. S. R. Cutt, M.A.; Rev. W. Booth, M.A.
Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, T. R. W. Farrell, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.
Domestic Chaplain-Buckingham Palace, Rev. Canon J. S. D. Mansel, M.V.O., M.A., P.S.A.

Domestic Chaplain-Windsor Castle, The Dean of Windsor.
Domestic Chaplain-Sandringham, Rev. Canon A. Glendining.
Domestic Chaplain-Sandringham, Rev. A. Glendining.
Chaplain-Royal Chapel, Windsor Greal Park, Rev. A. H. H. Harbottle, M.A.
Chaplain-Hampton Court Palace, Rev. F. V. A. Boyse, M.A.
Chaplain-Tower of London, Rev.J. F. M. Llewellyn, M.A.

Organist and Choirmaster-Hampton Court Palace, Gordon Reynolds, A.z.C.M.

## MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physician, Head of the Medical Household, R. J. S. Bayliss, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Physicians, Miss M. G. Blackie, M.D.; J. C. Batten, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, H. E. Lockhart-Mummery, M.D., M.Chir., P.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, S. J. H. Miller, M.D., R.R.C.S.
Surgeon Gynaecologist, G. D. Pinker, P.R.C.S.(Ed.), F.R.C.O.G.

Surgeon Dentist, N. A. Surridge, L.D.S., B.D.S., D.D.S.
Physician to the Household, A. M. Dawson, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, J. L. Dawson, M.S., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist to the Household, P. J. Holmes-Sellors, B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Apothecary to the Queen and to the Household, N. R. Southward, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.P.
A pothecary to the Household at Windsor, J. P. Clayton, M.V.O., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, H. K. Ford,M.V.O., M.B.,B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. ,M.R.C.G.P.
Coroner of the Queen's Household, A. G. Davies, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Lord Míchael Fitzalan Howard, e.c.v.o., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Vice-Marshal, R. W. H. du Boulay, C.m.G., c.v.o.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

St. James's Palace, S.W.x
Secretary, Maj.-Gen. P. B. Gillett, C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E. Assistant Secretary, G. A. Harris, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Insignia Clerk, M. G. P. Kelly, M.V.O.

Clerks, J. McGurk; Miss A. A. Hamersley, M.v.o.: Mrs. A. M. Hughes, M.v.O.; Mrs. H. Hill; Miss H. Speed.

## The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

 St. James's Palace, S.W.x.Captain, The Baroness Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, P.C. : Lieutenant, Col. H. N. Clowes, C.v.O., D.S.o., O.B.E.; Standard Beare7, Col. S. Enderby, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; Clerk of the Cheque \& Adjutant, Lt.-Col. P. J. Clifton, D.S.O.; Harbinger, Lt.-Col., J. Chandos-Pole, O.B.E.

## Gentlemen of the Corps

Brigadiers, Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.s.o., M.v.O.; J. E. Swetenham, D.S.O.; A. N. Breitmeyer.
Colonels, P. F. I. Reid, O.B.E.; R. J. V. Crichton, M.C.; P. Pardoe; A. G. Way, M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonels, R. S. G. Perry, D.s.o.; Hon. M. G. Edwards, M.B.E.; Sir William Lowther, Bt., O.B.E.; H. A. Hope, O.B.E., M.C.; T. C. Sinclair, O.B.е., M.C.; N. H. R. Speke, M.C.; C. E. J. Eagles, R.M.; D. A. St. G. Laurle, O.B.e., M.C.; P. Hodgson; R. Steele, M.B.E.; W. S. P. Lithgow; Sir James Scott, Bt.
Majors, D. S. Allhusen; The Marquess of Donegall; Sir Richard Carne Rasch, Bt.; D. A. Jamieson, Y) (r; J. D. Dillon, D.S.C., R.M.; The Lord Suffield, M.C.; T. St. Aubyn; J. E. Joicey, M.C.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the
Guard
Captain, The James's Palace, S.W.r.
Sir Io The Lord Strabolgi; Lieutenant, Lt.-Col. the Cheaue Hornung, X.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Col. H. T. Brassey, O.B.E., M.C.; Ensign, Col. A. B. Pemberton, M.B.E.; Exons., Capt, Sir Charles McGrigor, Bt.; Major B. M. H. Shand, M.C.

## MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT Board of Green Cloth. Buckingham Palace, S.W. .

Master of the Household, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Deputy Master of the Household, Lt.-Col. B. A. Stewart-Wilson.
Chief Clerk, G. H. Franklin, M.v.o.
Deputy Chief Clerk, A. Hancock.
Assistants to the Master
M.v.O.; R. Winship.
Senior Clerk, J. S. Cowdery.
Clerks, Miss A. Tyer; Miss S. Derry; Miss B. J. Moss; Miss M. J. Bere.
Superintendent, Windsor Castle, Major W. Nash,
M.B.E.
Palace Steward, C. S. Dickman.
Chief Housekeeper, Miss V. Martin.
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Crown Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir John Mansel Miller, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

Equerries, Major G. R. S. Broke; Lt.-Col. B. A. Stewart-Wilson; Capt. the Hon. Charles Harbord-Hamond (temp.).
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C.V.O., R.N. : Rear-Adm. the Earl Cairns, G.c.v.O. C.b.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Martin Michael Charles Charteris, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.; ViceAdm. Sir Peter Dawnay, K.C.v.O., C.B., D.S.C.; Major Sir Geoffrey Eastwood, $\mathbf{~ K . C . V . V . O . , ~ C . B . E . ; ~}$ Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, R.C.B. r.C.v.o.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B.,D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Geoffrey Paul Hardy-Roberts, K.C.v.O., C.B., C.B.E.; RearAdmiral Hugh Frederick Janion.; Lt.-Col. John Frederick Dame Johnston, C.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.o., C.M.G., M.C.; Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, E.C.V.O., M.B.E.: Major Sir Mark Vane Milbank, Bt., K.C.v.O. M.C.; Air Commodore Sir Dennis Mitchell, K.B.E., C.V.O. D.F.C., A.F.C.; Rear-Adm. Sir Patrick John Morgan, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.; Lt. - Col. Ririd Myďdeton, M.v.o.; Lt.-Col. Sir Eric Charles William Mackenzie Penn, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Cdr. Sir Philip John Row, X.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Guy Salisbury-Jones, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.b.e., M.C.; Group Capt. Peter Wooldridge Townsend, c.v.O., D.S.O., D.P.C.; Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Trowbridge, K.C.V.O.; Air Commodore Archie Little Winskill, C.v.O:, C.B.E., D.P.C. (Captain of the Queen's Flight).

Veterinary Surgeon, Peter Scott Dunn, M:R.C.V.s.
Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Major W. Phelps, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Stores, Capt. R. E. Fletcher, M.B.E. Chief Clerk, M. Carlisle, M.v.O.

## HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of
Argyll.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Grant, K.C.v.o., w.s.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee, P.C.
Hereditary Keepers:Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Falkland, Maj. M. D. D. Crichton-Stuart, M.C. Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Admiral Sir Angus Cunninghame Graham of Gartmore, K.B.E., C.B.
Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut,-Gen. Sir David Scott-Barrett, K.B.E., M.C.
Dean of the Order of the Thistle, The Very Rev. Prof. J. McIntyre, M.A., B.D., D.Litt., D.D.

Dean of the Chapel Royal, Very Rev. H. O. Douglas, C.B.E., M.A.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. R. W. V. Selby Wright, C.V.O., T.D., D.D., M.A., F.R.S.E., P.S.A. (scot.); Very Rev. W. R. Sanderson, D.D.; Rev. W. H. Rogan, D.D.; Rev. W. J. Morris, B.A., B.D., Ph.D.; Very Rev. G. T. H. Reld, M.C., M.A., D.D.; Rev. H. W. McP. Cant, M.A., B.D.; Rev. K. Macvicar, M.B.E., D.F.C., T.D., M.A.; Very Rev. Prof. J. McIntyre, M.A., B.D., D.Litt., D.D.
Extra Chaplains, Very Rev. A. J. Fraser, M.B.e., T.D., D.D.; Very Rev. the Lord MacLeod of Fuinary, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. R. L. Small, C.B.E., D.D.
Domestic Chaplain Balmoral, Rev. T. J. T. Nicol, M.B.E., M.C., M.A., D.D.

Historiographer, J. D. Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., Ll.D.
Botanist, Harold R. Fletcher, Ph.D., D.sC., F.R.S.E.
Painter and Limner (vacant).
Sculptor, Benno Schotz, R.S.A.
Astronomer, Prof. V. C. Reddish, b.sc., Ph.D., D.SC.,
p.R.S.e.

Physician in Scotland, Prof. K. Lowe, M.D., F.R.C.P. Extra Physicians in Scotland, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., P.R.C.P., F.R.S.e.; Prof. Sir Derrick Dunlop, M.D., P.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.
Extra Surgeon in Scotland, Prof. Sir Charles Illingworth, C.B.E., M.D., P.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, Prof. G. I. Scott, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P.

A pothecary to the Household at Balmoral, G. F. Lindsay, M.B., Ch.в.

Apothecary to the Household as the Palace of Holyroodhouse, D. G. Illingworth, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.G.P., ch.B.

## THE QUEEN'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND <br> The Royal Company of Archers.

 Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland, Col. the Earl of Stair, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Captains, Major The Lord Home of the Hirsel, p.c., k.T.; Brigadier The Lord Stratheden and Campbell, C.B.E.; The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, v.r.D.; Admiral Sir Angus CunninghameGraham, K.B.E., C.B.
Lieutenants, Lt.-Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.s.o., T.D., M.P.; Major Sir Alistair Blair, X.C.V.O., t.D.; Col. The Lord Clydesmuir, X.T., C.B.E. M.C., T.D.; Major The Lord Maclean, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., R.B.E.

Ensigns, Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt., C.V.o. (Adjutant); Major The Earl of Wemyss and March, k.T.; The Earl of Airlie; Lt.-Gen. Sir William Turner, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Brigadiers, The Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.B.E., M.C.; Capt. I. M. Tennant; Maj.-Gen. The Ear! Cathcart, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Cant. N. E. F. DalrympleHamilton, C.V.O., M.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.; The Marquess of Lothian; Brigadier J. C. Monteith, M.C.; Col. the Hon, John Warrender, O.B.E., M.C.; Commodore Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Bt., C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.R.; The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.; Major D. H. Butter, M.C.; The Earl of Minto, M.B.e.; Maj-Gen. J. Swinton, o.b.е.

Adjutant, Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt., c.v.o.

Surgeon, Col. G. M. Warrack, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D. Chaplain, Very Rev. R. W. V. Selby Wright, C.V.O., D.D., P.R.S.E.

President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland, Col. the Lord Clydesmuir, X.T., C.B., M.B.B., T.D.
Vice-President, Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt., c.v.o.
Secretary, Capt. G. W. Burnet.
Treasurer, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.s.o., T.D.

## HOUSEHOLD OF THE

PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH Private Secretary, Lord Rupert Nevill. Assistant Private Secretary, R. H. Davies, C.b.e.
Equerry, Lt.-Cdr. D. A. J. Blackburn, R.N. Exira Equerry, J. B. V. Orr, C.V.o.
Temporary Equerries, Capt. D. R. Christie-Miller, R.M.; Capt. C. R. J. Wiggin, Grenadier Guards. Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. G. Davis.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
Lord Chamberlain, Major the Earl of Dalhousie, R.T., G.B.B., M.C.

Comptroller and Extra Equerry, Capt. Alastair S. Aird, C.v.o.
Privase Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Martin Gilliat, X.C.v.o., M.B.E.

Treasurer and Equerry, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., K.c.v.O., M.C.
Equerry, Major the Hon. Sir Francis Legh, K.c.v.o.
Press Secretary and Extra Equerry, Major Arthur J. S. Grifin, c.v.o.

Extra Equerries, The Lord Sinclair, M.v.o.; Maj. Raymond Seymour, M.V.O.; The Lord Adam Gordon, ․c.v.O., M.B.E.
Equerry (Temp.), Capt. R. H. Grimshaw.
Apothecary to the Household, Sir Ralph Southward, K.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon-Apothecary to the Household (Roval Lodge, Windsor), J. P. Clayton, M.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Abercorn, D.c.v.o.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, D.c.V.o.; The Lady Grimthorpe.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber. The Dowager Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Dowager Countess of Scarbrough, D.C.v.o.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Jean Rankin, D.C.v.o.; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, D.C.V.o.: Ruth, Lady Fermoy, C.v.O., O.B.E.; Mrs. Patrick Campbell-Preston.
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, c.v.o.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, c.v.o.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.c.v.o.; The Lady Katharine Seymour, D.C.v.o.; The Lady Elizabeth Basset, c.v.o.
Clerk Comptroller, M. Blanch, M.v.o.
Chief Accountant, J. P. Kyle, M.v.O.
Cletks, Miss L. A. Gosling, M.V.O.; Miss F. Fletcher.

## HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

Private Secretary, Treasurer and Equerry, Sqn.-Ldr. D. J. Checketts, C.v.o.

Secretary and Accountant, M. M. Colborne.
Equerry, Capt. T. P. G. N. Ward.
Temporary Equerry, Capt. C. H. Elliott, Royal Regiment of Wales.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ANNE, MRS. MARK PHILLIPS
Private Secretary, Maj. N. S. Lawson.
Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. Andrew Feilden, M.v.o.; Miss Victoria Legge Bourke; Mrs. Malcolm Innes. Extra Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Richard Carew Pole. Personal Secretary, Mrs. David Hodgson.
Secretary, Miss Rosamond Wynn-Pope.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS
MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SNOWDON Treasurey, Major The Hon. Sir Francis Legh, K.C.v.O. Private Secretary and Comptroller, The Lord Napier and Ettrick.
Personal Secretary, Miss M. Murray Brown, M.v.o.
Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Davina Woodhouse.
Extra Ladies in Wailing, The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, M.v.0.; Mrs. Alastair Aird; Mrs. Robin Benson; The Lady Juliet Townsend; The Hon. Mrs. Wills; Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens; Thie Lady Anne Tennant; The Hon. Mrs. Whitehead.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller, Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. S. C. M. Bland, c.v.o.

Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. Michael Wigley, M.v.o.; Miss Susanna Cryer.
Extra Lady in Wailing, Miss Jennifer Thomson.

## PRINCESS ALICE, DUCHESS OF

 GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLDComptroller, Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. S. C. M. Bland, C.v.o.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott, c.v.o.; Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.v.o.; Mrs. Cedric Holland, c.v.o.; Miss Diana Harrison: The Hon. Jane Walsh.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Treasurer, Sir Philip Hay, x.c.v.O., T.D.
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Cdr. Richard Buckley, C.v.O., R.N.

Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. Alan Henderson; Miss Jane Pugh.
Exara Lady in Wailing, Mrs. Peter Wilmot-Sitwell.
HOUSEHOLD OF
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA
Lady or Waiting, The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, M.v.o.

Private Secretary and Extra Lady in Waiting, Miss Mona Mitchell, M.V.O.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Rowley; The Lady Mary Colman; The Lady Caroline Waterhouse.
Exira Equerry, Maj. P. C. Clarke, c.v.o.

## HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed for three years from Nov. 1, 1974)
T. T. Baird, Chief Medical Officer, Northern Ireland Office: R. T. Bevan, Chief Medical Officer, Welsh Office; D. H. D. Burbridge, O.B.E., Senior Principal Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security; D. E. Cullington, Area Medical Officer, Berkshive Area Health Authority; J. L. Gilloran, Specialist in Community Medicine, Lothian Heallh
3oard; C. W. Gordon, Then 3oard; C. W. Gordon, T.D., Resional Medical Officer. West Midlands Regional Healeh Authority.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1978
The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in $197^{8}$ both at home and abroad will e Saturday, June 10.

## ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession nd Coronation of the Sovereign salute of 62 mis if fired on the wharf at the Tower of London. On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such $s$ ail the occasion of the Sovereign opening,
proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 4 I guns only fired. On the occasion of the birth of $m$ Royal infant, a salute of 4 z guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.
Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 5 \text { ). }}$

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Napier Crookenden, K.C.B., D.s.o., O.B.B.
Major, Resident Governor and Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. W. D. M. Raeburn, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Harry Tuzo, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., A.D.C.(Gen.) (xg77).
Master Gunner within the Tower. Col.C. B. PowellSmith, T.D.

THE ROYAL ARMS
QUARTERLY.- sit and 4 th gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or (England); and or, a lion rampant within $\quad$ double tressure flory counterfiory gules (Scotland); 3rd azure, harp or, stringed argent (Ireland); the whole encircled with the Garter.
SUPPORTRRS.-Dexter: a lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned. Sinister: a unicorn argent, armed crined and unguled or, gorged with coronet composed of crosses patees and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.
Badges.- The red and white rose united (England), a thistle (Scolland); a harp or, the strings argent, with shamrock leaf vert (Ireland); upon a mount vert, dragon passant wings elevated gules (Wales).

## THE UNION JACK

The national flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag, generally known as the Union Jack, the name deriving from the use of the Union Flag on the jack-staff of naval vessels. It is a combination of the cross of the patron saint of England, St. George (cross gules in field argent), the cross of the patron saint of Scotland, St. Andrew (saltire argent in a field azure) and a cross similar to that of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland (saltire gules in a field argent). The Union Flag was first introduced in 1606 after the union of England ab Scotland, the cross of St. Patrick being added in $\mathbf{3} 80$ I

## ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuity payable to Her Majesty is known as ae Civil List, and is payable out of the Consolidated und under the authority of a Civil List Act ollowing the recommendation of a Parliamentary
elect Committee. The amount of the Civil elect Committee. The amount of the Civil List
las fixed in the Civil List Act 1952 at $£ 475,000$ as fixed in the Civil List Act 1952 at , $_{475,000}$ ad was increased from January $\mathrm{x}, 1972$, under the ivil List Act 1972 to $\mathrm{C} 980,000$, and in 1975 to
The Civll List Acts also provide separate annuies payable from the Consolidated Fund to other embers of the Royal Family. The amounts $1 y a b l e ~ u n d e r ~ t h e ~ A c t s ~ o f ~ 1910, ~ 1937, ~ 1952 ~ a n d ~$
72 are as follows:-

In addition $n$ nimi of $£ 60,000$ year is payable from the Consolidated Fund to the Royal Trustees (The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Keeper of the Privy Purse) for contributions towards expenses incurred in undertaking Royal duties by other members of the Royal Family not in receipt of annuity.

## THE FLYING OF FLAGS

Days for hoisting the Union Flag $\quad$ Government and Public Buildings (from ■ A.M. to sunset).
February 6 (1952).-Her Majesty's Accession.
February 39 ( $\mathbf{x} 960$ ).-Birthday of the Prince Andrew.
March r.-St. David's Day (in Wales only).
March 10(1964).-Birthday of the PrinceEdward.
April 3 ( 1926 ).-Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.
April 23.-St. George's Day (in England only). Where a building has two or more flagstaffs the Cross of St. George may be flown in addition to the Union Jack but not in II superior position.
June I (z953).-Coronation Day.
June so (29ar). -Birthday of the Duke of Edinbusi.
June 10.-Queen's Official Birthday, 3978.
Aug. 4 ( 1900 ).-Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Aug. 15 (x950).-Birthday of the Princess Anne.
Aug. 21 (1930),-Birthday of the Princess Margaret.
Nov. 1 I.-Remembrance Sunday, 1978.
Nov. 14 ( 2948 ).-Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
Nov. 20 (1947).-Her Majesty's Wedding Day.
Nov. 30.-St. Andrew's Day (in Scotland only). And the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Department of the Environment by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list
applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. an some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:-
(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right wie from is a.m. to sunset.
(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.
(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.
(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and exPrime Ministers of the United Kingdom.
(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at $\quad$ Government Office the flag may fly at hult mant that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fiy) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The Royal Standard is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

Scarlet Robes worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on Red-Letter Days $\begin{aligned} & \text { w } \\ & \text { the sittings }\end{aligned}$ of a Criminal Court and on all State Occasions.


## THE MLLITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of wiv Garter later in the nuw year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 36 to correspond with win number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and Statutes were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.
In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of ncarlet tail-coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges wo the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive in small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel I representatives of the Knights of the Garter.
Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Army Dept.
Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.B., M.C.
Military Knights, Brigadier W. P. A. Robinson, M.C.; Brigadier A. A. Crook, D.s.o.; Lt-Colonel R. J. L.
Penfold: Colonel H. G. Duncombe, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel R. W. Dobbin, O.B.E.; Major H. Smith, M.B.B.;
Lt.-Colonel A. R. Clark, M.C.; Lt.-Colonel C. A. Harvey; Lt.-Colonel A. J. Spratley, M.B.E., M.M.; Major
A. E. Wollaston.

## The pacerage

## THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the creation and succession of Peerages are extremely complicated. There were separate Peerages of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, until the unions of the three countries: of England 1 Scotland, forming Great Britain, in 1707; and of Great Britain and Ireland, forming the United Kingdom, in 1801 . Some Scottish Peers received additional Peerages of Great Britain ry of the United Kingdom, since 1707; and some Irish Peers additional Peerages of the United Kingdom since $\mathbf{2 8 0 1}$.
All Peers of England, Scotland, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom who $\quad$, of full age and of British nationality are entitled to seats in the House of Lords. But Peers of Ireland who have additional United Kingdom Peerage are poc entitled to sit, although they are eligible for election to the House of Commons and to vote (if of voting age) in Parliamentary elections (which other Peers are not). The two Archbishops and 34 of the 4 I diocesan Bishops of the Church of England also have seats in the House of Lords.

Certain ancient Peerages pass me death to the nearest heir, male or female, and several mow held by women who inI thus Peeresses in their men Right. They are entitled to sit in the House of Lords if they are of full am and British nationality.
Since 1876 the Crown has conferred non-hereditary or Life Peerages in the degree of Baron on eminent judges to enable them to carry out the judicial function of the House of Lords. They are known as Law Lords. Under an Act passed in Ig58 the Crown may confer Life Peerages on men and women giving them, in the degree of Baron or Baroness, seats in the House of Lords.
In 1963 an Act was passed enabling Peers to disclaim their Peerages for life: Hiving Peers, within 12 months after the passing of the Act (July 3x, 1963), future Peers within 12 months (one month if an M.P.) after the date of their succession, or of attaining their majority if later.
No fees for Dignities have been payable since 1937. No hereditary Peerages have been created since r965.

## PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

EARLDOM.-Stamford (cr. 1628).
Viscountcy.-Radcliffe (cr. 196z).
Baronies.-Brecon (cr. 1958); Cohen of Birkenhead (cr. 1956).

## DISCLAIMER OF PEERAGES

The following peers have disclaimed their peerages under the Peerage Act, 1963: Earl of Durham; Earl of Home; Earl of Sandwich; Viscount Hailsham; Viscount Stansgate; Lord Altrincham; Lord Beaverbrook; Lord Fraser of Allander; Lord Merthyr; Lord Monkswell; Lord Reith; Lord Sanderson of Ayot; Lord Silkin; Lord Southampton; Lord Archibald.

## PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

## (As at Jan. x, 1978)

MARQUESS ( x ): Milford Haven (b. 1961).
EARLS (3): Craven (b. 1957); Hardwicke (b. 1971); Woolton (b. 2958).
Viscount ( $x$ ): Goschen (b. 1965).

## CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.-S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title, the further addition of a implies that the Peer in question holds also Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by II more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the imperial creation. The mark ${ }^{\circ}$ signifies that there is no " of "in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; $m$., married; $w_{\text {., }}$ widower ne widow; M., minor.


## DUKES

Style，His Grace the Duke of－．Addressed as，My Lord Duke；or，Your Grace．The eldest of Dukes and Marquesses take，by courtesy，their father＇s second title． The other and the daughters are styled Lord Edward，Lady Caroline，etc．

Title，Order of Succession，Name，etc．
Abercom（4th），James Edward Hamilton（5th Brif．Marq．，1790， and I3th Scotl．Earl， 1606 both Abercom），b．2904，s．1953，m．
Argyll，lan Campbell（z2th Scoutish and 5th U．K．Duke，Argyll）， b．1937，s．1973，m．
Atholl（roth），George Iain Murray，b．193z，S． 1957.
Beaufort（zoth），Henry Hugh Arthur FitaR oy Somerset，x．G．，P．C．， G．C．V．O．，Royal Victorian Chain，b．2900，S．1924，m．（Master of the Horse）．
1694 Bedford（ 13 th），John Robert Russell，b．1917，s．1953，m．
1663 S．＊Buccleuch（9th）\＆（ y th）Queensbury（ $\mathbf{1 7 0 6 \text { ），Walter Francis John }}$ Montagu－Douglas－Scott，V．R．D．（8th Engl．Earl，Doncaster，1662）， b．1923，S．1973，m．
1694 Devonshire（rith），Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish，P．C．，M．C．， b．1920，s．1950，m．
1900 Fife（3rd），James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie，b．1929， s．1959．（see p．216）．
1675 Grafion（xxth），Hugh Denis Charles FitzRoy，r．G．，b．1919，s．1970， m．
x643 S．＊Hamilton（ 15 th），Angus Alan Douglas Douglas－Hamilton（Premier Peer of Scotland； 12 th Brit．Duke，Brandon，17xx），b．1938，so 1973，
17661．＊
$\times 7 \times 9$
ェ70z
1707 S．＊Montrose（7th），James Angus Graham（5th Bril．Earl，Graham，1723）， b．1907，s．1954，m．
8756 Newcastle（under Lyme）（9th），Henry Edward Hugh Pelham－Clinton－ Hope，O．B．E．，b．1907，S．1941，
1483
8766
3756
8675
3707 S.
1703
1684
1547
1833
$18 \times 4$
8874 einster（8th），Gerald FitzGerald（Premier Duke，Marquess and Earl of Ireland；8th Brit．Vistt．，Leinster，1747），b．1914，S．1976，
Manchester（zoth），Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu， O．B．E．，b．1902，s．1947，m．
Marlborough（ $x$ th），John George Vanderbilt Henry Spencer－ Churchill，b．1926，S．1972，－

Norfolk（ 3 tht）．Miles Francis Fitzalan－Howard，C．B．，C．B．E．，M．C． （Premier Duke and Earl；12th Eng．Baron Beaumont，x309；4th U．K． Baron Howard of Glossop，1869），b．2915，s．1975，m．（Earl Marshal）．
Northumberland（xoth），Hugh Algernon Percy，K．G．，P．C．，T．D．， P．R．So，b，1914，S．1940，m．（Lord Steward）．
Portland（8th），Ferdinand William Cavendish－Bentinck，k．B．E．， C．M．G．，M．C．（4th U．K．Baron，Bolsover，1880）b．1888，s．1977，国
Richmond（9th）\＆Gordon（4th， $\mathbf{1 8} 76$ ），Frederick Charles Gordon－ Lennox（9th Scott．Duke，Lennox．1675），b．1004，So 1935，m．
Roxburghe（zoth），Guy David Innes－Ker（5th U．K．Earl，Innes， $8_{37}$ ）， b．1954，s． 1974 （Premier Baronet of Scotland）．
Ruiland（（Joth），Charles John Robert Manners，C．B．E．，b．1929，so 1940，$m$ ．
St．Albans（r3th），Charles Frederick Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk， O．B．E．，b．1915，S．1964，m．
Somerset（ $\mathbf{z 8 t h}$ ），Percy Hamilton Seymour，b．1910，s．1954， m ．
Sutherland（6th），John Sutherland Egerton（5th U．K．Earl Ellesmere， 1846），b．195，s．1963，m．
Wellington（8th），Arthur Valerian Wellesley，M．V．O．，O．B．R．，M．C． （gth Irish Earl，Mornington，x760），b．1915，s．x972，m．
Westminster（5th），Robert George Grosvenor，T．D．，b．1910，s． 1967 ， E

## MARQUESSES

Style，The Most Hon．the Marquess of－Addressed as，My Lord Marquess． In titles marked ${ }^{0}$ the＂of＂is not used．For the style of Marquesses＂noc and daughters，see under＂DUKEs，＂above．
Aberdeen and Temair（5th），Archibald Victor Dudley Gordon，（ $x$ zth Lord Alastair G．，b． 1930. Scots．Earl，Aberdeen，r682），b．1983，S． $1974-$

1876 Abergavenny (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, K.G., O.B.E., b. 1914, 5. 2954, Wis

28ax
$183 x$
8815
2789
2826
1796
8917
s8x
1815

17981.*

1789 I. : Downshire (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th Brit. Earl, Hillsborough, x72), b. 1894, s, 1918, m.
Dufferin \& Ava (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (xxth Irish Baron, Dufferin \& Clandeboye, 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945, m.
z8or I.* Ely (8th) Charles John Tottenham (8th U.K. Baron, Loflus, 280s), b. 1913, s. 2969,w.

18or Exeter (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., b. 1905, 5. 1956, $m$.
18001.* Headfort (6th), Thomas Geoffrey Charles Michael Taylour (4th U.K. Baron, Kenlis, 183 ), b. 1932, s. 1960, w.
$x 93$ Hertford (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (gth Irish Baron, Conway, 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.
1599 S.* Huntly (Iath), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (Premier Marquess of Scolland) (4th U.K. Baron, Meldrum, 1815), b. 1908, s. 2937.
584 Lansdowne (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne PettyFitzmaurice, P.C. (8th Irish Earl, Kerry, 1722), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.
igoz Linlithgow (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (roth Scott. Earl, Hopetoun, 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.
18161.* Londonderry (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-TempestStewart (6th U.K. Earl, Vane, 8823 ), b. 1937, So r955, m.
r7or S.* Lothian (12th), Peter Francls Walter Kerr (6th U.K. Baron, Kerr, 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.

1917 Milford Haven (4th), George Ivar Louls Mountbatten, b. 196x, s. 1970, M.
${ }_{18} 8_{8}$ Normanby (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, C.B.E. (8th Irish Baron, Mulgrave, 1767 ), b. 1912, S. 1932, m.
${ }_{18} \mathrm{Iz}$ Northampton (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885 , s. 1913, w.
2825 1.* Ormonde (7th), James Hubert Theobald Charles Butler, M.B.E. (7th U.K. Baron, Ormonde, 1821), b. 1899, s. 197x, w.

1682 S. Queensberry (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s.
27891.* Waterford (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th Brt. Baron Tyrone, 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, m. 1954,
Reading (3rd), Michael Alfred Rufus Isaacs, M.B.Es, M.C., T.D., b. 19 6, s. $1960, m$.

Salisbury (6th), Robert Edward Peter Gascoyne-Cecil, b. 2916, s. 1972,
Sligo (roth), Denis Edward Browne (roth U.K. Baron, Monteagle, 1806), b. 1908, S. 1952, m.
${ }^{0}$ Townshend (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, $b$. 1916, S. x92I, $m$.
Tweeddale (rath), David G arge Montagu Hay, G.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Tweeddale, $\mathbf{5 8 1}$ ), b. 1921, S. 1067.

Willingdon (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, b. 1899, s. 1941, m.
Winchester ( 18 th ), Nigel George Paulet (Premier Marquess of England), b. 194I, S. 1968,

Zetland (3rd), Lawrence Aldred Mervyn Dundas (5th UKK Earl of Zetland, 1838 , 6th Brit. Baron Dundas, 1794), b. 1908 , s. 196x, m.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Lord Rupert N., b. 2933 .
Earl of Cardigan, b. 1952.
Earl of Cassillis, b. 1956.
Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
Viscount Weymouth, b. 1932.

Earl Jermyn, b. 1954.
Earl of Dumfries, b. $195^{8 .}$
(None.)
Earl of Brecknock, b. 1930.
Earl of Rocksavage, $b$. 1960.

Earl of Mount Charles, $b$. 1951.

Earl of Belfast, b. 1952.
A. Robin I. H., b. 工929.
(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt, b. I90\%.

Viscount Loftus, b. I943.
Lord Martin C., b. ェ909.
Earl of Bective, b. 1959 .
Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1958.
Earl of Aboyne, b. $\Sigma 944$.
Earl of Shelburne, b. s94x.
Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1946.
Viscount Castlereagh, b. 1972.

Earl of Ancram, b. 1945.
Lord Ivar $M, b .1963$.
Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954
Earl Compton, b. 1946.
(None to Marquessate), to Earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Mountgarret (see p. 236).
Viscount Drumlanrig, b. 1967.

Viscount Erlelgh, b. 1942.
Viscount Cranborne, $b$. x946.
Earl of Altamont, b. 2939.
Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
Earl of Glfford, b. 1947 .
Earl of Tyrone, b. 1958.
(None.)
Earl of Wiltshire, b. 196g,
Earl of Romaldshay, $b$. 1937.

## EARLS

Stple（see also note，p．257）．The Right Hon．the Earl of－．．．Addressed as，My Lord．The eldest sons of Earls take，by courtesy，their father＇s second title，the younger sons being styled the Hon．，e．g．the Hon．John－＿，but the daughters Lady Elizabeth－，etc．Where marked＂the＂of＂is not used．

Created．
1639 S．
r696
1952
${ }^{2} 826$
1892
Ancaster（3rd），Gilbert James Heathcote－Drummond－Willoughby， K．C．V．O．，T．D．（26th E．Baron Willoughby de Eresby，1313），b．1907， s．195I，w．
r789 1．©Amesley（9th），Robert Annesley，b．1900，s．1957，m．
1785 I．Antrim（8th），Randal John Somerled McDonnell，K．B．E．，b．19ı1， s．1932，$m$ ．
${ }^{7} 762$ I．＊Arran（8th），Arthur Strange Kattendyke David Archibald Gore（4th U．K．Baron Sudley，1884），b．1910，s．1958，m．
$1955{ }^{\circ}$ Atllee（znd），Martin Richard Attlee，b．1927，s．1967，m．
1961 Avon（2nd），Nicholas Eden，O．B．E．，T．D．，b．1930，s． 1977.
1714
1937
Aylesford（rith），Charles Ian Finch－Knightley，b．ェ9ı8，s．1958，m．
${ }^{\circ}$ Baldwin os Bewdley（4th），Edward Alfred Alexander Baldwin，b． 1938，s．1976，m．
1922 Balfour（4th）Gerald Arthur James Balfour，b．1925，s．1968，m．
1800 I．Bandon（5th），Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard，G．B．E．，C．B．，C．V．O．， D．S．O．，b．1904，s．1924，m．
$1772{ }^{\circ}$ Bathurst（8th），Henry Allen John Bathurst，b．1927，s．1943－
$1919{ }^{\circ}$ Beatty（3rd），David Beatty，b．x946，s．197²，m．
$18 \mathrm{I} 5{ }^{\circ}$ Beauchamp（8th），William Lygon，b．1903，s．1938，m．
1797 I．Belmore（8th），John Armar Lowry－Corry，b．I951，s． 1960.
x 739 I．）Bessborough（2nd），Frederick Edward Neuflize Ponsonby，（roth Irish Earl Bessborough），b．1913，s．1956，m．
$1937^{\star}$
1922 $\begin{gathered}\text { Irish Earl Bessborough），b．1913，S．1956，m．} \\ \text { Birkenhead（3rd），Frederick William Robin Smith，b．1936，s．} 1975 .\end{gathered}$
1922 Birkenhead（3rd），Frederick William Robin Smith，b．1936，s．1975．
1815 Bradford（6th），Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman，T．D．，b．19rx， s． $1957, m$ ．
1677 S．Breadalbane and Holland（roth），John Romer Boreland Campbell，b． 1919，S． 1959.
1469 S．＊Buchan（r6th），Donald Cardross Flower Erskine，（7th U．K．Baron Erskine），b．1899，s．（to Barony），1957，（to Earldom）1960，$m$ ．
1746 Buckinghamshire（ 9 th），Vere Frederick Cecil Hobart－Hampden，b． rgor，s．1963，m．
$1800{ }^{\circ}$ Cadogan（7th），William Gerald Charles Cadogan，M．C．，b．1914，s． 1933，$m$ ．
$1878{ }^{\circ}$ Cairns（5th），David Charles Cairns，G．C．V．O．，C．B．，b．1909，s．1946，m．
1543 S．Caithness（20th），Malcolm Ian Sinclair，b． 1948 ，s． $1965, m$ ．
ェ800 I．Caledon（6th），Denis James Alexander，b．19zo，s．1968，m．
166ı Carlisle（ェ2th），Charles James Ruthven Howard，M．C．，b．1923，s． 1963，$m$ ．
1793 Carnarvon（6th），Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Her－ bert，b．1898，s．1923．
1748 1．＊Carrick（9th），Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler（3rd U．K．Baron，Butler，1912），b．1931，s．1957，m．
1800 1．${ }^{\circ}$ Castle Stewart（8th），ArthurPatrick Avondale Stuart，b．1928，s．196 $1, m$ ．
$1814{ }^{\circ}$ Cathcart（6th），Alan Cathcart，C．B．，D．S．O．，M．C．（15th Scott．Baron， Cathcart），b．1919，s．1927，m．
1647 I．Cavan（r2th），Michael Edward Oliver Lambart，T．D．，b．Igix，s． 1950，$m$ ．
$1827{ }^{\circ}$ Cawdor（6th），Hugh John Vaughan Campbell，b．1932，s．1970，m．
$1801 \quad$ Chichester（9th），John Nicholas Pelham，b．1944，s．1944，m．
1803 I．＊Clancarty（8th），William Francis Brinsley Le Poer Trench（7th U．K． Visct．Clancarty，1823），b．1911，s．1975，m．
I776 I．＊Clanwilliam（6th），John Charles Edmund Carson Meade（4th U．K． Baron Clanwilliam，1828），b．x914，s．1953，m．

Eldest Son or Heir．
Lord Ogilvy，b． $195^{8 .}$
Viscount Bury，b． 1965 ．
Hon．Brian J．A．，b． 1939.
Hon．Humphrey W．A．，$b$ ． 1903.
（To Earldom，none；to Barony，Lady Nancy $H_{.}=D_{.}-W, V_{0}$ 1934）．
Viscount Glerawly，b． 1924.
Viscount Dunluce，b． 1935 ．
Viscount Sudley，b． $193^{8 .}$
Viscount Prestwood，b． 1956.
（None）．
Lord Guernsey，b． 1947.
Viscount Corvedale，b． 1973 ．
Eustace A．G．B．，b． 1921. Morogh W．P．B．，b． 1902.

Lord Apsley，b．196i．
Viscount Borodale，b． 1973.
Reginald A．L．，b．IgO4．
Frederick H．L．－C．，b． 1926.
Arthur M．L．P．，b． 1912 （to
Irish Earldom only）．
（None．）
Viscount Newport，b． 1947
（None）．
Lord Cardross，b．I930．
G．Miles H．－H．，U． 1944 ．
Viscount Chelsea，b． 1937.
Viscount Garmoyle，b． 1939.
Sir John R．N．B．S．，Bt．，b． r9z8．
Viscount Alexander，$b$ ． 1955．
Viscount Morpeth，b． 1949.
Lord Porchester，K．B．E．，b． I924．
Viscount Ikerrin，b． 1953.
Viscount Stuart，b． 1953.
Lord Greenock，b． $195^{2}$.
Roger C．L．，b． 1944.
Viscount Emlyn，b． 1962.
Richard A．H．P．，b． 1952.
Hon．Power E．F．Le P．T．， b． 1917.
John H．M．，b．xgrg．

I776
Clarendon (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, b. 1933, s. 1955, m.
$16 z 0$ 1.* Cork \& Orrery ( x 660 ), Patrick Reginald Boyle ( 13 th Irish Earl and 9th Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston, 1711), b. 1910, s. 1967, m.
1850 Coitenham (8th), Kenelm Charles Everard Digby Pepys, b. 1948, s. 1968, $m$.
z762 I.* Courtown (9th), James Patrick Montagu Burgoyne Stopford (8th Brit. Baron, Sallersford, ェ796), b. 1954, s. 1975.
1697 Coventry (xth), George William Coventry, b. 1934, s. x940, m.
1857 Cowley (7th), Garrett Graham Wellesley, b. 1934, s. 1975, m.
1892 Cranbrook (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, $m$.
$1801 \quad$ Craven (7th), Thomas Robert Douglas Craven, b. 1957, s. 1965, M.
1398 S.* Crawford (2gth) and Balcarres (12th), Robert Alexander Lindsay, P.C., (Dremier Earl on Union Roll and 5th U.K. Baron, Wigan, 1826 ), $b$. 1927, s. 1975, m.
186I Cromartie (4th), Roderick Grant Francis Mackenzie, M.C., T.D., b. 1904, s. 1962, m.
rgor Cromer (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1918, s. 1953, m.

1633 S.* Dalhousie ( 16 th), Simon Ramsay, K.T., G.B.E., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay, 1875 ), b. 1914, s. 1950, m.
1725 1.* Daruley (roth), Peter Stuart Bligh (Igth English Baron, Clifion of Leighton Bromswold, x608), b. 1915 , s. 1955.
1711 Dartmouth (9th), Gerald Humphry Legge, b. 1924, s. 1962.
1761 De La Warr (ioth), William Herbrand Sackville, b. 1921, s. 1976, m.
1622
Denbigh (ixth) and Desmond (Ioth), William Rudolph Michael Feilding (roth Irish Earl, Desmond, 1622), b. 1943, s. 1966, m.
1485 Derby (18th), Edward John Stanley, M.C 2, b. I918, s. 1948, m.
1553 Devon (x7th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m.
1800 1.* Donoughmore (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th U.K. Visct. Hutchinson, 1821 ), b. 1902, s. 1948, m.

I66 I.* Drogheda (irth), Charles Garrett Moore, K.G., K.B.E. (and U.K Baron. Moore, 1954), b. 1910, s. 1957, m.
I837 Ducie (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, b. 1917, s. 1952, m.
1860 Dudley (4th), William Humble David Ward, b. 1920, s. 1969, m.
1660 S.* Dindee (irth), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, P.C. (ist U.K. Baron, Glassary, 1954) b. 1902, s. 1924 (claim admitted, 1953), m. (Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scolland).

1669 S. Duntonald ( 14 th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, b. 1918, s. 1958, w.
1686 s.* Dunmore (9th), John Alexander Murray (4th U.K. Baron, Dunsnore, 1831), b. 1939, s. 1962, m.

1822 I. Dunraven and Mount Earl (yth), Thady Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, b. 1939, s. 1965, m.
1837 Effingham (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard ( 16 th E. Baron, Howard of Effingham, 1553 ), b. 1905, s. 1946, m.
1507 S. $\}$ Eglinton ( 18 th) \& ( 9 th) Winton ( r 600 ), Archibald Gcorge Montgom1859* erie ( 6 th U.K. Earl Winton, 1859), b. 1939, s. 1966, m.
1733 I.* Egmont (Irth), Frederick George Moore Perceval (gth Brit. Baron, Lovel \& Holland, 1762), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.
1821 Eldon (5th), John Joseph Nicholas Scott, b. 1937, s. 1976, m.
1633 S.* Elgin (rith), \& Kincardine (I5th) ( 1647 ), Andrew Douglas Alexander
I789 I.* Emiskillen (6th), David Lowry Cole, M.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, Grin-
stcad, 1815 ) b. I918, s. 1963, m.
17891.* Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), 6. 1937, s. 1940, m.
I66
I7II
I6281.* Fingall ( 12 th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (rgth I. Baron, Killeen, 1449) (5th U.K. Baron, Fingall, $183 x$ ), b. 1896 s. 1929, m.
${ }^{\text {1746* }}{ }^{\text {o Fitzwilliam (8th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitz- }}$ william (1oth Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam, 1716), b. 1904, s. 1952, m.
${ }^{\circ}$ Fortescue (7th), Richard Archibald Fortescue, b. 1922, s. 1977, m.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Lord Hyde, b. 1976.
Hon. John W. B., D.S.C., b. 1916.

Charles D. L. P., b. igog.
Hon. Jeremy N. S. b. 1958.
Viscount Deerhurst, b. 1957.
Hon. Garret G. W., b. 1965 .
Lord Medway, b. 1933.
Hon. Simon G. C., b. 1961. Lord Balnicl, b, $195^{8}$.

Viscount Tarbat, b. 1948.
Viscount Errington, b. 1946.
Lord Ramsay, b. 1946.
Hon. Adam I. S. B., b. 1941.
Viscount Lewisham, b. 1949.
Lord Buckhurst, b. 1948.
Viscount Feilding, b. 1970.
Hon. Richard $S ., b$. 1920.

Lord Courtenay, b. 1942.
Viscount Suirdale, b. 19z7.
Viscount Moore, b. 1937.
Lord Moreton, b. 195 .
Viscount Ednam, b. 1947.
Lord Scrymgeour, b. 1949.

Lord Cochrane, b. 196ı.
Reginald A. M., b. IgI.
Capt. Hon. Valentine $M$. W.-Q., R.N., b. 18 go .

David P. M. A. H., b. I939.
Lord Montgomerie, b. 1g66.
Viscount Perceval, b. 1934.
Viscount Encombe, b. 1962.
Lord Bruce, b. 1g6r.
Viscount Cole, b. 1942.
Viscount Crichton, b. 1971.
Robert E. de V. C., b. 1920.
Viscount Tamworth, $b$. 1952.
(None to Earldom or U.K. Barony), to lrish Barony Lord Dunsany (see p. 241).
(None.)
Viscount Ebrington, b. $195 x$. Baron, Stewart of Garlies, 1796), b. 1892, s. 1920, w.
1703 S.* Glasgow (gth), David William Maurice Boyle, C.B. D.S.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Faivlie, s897), b. 1910, s. 1963, m.
1806 I.* Gosford (7th), Charles David Alexander John Sparrow Acheson (5th U.K. Baron, Worlingham, 1835), b. 1942, s. 1966.
1945 Gowrie (znd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron, Ruthen of Gowrie, 19x9), b. 1939, s. 1955-

1684 I.* Granard (gth), Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.f.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Granard, 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m.
m.
$833{ }^{\circ}$ Granville (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953.
${ }_{1} 806{ }^{\circ}$ Grey (6th), Richard Fleming George Charles Grey, b. 1939, s. I963. $m$.
1752 Guilford (9th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949, m.
1659
Haddington (rzth), George Baillie-Hamilton, к.T.; M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m .
$1919{ }^{\circ}$ Haig (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, O.B.E. b. 1918, s. 1928, $m$.

1944
1898
1754
1812
1742
1809
1821
1529
1885
1750
1929
1919
1925
$\times 697$
18221
Halifax (2nd), Charles Ingram Courtenay Wood (4th U.K. Viscount, Halifax, 1866), b. 1912, s. 1959, m.
Halsbury (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, f.R.S., b. 1908, s. 1943, $m$.
Hardwicke (roth), Joseph Philip Sebastian Yorke, b. 1971, s. 1974, M.
Harcwood (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 217).
Harvington (Irth), William Henry Leicester Stanhope (8th U.K. Viscoumt, Stanhope of Mahon, 1717 ), b. 1922, s. 1929, m.
Harrowby (6th), Dudley Ryder, b. 1892, s. 1956, w.
${ }^{\circ}$ Howe (6th), Edward Richard Assheton Curzon, C.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1964, m.

Huntingdon ( $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 190I, s. 1939, m.
Iddesleigh (4th), Stafford Henry Northcote, b. 1932, s. 1970, m.
Ilchester ( 9 th), Maurice Vivian de Touffreville Fox-Strangways, $b$. 1920, s. 1970, $m$.
Inchcape (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.
Iveagh (3rd), Arthur Francis Benjamin Guinness, b. 1937, s. 1967, m.
${ }^{\circ}$ Jellicoe (and), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.

Jersey (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., Grardison, 16zo), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.

1866 Kimberley (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941, m.
1768 1. Kingston (rith), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948 , $m$.

1633 S.* Kinnoull (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (gth Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine, 1711), b. 1935, S. 1938, וh.
1602 S. Kintore ( 12 th), (James) Lan Baird (3rd U.K. Visct., Stonehaven, 1938), b. 1908, s. to Viscountcy, 1941, to Earldom, 1974, m.
$1914{ }^{\circ}$ Kitchener of Khartoum (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.

1756 I. Lanesborough (gth), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 19x8, s. 1959.
1624 S. Lauderdale ( 17 th), Patrick Francis Maitland, b. 1911, s. 1968, m.
1837
1642

$$
183 x
$$

1803 I.* Limerick (6th), Patrick Edmund Pery (6th U.K. Baron, Foxfoid, 1815), b. 1930, s. 1967, m.
${ }^{1633}$ S. Lindsay ( $x 4$ th ), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943 , $m$.
1626 Lindsey ( 14 th) and Avingdon (9th) (1682), Richard Henry Rupert Bertie, b. 193x, s. 1963, $m$.
${ }^{2} 776$ I. Lisburne (8th), John David Malet Vaughan, b. 1918, s. 1965, m.
1822 I.* Listowel (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare, 2869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m.
1905
Liverpool (5th), Edward Peter Bertram Savile Foljambe, b. I944, s. $1969, m$.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Viscount Campden, b. 1950.
Lord Garlies, b. 1928.
Viscount of Kelburn, $b$. 1939.

Hon. Patrick B. V. M. A., b. 1925 .

Viscount Ruthven of Canberra and Dirleton, $b$. 1964.

Hon. John F., b. 1920.
Lord Leveson, b. 1959.
Phillip K. G., b. 1940.
Lord North, b. 1971.
Lord Binning, $b$. 194x.
Viscount Dawick, b. 196 r.
Lord Irwin, b. 1944.
Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
Richard C. J. Y., b. 1916. Viscount Lascelles, $b$. 1950.

Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.

Viscount Sandon, b. $192 z$.
George C., b. 1898.
David F. G. H., b. 1909.
Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1957.
Hon. Raymond G. F.-S., b. 192 I.

Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943. Viscount Elveden, b. 1969.
Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
Viscount Villiers, b. 2948.
Viscount Newry and Mourne, b. 1966.
Lord Wodehouse, b. 195 I .
Viscount Kingsborough, $b$. 1969.

Viscount Dupplin, b. 1962.
Lord Inverurie, b. 1939.
Hon. Charles E. K., b. 1920.
Cdr. Terence B. J. D. B., b. 1913.

Viscount Maitland, b. 1937. Viscount Coke, b. 1936.
Lord Balgonic, b. 1954 .
Geoffrey R. A., b. r929.
Viscount Glentworth, $b$. 1963.

Viscount Garnock, b. 1926.
Lord Norreys, b. 1958.
Viscount Vaughan, b. 1945.
Viscount Ennismore, 6. 1964.

Viscount Hawkesbury, b. 1972.

## Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.
$1945{ }^{\circ}$ Lloyd George of Dwyfor (3rd), Owen Lloyd George, b. 1924, s. 1968, m.
${ }^{1785} 5$ 1.* Longford (7th), Francis Aungier Pakenham, K.G., P.C. (6th U.K. Baron, Silchester, 1821; xst U.K. Baron, Pakenham, 1945). b. 1905, s. 196x, $m$.

1807 Lonsdale (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.
${ }^{18} 8_{3} 8$ Lovelace (5th), Peter Axel William Locke King (rath British Baron, King, 1725), b. 1951, s. 1964.
1795 I.* Lucan (7th), Richard John Bingham (3rd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1934, s. 1964, m.

1880 Lytion (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (17th English Baron, Wentworth, 1529), b. 1900, s. 1951, m.
172I
Macclesfield (8th), George Roger Alexander Thomas Parker, b. 1914 , s. 1975, m.

1800
Malmesbury (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.
${ }^{1} 776$ \& I792 Mansficld and Mansfield (8th), William David Mungo James Murray ( 14 th Scolt. Visct., Stormont, 1621), b. 1930, $s .197 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{m}$.
1565 S. Mar ( 13 th) \& ( $x$ th) Kellic ( $\mathbf{1 6 r 6}$ ), John Francis Hervey Erskine, $b$. 192x, s. 1955, m.
1785 I. Mayo (ioth), Terence Patrick Bourke, b. 1929, s. 1962, m.
$x 627$ 1.* Meath (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.
1766 I. Mexborough (7th), John Raphacl Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.

1920 Midleton (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (roth Irish Viscount, Midleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.

1813 Minto (6th), Gilbert Edward George Lariston Garnet Elliot-MurrayKynynmound, M.B.I., b. 1928, s. 1975, m.
1562 S.* Moray (zoth) Douglas John Moray Stuart (i2th Brit. Baron, Stuarl of Castle Stuart, 1796), b. 1928, s. 1974, m.
1815 Morley (6th), John St. Aubyn Parker, b. 1923, s. 1962, m.
1458 S. Mortor (z2nd), John Charles Sholto Douglas, b. 1927, s. 1976, m.
$1947{ }^{\circ}$ Mountbatten of Burma (Ist), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K G, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1900, w. (Persontal A.D.C. to the Queen), Admiral of the Fleet. (See also p. 215).
1789
$\times 83 \mathrm{I}$
1805
x 660 S .
Mount Edgcumbe ( 7 th), Edward Piers Edgcumbe, b. 1903, s. 1965, m.
Munster (6th), Edward Charles FitzClarence, b. 1899, s. 1975, m.
${ }^{\circ}$ Nelson (8th), George Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1905, s. 1972, m.
Newburgh (rith), Prince Giulio Cesare Taddeo Cosimo Rospigliosi, b. 1907, s. 1977, m.
1827 1. Norbury (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955, m.
18061 .* Normanton (6th), Shaun James Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (gth U.K. Baron, Mendip, 1791) (4th U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), $b$. 1945, s. 1967, m.
1647 S. Northesk (13th), Robert Andrew Carnegie, b. 1926, s. 1975, m.
r8or Onslow ( 7 th), Michael William Coplestone Onslow, b. 1938, s. x97 m.

1925 Oxford \& Asquith (znd), Julian Edward George Asquith, K.C.M.G., b.
1916, s. 1928, $m$.
1929
155I
1605 S. Perth (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.
1905 Plymouth (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive (x5th English Baron, Windsor, 1529), b. 1923, s. 1943, m.
1785 I. Portarlington (7th), George Lionel Yuill Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.

1743 Portsmouth (gth), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898 , s. 1943, $m$.
1804 Powis (6th), Christian Victor Charles Herbert (7th Irish Baron, Clive, 1762), b. 1904, s. 1974.
${ }^{1765}$ Radnor (8th) Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1927, s. 1968, m.
183x 1.* Ranfurly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th U.K. Baron, Ranfurly, 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.
${ }^{177 x}$ L. Roden (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, b. 1909, s. 1956, m.
1801 Romney ( 7 th ), Michael Henry Marsham, b. 1910, s. x975.
$x 703$ s.* Rosebery (7th), Neil Archibald Primrose (3rd U.K. Earl of Midlothian,
I9xi), b. 1929, s. 1974, m.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Viscount Gwynnedd, b. 195 r .
Lord Silchester, b. 1933.

Viscount Lowther, b. 1949. (None.)

Lord Bingham, b. 1967.
Viscount Knebworth, $b$. 1950.

Viscount Parker, b. 1943.
Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1946.
Viscount Stormont, b. 1956.
Lord Erskine, b. 1949.
Lord Naas, b. 1953 .
Lord Ardee, b. 194 r.
Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.
(None to Earldom) to Irish Viscountcy, Trevor L. B., b. 1903.

Viscount Melgund, b. 1953.
Lord Doune, b. 1966.
Visct. Boringdon, b. 1956.
Lord Aberdour, $b$. 1952.
Baroness Brabourne, b. 1924. (see pp. 215 and 239).

George A. V. E., b. 1907.
Lord Tewkesbury, b. 1926.
Peter J. H. N., b. 194I.
Prince Filippo R., b. 194z.
Viscount Glandine, b. 1967.
Hon. Mark S. A. A., b. 1948.

Lord Rosehill, b. 1954.
Viscount Cranley, b. 1967.
Viscount Asquith, b. 1952.
Hon. Robert M. A. P., b. 1950.

Hon. David A. R. H., b. 1908.

Viscount Strathallan, b. 3935.

Viscount Windsor, b. 195I.
Viscount Carlow, b. 1965 .
Viscount Lymington, $b$. 1923.

George W. H., b. 1925 .
Viscount Folkestone, b. 1955.

Gerald F. N. K. b. 1929.
Viscount Jocelyn. b. 1938.
Julian C. M, b. 1948.
Lord Dalmeny, b. 1967 .

Created.
1806 1. Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, K.B.E., b. 1906, s Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936. 1918, $m$.
1801 Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. Lord Loughborough, b. 1917, s. 1939.
1457 S. Rothes (2xst), Ian Lionel Małcolm Leslie, b. 1932, s. 1975, m.
186x
3955
$18 \times 5$
1690 Scarbrough (r2th), Richard Aldred Lumley ( 13 th Irish Visct., Lumley, 1628), b. 1932, s. 1969, m.
x70i S. Seafield (isth), Ian Derek Francis Ogilvie-Grant-Studley-Herbert, b. 1939, s. 1969, m.

1882 Selborne (4th), John Roundell Palmer, b. 1940, s. 197x, m.
1646 S. Selkirk (roth) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., A.F.C., Q.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.

1672 Shaftesbury (roth), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1938, s. 196x, m.
1756 1.* Shannon (9th), Richard Bentinck Boyle (8th Brit. Bn., Carleton 1786), b. 1924, s. 1963, m.

1442
Shrewsbury (z rst) \& Waterford (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland; Earl Talbot, 1784), b. 1914, S. 1921, m.
Strowdon ( (st), Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, G.c.v.o., b., 1930, m. (See also p. 219).
${ }^{\circ}$ Sondes (5th), Henry George Herbert Milles-Lade, b. 1940, s. 1970.
188
1633 S.* Southesk (rith), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Balinhard, 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.
${ }_{765}{ }^{\circ}$ Spencer (8th), Edward John Spencer, M.v.O., b. 1924, s. 1975, m.
1703 S.* Stair (r3th), John Aymer Dalrymple, C.V.O., M.B.E. (6th U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord, x841), b. 1906, s. 1961, m.
1821 Stradbroke (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.
1847
1937
1603
1955
1714
1822
$18 \times 5$

1729
${ }^{1} 759$

1624
${ }^{2} 876$

1801
1628
1766 I.
1956
1837
1922
 (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.
1621 I. Westineath (13th), William Anthony Nugent, $b .1928, s .1971, m$.
${ }^{1} 793$ t. Wicklow (8th), William Cecil James Philip John Paul ForwardHoward, b. 1902, s. I946, m.
Strafford (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.
Strathmore (4th), Fergus Michael Claude Bowes-Lyon (17th Scotish Earl, Strathmore \& Kinghome 1606), b. 1928, s. 1972, m.
Suffolk (2rst) \& ( 14 th) Berkshire ( $\mathbf{I} 6 \mathrm{z6}$ ), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 194x, m.
Swinton (2nd), David Yarburgh Cunliffc-Lister, b. 1937, s. 1972, m.

Tankerville (9th), Charles Augustus Grey Bennet, b. 192I, s. 197x, m.

- Temple of Stowe (7th), Ronald Stephen Brydges Temple-GoreLangton, b. 1910, S. 1966.
Verulam (7th), John Duncan Grimston (xith Irish Visct., Grimston, 1719; 16th Scott. Baron, Forrester of Corstorphine, 1633), b. 1955, s. 1973.
-Waldegrave (r2th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, K.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.

Warwick \& ${ }^{\circ}$ Brooke ( $\mathbf{1 7 4 6}$ ), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke and 7 th Earl of Warwick), b. I9II, s. 1928, m.

Westmorland ( 1 sth), David Anthony Thomas Fane, K.C.v.O., b. 1924, S. $1948, m$.

Whancliffe (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953, m.

Wilton (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. I92x, s. 1927, m.
Winchilsea ( 16 th ) $\&$ ( x t th ) Nottinsham ( r 68 x ), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1936, s. 1950, m.
${ }^{\circ}$ Winterton (7th), Robert Chad Turnour, b. 1915, s. 1962, w.
Woolton (3rd), Simon Frederick Marquis, b. 1958, s. 1969, M.
Yarborough ( 7 th), John Edward Pelham, b. 1920, s. 1966, m.
Ypres (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambart French, U. 192I, s. 1948, $m$.
1958.

Lord Leslie, b. 1958.
Hon. Conrad S. R. R. b. 1937.

Viscount Quenington, $b$. 1950.

Lord Eliot, b. 194 r.
Viscount Lumley, b. 1973 .
Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1963.
Viscount Wolmer, $b$. 197x.
The Master of Selkirk, $b$. 1939.

Hon. John P. H. N. A.-C., b. 1915.

Viscount Boyle, b. x960.
Viscount Ingestre, h. 1952.
Viscount Linley b. 196I (see p. 219).
(None).
The Duke of Fife, b. 1929 (see pp. 216 and 227).
Viscount Althorp, b. 1964.
Viscount Dalrymple, $b$. 1967.

Hon. Keith R., b. $190 \%$.
Viscount Enfield, b. 1936.
Lord Glanis, $b$. 1957.
Viscount Andover, b. 1974.
Hon. Nicholas J. C.-L., b. 1939.

Lord OSsulston, b. 1956.
W. Grenville A. T.-G.-L., b. 1924.

Lord Grimston of Westbury, b. 1897 (see p. 242).
Viscount Chewton, b. 1940.
Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
Lord Neidpath, b. 1948.
Lord Delvin, b. 1965.
Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
Alan R. Montagu-StuartWortley, b. 1927.
Cecil A. F.-H., b. 1909.
Lord Ebury, b. 1934 (see p. 241).

Viscount Maidstone, b. 1967.
N. Cecil T., D.F.M., C.D., b. 1919.
(None.)
Lord Worsley, b. 1963.
(None.)

## VISCOUNTS

Siyle (see also note, p. 257), The Right Hon. the Viscount-_. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, \&c.

## Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Addison (3rd), Michael Addison, b. 1914, s. 1976, m.
Alanbrooke ( 3 rdi), Alan Victor Harold Brooke, b. 1932, s. 1972.
Allenby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, $m$.
Allendale (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, b. 1922, s. 1956, m.
Amory (xst), Derick Heathcoat Amory, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D., b. 1899.

Arbuthnott ( r 6 th Viscount of Arbuthnott), John Campbell Arbuthnott, D.S.C., b. 1924, s. 1966, m.

Ashbrook ( xoth ), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, k.C.v.o., M.B.E., b. 1905. s. 1936, m.

Astor (4th), William Waldorf Astor, b. 195 I, s. 1966.
Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950.

Barvington (ixth), Patrick William Daines Barrington (5th U.K. Baron Shute, 1880), b. 1908, s. 1960.
Bearsted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, m.
Blakenham (Ist), John Hugh Hare, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1911, $m$.
Bledisloe (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., b. 1899, s. 1958, m.
Bolingbroke \& St. John (7th), Kenneth Oliver Musgrave St. John, $b$. 1927, s. 1974, m.
Boyd of Merton ( (st), Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, P.C., C.H., b. Ig04, m.

Boyne (roth), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron, Brancepeth, 1866), b. 1931, s. 1942, m.
Brentford (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, b. 1902, s. 1958, $m$.
Bridgeman (and), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.

Bridport (4th), Alexander Nelson Hood (7th Duke of Brontë in Sicily and 6th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), b. 1948, s. 1969, m.
Brookeborough (znd), John Warden Brooke, P.C. (N.I.), b. 1922, s.
1973, m. 1973, $m$.
Buckmaster (3rd), Martin Stanley Buckmaster, b. 192x, s. 1974.
Caldecote (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.s.C., b. 1917, s. 1947. m.
Camrose (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., b. 1g09, s. 1954.
Chandos (2nd), Antony Alfred Lyttelton, b. 1920, s. 1972, m.
Chaplin (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Harnby Chaplin, $b .1900$.
S. 1949, m.
Charlemont ( (zth), Richard William St. George Caulfeild ( 56 th Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont, 1620 ), b. 1887 , s. 1971 , w.
Chelmsford (3rd), Frederic Jan Thesiger, b. 193x, s. 1970, m.
Chetwynd (Ioth), Adam Richard John Casson Chetwynd, T.D., b. 1935, s. 1965.
Chilston (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, b. 1910, s. 1947, w.
Churchill (3rd), Victor George Spencer (5th U.K. Bavon Churchill,
1815) b. 1934, s. 1973 .
Cobham (rith), John William Leonard Lyttelton (8th Irish Baron, Westote, $\mathbf{~ 7 6 6 ) , ~ b . ~ 1 9 4 3 , ~ s . ~ 1 9 7 7 , ~ m . ~}$
Colville of Culross (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville ( 3 th Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross, 1604), b. 1933, s. 1945, m.
Combermere (5th), Michael Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1929, S. $1969, m$.

Cowdray (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron,
Cowdray, 19 ro), b. $\mathbf{y}$ Cowdray, 1910), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.
Craigavon (3rd), Janric Fraser Craig, b. 1944, s. 1974.
Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932, m.
Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932, m.
Daventry (znd), Robert Oliver FitzRoy, b. 1893, s. $1962, m$.
Davidson (2nd), John Andrew Davidson, b. 2928, s. 1970.

## Eldest Son or Heir.

Hon. William M. W. A., b. 1945.
(None).
Hon. Michael A., b. 193x.
Hon. Wentworth $\dot{\mathrm{P}}$. I. B., b. 1948.
(None.)
Master of Arbuthnott, b. 1950.

Hon. Michael F., b. 1935 .
Hon. David A., b. 1912.
Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.

Eric R. W. B., b. 1904.
Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., $b$. 191.

Hon. Michael J. H., b. 1938.
Hon. Christopher H. L. B., b. 1934.

Hon. Henry F. St. J., b. 1957.

Hon. Simon D. R. N. L.-B., b. 1939.

Hon. Michael G. S. H.-R., b. 1965.

Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., b. 1933.

Robin J. O. B. b. 1930.
Hon. Peregrine A. N. H.b. 1974.

Hon. Alan H. B., b. 1955.
Hon. Colin J. B., b. 1923.
Hon. Piers J. H. I., b. 1947.
Lord Hartwell, M.B.E. T.D., b. 1911 (see p. 25x).

Hon. Thomas O. L., b. 1953.
(None.)
Charles W. C., b. 1899.
Hon. Frederic C. P. T., b. 1962.

Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1969.
Alastair G. A.-D., b. 1946.
None to Viscountcy; to Barony, Richard H. R. S. b. 1926.

Master of Colville, b. 1959.
Hon. Thomas R. W. S.-C., b. 1969.

Hon. Michael P., b. 1944.
(None.)
(None.)
Francis H. M. FitzRoyNewdegate, b. 1921.
Hon. Malcolm W. M. D., b. 1934.

## Created.

x680 I.* Downe (ryth), John Christian George Dawnay (4th U.K. Baron, Dawnay, 1897), b. 1935, s. 1965, m.
1959 Dunrossil (znd), John William Mortison, b. 1926, s. 1961, m.
1964 Eccles (xst), David McAdam Eccles, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1904, w.
1897 Esher (4th), Lionel Gordon Baliol Brett, C.B.E., b. Ig 13, s. $1963, \mathrm{~m}$.
1816 Exmouth (roth), Paul Edward Pellew, b. 1940, s. 1970, m.
1620 S. Falkland (14th), Lucius Henry Plantagenet Cary (Premier Scottish Viscount on the Roll), b. 1905, s. 1961, m.
1720 Falmouth (9th), George Hugh Boscawen (26th Eng. Baron, Le Despencer, 1264), b. 1919, S. 1962, m.
1988
17201.* Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.v.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage,
x727 1. Galway (xoth), William Arundell Monckton, b. 1894, s. 1971, $w$.
1478 I.* Gormanston ( 17 th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (Premier Viscount of Ireland; sth U.K. Baron, Gormanston, 1868), b. 1939, s. 1940, m.
1826 1. Gort (8th), Colin Leopold Prendergast Vereker, b. 1916, s. 1975, m.

## 1900

1849
1937
1946
189x
${ }^{2} 884$
1936
1791
1937
1846
179 I
1960
1550
1842
1796
1956
1945
x9II
1895
1945
1954
1922

1921
1957

Goschen (4th), Giles John Harry Goschen, b. 1965, s. 1977, M.
Gough (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, b. 194I, s. 195 I. $^{2}$
Greenwood (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, b. 1914, s. 1948.
Hall (2nd), (William George) Leonard Hall, b. 1913, s. 1965, $m$.
Hambleden (4th), William Herbert Smith, b. 1930, s. 1948, $m$.
Hampden (6th), Anthony David Brand, b. 1937, s. 1975, m.
Hanworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, b. 19x6, s. 1936, m.
Harbetion (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, b. 1908, s. 1956.
Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1922, $w$.

Hardinge (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1922, $m$.

Hawarden (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, b 1926, s. 1958, m.
Head (xst), Antony Heury Head, p.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1go6, m.

Hereford ( $\mathbf{8 8 t h}$ ), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (Premier Viscount of England), b. 1932, s. 1952, m.
Hill (8th), Antony Rowland Clegg-Hill, b. 193x, s. 1974, m.
Hood (6th), Samuel Hood, G.C.m.g. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782), b. 1919, s. 1933.

Ingleby (znd), Martin Raymond Peake, b. 1926, s. 1966, m.
Kemsley (2nd), (Geoffrey) Lionel Berry, b. 1909, s. 1968, m.
Knollys (3rd) David Francis Dudiey Knolyeri b. 1931, s. 1966, $m$.
Knutsford (5th), Julian Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, c.b.e., b. 19z0, s. 1976.

Lamberl (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1958, m.
Leathers (2nd), Frederick Alan Leathers, b. 1908, s. 1965, m.
Leverhulme (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., b. 195, S. 1949, w.

Lifford (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, $b$. 1900, s. 1954, m. Long (4th), Richard Gerard Long, b. 1929, s. 1967, m.
Mackintosh of Halifax (and), John Mackintosh, O.B.E., b. 1921, s. 1964, $m$.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Hon. Philip S., b. 1945 -
Hon. Thomas E. V., b. 1955.
.
Hon. John M. M.-B., b. 1932.

Hon. Charles D., b 1945.
Hon. Richard A. St. L., b. 1946 .

Hon. Richard D., b. 1967.
Hon. Andrew W. R. M., b. 1953.

Hon. John D. E., b. 193 x.
Hon. Christopher L. B. B., b. 1936.

Hon. Peter I. P., b. 1942.
Master of Falkland, b. 1935.
Hon. Evelyn A. H. B., b. $1955 \cdot$
(None.)
Hon. George J. St. C. G. b. 1932.

Edmund S. M., b. 1900.
Hon. Jenico F. T. P., b. 1974.

Hon. Foley R.S.P.V., b. 1951.
(None.)
(None.)
Hon. Michacl G. H. G., b. 1923.
(None.)
Hon. William H. B., S., b. 1955**
Hon. Francis A. B., b. 1970.

Hon. David P., b. 1946.
Hon. Thomas De V. P., b. 19xo.
(None.)
Hon. H. Nicholas H., b. 1929.

Hon. Robert C. W. L., M., b. 196 I .

Hon. Richard A. H., $b$. 1937.

Hon. Charles R. de B. D., b. 1975.

Peter D.R.C. C.-H., b. 1945 -
Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
(None.)
Hon. Denis G. B., T.D., b. 191工.
Hon. Patrick N. M. K., b. 1962.

Michael H.-H., b. 1926.
Hon. Michael J. L., b. 1912.
Hon. Christopher G. L., b. 194 r.
(None.)
[1949.
Hon. Edward J. W. H., b. Hon. James R. L., b. 1960.
Hon. J. Clive M., b. $195^{8}$.

1802
1916
I96z

1957
1935

1952

1929
1937
1918

1801
1937
IgII
5905
1805
1940
1960
1954
27761.

2959

1957
r95z
1721
1936
1922

1660 I.* Massereene ( 13 th) \& (6th) Ferrard ( 1797 ), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington (6th U.K. Baron, Oriel, 1821), b. 1914, s. 1956, $m$.

1939 Maugham (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, b. 1916, S. 1958.

1726 I. Molesworth (11th), Richard Gosset Molesworth, b. 1907, s. 196I, m.
a8orio* Monck (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck, O.B.E., (3rd U.K. Baron, Monck, 1866), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.

1946 Montgomery of Alamein (2nd), David Bernard Montgomery, b. 1928, s. $1976, m$.

I550 I.* Mountgarret ( 17 th), Richard Henry Piers Butler (4th U.K. Baron, Mountgarret, I9II), b. 1936, s. 1966, m.
1964 Muirshiel (rst), John Scott Maclay, P.C., K.T., C.H., C.M.G., b. 1905, w.

I65I S. Oxfuird, John Donald Alexander Arthur Makgill, claim established 1977, b. 1899, m.
2873 Portman (gth), Edward Henry Berkeley Portman, b. 1934, s. 1967, m.
${ }^{2} 743$ I.* Powerscourt (10th), Mervyn Niall Wingfield, (4th U.K. Baron, Powerscourt, 1885 ), b. 1935, s. 1973.
I900 Ridley (4th), Matthew White Ridley, T.D., b. 1925, s. 1964, m.
1960 Rochdale (ist), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, Rochdale, 1913), b. 1906, s. 1945, m.

2806 I. Templetown ( 5 th), Henry Augutus Ceorge Mountjoy Templetown (sth), Henry A
Upton, b. 1894, s. 1939, m.

Title, Order of Suctesston, Name, etc.
Malvern (2nd), John Godfrey Huggins, b. 1922, s. I97x, m.
Marchwood (2nd), Peter George Penny, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1955, m.
Margesson (2nd), Francis Vere Hampden Margesson, b. 1922, s. 1965 , m.

Monckton of Brenchley (znd), Gilbert Walter Riversdale Monckton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915, s. 1965, m.

Monsell (and), Henry Bolton Graham Eyres-Monsell, b. 1905, s. x969.

Norwich (2nd), John Julius Cooper, b. 1929, s. I954, m.

Rothermere (2nd), Edmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940, m.
Runciman of Doxford (and), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd. U.K. Baron, Runciman, 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.
St. Davids (znd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps (rgth English Baron, Strange of Knokin 1299, 7th English Baron, Hungerford, I426 and De Moleyns, 1445), b. 1917, s. 1938, m.
St. Vincent (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m. Samuel (2nd), Edwin Herbert Samuel C.M.G., b. 1898 , s. $1963, m$.
Scarsdale (and), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th Brit. Baron, Scarsdale, 176x), b. 1898 , s. 1925, m.
Selby (4th), Michael Guy John Gully, b. 1942, s. 1959, m.
Sidmouth (7th), John Tonge Anthony Pellew Addington, b. $19 \times 4$, s. 1976 , $m$.

Simon (and), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., b. 1902, s. 1954, m.
Slim (2nd), John Douglas Slim, O.B.E., b. 1927, s. 1970, m.
Soulbury (2nd), James Herwald Ramsbotham, b. 1915, s. 1971, w.
Southwell (7th), Pryers Anthony Joseph Southwell, b. 1930, s. 1960 , m.

Stuart of Findhorn (2nd), David Randolph Moray Stuart, b. エ924, s.
x97x, m.

Tenby (znd), David Lloyd George, b. 1922, s. 1967.
Thurso (2nd), Robin Macdonald Sinclair, b. s922, s. 1970, m.
Torrington (xith), Timothy Howard St. George Byng, b. ェ943, s.
196r.
Trenchard (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 2923, s. 1956, m.
Ullswater (and), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. x942, s.
r949, m.

## Eldest Son or Heir

Hon. Ashley, K. G. H., b. 1949.

Hon. David G. S. P., b. 1936.

Hon. Richard F. D. M., $b$. 1960.

Hon. John D. C. W. M. S., b. 1940 .
(None.)
Hugh McK. D., b. 1910.
Master of Nairne, b. 9344.
Hon. Christopher P. R. M., b. 1956.

Hon. Robert B. K. M., b. 1959.

Hon. Charles S. M., b. I953.
Hon. Christopher W. M., b. 1952.
(None.)
Hon. Henry D. M., b. 1954.
Hon. Piers J. R. B., b. 196x.
(None.)
Hon. Jason C. D. B. C., b. 195 .

George H. M., b. 1934 .
Hon. Christopher E. B. P., b. 1958.

Hon. Mervyn A. W., b. 1963.

Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1958.

Hon. St. John K., b. $193^{8 .}$
Hon. Vere H., b. 1925.
Hon. Walter G. R., b. 1934.
Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.

Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 195x.
Hon. David H. S., Ph.D., b. 1922.

Francis J. N. C., b. 1924.
Hon. Edward T. W. G., b. 1967.

Hon. Christopher J. $A, b$. 1941.

Hon. Jan D. S., b. 1940.
Hon. Mark W. R, S., b. 1960.

Hon. Sir Peter E. $R_{\text {., }}$ K.C.M.G., b. Igrg.

Hon. Richard A. P. S., b. 1956.

Hon. James D. S., b. 1948.

## (None.)

Hon. William L. G., b. 1927.
Hon. John A. So, b. 1953.
John L. B., M.C., b. 1919.
Hon. Hugh T., b. 195 .
Hon. Benjamin J. L., b. 1975.

Created.
1632 I.
1960
2964
1952
1938
1988
1923
Younger of Leckie (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.b.E., T.D., b.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Hon. Richard J. D. A., b. 1929.

Hon. Anthony G. H. W., b. 1943.
(None.)
Hon. John D. F. A., b. 1949.

Hon. James W. H. W., b. 1965.

Hon. Ivor M.V.G., b. 1968.
Hon. George Y., T.D., M.P. b. 193 I.

## BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of -. Addressed as, My Lord.

> Lendon (115th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, P.C., D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1950, trans. 1955 and 1973, $m$.
> Durham (9xst), John Stapylton Habgood, M.A., Ph.D., b. 1927, cons. 1973, m.
> Winchester (94th), John Vernon Taylor, M.A., b. 1914, cons. 1974, m.
> Bath and Wells (74th), John Monier Bickersteth, M.A., b. 1921, cons. 1970, trans. 1975, m.
> Birmingham (vacant)
> Blackburn (5th), Robert Arnold Schürhoff Martineau, M.A., b. 1913, cons. x966, m.
> Bradford (5th), Ross Sydney Hook, M.C., M.A., b. 1917, cons. 1965, m.
> Bristol (53rd), Ernest John Tinsley, M.A., B.D., b. 1919, cons. 1975.
> Carlisle ( 64 th), Henry David Halsey, B.A., b. 1919, cons. 1968, trans. 1972, $m$.
> Chelmsford (6th), Albert John Trillo, M.Th., B.D., F.K.C., b. 1915, cons. 1963, trans. 1968 and 1971, m.
> Chester (38th), Hubert Victor Whitsey, M.A., b. 1916, cons. 1971, trans. 1974, m.
> Chichester ( 99 th), Eric Waldram Kemp, D.D., b. 1915, m.
> Coventry (6th), John Gibbs, B.A., B.D., b. 1917, cons. 1973, trans. 1976, m.
> Derby (4th), Cyril William Johnston Bowles, M.A., b. 1916, cons. 1969, m .
> Ely (66th), Peter Knight Walker, M.A., b. 1919, cons. 1972, trans. 1977, m.
> Exeter (68th), Eric Arthur John Mercer, b. 1917, cons. 1965, m.
> Gloucester (37th) John Yates, M.A.,b. 1925, cons. 1972, trans. 1975, $m$.
> Guildford (6th), David Alan Brown, B.D., M.Th., B.A., b. Ig22, cons. 1973, m.
> Hereford (ro3rd), John Richard Gordon Eastaugh, b. 1920, cons. 1973, m.
> Leicester (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1953, m.
> Lichfield (96th), Kenneth John Fraser Skelton, C.B.E., M.A., b. 1918 , cons. 1962, $m$.
> Lincoln (69th), Simon Wilton Phipps, M.C., M.A., b. 1921, cons. 1968, trans. 1974, m.
> Liverpool ( 6 th) David Stuart Sheppard, M.A., b. 1929, cons. 1969, $m$.
> Manchester (8th), Patrick Campbell Rodger, M.A., b. 1920, cons. 1970, m.
> Newcastle (9th), Ronald Oliver Bowlby, M.A., b. 1926, cons. 1972, m.
> Norwich (69th), Maurice Arthur Ponsonby Wood, D.s.C., M.A., b. 1916, cons. 197 I m.
> Oxford (39th), Kenneth John Woollcombe, M.A., b. 1924, cons. 1971, m.
> Peterborough (35th), Douglas Russell Feaver, M.A., b. 1914, cons. 1972, m.
> Portsmouth (6th), Archibald Ronald McDonald Gordon, M.A., b. 1927, cons. 1975.
> Ripon (rith) David Nigel de Lorentz Young, M.A., b. 1931, cons. 1977, m.
> Rochester (ro4th), Richard David Say, D.D., b. 1914, cons. 1961, m.
> St. Albans (7th), Robert Alexander Kennedy Runcie, M.C., M.A., b. 1921, cons. 1970, m.
> St. Edmundsbury \& Ipswich (6th), Leslie Wilfred Brown, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1912, cons. 1953, m.
> Salisbury (75th), George Edmund Reindorp, D.D., b. 1911, cons. 196x, trans. 1973, m.
> Sheffield (4th), William Gordon Fallows, M.A., b. 1913, cons. 1968, $m$.
> Sodor \& Man (77th), Vernon Sampson Nicholls, b. 1917, cons. 1974, m.
> Southwark (6th), Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D., b. 19×3, cons. 1959.
> Southwell (7th), John Denis Wakeling, M.C., M.A., b. 1918, cons. 1970, m.
> Truro ( Ixth), Graham Douglas Leonard, M.A., b. 1921, cons. 1964, m.
> Wakefield, (gth), Colin Clement Walter James, M.A., b. 1926, cons. 1973, $m$.
> Worcester ( $£$ Ioth), Robert Wilmer Woods, K.C.v.O., M.A., b. 1914, cons. 197x, $m$.

## BARONS

Style (see also note, p. 257), The Right Hon. the Lord
Addressed as, My Lord.
Title, Order of Suctession, Naine, etc
Created.
rgII
1873
1835
1869

Eldest Son or Heir.
Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1948.

Hon. Alastair J. L. B., b. 1947.

Hon. James H. S., b. 1959.
Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., b. 194 .

Title，Order of Succession，Name，etc．
Addington（5th），James Hubbard，b．1930，s．1971，m．
Adrian（2nd），Richard Hume Adrian，F．R．S．，b．1927，s．1977，m．
Ailwyn（4th），Carol Arthur Fellowes，T．D．，b． 1896, s．1976，m．
Airedale（4th），Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson，b．1915，s． 1958.
Aldenham（5th），and（3rd）Hunsdon of Hunsdon（1923），Antony Durant Gibbs，b．1922，s，1969，$m$ ．
Aldington（xst），Toby Austin Richard William Low，P．C．，K．C．M．G．， C．B．E．，D．S．O．，T．D．，b．1914，m．
Allerton（3rd），George William Lawies Jackson，b．1903，s．1925．m．
Alvingham（2nd），Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh，O．B．E．，b．19z6，s． 1955，$m$ ．
Amherst of Hackney（3rd），William Alexander Evering Cecil，C．B．E．， b．1912，s．1919，m．
Ampthill（4th），Geoffrey Denis Erskine Russell，b．I921，s．1973，$m$ ．
Amulree（2nd），Basil William Sholto Mackenzie，K．B．E．，M．D．，b．1900， s． 1942.
Amwell（2nd），Frederick Norman Montague，b．1912，s．1966，m．
Annaly（5th），Luke Robert White，b．1927，s． 1970.
Armstrong（3rd），William Henry Cecil John Robin Watson－ Armstrong，$b$ ．1919，s．1972，$m$ ．
Ashbourne（3rd），Edward Russell Gibson，C．B．，D．S．O．，b．1gox，s． 1942，m．
Ashburton（6th），Alexander Francis St．Vincent Baring，K．G．，K．C．V．O．， b． 1898, s． $1938, m$ ．
Ashcombe（4th），Henry Edward Cubitt，b．1924，s．1962，m．
Ashton of Hyde（2nd），Thomas Henry Raymond Asliton，b．ェgoi，s． 1933，m．
Ashtown（5th），Dudley Oliver Trench，O．B．E．，b．1901，s．1966，m．
Astor of Hever（2nd），Gavin Astor，b．1918，s．1971，m．
Auckland（9th），Ian George Eden（9th Brit．Baron，Auckland），b 1926，s．1957，$m$ ．
Audley（25th），Richard Michael Thomas Souter，b．1914，s．1973．m．
Avebury（4th），Eric Reginald Lubbock，b．1928，s．197r，m．
Aylmer（12th），Hugh Yates Aylmer，b．1907，s．1977，m．
Baden－Powell（3rd），Robert Crause Baden－Powell，b．ェ936，s．196z， m．
Bagot（8th），Reginald Walter Bagot，b．1897，s．1973，m．
Baillieu（3rd），James William Latham Baillieu，b．1950，s．1973，m．
Balfow of Burleigh（8th），Robert Bruce，b．1927，c． $1967, m$ ．
Balfour of Inchrye（rst），Harold Harington Balfour，P．C．，M．C．，b． 1897，$m$ ．
Banbury of Southam（2nd），Charles William Banbury，b．19r5，s． 1936.

Barnard（ixth），Harry John Neville Vane，T．D．，b．I923，s．1964，m．
Barnby（and），Francis Vernon Willey，C．M．G．，C．B．E．，M．V．O．，T．D．， b．1884，s．1929，m．
Basing（4th），George Lutley Sclater－Booth，T．D．，b．1903，s．1969，m．
Belhaven \＆Stenton（r3th），Robert Anthony Carmichael Hamilton， b．1927，s．I961，m．
Bellew（6th），Bryan Bertram Bellew，M．C．，b．1890，s．1975，m．
Belper（4th），（Alexander）Ronald George Strutt，b．I912，s． 1956.
Belstead（2nd），John Julian Ganzoni，b．1932，s． 1958.
Bethell（4th），Nicholas William Bethell，b．1938，s． 1967 ．
Bicester（3rd），Angus Edward Vivian Smith，b．1932，S． 1968.
Biddulph（4th），Robert Michael Christian Biddulph，b．193x，s． 1972，m．
Birdwood（3rd），Mark William Ogilvie Birdwood，b． 1938 ，s． 1962 ，
$m$. m．
Birkelt（2nd），Michael Birkett，b．1929，s．1962，w．
Blackford（4th），William Keith Mason，b．1962，s．1977，M．
Blyth（3rd），Ian Audley James Blyth，b．ェ905，s．ェ943，m．
Bolton（7th），Richard William Algar Orde－Powlett，b．I929，s． 1963 ， m．
Borwick（4th），James Hugh Myles Borwick，M．C．，b．19x7，s． 965 ，m．
Boston（9th），Gerald Howard Boteler Irby，M．B．E．，b．1897，s．1972， m．
Brabazon of Tara（3rd），Ivon Anthony Moore－Brabazon，b． 1946,

## Eldest Son or Heir．

Hon．Dominic A．H．，b． 1963.
（None．）
（None．）
（None．）
Hon．Vicary T．G．，b． 1948.
Hon．Charles H．S．L．，$b$ ． 1948.

Hon．Edward L．J．，b． 1928.
Hon．Robert R．G．Y．$b$ ． 1956.

Hon．William C．，b． 1940.
Hon．David W．E．R．，b． 1947.
（None．）
Hon．Keith N．M．，b． 1943. Hon．Luke R．W．，b．1954． （None．）

Hon．Edward B．G．G．，b． 1933.

Hon．John F．H．B．，b． 1928.
Alick J．A．C．，b．1927．
Hon．Thomas J．A．，b． 1926.
Christopher O．T．，b． 1931.
Hon．John J．A．，b． 1946.
Hon．Robert I．B．E．，b． 1962.

Three co－heiresses．
Hon．Lyulph A．J．L．，b． 1954.

Henry G．A．，b． 1896.
Hon．David M．B．$-P_{\cdot}, b$ ． 1940.

Heneage C．B．，b． 1924.
Hon．David C．L．B．， 2952.
Hon．Victoria B．，b． 1973.
Hon．Ian B．，b． 1924.
Hon．Charles W．B．，b． 1953.
Hon．Henry F．C．V．，b． 1959．
（None．）
Hon．Neil L．S．－B．，b． 1939.
Master of Belhaven，b．I953．
Hon．James B．B．，b． 1920.
Hon．Richard H．S．，b． 1941.
（None．）
Hon．James N．B．，b． 1967 ．
Hugh C．V．S．，b．1934－
Hon．Anthony N．C．B．，b． 1959．
（None．）
（None．）
（None．）
Hon．Anthony B．，b． 193 r．
Hon．Harry A．N．O．－P． b． 1954.
Hon．George S．B．，b． 1922.
Hon．Timothy G．F．B．I．， b． 1939.
（None．）

## 1950

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.
Brabourne (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, b. 1924, s. 1943, m.
Bradbury (znd), John Bradbury, b. 1914, s. 1950, m.
Brain (and), Christopher Langdon Brain, b. I926, s. 1966, m.
Brassey of Apethorpe (3rd), David Henry Brassey, T.D., b. 1932, s. s $967, w$.
Braybrooke (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, b. 1897, s. 1943, $m$.
Braye (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, b. 1902, s. 1952, m.
Brecon (rst), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, p.C., b. 1905, $m$.
Bridges (2nd), Thomas Edward Bridges, C.M.G., b. 1927, s. 1969, m.
Broadbridge (3rd), Peter Hewett Broadbridge, b. 1938, s. $1972, m$.
Brocket (3rd), Charles Ronald George Nall-Cain, b. 1952, s. 1967.
Brougham and Vaux (5th), Michael John Brougham, b. 1938, s. 1967, m.

Broughshane (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, b. r903, s. 1953, m.

Brownlow (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, b. 1899, s. 1927, m.
Bruntisfield (rst), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., b, 1890, m.

Burden (znd), Philip William Burden, b. 1916, s. 1970, m.
Burgh (7th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, b. 1935, s. 1959, m.
Burnham (5th), William Edward Harry Lawson, b. 1920, s. 1963, m.
Burton (3rd), Michael Evan Victor Baillie, b. 1924, s. 1962, m.
Byron (inth), Rupert Frederick George Byron, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.
Cadman (3rd), John Anthony Cadman, b. 1938, s. 1966.
Calthorpe (1oth), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1927, s. 2945.

Calvetley (3rd.), Charles Rodney Muff, b. 1946, s. 197r.
Camoys (7th), (Ralph) Thomas (Campion George Sherman) Stonor, b. 1940, s. 1976, m.

Carbery ( $\mathbf{\text { rith }}$ ), Peter Ralfe Harrington Evans-Freke, b. 1920, s. 1970, m.

Carew (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew, C.B.E. (6th U.K. Baron, Carew, 1838), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.
Carnock (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.s.o., b. 1884, s. 1952, w.
Carrington (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carington, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, x797), b. 1919, s. 1938, m.

Castlemaine (8th), Roland Thomas John Handcock, b. 1943, s. 1973, m.

Catto (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.
Cawley (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, b. 1913, s. 1954, m.
Chatfield (2nd), Ernie David Lewis Chatfield, b. 1917, s. 1967, m.
Chesham (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, P.C., b. 1916, s. 1952, $m$.
Chetwode (2nd), Philip Chetwode, b. 1937, s. 1950, m.
Chorley (rst), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, Q.C., b. 1895, m.
Churston (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.r.D., b. 1910, s. 1930, $m$.
Citrine (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, p.C., g.b.E., b. 1887 , w.
Clanmorris (7th), John Michael Ward Bingham, b. 1908, s. 1960, m.
Clifford of Chudleigh ( 13 th), Lewis Hugh Clifford, O.B.E., b. 1916, s. 1964, $m$.
Clinton (z2nd), Gerard Neville Mark Fane Trefusis, b. 1934, title called out of abeyance $\mathbf{1 9 6 5}, \mathrm{m}$.
Clitheroe (Ist), Ralph Assheton, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. r90I, m.
Clwyd (znd), (John) Trevor Roberts, b. 1900, s. 1955, m.
Clydesmuir (znd), Ronald John Bisland Colville, K.T., C.B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1917, S. 1954, m.

Cobbold (rst), Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold, K.G., P.C., G.c.v.o., b. $1904, m$.

Cochrane of Cults (3rd), Thomas Charles Anthony Cochrane, b. 1922, S. 1968.

Coleraine (rst), Richard Kidston Law, P.C., b. Igox, m.

## Eldest Son or Heir.

Hon. Norton K., b. 1947.
Hon. John B., b. 1940.
Hon. Michael C. B., D.M., b. 1928.

Hon. Edward B., 6. 1964.
Hon. Robin N., b. 1932.
Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., b. 194 I .
(None.)
Hon. Mark T. B., b. 1954 .
Hon. Ralph G. C. B., b. rgor.
Hon. Richard P.C. N.-C., b. 1953.

Hon. Charles B., b. $197 x$.
Hon. Alexander D., b. 1936.
Hon. Edward C., b. 2936.
Hon. John R. W., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 192 I .

Hon. Andrew P. B., b. 1959.
Hon. Alexander G. D. L., b. 1958.

Hon. Hugh J. F. L., b. 1931.
Hun. Evan B., b. 1949.
Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., b. 1899.

Hon. James R. C., b. 1944. (None.)

Hon. Peter R. M., b. 1953. Hon. John E. R. S., b. 1946.

Hon. Michael P. E.-F., b. 1942.

Hon. Patrick T. C.-C., b. $193^{8 .}$
Hon. David H. A. N., b. 1920.

Hon. Rupert F. J. C., b. 1948.

Clifford F. H., b. 1896.
Hon. Innes G. C., b. 2950.
Hon. John F. C., b. 1946.
(None.)
Hon. Nicholas C., b. 1941.
Hon. Roger C., b. 1968.
Hon. Roger C., b. 1930.
Hon. John Y.-B., b. 1934.
Hon. Norman C., b. 1914.
Hon. Simon J. W. B., b. 1937.

Hon. Thomas H. C., b. 1948.

Hon. Charles P. R. F. T., $b$. 196z.
Hon. Ralph J. A., b. 1929.
Hon. J. Anthony R., b. 1935.

Hon. David R. C., b. 1949.
Hon. David A. F. LyttonCobbold, b. 1937.
Hon. R. H. Vere C., b. 1926.

Hon. J. Martin B. L., b. 1931.

## Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Coleridge (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, K.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1955, m. Colgrain (3rd), David Colin Campbell, b. 1920, s. 1973, m.

Colwyn (3rd), (Ian) Anthony Hamilton-Smith, b. 1942, s. 1966, m.
Colyton (rst), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., b. 1902, m.

Congleton (8th), Christopher Patrick Parnell, b. 1930, s. 1967, $m$.
Cornwallis (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, K.C.v.O., K.B.E., M.C. ., b. $\times 892$, , 5 , $1935, w$.

Cottesloe (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, G.B.E., T.D., b. 1900, s. 1956, m .
Craigmyle (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. i944, m.
Cranworth (3rd), Philip Bertram Gurdon, b. 1940, s. ェ964, m.
Crathorne (2nd), Charles James Dugdale, b. 1939, s. 1977, $m$.
Crawshaw (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, b. 1933, s. 1946.
Croft (znd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, b. 1916, s. 1947, $w$.
Crofton (6th), Charles Edward Piers Crofton, b. 1949, s. 1974.
Cromwell (6th), David Godfrey Bewicke-Copley, b. I929, s. $1966, m$.
Crook (rst), Reginald Douglas Crook, b. гgor, m.
Cross of Chelsea, (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale) Cross, P.C., b. 1904, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).
Cullen of Ashbourne (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., b. 1912, S. 1932, m.

Cunliffe (3rd), Roger Cunliffe, b. x932, s. 1963, m.
Daresbury (2nd), Edward Greenall, b. 1902, s. 1938, w.
Darling (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, b. 1919, s. 1936, m.
Darwen (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, b. 1915, s. 1950, m.
Daryngton (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, $b$. 1908, $s$. 1949.
Davies (3rd), David Davies, b. 1940, s. 1944, m.
Decies (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, b. 1915. s. 1944, m.

De Clifford (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., b. 1907, s. 1909, m.

De Freyne (7th), Francis Arthur John French, b. 1927, s. 1935, m.
Delamere (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b. 1900, $s$. 193r, $m$.
De Mauley (6th), Gerald John Ponsonby, b. 1921, s. 1962, m.
Denham (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, b. 1927, s. 1948,
m.
Denman (5th), Charles Spencer Denman, C.B.E., M.C., b. Igi6, so 197x, $m$.
Denning, Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., b. 1899, m. (Master of the Rolls).
Deramore (6th), Richard Arthur de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. I911, s.
1964, $m$.
De Ramsey (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, K.B.E., T.D., b, 19ro, s. 1925, $m$.
Derwent (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, C.B.E., b. 190I, s. 1949, m.

De Saumarez (6th), James Victor Broke Saumarez, b. 1924, s.
I969, m.
De Villiers (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, b. 19Ix, s. 1934.
Devlin, Patrick Arthur Devlin, P.C., F.B.A., b. x905, m. (Lord of
Appeal retired).
Dickinson (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, b. 1926, s.
1943, $m$.
Dighy (r2th), Edward Henry Kenelm Digby, (6th Brit. Baron,
Digby), b. I924, s. 1964, m.
Diplock, (William John) Kenneth Diplock, P.C., b. 1907, $m$. (Lord of
Appeal). Appeal).
Dormer (r6th), Joseph Spencer Philip Dormer, b. 1914, s. 1975.
Douglas of Barloch (rst), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, x.C.M.G.,
b. $1889, m$.

## Eldest Son or Heir.

Hon. William D. C., b. 1937.
Hon. Alastair C. L. C., b. 1953.

Hon. Craig P. H-S., b. 1968.
Hon. Nicholas H. E. H., b. 1932.

Hon. John P. C. P., b. 1959.
Hon. Fiennes C., O.B.E., b. 1921.

Hon. John T. F., b. 1927.
Hon. Thomas C. S., b. 1960.
Hon. Sacha W. R. G., b. 1970.

Hon. David B., b. 1934.
Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., b. 1949.

Hon. Guy P. G. C., b. 195z.
Hon. Godfrey J. B.-C., b. 1960.

Hon. Douglas C., b. 1926.
(Law Life Peerage.)
Hon. Edmund C., b. 19 6.
Hon. Henry C., b. 1962.
Hon. Edward G. G., b. 1928.

Hon. Robert D., b. 1944.
Hon. Roger M. D., b. 1938.
(None.)
Hon. Jonathan H. D., b. 1944 .
Hon. Marcus de la P.B., b. 1948.

Hon. John R., b. 1928.
Hon. Fulke C. J. A. F., b. 1957.

Hon. Hugh G. C., b. 1934.
Hon. Thomas M. P., b. 1930.
Hon. Richard G. B., b. 1959.
Hon. Richard T. S. D., b. 1946.
(Law Life Peerage.)

## (None.)

Hon. John A. F., b. 1942.
Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., M.V.O., b. 1930.

Hon. Eric D. S., b. 1956.
Hon. Alexander C. de V., $b$. 1940.
(Law Life Peerage.)
Hon. Martin H. D., b. $196 x$.
Hon. Henry N. K. D., b. 1954.
(Law Life Peerage.)
Hon. Robert F. E. B. D., b. 1904.
(None.)

Created．

## 1943

1963
2929
18001.

## I324 I．

1802
1439 I．
1780
1928
I857
1974
1643 S.
1802

1934
I 964
1964
1932
1627 S
$196 x$
1916
$\times 756$
18561
1826
17981
1909
1295
I776
1445
x82I
1922
$19 \times 7$
1946
$x 975$
195I
1917
ェ8工81．
1942
I876
1824
1917
1960
1899
1918
1921
1915

I509 S．＊Elphinstone（ 18 th），James Alexander Elphinstone（4th U．K．Baron Elphinstone， 1885 ），b．1953，s． 1975.
Dowding（zad），Derek Hugh Tremenheere Dowding，b．19rg，s． 1970，m．
Drumalbyn（ist），Niali Malcolm Stewart Macpherson，P．C．，K．B．E．， b． 1908 ，$=$
Dulverton（and），（Frederick）Anthony Hamilton Wills，C．B．E．，T．D．， b．1915，s．1956，m．
Dunalley（6th），Henry Desmond Graham Prittie，b．1912，s． 1948 ，m．
Dunboyne（28th），Patrick Theobald Tower Butler，b．1917，s． 1945 ， m．
Dunteath（4th），Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland，T．D．，$b$ ． 1933，s．1956，m．
Dunsany（19th），Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett，b．1906，s．1957，m．
Dynevor（oth），Richard Charles Uryan Rhys，b．1935，s．1962，m．
Ebbisham（2nd），Rowland Roberts Blades，T．D．，b．1912，s．1953，m．
Ebury（6th），Francis Egerton Grosvenor，b．1934，s．1957，m．
Edmund－Davies（Herbert）Edmund Edmund－Davies，P．C．，b．1906，m． （Lord of Appeal）．
Elibank（14th，Alan d＇Ardis Erskine－Murray，b．1923，s．1973，m．
Ellenborough（8th），Richard Edward Cecil Law，b．1926，s．1945，m．

Elion（2nd），Rodney Elton，T．D．，b．1930，s．1973，m．
Erroll of Hale（rst），Frederick James Erroll，P．C．，T．D．，b．1914，m．
Erskine of Rerrick（Ist），John Maxwell Erskine，G．B．E．，b． 1893, m．
Essendon（znd），Brian Edmund Lewis，b．1903，s．1944，m．
Fairfax of Cameron（14th），Nicholas John Albert Fairfax，b．1956， s． 1964.
Fairhaven（3rd），Ailwyn Henry George Broughton，b．1936，s．1973， $m$ ．
Faringdon（3rd），Charles Michael Henderson，b．1937，s．1977，m．
Farnham（zzth），Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell，b．193x，s． 1957, m．
Fermoy（5th），Edmund James Burke Roche，b．1939，s．x955，m．
Feversham（6th），Charles Anthony Peter Duncombe，b．1945，s． 1963，$w$ ．
ffrench（7th），Peter Martin Joseph Charles John ffrench，b． 1926, s．1955，m．
Fisher（3rd），John Vavasseur Fisher，D．S．C．，b．I92x，s．1955，m．
Fitzwalter（zist），Fitzwalter Brook Plumptre，b．1914，called out of abevance，1953，$m$ ．
Foley（8th），Adrian Gerald Foley，b．1923，s．1927，m．
Forbes（z2nd），Nigel Ivan Forbes，K．B．E．（Premier Baron of Scolland）， b． 1918, s．1953，m．
Forester（8th），（George Cecil）Brooke Weld－Forester，b．1938，s． 1977, m．
Forres（3rd），John Archibald Harford Williamson，b．1922，s．1954， $m$ ．
Forteviot（3rd），Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar，M．B．E．，b．1906，s． 1947，$m$ ．
Fraser of North Cape（Ist），Bruce Austin Fraser，G．C．B．，K．B．E．， Admiral of the Fleet，b． 1888.
Fraser of Tullybelton，Walter Ian Reid Fraser，2．C．，b．I9II，m．（Lord of Appeal）．
Freyberg（2nd），Paul Richard Freyberg，O．B．E．，M．C．，b．1923，s．1963，m．
Gainford（3rd），Joseph Edward Pease，b．1921，s．1971，${ }^{\text {n．}}$ ．
Garvagh（5th），（Alexander Leopold Ivor）Gcorge Canning，$b$ ． 1920，s．1956，m．
Geddes（3rd），Euan Michael Ross Geddes，b．1937，s．1975，m．
Gerard（4th），Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard，b． 19 8， s． 1953.
Gifford（6th），Anthony Marice Gifford，b． 2940, s．196x，m．
Gisborough（3rd），Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner，b． 1927, s．195x，m．
Gladwyn（Ist），（Hubert Miles）Gladwyn Jebb，G．C．M．G．，G．C．V．O．， C．B．，b． $1900, m$ ．
Glanusk（4th），David Russell Bailey，b，1917，s．1948，m．
Glenarthur（4th），Simon Mark Arthur，b．1944，s．1976，m．
Glenavy（3rd），Patrick Gordon Campbell，b．19ェ3，s． 1963 ，m．
Glenconner（2nd），Christopher Grey Tennant，b．1899，s．1920，m．

Eldest Son or Heir．
Hon．Piers H．T．D．，b． 1948 ．
（None．）
Hon．Gilbert M．H．W．，b． I944．
Hon．Henry $P_{.,}, b_{0} 1948$.
Hon．John F．B．，b． 1951.
Sir Michael H．M．，Bt．，b． 1915.

Hon．Edward P．，b．1939．
Hon．Hugo G．U．R．，b．ıg66．
（None．）
Hon．Julian F．M．G．，b． 1959．
（Law Life Peerage）．
Master of Elibank，b．I964．
Hon．Rupert E．H．L．，b． 1955.
（None．）
Hon．Edward P．E．，b．ェg66． （None．）
Hon．Iain M．E．，b． 1926．
（None．）
Hon．Hugh N．T．F．，b． 1958.

Hon．James H．A．B．，b． 1963.

Hon．James H．H．，b．г96r．
Hon．Simon K．M．，b．I933．
Hon．Patrick M．R．，b． 1967.
Hon．Jasper O．S．D．，b． 1968.

Hon．Robuck J．P．C．M． ff．，b． 1956.
Hon．Patrick V．F．，b． 1953.
Hon．Julian B．P．，b． 1952.
Hon．Thomas H．F．，b．1961．
Master of Forbes，b． 1946.
Hon．Charles R．G．，W．－F．， b． 1975.
Hon．Alastair S．G．W．，b． 1946.

Hon．John J．E．D．，b． $193^{8 .}$
（None．）
（Law Life Peerage）．
Hon．Valerian B．F．，b． 1970,
Hon．George P．，b． 1926 ．
Hon．Spencer G．S．de R． C．，b． 1953.
Hon．James G．N．G．，b． 1969.

Rupert C．F．G．，M．B．E．，b． 19x6．
Hon．Thomas A．G．，b． 1967.

Hon．Thomas P．L．C．，b． 196 r．
Hon．Miles A．J．，b． 1930.
Hon．Christopher B．，b． 1942.
Hon．Edward A．A．，b． 1973.
Hon．Michael C．，b．1924．
Hon．Colin T．，b． 1926.

Created．

Tille，Order of Succession，Name，elc．
Glendevon（xst），John Adrian Hope，P．C．，b．Ig12，m．
Glendyne（3rd），Robert Nivison，b．1926，s．1967，m．
Glentoran（znd），Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon，P．C．，（N．I．）， K．B．E．，b．1912，S．1950，m．
Gorell（4th），Timothy John Radcliffe Barnes，b．1927，s．1963，m．
Grantchester（and），Kenneth Bent Suenson－Taylor，Q．C．，b．工92x，s． 1976，$m$ ．
Graniley（7th），John Richard Brinsley Norton，M．C．，b．1923，s． 1954, $m$ ．
Graves（8th），Peter George Welleslay Graves，b． $1911, s .1963, m$ ．
Gray（z2nd），Angus Diarmid lan Campbell－Gray，b．I931，s．1946，m． Greenhill（znd），Stanley Ernest Greenhill，M．D．，b．19I7，s． 1967, m． Greenway（4th），Ambrose Charles Drexel Greenway，b．194x，s． 1975
Grenfell（3rd）Julian Pascoe Francis St．Leger Grenfell，b．1935，s． 1976，$m$ ．
Gretton（2nd），John Frederic Gretton，O．B．E．，b．1902，s．1947，m．
Greville（4th），Ronald Charles Fulke Greville，b．1912，s．I95z．
Gridley（2nd），Arnold Hudson Gridley，b．1906，s．1965，m．
Grimston of Westbury（Ist），Robert Villiers Grimston，b． $1897, m$ ．
Grimthorpe（4th），Christopher John Beckett，O．B．E．，b．I9x5，s．1963，m．
Guest，Christopher William Graham Guest，P．C．，b．Igor，m．（Lord of Appeal，retired）．
Hacking（3rd），Douglas David Hacking，b．1938，s．1971，m．
Haden－Guest（3rd），Richard Haden Haden－Guest，b．1904，s．1974，m．
Hamilton of Dalzell（3rd），John D＇Henin Hamilton，M．C．，b．191x， s．1952，$m$ ．
Hampton（6th），Richard Humphrey Russell Pakington，b．r925，s． 2974，$m$ ．
Hankey（2nd），Robert Maurice Alers Hankey，K．C．M．G．，K．C．V．O．，b． 1905，s．1963，m．
Harding of Petherton（rst），John Harding，G．C．B．，C．B．E．，D．S．O．，M．C．， Field Marshal，b．1896，m．
Hardinge of Penshurst（3rd），George Edward Charles Hardinge，b． 1921，s．1960，$m$ ．
Harlech（5th），（William）David Ormsby－Gore，P．C．，K．C．M．G．，b． 1918，s．1964，m．
Harmsworth（and），Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth，b．1903， s．1948，$m$ ．
Harris（5th），George St．Vincent Harris，C．B．E．，M．C．，b．1889，s． 1932 ，
Harvey of Tasburgh（and），Peter Charles Oliver Harvey，b．192I， s． $1968, \mathrm{~m}$ ．
Hastings（zznd），Edward Delaval Henry Astley，b．1912，S．1956，m．
Hatherton（7th），Thomas Charles Tasman Littleton，T．D．，b． 1907 ， s．1973，$m$ ．
Hawke（gth），Bladen Wilmer Hawke，b．ェ90x，s．1939，m．
Hayter（3rd），George Charles Hayter Chubb，K．C．V．O．，C．B．E．，b． 191x，s．1967，m．
Hazlerigg（znd），Arthur Grey Hazlerigg，M．C．，b．1910，s．1949，w．
Headley（7th），Charles Rowland Allanson－Winn，b．1902，s．1969，m．
Hemingford（and），Dennis George Ruddock Herbert，b．1904，s． 1947，$m$ ．
Hemphill（5th），Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Martyn－Hemphill， b．1928，s．1957，m．
Henderson（ist），William Watson Henderson，P．C．，b． 189 r.
Henley（7th），Michael Francis Eden（5th U．K．Baron，Northington， 1885），b．I914，s．1962．
Henniker（7th），John Ernest de Grey Henniker－Major（3rd U．K．
Baron，Hartismere， 1866 ），b． 1883 ，s． 1956 ，w．
Herschell（3rd），Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell，b．1923，s．1929，
m． Hesketh（3rd），Thomas Alexander Fermor－Hesketh，b．x950，s． 1955,

Eldest Son or Heir．
Hon．Julian J．S．H．，b． 1950.

Hon．John N．，b．г960．
Hon．Thomas R．V．D．， M．B．E．，b． 1935.
Hon．Ronald A．H．B．，b． 193r．
Hon．Christopher J．S．－T．，b． 1951.

Hon．Richard W．B．No，b． 1956.

Evelyn P．G．，b． 1926.
Master of Gray，b．1964．
Hon．Malcolm G．，b．1924．
Hon．Mervyn S．K．G．，b． 1942．
Hon．Francis P．S．G．，b． 1938.

Hon．John H．G．，b． 194 z．
（None．）
Hon．Richard D．A．G．，b． 1956.

Hon．Robert W．S．G．，b． 1925.

Hon．Edward J．B．，b． 1954.
（Law Life Peerage．）
Hon．Douglas F．H．，b． 1968.
Hon．Peter H．H．－G．，b． 19⒊
Hon．James L．H．，b． 1938.
Hon．John H．A．P．，$b$ Ig64．
Hon．Donald R．A．H．， b． 1938.
Hon．John C．H．，b． 1928.
Hon．Julian A．H．，b． 1945.
Hon．Francis D．O．－G．，b． 1954．
Hon．Eric H．，b． 2905.
Hon．George R．H．，b． 1920.
Hon．John W．H．，b 1923.
Hon．Delaval T．H．A．，b． 1960.

Edward C．L．，b． 1950.
Hon．Theodore H．，b． 1904 ．
Hon．George W．M．C．，b． 1943.

Hon．Arthur G．H．，b． $195 x^{2}$
Hon．John R．$A .-W ., b$ ． 1934．
Hon．Dennis H．，b． 1934.
Hon．Charles A．M．M．－H．， b． 1954.
（None．）
Hon．Oliver M．R．E．， b． 1953.
Hon．Sir John P．E．C． H．－M．M，K．C．M．G．，C．V．O．， M．C．，b．ェ9х6．
（None．）
Hon．Robert F．－H．b． x95x．

Created.
$\mathbf{x 8 8}$

## 1886

1886
$\times 950$
1960
$x 912$
1897
1933
1797 I.
s88ı
1597

1930
1960
17961.

1866
1933
1543 I.
1962
1964
1946
1919
1948
1953
1924
1906
$x 976$
1937
1935
1776 I.) Kensington (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington).
1886* $\}$ b. 1904, s. $193^{8 .}$
1957 Kenswood (znd), John Michael Howard Whitfield, b. 1930, s. 1963,
1788 Kenyon (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, C.B.E., b. 1917, s. 1927, m.
1947 Kershaw (4th), Edward John Kershaw, b. 1936, s. 1962, m.
1943 Keyes (2nd), Rager George Bowlby Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.
1909 Kilbracken (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1950.
1971 Kilbrandon, Charles James Dalrymple Shaw, P.C., b. 1906, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).
1900 Killanin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, S. 1927, m.
1943 Killearn (2nd), Graham Curtis Lampson, b. 1999, s. 1964, m.
${ }^{2} 789$ I. Kilmaine (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., b. 1902, S. 1946, $m$.
${ }_{1831}$ Kilmarnock (7th), Alastair Ivor Gilbert Boyd, b. 1927, s. 1975.
1941 Kindersley (3rd) Robert Hugh Molesworth Kindersley, b. 1929, $s$.
1223 I. Kingsale (35th), John de Courcy (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 194x, s. 1969.
r68z S. $\}$ Kinnaird ( 13 th), Graham Charles Kinnaird (5th U.K. Baron, Kin-
1902

1860* naird), b. 1912, s. 1972, m.

Kinross (4th), David Andrew Balfour, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, S. 1976, m.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Hon. James W. H. à C., b. 1967.

Hon. Charles J. M., b. 195 r.
Hon. Charles H. A., b. 1940.
Matthew H., b. 197x.
(Law Life Peerage.)
Gordon H. H.-M., b. $19 \times 4$.
Hon. Hans J. D. H., b. 1955. (None.)
Hon. William B. H., b. 1972.

Lt.-Col. George W. A. T., T.D., b. 1904.

Co-heiresses. To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, b. 1912.

Hon. Philip H., b. 1945.
Hon. David E. C. B., b. 1975.

Hon. Joshua C. V., b. 1954.
Hon. William H. M. J., b. 1967.

Robert P. R. I, b. 1944.
Hon. Fionn M. O'B., $b$. 1903.

Hon. Robert H. M., b. 1935.

Hon. W. Richard F.-V., $b$. 1951.
(None.)
Hon. Andrew P. W., b. 1966.

Hon. Charles E. G. I., b. 1956.
Hon. Christopher H. M. J., b. 1957.
(None.)
Hon. James M. J., b. 1953. (Law Life Peerage).

Hon. John R. S., b. 1954.
Hon. William A. Y., b. 1957.

Hugh I. E., b. 1933.
Hon. Michael C. W., b. 1955.

Hon. Lloyd T.-K., b. 1947.
Hon. John C. E. K., b. 197r.
Hon. Charles W. P. K., b. 1953.

Hon. Christopher J. G., b. 1945.
(Law Life Peerage).
Hon. G. Redmond F. M., b. 1947.

Hon. Victor M. G. A. L., b. 194x.
Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
Hon. Robin J. B., b. 194x.
Hon. Rupert J. M. K., b. 1955.

Nevinson R. de C., b. $\mathbf{1 9 2 0 .}$
(None.)
Hon. Christopher P. B., $b$, 1949.

## Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Kirkwood (3rd), David Harvie Kirkwood, Ph.D., b. 193x, s. 1970, m. Langford (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conway, O.B.E., b. і9I2, s. 1953, m.

Latham (2nd), Dominic Charles Latham, b. 1954, s. 1970.
Latymer (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.
Lawrence (5th), David John Downer Lawrence, b. 1937, s. 1968.
Layton (2nd), Michael John Layton, b. x92, s. 1966, m.
Leconfield (7th), John Max Henry Scawen Wyndham (2nd U.K. Baron, Egremont, 1963), b. 1948, s. 1972.
Leigh (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.
Leighton of St. Mellons (2nd), (John) Leighton Seager, b. 1922, s. 1963, $m$.
Lilford (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 193x, s. 1949, m.
Lindsay of Birker (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m .
Lisle (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.
Lloyd (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 19r2, s. 194x, $m$.
Loch (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.
Londesborough (9th), Richard John Denison, b. 1959, s. 1968, M.
Louth (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, $m$.
Lovat (Isth), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (4th U.K. Baton, Lovat), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.

Lucas of Chilworth (2nd), Michael William George Lucas, b. 1926,
S. 1967, m.
Luke (znd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, K.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1905, s. 1943, $m$.
Lurgan (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.
Lyell (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943.
Lyveden (6th), Ronald Cecil Vernon, b. 1915, s. 1973, m.
MacAndrew (rst), Charles Glen MacAndrew, P.C., T.D., b. $\mathbf{8 8 8}$, m.
MacDermott, John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., b. 1896, m. (Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, retired).
Macdonald (8th), Godfrey James Macdonald, b. 1947, s. 1970, m.
Macdonald of Gwaenysgor (2nd), Gordon Ramsay Macdonald, b. 1915, s. 1966, m.

McGowan (3rd), Harry Duncan Cory McGowan, b. 1938, s. 1966, $m$.
Maclay (3rd), Joseph Paton Maclay, b. 1942, s. 1969.
McNair (znd), (Clement) John McNair, b. 1915, s. 1975, m.
Macpherson of Drumochter (2nd), James Gordon Macpherson, b. 1924,
s. 1965, m.
Mancroft (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.e., T.D., b. 1914, S. 1942, m.

Manners (5th), John Robert Cecil Manners, b. 1923, s. 1972, m.
Manton (3rd), Joseph Rupert Eric Robert Watson, b. 1924, s. 1968 ,
$m$.
Marchamley (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 192z, $s . ~$ Margadale (rst), John Granville Morrison, T.D., b. 1906, m.
Marks of Broughton (2nd), Michael Marks, b. 1920, s. 1964.
Marley (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. ェ913, s. 1952, m.
Martonmere (Ist), (John) Roland Robinson, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.,
b. I907, m.
 m.

May (3rd), Michael St. John May, b. 193x, s. 1950, m.
Melchett (4th), Peter Robert Henry Mond, b. 1948, s. 1973.
Merrivale (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, $b$. 19x7, s. 195I, $m$.

## Eldest Son or Heir.

Hon. James S. K., b. 1937.
Hon. Owen G. $R_{0} \sim C_{\text {., }}$ b. $195^{8 .}$
Hon. Anthony L., b. 1954.
Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
(None.)
Hon. Geoffrey M. L., b. 1947.

Hon. Harry H. P. W., b. 1957.

Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
Hon. Robert W. H. L. S., b. 1955.

Robert C. L. P., b. 1930.
Hon. James F. L., b. 1945 .
Horace L., b. 1908.
(None.)
Hon. Speacer L., M.C., b. 1920.
(None.)
Hon. Jonathan O.P.,b $195 z$.
Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
Hon. Simon W. L., b. 1957.
Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1933.
John D. C. B., O.B.E., b. 191 I.
(None.)
Hon. Jack L. V., b. 1938.
Hon. Colin N. G. MacA., b. 1919.
(Law Life Peerage.)
Hon. Alexander D. A. M., b. 1953.

Hon. Kenneth M., b. 192 x.
Hon. Harry J. C. Mc. G., b. 1971.

Hon. David M. M., b. 1944 .
Hon. Duncan J. McN., b. 1947.

Hon. Thomas I. M., b. 1948.
Hon. Benjamin L. S. M., b. 1957.

Hon. John H. R. M., b. 1956.

Hon. Miles R. M. W., b. 1958.

Hon. William F. W., $b$. 1968.

Hon. James I. M., T.D., b. 1930.

Hon. Simon R. M., b. 1950.
(None.)
Hon. Richard A. G. R., b. 1935.

Hon. David H. S. M., b. 1947.

Hon. Jasper B. St. J. M., b. 1965.
(None.)
Hon. Derek J. P. D., b. 1948.

Created.

## 1919

1838
1905
1751
1939
1933
195I
1947
1873
1884
1728
1885
2839
1943
1958
1960
1950
1945
1831
1933
1945
2283

1932
1929
178 I .
$\times 627$ S.*
${ }^{2} 868$
$194{ }^{\circ}$
1960
1959
1946
$193^{\circ}$
1957
1884
1866
1878
1906
1950
1870
1868
1836 1.*
1868

1776 1. Newborough (7th), Robert Charles Michael Vaughan Wynn, D.S.C.,
b. 1917 , s. $1965, m$.

1892 Newton (4th), Peter Richard Legh, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.
Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.
Meston (2ud), Dougall Meston, b. 1894, s. 1943, m.
Methuen (6th), Anthony John Methuen, b. 1925, s. 1975.
Michelham (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1900, s. 1919, w.
Middleton ( (zth), (Digby) Michael Godfrey John Willoughby, M.C., b. 1921, s. 1970, $m$.

Milford (znd), Wogan Philipps, b. 1902, s. 1962, m.
Milne (2nd), George Douglass Milne, b. 1909, s. 1948, m.
Milner of Leeds (2nd), Michael Milner, b. 1923, s. 1967, m.
Milverton (rst), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., b. 1885, m.
Moncreiff (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, b. 1915, s. 1942, m.

Monk Bretton (3rd), John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933, $m$.
Monson ( $\mathbf{x}$ Ith), John Monson, b. 1932, s. 1958, m.
Montagu of Beaulieu (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-ScottMontagu, b. 1926, s. 1929, m.
Monteagle of Brandon (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, b. 1926, s. 1946, m.
Moran (2nd), (Richard) John (McMoran) Wilson, C.M.G., b. r924, s. 1977, m.
Morris (3rd), Michael David Morris, b. 1937, s. 1975.
Morris of Borth- $\gamma$-Gest, John William Morris, P.C., C.E., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1896. (Lord of Aippeal, retired).

Morris of Kenwood (2nd), Philip Geoffry Morris, b. 1928, s. 1954, m.
Morrison (2nd), Dennis Morrison, b. 1914, s. 1953.
Mostyn (5th), Roger Edward Lloyd Lloyd-Mostyn, M.C., b. 19zo, s. $1965, m$.

Mottistone (4th), David Peter Seely, b. 19z0, s. 1966, m.
Mountevans (3rd), Edward Patrick Broke Evans, b. 1943, s. 1974, m.
Mowbray ( 26 th ), Segrave ( 27 th) ( $\mathrm{x}_{2} 83$ ), \& Stourton ( 23 rd) ( 1448 ), Charles Edward Stourton (Premier Baron of England), b. 1923, s. 1965, $m$.
Moyne (znd), Bryan Walter Guinness, b. 1905, s. 1944, m.
Moynihan (3rd), Antony Patrick Andrew Cairnes Berkeley Moynihan, b. 1936, s. 1965, m.
Muskerry (8th), Hastings Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, b. 1907, s. 1966, m.

Napier and Ettrick (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th U.K. Baron, Ettrick, 1872 ), b. 1930, s. 1954, m.
Napier of Magdala (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., b. 1904, s. 1948, $m$.
Nathan (znd), Roger Carol Michael Nathan, b. 1922, s. 1963, m.
Nelson of Stafford (2nd), Henry George Nelson, b. 1917, s. 1962, …
Netherthorpe (rst), James Turner, b. I908, $m$.
Newall (2nd), Francis Storer Eaton Newall, b. 1930, s. 1963, m.

Noel-Buxton (and), Rufus Alexander Buxton, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.
Norrie (2nd), (George) Willoughby Moke Norrie, b. 1936, s. 1977, m.

Northbourne (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.

Northbrook (sth), Francis John Baring, b. 19x5, s. 1947, m.
Norton (7th), John Arden Adderley, O.B.E., b. 19 15, s. 196x, m.
Nunburnholme (4th), Ben Charles Wilson, b. 1928, s. 1974, m.
Ogmore (2nd), Gwilym Rees Rees-Williams, b. 1933. s. 1976, m.

O'Neill (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, T.D., b. ェ933, s. 1944, $m$.

* Oranmore and Browne (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (znd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), b. 1901, S. 1927, …
Ormathwaite (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 3912, s. 1944.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Hon. James M., b. 1950.
Hon. Robert A. H. M., b. 1931.

Hon.Jack Michelham, b. 1903.
Hon. Michael C. J. W., b. 1948.

Hon. Hugo J. L. P., b. 1929.
Hon. George M., b. 1941.
Hon. Richard J. M., b. 1959.
Rev. Hon. Fraser R., b. 1930.

Hon. Rhoderick H. W. M., b. 1954.

Hon. Christopher M. D., b. $195^{8}$.

Hon. Nicholas J. M., b. 1955.

Hon. Ralph D-S-M., b. 196x.
Hon. Charles J.S. R., b. 1953.
Hon. James McM. W., b. $195^{2}$.
Hon. Edward P. M., b. I937.
(Law Life Peerage).
Hor. Jonathan D. M.b. 1968.
(None.)
Hon. Llewellyn R. L.-M., b. 1948.

Hon. Peter J. P. S., b. 1949.
Hon. Jeffrey de C. R. E., b. 1948.

Hon. Edward W. S. S., b. 1953.

Hon. Jonathan G., b. 1930.
Hon. Colin B. M., b. 1955.
Hon. Robert F. D., b. 1948.
Master of Napier, b. 1962.
Hon. Robert N., b. 1940.
Hon. Rupert H. B. N., b. 1957.

Hon. Henry R. G. N., b. 1943.

Hon. James A. T., b. 1936.
Hon. Richard H. E. N., b. 196x.
Hon. Robert V. W., b. 1949.

Hon. Richard T. L., b. 1950.

Hon. Martin C. NoelBuxton, b. 1940.
Hon. Mark W. J. N., b. 1972.

Hon. Christopher G. W. J., b. 1926.

Hon. Francis T. B., b. 1954.
Hon. James N. A. A., b. 1947.
Hon. Charles T. W., b. 1936.
Hon. Morgan R.-W., b. 1937.

Hon. Richard T. S., b. 1950.
Hon. Shane S. O'N., b. 1965.

Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929.
(None.)

Palmer (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, O.B.E., b. 1916, s. 1950, $m$.
Parmoor (3rd), Frederick Heyworth Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1885, s. 1977.

Pearce, Edward Holroyd Pearce, P.C., b. rgor, m. (Lord of Appeal,
retired).
Pearson, Colin Hargreaves Pearson, P.C., C:B.E., b. 1899, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired.).
Pender (3rd), John Willoughby Denison-Pender, b. 1933, S. 1965, m.

Penrhyn (6th), Malcolm Frank Douglas-Pennant, D.S.O., M.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1967, m.

Pentland (znd), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.
Petre ( 1 zth), Joseph William Lionel Petre, $b$. 1994, $s_{0}$, $1915, m$.
Phillimore (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, b. 1939, s. 1947.
Piercy (znd), Nicholas Pelham Piercy, b. 1918, $s$. 1966, $m$.
Plunket (8th), Robin Rathmore Plunket, b. 1925, s. 1975, m.
Poltimore (6th), Hugh de Burgh Warwick Bampfylde, $b$. 1888, $s$.
1967, m.
Polwarth (roth), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., b. 1916, , Master of Polwarth, b. 1947.
S. 1944, m.
Ponsonby of Shulbrede (3rd), Thomas Arthur Ponsonby, b. 1930, $s$.
1976, $m$.
Poole (Ist), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, P.C., C.B.E., T.D., $b$. xgri, $m$.
Raglan (5th), FitzRoy John Somerset, b. 1927 , S. 1964, m.
Rankeillour (4th), Peter St. Thomas More Henry Hope, b. 1935, $s$.
1967.
Rathcavan (rst), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883 , w.
Rathcreedan (and), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., b. 1905, s. 2930, m.
Rathdonnell (5th), Thomas Benjamin McClintock Bunbury, b. 1938, $S_{\text {. }} 1959, \mathrm{~m}$.
Ravensidale (3rd), Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1966, m.
Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, $m$.
Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.
Rea (2nd), Philip Russell Rea, p.C., o.b.E., b. 1900, s. 1948, m.
Reay (x4th), Hugh William Mackay, b. I937, s. ェ963, m.
Redesdale (5th), Clement Napier Bertram Freeman-Mitford, b. 1932, s. $\mathbf{2 9 6 3}, \mathrm{m}$.
Remnant (3rd), James Wogan Remnant, b. 1930, s. $1967, \mathrm{~m}$.
Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. ig15, s. 1943, m .
Rennell (znd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. ı895, s. 1941, m.
Renwick (and), Harry Andrew Renwick, b. 1935, s. 1973, m.
Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 19II, S. I934.
Ritchie of Dundee (4th), Colin Neville Ower Ritchie, b. 1908, s. 1975, m.
Riverdale (and), Robert Arthur Balfour, b. 1901, s. 1957, m.
Robertson of Oakridge (2nd), William Ronald Robertson, b. 1930, $s$.
r974, m. 1974, $m$.
Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, $b$. 1903, s. 1938, m.
Rochester (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, b. 1916, s. 1955, $m$.
Rockley (3rd), James Hugh Cecil, b. 1934, s. $1976, m$.
Rodney (gth), John Francis Rodney, b. 1920, s. 1973, m.
Rollo ( a $^{\text {th }}$, Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, Dunning,
1869), b. I915. 1869), b. 1915, s. I947, m.

Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, m.
Rootes (2nd), William
Rootes (2nd), William Geoffrey Rootes, b. 1917, s. 1964, m.
Rossmore (7th), William Warner Westenra ( 6 th U.K. Baron, Rossmore), b. 1931, s. 1958.
Rotherwick (2nd), (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, b. 19x2, s. 1958, m.
Rothschild (3rd), Nathanial Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.B.E., G.M., F.R.S., b. 1910, s. 1937, m.

Rowallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1933, w.

Rugby (2nd), Alan Loader Maffey, b. 1913, s. 1969, in.
Rusholme (st)
Rusholme (rst), Robert Alexander Palmer, b. 1800 .
Russell of $K$
Appeal).

## Eldest Son or Heir.

Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., T.D., b. 1918.

Hon. Frederick A. M. C., b. 1929.

## (Law Life Peerage.)

## (Law Life Pecrage.)

Hon. Henry J. R. D.-P., b. 1968.

Hon. Nigel D.-P., b. rgog.
(None.)
Hon. John P., b. 1942.
Hon. Claud P., b, xgxi.
Hon. James W. P., b. z946.
Hon. Shaun A. F. S. P., b. 1937.

Mark C. B., b. 1957.

Hon. Frederick M. T. P.. b. $195^{8}$.

Hon. David C. P., b. 1945
Hon. Geoffrey S., b. 1932.
Michael R. H., b. 1940.
Rt. Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., b. 1909.
Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.

Hon. William L. McC B., b. 1966.

Hon. Shaun N, M., b. 1949.
Hon. Thomas A. H. L., b. 1954.

Hon. Charles S., b. 1910.
John N. R., M.D., b. 1928.
Master of Reay, b. 1965.
Hon. Rupert B. F.-M., b. 1967.

Hon. Philip J. R., b. 1954.
Hon. Charles W. B. T., $b$. 1954.
J. A. Tremayne $R$., $b$. 1935.

Hon. Robert J. R., b. 1966.
Hon. John B., b. I934.
Hon. Harold M. R., b. 19 Ig.
Hon. Mark R. B., b. 1927.
Hon. William R., b. 1975 .
Hon. Henry L., b. 1940.
Hon. David C. L., b. I944.
Hon. Anthony R. C., ${ }^{2}$. $196 x$.
Hon. George B. R., b. 1953.
Master of Rollo, b. 1943.
(None.)
Hon. Nicholas G. R., b. 1951.
(None.)
Hon. H. Robin C., b. 1954. Hon. N. C. Jacob R., b. 1936.

Hon. Arthur C., b. 19 Ig.
Hon. John R. M., b. 1949. (None.)
(Law Life Peerage.)

Created. $19: 9$
${ }^{2} 876$
1964
1559
1935
1852
1887
I885
1972

## 1802

## 1888

7447
1977
1932
1976

1784
1964
1902
1963
1971
1947
1449 S.
1957
2919
1828
$19 \times 6$
1784
1917
1959
1640
$193^{8}$
${ }^{13}{ }^{18}$
1954
1628
I955
1936
1955
1900
$\left.\begin{array}{l}1783 \text { I. } \\ 1839^{\star}\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { Sheffeld (8th), Thomas Henry Oliver Stanley (8th U.K. Baron, } \\ \text { Slanley of Alderley and 7th U.K. Baron Eddisbury, } 1848 \text { ), b. } 1927 \text {, }\end{gathered}$
$18399^{*}$
1946 Shepherd (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, P.C., b. 19x8, s. 1934, m.
Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895 , S. 19zo, w.

Sackville (6th), Lionel Bertrand Sackville-West, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.
St. Helens (1st), Michael Henry Colin Hughes-Young, b. 1912, w.
St. John of Bletso (zoth), Andrew Beauchamp St. John, T.D., b. 1918, s. 1976, m.

St. Just (and), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. $1941, m$.
St. Leonards (4th), John Gerard Sugden, b. 1950, s. 1972.
Si. Levan (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, b. 1895, s. 1940, m.
St. Oswald (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., b. 1916, s. 1957 , $m$.
Saimon, Cyril Barnet Salmon, P.C., b. 1903, m. (Lord of Appeal).
Saltoun (rgth), Alexander Arthur Fraser. M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, m.
Sandford (znd), Rev. John Cyril Edmondson, D.S.C., b. x920, S. 1959, m.

Sandhurst (5th), (John Edward) Terence Mansfield, D.T.C., b. 1920, s. $1964, m$.

Sandys (7th), Richard Michael Oliver Hill, b. 193I, s. 196x, m.
Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 193x.
Saye and Sele (2 1st), Nathaniel Thomas Allen Twisleton-WykehamFiennes, b. 1920, s. 1968, m.
Scarman, Leslie George Scarman, P.C., O.B.E., b. 19xx, m. (Lord of Appeal).
Selsdon (3rd), Malcolm McEacharn Mitchell-Thomson, b. 1937, s. $1963, m$.

Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.

Sherborne (7th), Charles Dutton, b. 19xx, S. 1949, m.
Sherfield (rst), Roger Mellor Makins, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1904, m.
Shutileworth (5th), Charles Geoffrey Nicholas Kay-Shuttleworth, $b$. 1948, s. 1975.
Silsoe (2nd), David Malcolm Trustram Eve, Q.C., b. 1930, s. 1976, m.
Simont of Glaisdale, Jocelyn Edward Salis Simon, P.C., b. rgir, m. (Lord of Appeal).
Simon of Wythenshawe (2nd), Roger Simon, b. 1913, s. 1960, m.
Sinclair ( $x$ th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1914, s. 1957, m.

Sinclair of Cleeve (Ist), Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1893, $m$.
Sinha (3rd), Sudhindro Prosannho Sinha, b. 19z0, s. 1967, m.
Skelmersdale (7th), Roger Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1945, s. 1973, m.
Somerleyton (3rd), Savile William Francis Crossley, b. 1928, s. 1959, $m$.
Somers (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.
Southborough (3rd), Francis John Hopwood, b. 1897, s. 1960, m.
Spens (znd), William George Michael Spens, b. 1914, s. 1973, m.
Stafford (r4th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, m.
Stamp (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, M.D., b. x907, s. 1941, m.
Strabolgi (Irth), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 19I4, s. 1953.

Strang (rst), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1893 , w.
Sirange ( 15 th), John Drummond, b. 1900, title called out of abeyance 1964, $w$.
Sirathalmond (3rd), William Roberton Fraser, b. 1947, s. 1976, m.
Strathcarron (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937, $\mathrm{m}^{\text {. }}$
Strathclyde (Ist), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 189x, m.
Strathcona and Mount Roval (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard,
Strathcona and Mount
b. 1923, s. 1959, m.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Simon G. J. R., b. 1952.
Hugh R. I. S.-W., M.C., b. 1919.

Hon. Richard F. H.-Y., b. 1945.

Hon. Anthony T. St. J., b. 1957.
(None.)
Edward C. S., b. Igoz.
Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., b. 1919.

Hon. Derek E. A. W., b. 1919.
(Law Life Peerage.)
Hon. Flora M. Ramsay, b. 1930.

Hon. James J. M. E., 6. 1949.,
Hon. Guy R. J. M., b. 1949.
Marcus T. H., b. 193x.
Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b. 1923.

Hon. Richard I T.-W.-F., b. 1959.
(Law Life Peerage.)
Hon. Callum M. M. M.-T., b. 1969.

Hon, Patrick J. S., b. 1944.
Hon. Richard O. S., b. 1956.

Hon. Graeme G.. S, b. 1949.
Hon. George E. D., b. I9Iz.
Hon. Christopher M., b. 1942.

Hon. Robert J. K.-S., b. 1954.

Hon. Simon R. E., b. 1966.
(Law Life Pecrage.)
Hon. Matthew S., b. 1955.
Master of Sinclair, b. 1968.

Hon. John R. K. S., O.B.E., b. 1919.

Hon. Sushanto S. b. 1953.
Hon. Andrew B. $-W$., $b$. 1977.

Hon. Hugh F. S. C., b. 1971.

Philip S. S. C., b. 1948.
Hon. Francis M. H., b. 1922.
Hon. Patrick M. R, S., b. 1942.

Hon. Francis M. W. F., b. 1954.

Hon. Trevor S., M.D., b. 1935.

Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. K., b. 1916.

Hon. Colin S., b. 1922.
Three co-heiresses.
Hon. William G. F., b. 1976.
Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
Hon. Thomas G. D. G., M.P., b. 1917.

Hon. Donald A. H., b. ェ96ェ. .

Tille，Order of Succession，Name，etc．

## Eldest Son or Heir．

Stratheden \＆Campbell（ 184 r ）（4th），Alastair Campbell，C．B．E．，b．Hon．Gavin C．，b．sgox．
$\quad \mathrm{8g}$ ． s ． $19 \mathrm{r} 8, \mathrm{~m}$ ． Strathspey（5th），Donald Patrick Trevor Grant，b．1912，s．1948，m． Sudeley（7th），Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury－Tracy，b．1939，s． 194.

Suffield（inth），Anthony Philip Harbord－Hamond，M．C．，b．I9zz， S． 1951 ，m．
Swansea（4th），John Hussey Hamilton Vivian，b．1925，s． 1934.
Swaythling（3rd），Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu，O．B．E．，b． 1898 ，s．
I927，m．
Swinfen（3rd），Roger Mynors Swinfen Eady，b．1938，s．1977，m．
Sysonby（3rd），John Frederick Ponsonby，b．1945，s． 1956.
Talbot of Malahide（9th），Joseph Hubert George Talbot b． 1899 ， s． $2975, \mathrm{~m}$ ．
Tedder（2nd），John Michael Tedder SC．D．，Ph．D．，D．SC．，b．I926，s．
1967，m．
Teignmouth（7th），Frederick Maxwell Aglionby Shore，D．S．C．，b．1920，
S．I964． Tennyson（4th），Harold Christopher Tennyson，b．1919，s． 1951.
Terrington（4th），（James Allen）David Woodhouse，b．I9I5，s． $196 I_{2}$ Teviot（2nd），Charles John Kerr，b．1934，s．1968，m．
Teynham（zoth），John Christopher Ingham Roper－Curzon，b．1928，
s．1972，m．
Thomson of Fleet（2nd），Kenneth Roy Thomson，b． 1923 s． 1976.
Thurlow（8th），Francis Edward Hovell－Thurlow－Cumming－Bruce， K．C．M．G．，b．1912，s．I971，m．
Tollemache（5th），Timothy John Edward Tollemache，b．I939，s．
Torphichen（I5th），James Andrew Douglas Sandilands，b．1946，s． 1975.

Trefgarne（znd），David Garro Trefgarne，b．194x，s． $1960, m$ ．
Trevethin（4th），and Oaksey（2nd），John Geoffrey Tristram Lawrence （2nd U．K．Baron，Oaksey，1947），b．1929，s．1971，m．
Trevor（4th），Charles Edwin Hill－Trevor，b．1928，s．ェ950，m．
Trimlestown（rgth），Charles Aloysius Barnewall，b．1899，s．1937，m． Tryon（3rd），Anthony George Merrik Tryon，b．1940，s． 1976.
Tweedsmuir（2nd），John Norman Stuart Buchan，C．B．E．，C．D．，b．1911，
S．1940，m．
Vallx of Harrowden（9th），Rev．Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey，b．I914，
S．1958．
Ventry（7th），Arthur Frederick Daubeney Olav Eveleigh－de－
Moleyns，$b, ~ 8808$, ． Moleyns，b．I898，s． 1936.
Vernon（xoth），John Lawrence Venables－Vernon，b．1923，s． $1963, m$ ．
Vestey（3rd），Samuel George Armstrong Vestey，b．1941，s．1954，m．
Vivian（5th），Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian，b．ェ906，s．1940，m．
Wakefield of Kendal（ist），（William）Wavell Wakefield，b． $1898, m$ ．
Wakehurst（3rd），（John）Christopher Loder，b．1925，s． $1970, w$ ．
Walpole（9th），Robert Henry Montgomeric Walpole，b． $1913, s$ ．
r93i，$m$ ． 1931，m．
Walsingham（9th），John de Grey，M．C．，b．1925，s．1965，m．
Wardington（2nd），Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease，b．1924，s． 1950，$m$ ．
Faterpark（7h），Frederick Caryll Phillip Cavendish，$b, ~$ 1948，$m$ ． Wedgwood（4th），Piers Anthony Weymouth Wedgwood，b．1954，
S．1970．
Westbury（5th），David Alan Bethell，M．C．，b．1922，s．196x，m．
Westwood（and），William Westwood，b．1907，s．1953，m．
Wigram（2nd），（George）Neville（Clive）Wigram，M．C．，b．I915，s．
Ig60，m． 1960，$m$ ．
Wilber
Wilberforce，Richard Orme Wilberforce，P．C．，C．M．G．，O．B．E．，b．1907，
m．（Lord of Appeal．）

Hon．James P．G．，b． 1943 ．
Claud E．F．Hanburym Tracy－ Domvile，T．D．，b． 1904.
Hon．Charles A．A．H．－H． b． 1953.
Hon．Richard A．H．$V, b$ ． 1957.

Hon．David C．M．，b． 1928.
Hon．Charles R．P．S．E．， b． 1971.
（None．）
Reginald J．R．Arundell，$b$ ． 1931．
Hon．Robin J．T．，b． 1955.
（None．）
Hon．Mark A．T．，D．S．C．， b． 1920.
Hon．C．Montague $W_{\text {．，}}$ D．S．O．，O．B．E．，b． 1917.
Hon．Charles R．K．，b． 1971.
Hon．David J．H．I．R．－C．， b． 1965 ．
Hon．David K．R．T．，b． 1957.

Hon．Roualeyn R．$H_{0}-T_{\text {－}}$ C．－B．，b． 1952.
Hon．John N．L．T．，b． 294 I．
Bruce W．S．，b．192I．
Hon．George G．T．，b． 1970 ．
Hon．Patrick J．T．L．，b． 1960．
Hon．Mark C．$H_{0}-T_{.}, b_{\text {．}}$ 1970．
Hon．Anthony B．，b． 1928.

## Son，b． 1975.

Hon．William B，，b． 1916.
Hon．John H．P．G．b． 1915．
Andrew W．Dauben $\gamma-$ De M．，b． 1943.
Visct．Harcourt（see p．235）．
Hon．Mark W．V．，b． 1943 ．
Hon．Nicholas V．，b． 1935.
（None．）
Hon．Timothy W．L．，$b$ ． 1958.

Hon．Robert H．W．，$b$ ． 1938.

Hon．Robert de G．，$b$ ． 1969.

Hon．William S．P．，b． 1925.
Hon．Roderick A．C．，b． 1959.

John W．，M．D．，b． 1919.
Hon．Richard N．B．，b． 1950.

Hon．William G．W．，b． 1944．
Hon．Andrew F．C．W．，b． 1949.
（Law Life Peerage．）

Eldest Son or Heir
Hon. Leopold D. $V$ : $b$. $193^{8 .}$
(None.)
Hon. James R. H., b. ェg68.
Hon. Christopher J. C. W. b. 1948.

Jeremy C. G., b. 1930.
Hon. Eustace H. B. G. $b$. 1929.

Hon. William E. B., b. Ig66.
Clifton H. L. de V. W., b. I968.
(None.)
Hon. John P. R. B., b. 1950. Hon. Roger N. F., b. ェgog.

## Peeresses in Their ©un Right

Pecrages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any titte or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

Countesses in their Own Riget.-Style, The Countess of Addressed as, My Lady.

Title, Name, ctc.
Created.
1643 S. Dysart, Rosamund Agnes Greaves, b. 19x4, s. 1975.
1452 S. Erroll, Diana Denyse Hay (Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland), b. 1926, s. 1941, m.
1633 S. Loudoun, Barbara Huddleston Abney-Hastings, b. 1919, s. 1960, m.
1404 S. Mar, Margaret of Mar (Premier Earldom of Scotland), b. 1940, s. 1975, m.

1235 S. Sutherland, Elizabeth Millicent Sutherland, b. 1921, S. 1963, m.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Lady Katherine Grant, $b$. 1918.

Lord Hay, b. 1948.
Lord Mauchline, b. 1942.
The Mistress of Mar, b. 1963.

Lord Strathnaver, b. 1947

Baronesses in their Own Right.-Style, The Baroness - .
Addressed as, My Lady.
Created.
Title, Name, etc.

I42I
1455
1307
1332
1264
1439
Dualey, Bardara Amy Feisity W How, b. 1, $b$, s. 1972, w.
${ }_{1602}$ S. Kinloss, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, b. 1922, s. 1944,
${ }^{1663}$
168ı S. Naime, Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham (Viscountess Mersey), b. 1912, s 1944, m.

1945 Portal of Hungerford, Rosemary Ann Portal, b. 1923, s. 197x.
${ }_{165 I}$ S. Ruthven of Freeland, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.b.E. (Bridget, Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley), b. 1896, s. 1956, w.
1489 S. Sempill, Ann Moira Sempill, b. 1920, s. 1965, $m$.

Eldest Son or Heir.
Hon. Cynthia E. Gueterbock, b. 1909.

Two co-heiresses.
Hon. James T. A. D.-H., b. $195^{2}$.
Hon. Caspar D. I., b. 1962. Hon. Peter M., ל. $195^{8 .}$

Hon. Jim A. H. W., b. 1930.
Lady Mary F.-H., b. 1940.
Master of Kinloss, b. 1953.
Hon. Ralph M. P., b. 195 r.
Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
Hon. Mavis E. A. P., b. 1926.

Earl of Carlisle, M.C.,
b. 1923 (see p. z29).

Master of Sempill, b. 1949.

## LIFE PEERS

## Created under Life Peerages Act， 1958

Adeane，Michael Edward Adeane，P．C．，G．C．B．，G．C．V．O．，Royal Victorian Chain，b．1910，m．
Alexander of Potterhill，William Picken Alexander，Ph．D．，b．1905，m．
Allan of Kilmahew，Robert Alexander Allan，D．S．O．，O．B．E．，R．D．，b．x94，$m$ ．
Allen of Abbeydate，Philip Allen，G．C．b．，b．го12，$m$ ．
Allen of Fallowfield，Alfred Walter Henry Allen，C．B．E．，b．19ェ4，$m$ ．
Alport，Cuthbert James McCall Alport，P．C．，T．D．，b．191z，m．
Annan，Noel Gilroy Annan，O．B．E．，b．19r6，m．
Ardwick，John Cowburn Beavan，b．х9то，$m$ ．
Armstrong of Sanderstead，William Armstrong，P．C．，K．C．B．，M．v．O．，b．1925，m．
Arwyn，Arwyn Randall Arwyn，b． 1897, m．
Ashby，Eric Ashby，D．Sc．，F．R．S．，b．1904，m．
A ylestone，Herbert William Bowden，P．C．，C．H．，C．B．E．，b．r905，m．
Baker，John Fleetwood Baker，O．B．E．，SC．D．，F．R．S．，b．rgoi，m．
Balerno，Alick Drummond Buchanan－Smith，C．B．E．，T．D．，D．S．．，F．R．S．E．，b． 1898 ，w．
Ballantrae，Bernard Edward Fergusson，K．T．，G．C．M．G．，G．C．V．O．，D．S．O．，O．B．E．，b．19x̌，m．
Balogh，Thomas Balogh，b．1905．
Banks，Desmond Anderson Harvie Banks，C．B．E．，$b$, ， 918.
Barber，Anthony Perrinott Lysberg Barber，P．C．，T．D．，b．19zo，$m$ ．
Barnetson，William Denholm Barnetson，b． 1917, m．
Beaumont of Whitley，Rev．Timothy Wentworth Beaumont，b．1928，m．
Beeching，Richard Beeching，Ph．D．，b．1913，m．
Bernstein，Sidney Lewis Bernstein，b．1899，$m$ ．
Beswick，Frank Beswick，P．C．，b．19ra．
Black，William Rushton Black，$b$ ． $1893, m$ ．
Blake，Robert Norman William Blake，F．B．A．，b．19I6，$m$ ．
Blyton，William Reid Blyton，$b$ ．1899，$m$ ．
Boothby，Robert John Graham Boothby，K．B．e．，b．1900，m．
Bosion of Faversham，Terence George Boston，b．1930，m．
Bourne，Geoffrey Kemp Bourne，G．C．B．，K．B．E．，C．M．G．，b．1902，m．
Bowden，Bertram Vivian Bowden Ph．D．，$b$, 19Io，$m$ ．
Boyd－Carpenter，John Archibald Boyd－Carpenter，P．C．，b． $1908, m$ ．
Boyle of Handsworth，Edward Charles Gurney Boyle，P．C．，b． 1923 ．
Briggs，Asa Briggs b．x921，m．
Briginshaw，Richard William Briginshaw．
Brimelow，Thomas Brimelow，G．C．M．G．，O．B．E．，b．1915，$m$ ．
Brock，Russell Claude Brock，F．R．C．S．，b．z903，m．
Brockway，（Archibald）Fenner Brockway，b．1888，$m$ ．
Brooke of Cumnor，Henry Brooke，P．C．，C．H．，b．I903，$m$ ．
Brookes，Raymond Percival Brookes，b．1909，m．
Brown，Wilfred Banks Duncan Brown，P．C．，M．B．E．，b．1908，$m$ ．
Bruce of Donington，Donald William Trevor Bruce，b．1g12，m．
Buckton，Samuel Storey，b．1896，w．
Bullock，Alan Louis Charles Bullock，F．B．A．，b．1914，$m$ ．
Burntwood，Julian Ward Snow，b．IgIo，m
Butler of Saffron Walden，Richard Austen Butler，K．G．，P．C．，C．ت．，b．ェgoz，m．
Byers，（Charles）Frank Byers，P．C．，O．B．E．，b．1915，m．
Caccia，Harold Anthony Caccia，G．C．M．G．，G．C．V．O．，b．1905，$m$ ．
Campbell of Croy，Gordon Thomas Calthrop Campbell，P．C．，M．C．，b．1921，m．
Campbell of Eskan，John Middleton Campbell，$b$ ．1912，$m$ ．
Caradon，Hugh Mackintosh Foot，P．C．，G．C．M．G．，K．C．v．O．，O．B．E．，b．1907，m．
Carr of Hadley，（Leonard）Robert Carr，P．C．，b．1916，m．
Carver（Richard）Michael（Power）Carver，G．C．B．，C．B．E．，D．S．O．，M．C．，Field Marshal，b．19土5，m． Castle，Edward Cyril Castle，b．1907，m．
Chalfont，Alun Arthur Gwynne Jones，P．C．，O．B．E．，M．C．，b．1919，m．
Champion，Arthur Joseph Champion，P．C．，b．x897，m．
Chelmer，Eric Cyril Boyd Edwards，M．C．，T．D．，b．19r4，m．
Chelwood，Tufton Victor Hamilton Beamish，M．C．，b． $1917, m$ ．
Chimis，Pratap Chidamber Chitnis，b．1936，m．
Clark，Kenneth Mackenzie Clark，О．M．，C．H．，K．C．в．，F．B．A．，b．г903，w．
Cole，George James Cole，G．B．E．，b．1906，$m$ ．
Collison，Harold Francis Collison，C．B．E．，b．1909，m．
Cooper of Stockton Heath，John Cooper，b．工go8．
Craigton，Jack Nixon Browne，P．C．，C．B．E．，b．1go4．
Crowther－Hunt，Norman Crowther Hunt，ph．D．，b．1920，m．
Cudlipp，Hugh Cudlipp，O．B．E．，b．г913，$m$ ．
Darling of Hillsborough，George Darling，P．C．，b．1905，m．
Davies of Penthys，Gwilym Elfed Davies，$b$ ．19ェ3，$m$ ．
Davies of Leek，Harold Davies，P．C．，b．1904，$m$ ．
Delfont，Bernard Delfont，$b$ ．1909，$m$ ．
Diamond，John Diamond，P．C．，b． 1907.
Donaldson of Kingsbridge，John George Stuart Donaldson，O．B．E．，b． 1907.
Douglass of Cleveland，Harry Douglass，b．x902，m．
Duncan－Sandys，Duncan Edwin Duncan－Sandys，P．C．，C．H．，b．3908，$m$ ．

## 1924

## 1966

1964

## 1969

1958

## 1974

1970
$x 975$

Elworthy, (Samuel) Charles Elworthy, K.G., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 191x, m.
Elwyn-Jones, Frederick Elwyn Elwyn-Jones, P.C., b. 1909, m. (Lord High Chancellor).
Energlyn, William David Evans, D.SC., Ph.D., b. 1912, m.
Evans of Hungershall, Benjamin Ifor Evans, D.Lit., b. 1899, m.
Ferrier, Victor Ferrier Nocl-Paton, E.D., b. 1900, $m$.
Fisher of Camden, Samuel Fisher, $b$. 1905, $m$.
Fletcher, Eric Gcorge Molyneux Fletcher, P.C., Ll.D., b. r903, m.
Foot, John Mackintosh Foot, b. 1909, $m$.
Franks, Oliver Shewell Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905, m.
Fraser of Kilmorack, (Richard) Michael Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1915, m.
Fulton, John Scott Fulton, b. 1902, m.
Gardiner, Gerald Austin Gardiner, P.C., C.H., b. 1900, $m$.
Garmer, (Joseph John) Saville Garner, G.C.M.G., b. 1908, m.
Geddes of Epsom, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
Geoffrey-Lloyd, Geoffrey William Geoffrey-Lloyd, p.C., b. xgoz.
George-Brown, George Alfred George-Brown, P.C., b. I914, m.
Gibson, (Richard) Patrick (Tallentyre) Gibson, b. 1916, $m$.
Glenamara, Edward Watson Short, P.C., C.H., b. 1912, m.
Goodman, Arnold Abraham Goodman, C.H., b. 1915.
Gordon-Walker, Patrick Chrestien Gordon-Walker, P.C., C.H., b. 1907, m.
Gore-Booth, Paul Henry Gore-Booth, G.C.M.G., K.c.v.O., b. 1909, m.
Goronwy-Roberts, Goronwy Owen Goronwy-Roberts, P.C., b. 1913, m.
Grade, Lew Grade, b. 1906, m.
Granville of Eye, Edgar Louis Granville, b. 1899, m.
Granville-West, Daniel Granville West, b. 1904, m.
Greene of Harrow Weald, Sidney Francis Greene, c.b.E., b. 1gro, $m$.
Greenhill of Harrow, Denis Arthur Greenhill, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1913, $m$.
Greenwood of Rossendale, (Arthur William James) Anthony Greenwood, P.C., b. 19xi, m.
Gregson, John Gregson
Grey of Naunton, Ralph Francis Alnwick Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1910, m.
Hailsham of St. Marylebone, Quintin McGarel Hogg, P.C., C.H., b. x907, m.
Hale, (Charles) Leslie Hale, b. 1902, m.
Hamnett, Cyril Hamnett, b. £906, w.
Harmar-Nicholls, Harmar Harmar-Nicholls, $b$. xgy2, $m$.
Harris of Greenwich, John Henry Harris, b. 1930, m.
Hartwell, (William) Michael Berry, M.B.E., T.D., b. 191r, $m$.
Harvey of Prestbury, Arthur Vere Harvey, C.B.E., b. 1906, $m$.
Harvington, Robert Grant Grant-Ferris, P.C., b. 1907, m.
Helsby, Laurence Norman Helsby, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1g08, m.
Hewlett, (Thomas) Clyde Hewlett, C.B.E., b. 19z3, $m$.
Heycock, Llewellyn Heycock, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
Hill of Luton, Charles Hill, P.C., M.D., b. 1904, $m$.
Hinton of Bankside, Christopher Hinton, O.M., K. B.E., F.R.S., b. 1g0x, w.
Hirshfield, Desmond Barel Hirshfield, b. 1913, m.
Home of the Hirsel, Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., K.T., b. 1903, m.
Houghton of Sowerby, (Arthur Leslie Noel) Douglas Houghton, P.C., C.H., b. 1898, m.
Hughes, William Hughes, P.C., C.B.E., b. IgIr, $m$.
Hunt, (Henry Cecil) John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. x910, $m$.
Hunt of Fawley, John Henderson Hunt, C.B.E., D.M., b. 1905, m.
Jacobson, Sydney Jacobson, M.C., b. I908, $m$.
Jacques, John Henry Jacques, $b$. 1905, m .
James of Rusholme, Eric John Francis James, b. 1909, m.
Janner, Barnett Janner, b. 1892, m.
Kagan, Joseph Kagan, b. ェ915, m.
Kahn, Richard Ferdinand Kahn, C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905 .
Kaldor, Nicholas Kaldor, F.B.A., $b$. 1908, $m$.
Kearton, (Christopher) Frank Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1911, $m$.
Kilmany, William John St. Clair Anstruther-Gray, P.C., M.C., b. 1905, m.
Kings Norton, Harold Roxbee Cox, Ph.D., b. 1902, $m$.
Kirkhill, John Farquharson Smith, b. 1930, m.
Kissin, Harry Kissin, b. 1912, m.
Leatherland, Charles Ed ward Leatherland, O.B.E., b. 1898.
Lee of Newton, Frederick Lee, P.C., b. 1906, m.
Llewelyn-Davies, Richard Llewelyn-Davies, b. 1912, m.
Lloyd of Hampstead, Dennis Lloyd, Q.C., LL.D., b. 19 $15, \mathrm{~m}$.
Lloyd of Kilgerran, Rhys Gerran Lloyd, C.B.E., Q.C., b. 1907, m.
Lovell-Davis, Peter Lovell-Davis, b. 1924, $m$.
Lyons of Brighton, Braham Jack Dennis Lyons.
McCarthy, William Edward John McCarthy, b. 1925, m.
McCluskey, John Herbert McCluskey, Q.C., b. 1929, $m$.
McFadzean, William Hunter McFadzean, K.T., b. 1903, $m$.
Mackie of Benshie, George Yull Mackie, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1919, $m$.
Maclean, Charles Hector Fitzroy Maclean, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., b. 1916, m. (Lord Chamberlain).
MacLeod of Fuinary, Very Rev. George Fielden MacLeod, M.C., D.D., b. 1895, $m$.
Maelor, Thomas William Jones, b. $1898, \mathrm{~m}$.

Mais，Alan Raymond Mais，G．B．E．，T．D．，E．R．D．，b．19II，m．
Marples，（Alfred）Ernest Marples，P．C．，b．1907，m．
Maybray－King，Horace Maybray King，P．C．，Ph．D．，b．ıgox，m．
Molson，（Arthur）Hugh（Elsdale）Molson，P．C．，b．1903，m．
Morris of Grasmere，Charles Richard Morris，K．C．M．G．，b．1898，m．
Moyola，James Dawson Chichester－Clark，P．C．（N．I．），b．19z3，m．
Murray of Gravesend，Albert James Murray，b．1930，$m$ ．
Murray of Newhaven，Keith Anderson Hope Murray，K．C．B．，Ph．D．，b． 1903.
Noel－Baker，Philip John Noel－Baker，P．C．，b．1889，w．
Northfield，（William）Donald Chapman，b． 1923.
Nugent of Guildford，（George）Richard（Hodges）Nugent，P．C．，b．1907，m．
O＇Brien of Lothbury，Leslie Kenneth O＇Brien，P．C．，G．B．E．，b．1908，m．
Olivier，Laurence Kerr Olivier，b．1907，m．
O＇Neill of the Maine，Terence Marne O＇Neill，P．C．（N．I．），b．1914，m．
Oram，Albert Edward Oram，b．1913，m．
Or－Ewing，（Charles）Ian Orr－Ewing，O．B．E．，b．I912，m．
Paget of Northampton，Reginald Thomas Paget，Q．C．，b．1908，m．
Pannell，（Thomas）Charles Pannell，P．C．，b．1902，$m$ ．
Pargiter，George Albert Pargiter，C．B．E．，b．1897，m．
Parry，Gordon Samuel David Parry．
Peart（Thomas），Frederick Peart，P．C．，b． $1914, m$ ．
Peddie，James Mortimer Peddie，M．B．E．，b．1906，m．
Pentey，William George Penney，O．M．，K．B．E．，Ph．D．，D．SC．，F．R．S．，b．1909，m．
Pilkington，William Henry（Harry）Pilkington，b．1905，m．
Pitt of Hampstead，David Thomas Pitt，b．1913，m．
Platt，Robert Platt，M．D．，b．1900，$m$ ．
Plowden，Edwin Noel Plowden，K．C．B．，K．B．E．，b．1907，m．
Plurenden，Rudy Sternberg，b．1917，m．
Popplewell，Ernest Popplewell，C．B．E．，b． $1899, m$ ．
Porrilt，Arthur Espie Porritt，G．C．M．G．，G．C．V．O．，C．B．E．，b．I900，m．
Pritchard，Derek Wilbraham Pritchard，b．I910，$m$ ．
Ramsey of Canterbury，Rt．Rev．Arthur Michael Ramsey，P．C．，D．D．，Royal Victorian Chain，b．1g04， m．
Rayne，Max Rayne，b．ェ9ェ8，m．
Redcliffe－Maud，John Primatt Redcliffe Maud，G．C．B．，C．B．E．，b．x906，m．
Redmayne，Martin Redmayne，P．C．，D．S．O．，T．D．，b．1910，$m$ ．
Reigate，John Kenyon Vaughan－Morgan，P．C．，b．xgos，m．
Rhodes，Hervey Rhodes，K．G．，P．C．，D．F．C．，b．1895，m．
Rhyl，（Evelyn）Nigel（Chetwoode）Birch，P．C．，O．B．E．，b．Igo6，m．
Ritchie－Calder，（Peter）Ritchie Calder，C．B．E．，b．Igo6，m．
Robbins，Lionel Charles Robbins，C．H．，C．B．，F．B．A．，b． 1898 ，m．
Robens of Woldingham，Alfred Robens，p．C．，b．I910，m．
Roberthall，Robert Lowe Roberthall，K．C．M．G．，C．B．，b．19or，m．
Roll of Ipsden，Eric Roll，K．C．M．G．，C．B．，b．1907，m．
Ryder of Eaton Hastings，Sydney Thomas（Don）Ryder，b．x9x6，m．
Sainsbury，Alan John Sainsbury，b．2902，$m$ ．
Saint Brides，Morrice James，P．C．，G．C．M．G．，C．V．O．，M．B．E．，b，19x6，m．
Samuel of Wych Cross，Harold Samuel，b．1912，m．
Schon，Frank Schon，b．19Iz，m．
Seebohm，Frederic Seebohm，T．D．，b．Igo9，m．
Segal，Samuel Segal，b．xgoz，m．
Selwyn－Lloyd，（John）Selwyn（Brooke）Lloyd，P．C．，C．H．，C．B．E．，T．D．，Q．C．，b． 1904.
Shackleton，Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton，K．G．，P．C．，O．B．E．，b．1911，m．
Shawcross，Hartley William Shawcross，P．C．，G．B．E．，Q．C．，b．1902，w．
Shinwell，Emanuel Shinwell，P．C．，C．H．，b．工884，w．
Snow，Charles Percy Snow，C．B．E．，b．Igo5，m．
Soper，Rev．Donald Oliver Soper，Ph．D．，b．I903，m．
Stokes，Donald Gresham Stokes，T．D．，b．1914，m．
Stone，Joseph Ellis Stone，b． $1903, m$ ．
Stow Hill，Frank Soskice，P．C．，Q．C．，b．1902，m．
Tanlaw，Simon Brooke Mackay，b．1934，m．
Taylor，Stephen James Lake Taylor，M．D．，b．ェ910，$m$ ．
Taylor of Gryfe，Thomas Johnston Taylor，b．191z，m．
Taylor of Mansfield，Harry Bernard Taylor，b．1895，m．
Thomas，（William）Miles（Webster）Thomas，D．F．C．，b． $1897, m$ ．
Thomson of Monifieth，George Morgan Thomson，P．C．，b．1g2I，m．
Thorneycroft，（George Edward）Peter Thorneycroft，P．C．，b．ェgog，m．
Todd，Alexander Robertus Todd，D．Sc．，D．Phil．，F．R．S．，b．1907，m．
Tranmire，Robert Hugh Turton，P．C．，K．B．E．，M．C．，b．1903，m．
Trend，Burke St．John Trend，P．C．，G．C．B．，C．V．O．，b．I914，m．
Trevelyan，Humphrey Trevelyan，K．G．，G．C．M．G．，C．I．E．，O．B．E．，b．r905，m．
Vaizey，John Ernest Vaizey，b．1929，m．
Wade，Donald Wiliam Wade，b．1904，m．
Wall，John Edward Wall，O．B．E．，b．Igi土，m．
Wallace of Coslany，George Douglas Wallace，b．1906，m．
Walston，Henry David Leonard George Walston，C．V．O．，b．x9x2，m．
Watkins，Tudor Elwyn Watkins，b．1903，m．

1977 Wedderburn of Charlion, Kenneth William Wedderburn, b. 1927, m.
Weidenfeld, (Arthur) George Weidenfeld, b. 1919, m.
Wells-Pestell, Reginald Alfred Wells-Pestell, $b$. 1910, $m$.
Wheatley, John Wheatley, P. C., b. 1908, m.
Widgery, John Passmore Widgery, P.C., O.B.E., T.D., b. x9xx, m. (Lord Chief Justice of England)
Wigg, George Edward Cecil Wigg, P.C., b. 1900, $m$.
Wigoder, Basil Thomas Wigoder, Q.C., b. 192I, m.
Williamson, Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., b. $1897, m$.
Willis, Edward Henry Willis, b. $1918, m$.
Wilson of High Wray, Paul Norman Wilson, O.B.E., D.s.C., b. 1908, m.
Wilson of Langside, Henry Stephen Wilson, P.C., Q.C., b. 1916, $m$.
Wilson of Radcliffe, Alfred Wilson, b. 1909, m.
Winstanley, Michael Platt Winstanley, $b$. 1918, $m$.
Winterbottom, Ian Winterbottom, $b$. 1913, $m$.
Wolfenden. John Frederick Wolfenden, C.B.E., b. 1906, m.
Woolley, Harold Woolley, C.B.E., b. 1905, w.
Wynne-Jones, William Francis Kenrick Wynne-Jones, b. 1903, w.
Zuckerman, Solly Zuckerman, О.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., M.D., D.SC., b. I904, $m$.

## BARONESSES

1970 Bacon, Alice Martha Bacon, P.C., C.B.E., b. 193 I.
1967 Birk, Alma Birk, b. 192I, m.
1964 Brooke of Ystradfellte, Barbara Muriel Brooke, D.B.E., b. 1908, m.
1962
1974
1972
1958
1964
1976
1974
$\mathbf{x} 974$
1964
1974
1965
1976
$197^{\circ}$
1967
1971
1970
I964
1964
$=974$
1974
1975
1967
1966 Sharp, Evelyn Adelaide Sharp, G.B.E., b. 1903.
1973 Sharples, Pamela Sharples, w.
1965 Spencer-Churchill, Clementine Ogilvy Spencer Churchill, G.B.E., b. 1885 , w.
1974 Stedman, Phyllis Stedman, O.B.E., b. 1986, m.
1975 Stewart of Alvechurch, Mary Elizabeth Henderson Stewart, $m$.
196 x Summerikill, Edith Summerskill, P.C., C.H., b. ェ90I, $m$.
1970 Tweedsmuir of Belhelvie, Priscilla Jean Fortescue Buchan, P.C., b. 19r5, m.
1975 Vickers, Joan Helen Vickers, D.B.E., b. 1907.
1975 Ward of North Tyneside, Irene Mary Bewick Ward, C.H., D.B.E., b. $1895-$
1970 White, Eirene Lloyd White, b. 1909, w.
1958 Wootton of Abinger, Barbara Frances Wright, C.H., b. 1897, w.
1971 Young, Janet Mary Young, b. 1926, m.

## Surnames of peers and peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings - Lou- Allen-Allen of Fallow- Ashley Cooper-Shaftes- Balfour - Balfour of
doun
Acheson-Gosford
Adderley-Norion
Addington-Sidmouth
Agar-Normanton
Akers Douglas-Chilston
Alexander-Alexander of Potterhill*
Alexander-Alexander of Tunis
Alexander-Caledon
Allan-Allan of Kilmahew ${ }^{\text {* }}$
Allen-Allen of Abbeydale»
field» bury Allanson Winn-Headley Ashton-Ashton of Hyde Allsopp-Hindlip
Aman-Marley
Anderson-Waverley Annesley-Valentia Anson-Lichfield
of Anstruther-Gray-Kilmany*
Armstrong-Armstrong of Baird-Kintore Sanderstead ${ }^{\star}$
Armstrong Jones-Snowdon
Arthur-Glenarthur

Inchrye Bampfylde-Poltimore
Banbury - Banbury of Southam
Baring-Ashburton
Baring-Cromer
Baring-Howick of Glendale
Baring-Northbrook
Baring-Revelstoke
Barnes-Gorell
Barnewall-Trimlestown
Bathurst-Bledisloe
Beamish-Chelwood*
Beauclerk-St. Albans

254 Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Beaumont-Allendale
Beaumont-Beaumont Whitle $\boldsymbol{y}^{\star}$
Beavan-Ardwick ${ }^{\star}$
Beckett-Grimithorpe
Bennet-Tankerville
Beresford-Decies
Beresford-Waterford
Bernard-Bandon
Berry-Camrose
Berry-Hartwell ${ }^{\star}$
Berry-Kemsley
Bertie-Lindsey
Best-Wynford
Bethell-Westbury
Bevan-Lee of Asheridge*
Bewicke Copley-Cromwell
Bigham-Mersey
Bigham-Nairne
Bingham-Clanmorris
Bingham-Lucan
Birch-R/hlı
Blades-Ebbisham
Bligh-Darnley
Bootle Wilbraham Skelmersdale
Boscawen-Falinouth
Boston-Boston of Faversham*
Bourke-Mayo
Bowden-Aylestone ${ }^{\star}$
Bowes Lyon-Strathmore
Bowyer-Denham
Boyd-Kilmarnock
Boyle-Boyle of Handsworth*
Boyle-Cork and Orrery
Boyle-Glasgow
Boyle-Shamton
Brabazon-Meath
Brand-Hampden
Brassey - Brassey of Apethorpe
Brett--Esher
Bridgeman-Bradford
Brodrick-Midleton
Brooke-Alanbrooke
Brooke-Brooke of Cumnor*
Brooke-Brooke of Ystradfellie*
Brooke-Brookeborough
Brooks-Crawshaw
Brougham - Brougham and Vaux
Broughton-Fairhaven
Browne-Craigton*
Browne-Kilmaine
Browne - Oranmore and Browne
Browne-Sligo
Brownlow-Lurgan
Bruce-Aberdare
Bruce-Balfour of Burleigh
Bruce-Bruce of Donington ${ }^{\star}$
Bruce - Elgin and Kincardine
Brudenell Bruce-Ailesbury
Buchan-Tweedsmuir
Buchan-Tweedsmuir Belhelvie*
Buchanan-Smith - Balerno*

Buckley-Wrenbury Conolly Carew-Carew
of Burton-Burton of Coventry*
Butler-Butler of Saffron Walden ${ }^{\star}$
Butler-Carrick
Butler-Dunboyne
Butler-Lanesborough
Butler-Mountgarret
Butier-Ormonde
Buxton-Noel-Buxton
Byng-Sirafford
Byng-Torrington
Calder-Ritchie-Calder*
Campbell-Argyll
Campbell - Breadalbane and Holland
Campbell-Campbell of Croy ${ }^{\star}$
Campbell-Campbell Eskan»
Campbell-Cawdor
Campbell-Colgrain
Campbell-Glenavy
Campbell-Stratheden and Campbell
Campbell Gray-Gray
Canning-Garvagh
Capell-Essex
Carington-Carrington
Carnegie-Fife
Carnegic-Northesk
Carnegic-Southesk
Carr-Carr of Hadley*
Cary-Falkland
Caulfeild-Charlemont
Cavendish-Chesham
Cavendish-Devonshire
Cavendish-Waterpark
Cavendish BentinckPortland
Cayzer-Rotherwick
Cecil-Amherst of Hackney
Cecil-Exeter
Cecil-Rockley
Chaloner-Gisborough
Chapman-Northfield* March
Chetwynd Talbot - Douglas-Morton Shrewsbury
Chichester-Donegall
Chichester Clark Moyola*
Child Villiers-Jersey
Cholmondeley - Delamere
Chubb-Hayter
Clegg Hill-Hill
Clifford - Clifford Chudleigh
Clifton of Mar-Mar
Cochrane - Cochrane -Montagu of Beaulieu

## Cults

Cochrane-Dundonald
Cocks-Somers
Cokayne - Cullen Ashbourne
Coke-Leicester
Cole-Enniskillen
of Colville-Clydesmuir
Colville-Colville of Culross
Compton-Northampton

Cooper-Norwich
Cooper-Cooper of Stockton Heath ${ }^{\text {* }}$
Corbett-Rowallan
Courtenay-Devon
Cox-Kings Norton*
Craig-Craigavon
Crichton-Emue
Crichton Stuart-Bute
Cripps-Parmoor
Cross-Cross of Chelsea
Crossley-Somerleyton
Cubitt-Ashcombe
Cunliffe Lister-Masham of Ilton*
Cunliffe Lister-Swinton
Curzon-Howe
Curzon-Scarsdale
Cust-Brownlow
Dalrymple-Stair
Darling-Darling of Hillsborough*
Davidson-Northchurch*
Davies-Darwen
Davies-Davies of Leek*
Davies-Davies of Penrhys*
Davison-Broughshane
Dawnay-Downe
Dawson Damer - Portarlington
De Courcy-Kingsale
De Grey-Walsingham
Delacourt Smith-Delacourt Smith of Alteryn*
De Yarburgh BatesonDeramore
Deane-Muskerry
Denison-Londesborough
Denison Pender-Pender
Devereux-Hereford
Dewar-Forteviot
Dixon-Glentoran
Dodson-Monk Bretton
Donaldson-Donaldson of Kingsbridge*

Douglas Hamilton Hamilton
Douglas Hamilton Selkirk
Douglas Home-Dacre
Douglas-Home-Home of the Hirsel ${ }^{\star}$
Douglas Pennant-Penrhyn
Douglas Scott Montagu Fox Strangways - Il-- Montagu of Beaulieu

Eden-Henley
Edgcumbe-Mount Edgcumbe
Edmondson-Sandford
Edwardes-Kensington
Edwards-Chelmer*
Egerton-Sutherland
Egerton-Wilton
Eliot-St. Germans
Elliot-Elliot of Harwood*
Elliot-Murray-Kyny-mound-Minto
Emmet-Emmet of Amberley
Erroll-Erroll of Hale
Erskine-Buchan
Erskine-Erskine of Rerrick
Erskine-Mar \& Kellie
Erskine Murray-Elibank
Evans-Energlyn*
Evans-Evans of Hungershall*
Evans-Mountevans
Evans Freke-Carbery
Eve-Silsoe
Eveleigh de MoleynsVentry
Eyres Monsell-Monsell
Fairfax - Fairfax of Cameron
Fane-Westmorland
Feilding-Denbigh
Fellowes-Ailuyn
Fellowes-De Ramsey
Fergusson-Ballantrae ${ }^{\star}$
Fermor Hesketh-Hesketh
Finch Hatton-Winchilsea
Finch Knightley-Aylesford
Fisher-Fisher of Camden*
Fisher-Fisher of Rednal*
Fitzalan Howard-Herries
Fitzalan Howard-Norfolk
FitzClarence-Munster
FitzGerald-Leinster
Fitzherbert-Stafford
FitzRoy-Daventry
FitzRoy-Grafion
Fletcher Vane-Inglewood
Flower-Ashbrooke
Foley Berkeley-Berkeley
Foljambe-Liverpool
Foot-Caradon*
Forbes-Granard

Eden-Avon

Cleveland*
Drummond-Perth
Drummond-Strange
Dugdale-Crathorne
Duke-Merrivale
Duncombe-Feversham
Dundas-Melville
Dundas-Zetland
Dutton-Sherborne
Eady-Swinfen
Eden-Aukland
of Frankland-Zouche
Fraser-Fraser of Kilmorack*
Fraser-Fraser of North Cape
Fraser-Fraser of Tullybelton
Fraser-Loval
Fraser-Saltoun
Fraser-Strathalmond
Freeman Grenville-Kinloss orward Howard Wicklow chester

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

| Freeman Redesdale Mitford | Hare-Listowel Harmsworth - Rother- | Isaacs-Reading Jackson-Allerton | oyd George-Tenby oyd Mostyn-Mostyn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| reeman Thomas-Wil- | mere | Jackson-Jackson of | Loder-Wakehurst |
| don | Harris-Harris of | Lodsworth ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Lopes-Robo |
| man | wich ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | mes-Iames of Rus- |  |
| ench-De Freyne | ris | holme* | Lowry Corry-Belmore |
| ench-Ypres |  | James-S | Lowth |
| abraith-Strathcly | bury* | James-Northbou | Lowth |
| anzoni-Belstead | Harvey-Harvey | Jebb-Gladwyn | bbock-Avebury |
| Gascoyne Cecil-Salis- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { burgh } \\ & \text { Hastings-Hunt } \end{aligned}$ | Jervis-St. Vince Jocelyn-Roden | Lucas-Lucas of Chilworth Lumley-Scarbrough |
| Gathorne Hardy-Cranbrook | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hay-Erroll } \\ & \text { Hy-Kinnoull } \end{aligned}$ | Jolifife-Hylton Jones-Maelor* | Lumley Savile-Savi Lygon-Beauchamp |
| ddes | Hay-Tweeddale | Joynson Hicks- |  |
| Gibbs-Aldenham | Heathcote Drumm | Kay Shuttlev | Acton |
|  | Willoughb | Shutteworth | Lyons-Lyons of Brighton* |
| Gibson-Ashbour | Hely Hutchinson-Do- | Kearley-Devon |  |
| fard-Halsbury | noughmore |  | Lyttelton-C |
| Gilbey-Vaux of Harrow- | Headerson-Faringdon Hennessy-Windlesham | Kemp-Rochdale Kennedy-Ailsa | Lyttelton - Cobham |
| Glyn-Wolver | Henniker Major-Hen |  | McClintock Bunbury |
| Godley-Kilbracken |  | Keppel-Albem | Rathdonnell |
| rd | Hepburne Scott warth | Kerr-Lothian | , |
| Gordon Lennox- | Herbert | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KI } \\ & \text { Kin } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Herber | King-Maybray |  |
| re-Ar | Herbert-Pem | King Tenison-King | Mackay |
| Gough Calthorpe-Cal- | Herbert-Powis <br> Hermon Hodge-W yfold | Kitchener - Kitchener of | Mackay |
| Graham- | Hicks Beach-St. Aldwyn | Kits |  |
| ahat | Hervey | Knatchbull-Bra | $i e^{\star}$ |
| ant- | Hep | Knox | Mackintosh-Mackintosh |
| rant Ferris-Harvington* | Hill-Downshire | Lamb-Rochester |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hill-Hill of Luto } \\ & \text { Hill-Sandys } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lambart-Cavan } \\ & \text { Lampson-Killear } \end{aligned}$ | Mcaren |
| reaves-Dysart | Hill Trevor- | Larnach Nevill-Aber- |  |
| eenall-Daresbury | Hinton-H | gavenny |  |
| Greene-Greene of Harrow Weald* | side* <br> Hobart Hampde | Lascelles-Harew Law-Coleraine | Macleod- Fuinary |
| Greenhill-Greenhill | inghams | Law-Ellenbor | $\mathrm{Ma}$ |
| Harrow* | Hogg-Hailsham | Lawrence-Trevethin |  |
| reenwood of Rossendale | Marylebone* Holland Hibbe | Oaksey <br> Lawson- | Macpherson - Macpherson of Drumochter |
| renfell-St. | ford | Lawson J | Macphers |
| reville-Warwick | Holms à Court-Heytes- | Lee-Lee of Asheridge* |  |
| Grey-Grey of Naunton* | bury | Lee-Lee of Newton | Maitland-Lauderd |
| rimston-Grimston | Hood | Le Poer Trenc |  |
| Westbury | Hope-Glena | carty | Maki |
| rimston- | Hope-Linlithgow | Legge- | Manners-Ru |
| osvenor-Ebury | Hope-Rankeil | Legh-New | Manningha |
| rosvenor-Westmi | Hope Morley-Hollend | Leith-Burgh | Dilhor |
| Guest-Wimborne | Hopkinson-Colyton | Lennox Boyd-Boyd | Mansfiel |
| Guinness-Iveagh | Hopwood |  | Marks-Marks of Brough- |
| uinness-Moyn | borough | Leslie-Rothe |  |
| ully-Selby | Hore Ruthven-Gowrie | Leslie Melville-Lev | Marquis-Woollon |
| urdon-Cra | Houghton-Houghton of | Lever-Leverhulme | Marsham-Romney |
| wynne Jones-Chalfont* | Sowerby ${ }^{\star}$ | Leveson Gower-Gran- | Martyn Hemphill |
| Hamilton-Abercorn | Hovell Thurlow Cum- | ville | Hemphill |
| amilton-Belhaven and | ming Bruce-Thurlow | Lewis-Essen | Mason- |
| Stenton | Howard-Carlisle | Liddell-Ravensworth | Maud-Redcliffe-M |
| amilton - Hamilton | Howard-Efingha | Lindesay Bethune | Maude-Hawarden |
| Dalzell | Howard-Howard of Pen- | Lindsay | Maxwell- |
| amilton - Holm | rith How | Lindsay-Crawford <br> Lindsay - Lindsay of | Maxwell-Farnham Meade-Clanwilliam |
| Hamilton Russell-Boyne | Howard-Suffolk and | Birker | Milles Lade-Sondes |
| Hamilton Temple Black- | Berkshire | Littleton- | Mills-H |
| wood-Dufferin | Hoyer Millar-Inchyra | Llewelyn-Davies- | Milner-Milner of Leeds |
| anbury Trac | Hubbar | Llewelyn-Davies | Mitchell Thomson |
| andcock-C | Huggins | Hastoe ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | Selsdon |
| arbord Hamond | Hughes Helens | Lloyd-Lloyd of Hamp- stead | Monckton-Galway <br> Monckton-Monckton |
| arding- | Hunt | loyd- | Brenchley |
| herton | Ingrams-Darcy de Knayth |  | on |
| ardinge - Hardinge of | Innes Ke | Lloyd- | Freeland |
| Penshurst | Inskip-Caldec | Lloyd George | Mond |
| Yare-Blakenham | Irby-Boston | George of Dwyfor | Money-Coutts-Latymer |

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Montagu-Manchester Palmer-Rusholme
Montagu-Swaythling Palmer-Selborne
Montagu Douglas Scott Parker-Mactesfield
Parker-Morley
Montagu Stuart Wortley Parnell-Congleton Mackenzie - Wharncliffe
Montague-Amwell
Montgomerie-Eglinton
Montgomery - Montgomery of Alamein
Moore-Drogheda
Moore Brabazon-Brabazon of Tara
Moreton-Ducie
Morris-Killanin
Morris - Morris Borth- $\gamma$-Gest
Morris-Morris of Grasmere夫
Morris-Morris of Kenwood
Morrison-Dunrossil
Morrison-Margadale
Mosley-Ravensdale
Mountbatten-Edinburgh
Mountbatten - Milford Haven
Haven
Mountbatten - Mount-
Pitt-Pitt of Hampstead batten of Burma
Muff-Calverley
Mulholland-Dunleath
Murray-Atholl
Murray-Dunmore
Murray-Mansfield Mansfield
Murray-Murray Gravesend ${ }^{*}$
Murray-Murray of Newhaven*
Nall Cain-Brocket
Napier - Napier and
Ettrick
Napier Napier Magdala
Needham-Kilmorey
Nelson-Nelson of Stafford
Neville-Braybrooke
Nicolson-Carnock
Nivison-Glendyne
Noble-Glenkinglas*
Noel-Gainsborough
Noel Paton-Ferrier*
North-Guilford
Northcote-Iddesleigh
Norton-Grantley
Norton-Rathcreedan
Nugent - Nugent Guildford ${ }^{\star}$
Nugent--Westmeath
O’Brien-Inchiquin
O'Brien - O'Brien Lothbury*
Ogilvy-Airlie
O'Neill-O'Neill of the Maine ${ }^{\star}$
O'Neill-Rathcavan
Orde Powlett-Bolton
Ormsby Gore-Harlech
Paget-Anglesey
Paget-Paget of Northampton ${ }^{\star}$
Pakenham-Longford
Pakington-Hampton
Palmer - Lucas Crudwell

Parsons-Rosse
Paulet-Winchester
Peake-Ingleby
Pearson-Cowdray
Pease-Daryngton
Pease-Gainford
Pease-Wardington
Pelham-Chichester
Pelham-Yarborough
Pelham Clinton HopeNewcastle
of Pellew-Exmouth
Penny-Marchwood
Pepy:-Cottenham
Perceval-Egmont
Percy-Northumberland
Pery-Limerick
Petty Fitzmaurice-Lansdowne
Philipps-Milford
Philipps-St. Davids
Phipps-Normanby nor
Plumptre-Fitzwalter
Plunkett-Dunsany
Plunkett-Fingall
Plunkett-Louth
and Pollock-Hanworih
Pomeroy-Harberton
of Ponsonby-Bessborough
Ponsonby-De Mauley
Ponsonby-P. of Shulbrede
Ponsonby-Sysonby
Portal-Portal of Hungerford
Powys-Lilford
of Pratt-Camden
Preston-Gormanston
Primrose-Rosebery
Prittie-Dunalley
Ramsay-Dalhousie
Ramsey-Ramsey of Canterbury*
Ramsbotham-Soulbury
Rees Williams-Ogmore
Rhys-Dynevor
Richards-Milverton
Ritchie-Ritchie of Dundee [ingham ${ }^{\star}$
Robens-Robens of Wold-
of Roberts-Clwyd
Robertson-Robertson of Oakridge
Robinson-Martonmere
of Robson-Robson of Kiddington*
Roche-Fermoy
Rodd-Rennell
Roll-Roll of Ipsden*
Roper Curzon-Teynham
Rospigliosi-Newburgh
Rous-Stradbroke
Rowley Conway-Langford.
Runciman - Runciman of Doxford
Russell-Ampthill
of Russell-Bedford
Russell-De Clifford

Russell-Russell of Kil- Storey-Buckton*
Stourton-Mowbray
Strachey-O'Hagan
Strutt-Belper
Strutt-Rayleigh
Stuart-Castle Stewart
Stuart-Moray
Stuart-Stuant of Findhorn
Studley Herbert - Seafield
Suenson Taylor-Grantchester
Sugden-St. Leonards
Talbot-T. of Malahide
Taylor-Taylor of Gryfe*
Taylor-Taylor of Mansfield
Taylour--Headfort
Temple Gore LangtonTemple of Stowe
Tennant-Glenconner
Thellusson-Rendlesham
Thesiger-Chelmsford
Thomson-Thomson of Fleet
Thomson-Thomson of Monifieth ${ }^{\star}$
Thynne-Bath
Tottenham-Ely
Trefusis-Clinton
Trench-Ashtown
Tufton-Hothfield
Turner-Netherthorpe
Turnour-Winterton
Turton-Tranmire ${ }^{\star}$
Twisleton-W ykeham-
Fiennes-Saye and Sele
Tyrell Kenyon-Kenyon
Upton-Templetown
Vanden Bempde John-stone-Derwent
Vane-Barnard
Vane Tempest StewartLondonderry
Vanneck-Huntingfield
Vaughan-Lisburne
Vaughan Morgan Reigate ${ }^{\star}$
Vavasseur Fisher-Fisher
Venables Vernon-Vernon
Vereker-Gort
Verney-Willoughby de Broke
Verney Cave-Braye
Vernon-Lyveden
Vesey-De Vesci
Villiers-Clavendon
Vintcent-Wharton
Vivian-Swansea
Wakefield-Wakefield of Kendal
Wallace-Dudley (Barony)
Wallace-Wallace of Coslany*
Wallop-Portsmouth
Walsh-Ormathwaite
Ward-Bangor
Ward-Dudley (Earldom)
Ward-Ward of North Tyneside*
Ward-Ward of Witley
Warrender-Bruntisfield
Watson-Manton
Watson Armstrong Armstrong

| Wedderburn-Wedder- | Whitfield-Kenswood |
| :--- | :--- |
| burn of Charlton* | Willey-Barmby |
| Weir-Inverforth | Williams-Berners |
| Weld Forester-Forester | Williams-\#Falkender |
| Wellesley-Cowley | Williamson-Forres |
| Wellesley-Wellington | Willoughby-Middleton |
| Wentworth Fitzwilliam | Wils-Dulverton |
| Wilson-Moran |  |
| West-Granville-West* | Wilson-Nunburnholme |
| Westenra-Rossmore | Wray-Wilson of High |
| White-Aunaly | Wilson-Wilson of Lang- |
| Whiteley-Marchamley | side» |

bum of Charlon*
Weld Forester-Forester
Wellesley-Cowley Wellesley-Wellington
Wentworth Fitzwilliam
West-Granville-West*
Westenra-Rossmore
White-Annaly
Whiteley-Marchamtey

Wilson-Wilson of Rad- Woodhouse-Terrington cliffe*
Windsor-Cornwall
Windsor-Gloucester
Windsor-Kent
Windsor Clive - Plymouth
Wingfield-Powerscourt
Winn-St. Oswald
Winn-Headley
Wodehouse-Kimberley
Wood-Halifax

Woodhouse-Terrington
Wright-Wootton of Abinger*
Wyndham-Leconfield
Wyndham Quin-Dunraven
Wynn-Newborough
Yarde Buller-Churston Yerburgh-Alvingham
Yorke-Hardwicke
Young-Kennet
Younger-Y. of Leckie

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958


## Courtesu Titles (in actual existence in 1977)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the same manner as holders of substantive titles.
From this list it will be seen that, for example, the "Marquess of Blandford" is heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough, and "Viscount Althorp" to the Earldom of Spencer. Titles of second heirs are also given, and the Courtesy Title of the father of a second heir is indicated by ${ }^{*}$; e.g., Earl of Burlington, eldest son of * Marquess of Hartington.

| Marquesses. Blandford-Marlborough | Asquith-Oxford \& Asquith | Kingsborough-Kingston Knebworth-Lytion | Brooke-Warwick Bruce-Elgin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Douro-Wellington | Bayham-*Brecknock | Lascelles-Harewood | Buckhurst-De La Warr |
| *Graham-Montrose | Boringdon-Morley | Lewisham-Dartmout | Burghersh-Westmorland |
| Granby-Rutland | Borodale-Beatty | Linley-Snowdon | Cardross-Buchan |
| *Hamilton-Abercom | Boyle-Shannon | Loftus-Ely | Cochrane-Dundonald |
| *Hartington-Devonshire | Brocas-Jellicoe | Lowther-Lonsdate | Courtenay-Devon |
| Kildare-Leinster | Bury-Albemarle | Lumley-Scarbrough | Dalmeny-Rosebery |
| Lorne-Argyll | Calne and Ca | Lymington-Portsmouth | Delvin-Westmeath |
| *Tavistock-Bedford | *Shelburne <br> Campden-Gainsborough | Maidstone - Winchilsea and Nottingham | Doune-Moray <br> Dundas- *Ronaldshay |
| Earls. | Campden-Gainsborough Carlow-Portarlington | Maitland-Lauderdale | Eliot-St. Germans |
| Aboyne-Huntly | Castlereagh-Londonderry | Mandeville-Manchester | Erskine-Mar E Kellie |
| Altamont-Sligo | Chelsea-Cadogan | Melgund-Minto | Fintrie-* Graham |
| Ancram-Lothian | Chewton-Waldagrave | Moore-Drogheda | Garlies-Galloway |
| Arundel and Sur | Coke-Leicester | Morepeth-Carlisle | Glamis-Strathmore |
| Norfolk | Cole-Enniskillen | Newport-Bradford | Greenock-Cathcart |
| Bective-Headfort | Corvedale-Baldwin of | Newry and Mou | Guernsey-Aylesford |
| Belfast-Donegall | Bewdley | Kilmorey | Hay-Erroll |
| *Brecknock-Camden | Cranborne-Salisbury | Parker-Macolesfield | Howland-*Tavistock |
| * Burford-St. Albans | Cranley-Onslow | Perceval-Egmont | Hyde-Clarendon |
| Burlington-*Hartington | Crichton-Eme | Petersham-Harrington | Inverurie-Kintore |
| Cardigan-Ailesbury | Darymple-Stair | Pollington-Mexborough | Irwin-Halifax |
| Cassillis-Ailsa | Dawick-Haig | Prestwood-Attlee | Leslie-Rothes |
| \#Compton-Northamp | Deerhurst-Coventry | Quenington-St. Aldwyn | Leveson-Grain |
| Dalkeith-Buccleuch | Drumlanrig - Qu | Raynham-Townshend | Loughborough-Rosslyn |
| Euston-Grafton |  | Reidhaven-Seafield | Mauchline-Loudoun |
| Gifford-Tweeddale | Dunluce-Antrim | Ruthven of Canberra and | Medway-Cranbrook |
| Grosvenor-Westminster | Dupplin-Kinnoull | Dirleton-Gowrie | Montgomerie-Eglinton |
| *Hopetoun-Linlit | Ebrington-Furtescte | St. Cyres-Iddesteigh | and Winton |
| Jermyn-Bristol | Ednam-Dudley | Sandon-Harrowby | Moreton-Ducie |
| Macduff-Fife | Elveden-Iveagh | Slane-*Mount Charles | Naas-Mayo [March |
| * March and Kinrara- | Emlyn-Cawdor | Stormont-Mansfield | Neidpath-Wemyss E |
| Richmond | Encombe-Elion | Strabane-*Hamilion | Norreys--Lindley \& Ab- |
| *Mount Charles-Con- | Ennismore-Listowel | Strathallan-Perth | ingdon |
| yngham | Enfield-Strafjord | Stuart-Castle Stewar | North-Guilford |
| Mulgrave-Normanby | Erleigh-Reading | Sudley-Arran | Ogilvy-Airlie |
| Percy - Northumberland | Errington-Cromer | Suirdale-Donoughmore | Ossulston-Tankerville |
| Rocksavage - Cholmon- | Feilding-Dent | Tamworth-Ferrers | Oxmantown-Rosse |
| deley | FitzHarris-Malmesbur | Tarbat-Cromartie | Porchester-Carnarv |
| \#Ronaldshay-Zetland | Folkestone-Radnor | Tiverton-Haisbury | Ramsay-Dalhousie |
| St. Andrews-Kent | Garmoyle-Cairns | Vaughan-Lisburne | Rosehill-Northesk |
| \#Shelburne-Lansdowne | Garnock-Lindsay | Villiers-Jersey | Scrymgcour-Dundee |
| Tyrone-Waterford | Glandine-Norbury | Weymouth-Bath | Settrington-*March an |
| ster-Gloucester | Glenapp-Inchcape | Windsor-Plymouth | Kinrara |
| Uxbridge-Anglesey | Glentworth-Limerick | Wolmer-Selborne | Seymour-Somerset |
| Wiltshire-Winchester | Glerawly-Annesley | Barons (Lord-) | Silchester-Longford |
| Yarmouth-Hertford | Gwynnedd-Lloyd George | Aberdour-Morton | Strathnaver-Sulherland |
| Viscounts. | of Dwyfor | Apsley-Bathurst | Tewkesbury-Munster |
| Aithrie- ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Hopetoun | Hawkesbury-Liverpool | Ardee-Meath | Vere of Hanworl |
| Alexander-Caledon | Ikerrin-Carrick | Balgonie-Lcven \& $M$ |  |
| Althorp-Spencer | Ingestre-Shrewsbury | ville | Wilmington-* Compton |
| Andover-Suffolk and | Jocelyn-Roden | Bingham-Lucan | Wodehouse-Kimberley |
| Berkshire | Kelburn-Glasgow | Binning-Haddington | Worsley-Yarborough |

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the active Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act " with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g. the Judicial Committee.

| H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh | 195I |  |  | Glenkinglas, Lord. Godber, Joseph Bradshaw. Goff, Sir Reginald. | 19631963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Clayden, Sir | 19 |  |  |
| lams | 1974 | Clitheroe, Lor | 3944 | Goronwy-Robe |  |
| deane | 1953 | Cobbold, Lo |  | Gorton, Sir John Gre |  |
| emola, Sir Ad |  |  |  |  |  |
| dermann, Sir C | 1966 |  |  |  |  |
| ldington, | 1954 | Cooke |  |  |  |
| lport | 1960 | Corfiel | 197 | Hailsham of St. Maryle- |  |
| mery, Julian | 60 | Cousins, Fran |  | bone Iord |  |
| mory, Visc | 53 | Craigto |  | Harlech, |  |
| Anderson, Betty Har |  | Crawford and |  |  |  |
| nthony, John Doug | 97 |  |  | H |  |
| Archer, Pete |  | Cromer, Earl of. Cross of Chelsea, Lord.... Danckwerts, Sir Harold. | $\begin{aligned} & 1966 \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | Harvington, Lord......... ${ }^{197 x}$ |  |
| Armstrong of Sanderstead, Lord |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1973 |  |  | Havers, Sir Michael ..... | 1977 |
|  | 1973 | Darckwerts, Sir Harol... Lord. |  |  |  |
| vonside, | 1962 |  |  |  |  |
| ylestone, | 1962 | Davies, Sir |  | Healey, |  |
| zikiwe, | 960 |  | 196 | Heath, Edv |  |
| acon, Ba | 1966 | Deedes, Willi |  |  |  |
| aker, Sir Geo | 1975 | de Freitas, Sir Geo | 1967 | Herbison, Ma |  |
| Balfour of Inchry | 1941 | De L'Isle, Visco | 951 | Hill of Luton, |  |
| Barber, L |  | Dell, Edm |  | Hodson, Lor |  |
| Barnett, Jo |  | Denning, | 1948 | Holyoake, Sir Keith |  |
| arrov | 1969 | Devlin, |  | Home of the Hirsel, L | , |
| Barwick, Sir | 1964 |  | 1964 | Hornsby-Smith, Baroness. |  |
| Beadle, Sir Hu | 64 | Diamond, Lor | 1965 | Lord................. | 1964 |
| eaufort |  | Diefenbaker, Jo | 1957 |  |  |
| Benn, Anthony Wedgwood. |  | Diplock, Lord | $\begin{aligned} & 1954 \\ & 196 x^{2} \end{aligned}$ | offrey Howell, Denis. ............ | $\begin{aligned} & 1972 \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ |
| eswick | 1964 | Drumalbyn, Lo | 1962 | Hughes, Lord.............. | 1970 |
| Bevins, John Reg |  |  | 1964 | Hughes, Cledwyn.......... Inman, Lord. | 1966 |
| Bishop, Edward | 1977 | Duncan-Sandys, Lord...... Dundee, Earl of. ....... | $\begin{aligned} & 2944 \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |  | 19473970 |
| Blakenham, Visc |  | Dundee, Earl of. Eccles, Viscount. |  | Inman, Lord <br> Irvine, Sir Arthur. <br> Irving, Sydney |  |
| ooth, |  |  |  | Irving, Sydney <br> Isaacs, George Alfred..... | 1970 1969 |
| Boyd-Carpenter | 1954 | Eden, Sir John, Bt. Edmund-Davies, Lord | $\begin{aligned} & 5972 \\ & 2966 \end{aligned}$ | Jay, Douglas <br> Jellicoe, Earl. | $\begin{aligned} & 1945 \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ |
| Boyd of Merto |  | Elwyn-Jones, Lord. | 1964 |  |  |
| Boyle of | 1962 | Emslie, Lord <br> Ennals, David <br> Erroll of Hale Lord | 1972 | Jenkin, Patrick. Jenkins, Roy Harris. | 19731964 |
| , |  |  | Erroll of Hale, Lord....... 1960 Fernyhough, Ernest |  |  |
| Bridge, Sir Ni | 1962 |  |  |  |  | Jones, Aubrey. ............ | 19551962 |
| Brooke of Cum | $\begin{aligned} & 1955 \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | Fletcher, Lord. | 19701967 | Keith of Kinkel, Lord. . . . |  |  |
|  |  | Foot, Michael (Lord President) |  |  | 1976 |  |
| Bruce, Sir | $\begin{aligned} & 1970 \\ & 1974 . \end{aligned}$ |  | 1967 | Kilbrandon, Lord | 1977 1971 |  |
| Cumming | $\begin{aligned} & 1977 \\ & 1070 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1944 | Kil | 19621963 |  |
| Buckley, Sir Den |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butler of Saffron | 1939 |  | 19491975 | Kotelawala, Sir John...... <br> Lane, Sir Geoffrey......... | 19541975 |  |
|  |  | Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Fraser, Hugh |  |  |  |  |
| arm, Sir | 1972 | Fraser, Malcolm Fraser, Thomas. | 1976 | Lansdowne, Marquess of. | 2964 |  |
| Callaghan, Leonard | 19701964 |  | 19641966 | Lawton, Sir Frederick.... | 19722966 |  |
| Campbell, Sir Ronald |  | Fraser, Thomas <br> Freeman, John Freeson, Reginald. |  |  |  |  |
| Campbell of Croy, Lo | 19501970 | Freeson, Reginald <br> Gairy, Sir Eric. Gardiner, Lord. | $\begin{aligned} & 1976 \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | Lee of Newton, Lord..... | 1964$\mathbf{x} 969$ |  |
| Canterbury, The A |  |  |  | Lever, Harol |  |  |
| bishop | 19652968 | Geoffrey-Lloyd, Lord..... George-Brown, Lord. | 1943 | Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, Baroness. $\qquad$ | 1946 |  |
| adon, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1963 1950 | Gibbs, Sir Harry.......... | 1972 |  | 197519731978 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1959 \\ & 3964 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3969 | London, The Bishop of. Longford, Earl of |  |  |
| Chalfont, |  | Gibbs, Sir Humphrey..... Gibson, Sir Maurice...... <br> Gilmour Sir | 1975 | Longford, Earl of. ........ Lowry, Sir Robert. | $\begin{aligned} & 1948 \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Ch | 19641967 | Glenamara, Lord Glendevon, Lord. | $\begin{aligned} & 1973 \\ & 1964 \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Lynch, Philip. <br> Mabon, Dickson. <br> MacAndrew, Lord......... | $\begin{aligned} & 1977 \\ & 1977 \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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McBride, Sir Philip . . . . . .
McCarthy, Sir Thaddeus.
MacDermott, Lord.
MacDonald, Malcolm
McEwen, Sir John
McGonigal, Sir Ambrose. McKell, Sir William. Mackenzie, James Gregor. Maclean, Lord.
McMahon, Sir William.
Macmillan, Harold.
Macmillan, Maurice. .
McTiernan, Sir Edward
Mara, Sir Kamisese
Marples, Lord.
Marsh, Sir Richard.
Marshall, Sir John Ross
Martonmere, Lord.
Mason, Roy.
Mauding, Reginald.
Maybray-King, Lord
Megaw, Sir John.......... 1969
Mellish, Robert.
Menzies, Sir Robert.
Milian, Bruce.
Molson, Lord.
Molson, Lord..............
Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord.
Morris, John.
Mountbatten of Burma, Earl.
Muirshiel, Viscount
Muldoon, Robert. ........
Mulley, Frederick William
Mulley, Frederick William
Murray, Lionel...........
Murray, Ronald King.
Murton, Henry Oscar
Noble, Cdr. Sir Allan.
Noble, Cdr. Sir Allan
Noel-Baker, Lord...
North, Sir Alfred.
Northumberland, Duke of Nugent of Guildford, Lord.
Nutting, Sir Anthony, Bt.
O'Brien of Lothbury, Lord
Orme, Stanley
Ormrod, Sir Roger.
Orr, Sir Alan.
Owen, David.
Page, Graham
Pannell, Lord.
Pearce, Lord.
Pearson, Lord
Peart, Lord
Pennycuick, Sir John
Perth, Earl of.
Peyton, John.
Pindling, Lynden.
Poole, Lord.
Powell, Enoch.

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Ramsden, James.
Ramsey of Canterbury, Rt. Rev. Lord..........
Rathcavan, Lord.
1937
Rea, Lord.
Redmayne, Lord
Rees, Merlyn.
Reigate, Lord.
Renton, Sir David
Rhodes, Lord
Rhyl, Lord.
Richardson, Gordon.
Richmond, Sir Clifford.
Rippon, Geoffrey..
Robens of Woldingham, Lord.
Robinson, Kénneth.
Rodgers, William Thomas
Roskill, Sir Eustace.
Ross, William.
Rowling, Wallace.
Russell of Killowen, Lord.
Sachs, Sir Eric.
St. Aldwyn, Earl.
Saint Brides, Lord.
Salmon, Lord.
Scarman, Lord
Selkirk, Earl of.
Sellers, Sir Frederic
Selwyn-Lloyd, Lord.
Shackleton, Lord.
Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey, Bt..
Shaw, Sir Sebag
Shawcross, Lord
Shearer, Hugh.
Sheldon, Robert.
Shepherd, Lord.
Shinwell, Lord.
Shore, Peter.
Silkin, John.
Silkin, Samuel.
Simon of Glaisdale, Lord
Sinclair, Ian.
Slesser, Sir Henry
Smith, Sir Derek Walker-, Bt.
Smyth, Sir John, Bt..
Snedden, Billy Mackie.
Soames, Sir Christopher .
Somare, Michael.
Stable, Sir Wintringham
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## 1964

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Stamp, Sir Blanshard...... $197 x$
Steel, David. .............. 1977
Stephenson, Sir John...... 1971
Stevenson, Sir Melford ... 1973
1971 Stewart, Donald. ......... 1977
1963 Stewart, Michael............ 1964
Stodart, James Anthony... 1974
1956 Stott, Lord. . .............. 1964
1937 Stow Hill, Lord............ 1948
1964 Strathclyde, Lord. ........ 1953
r962 Strauss, George Russell ... 1947
1959 Summerskill, Baroness.... 1949
Talboys, Brian. ..... 1977
Thatcher, Mrs. Margaret. . 1970
Thomas, George ..... 1968Thomson of Monifieth,Lord.1966
Thorneycroft, Lord. ..... 1951
Thorpe, Jeremy. ..... 1967
Tranmire, Lord. ..... 1955
Trend, Lord. ..... 1972
Tweedsmur of Belhelvie,Baroness1974
Varley, Eric. ..... 1974
Walker, Peter ..... 1970
Waller Sir George. ..... 1976
Ward of Witley, Viscount ..... 1957.
Watkinson, Viscount. ..... 1955
Watt, David Gibson-. ..... 1974
Watt, Hugh ..... 1974
Welensky, Sir Roy. ..... 1960
Wheatley, Lord. ..... 1947
Whitelaw, William. ..... 1967
Widgery, Lord. ..... I968
Wigg, Lord. ..... I964
Wilberforce, Lord. ..... 1964
Wild, Sir Richard. ..... x966
Willey, Frederick Thomas ..... 1964
Williams, Alan. ..... 1977
Williams, Eric. ..... x964
Williams, Shirley ..... 1974
Willis, Eustace George. ..... 1967
Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon ..... 1958
Wilson, Sir Harold. ..... 1947
Wilson of Langside, Lord. ..... 1967
Windeyer, Sir Victor. ..... Ig63
Windlesham, Lord. ..... 1973
Withers, Reginald ..... 1977
Wood, Richard Frederick. ..... $x 959$
Woodburn, Arthur. ..... 1947
Woodcock, George. ..... 1967
Woodhouse, Sir Owen. ..... 1974
Wylie, Lord. ..... 1970
York, Archbishop of.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, C. E. S. Horsford.

## THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."-By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, "Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy "Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable". The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourstyles, although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The ", omitting the more elaborate Peer below the rank of Marquess who is Per should be addressed as the Right (or Rt.) Hon.- A Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount)-, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount)-P.C.

Clerk of the Council, N. E. Leigh, c.v.o.


## Orders of Chivalru

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)-K.G.
Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on him who thinks evil of it). The number of Knights Companions is limited to 24 .
SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER - THE QUEEN
Ladies of the Garter-H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, 1936. H.M. The Queen of the Netherlands, 1958

Royal Knights
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, 1958.

Extra Knights
H.M. King Leopold III, 1935 .
H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.
H.M. the King of the Belgians, 1963.
H.I.M the Emperor of Japan, $197 x$.
H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, 1972.

## Knigets Companions

The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1946.

The Duke of Northumberland, Sir Gerald Templer, 1963.
The Viscount Amory, 1968.
The Viscount De L'Isle, 1968.
The Lord Ashburton, 1969.
The Lord Cobbold, 1970.
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., 1970.
Sir Cennydd Traherne, 1970.
The Earl Waldegrave, 197x.
The Earl of Longford, 197x.
The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, 1971.
The Lord Rhodes, 1972.
The Earl of Drogheda, 1972.

The Lord Shackleton, 1974.
The Lord Trevelyan, 1974.
The Marquess of Abergavenny, 1974.

Sir Harold Wilson, 1976.
The Duke of Grafton, 1976 .
The Earl of Cromer, 1977.
The Lord Elworthy, 1977.
Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester. Chancellor, The Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G., O.B.E.
Register, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter King of Arms, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.c.v.o.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Frank Roddam Twiss, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Secretary, W. J. G. Verco, c.v.o.

## THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER

OF THE THISTLE-K.T.
Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)
The number of Knights is limited to 16 .


SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER-THE QUEEN
Lady of the Thistle-H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, 1937

ROYAL KNIGHTS
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, (Duke of Rothesay), 1977.

Extra Knight
H.M. the King of Norway, 1962. Knights
The Earl of Haddington, 295.
The Lord Rowallan, 1957.
The Lord Home of the Hirsel, 1962.
Sir Robert Menzies, 1963
Sir James Robertson, 1965.

The Earl of Wemyss and March, Chancellor, The Lord Home of the 1966.

The Lord Maclean, 1969.
Sir Richard O'Connor, 1971.
The Earl of Dalhousie, 197 r. The Lord Clydesmuir, 1973. The Viscount Muirshiel, 1973. The Hon. Lord Birsay, 1973.
Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, 1973.

The Lord Ballantrae, 1974.
The Earl of Selkirk, 1976
The Lord McFadzean, 1976.

Hirsel.

Dean, The Very Rev. Prof. J. McIntyre, M.A., B.D., D.Litt. D.D.

Secretary and Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Monteith Grant, K.C.V.O., W.s.
Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Reginald Graham of Larbert, Bt., F. 位., O.B.E.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725)
Ribbon, Crimson.
Motto, Tria juncta in uno (Three joined in one). (Remodelled 1855 , and enlarged many times since. The Order is divided into civil and military divisions.)

> G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

к.C.b. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; Great Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B.; Dean of the Order, The Dean of Westminster; Bath King of Arms, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Pollock, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Registrar and Secretary, Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway, K.C.B., D.F.C.; Genealogist, C. M. J. F. Swan, Ph.D.; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Rear-Admiral C. D. Madden, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.C. : Deputy Secretary, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S. W.x.-G.C.B., Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; D.C.B., Dame Commander; C.B., Companion. Women became eligible for the Order from Jan. 1 , 197 .

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)-O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.
This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women-without conferring l kinghthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24 , with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves.

O.M.Mil. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order O.M.Civ. of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.

## The Sovereign．

H．R．H．The Duke of Edinburgh（1968）．


## THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA（1861）

Ribbon，Light Blue，with White Edges．Motto，Heaven＇s Light our Guide．
The Sovereign；Registrar，The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knight－ hood；G．C．S．I．Knight Grand Commander；K．C．S．I．，Knight Commander；C．S．I．，Companion．
G．c．s．i．No conferments since 1947.
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## THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST．MICHAEL AND ST．GEORGE（1818）

Ribbon Saxon Blue，with Scarlet centre．Motto，Auspicium melioris ævi（Token of $\begin{aligned} \text { better age）}\end{aligned}$
The Sovereign；Grand Master，H．R．H．The Duke of Kent，G．C．M．G．，G．C．V．O．，A．D．C．；Prelate， The Bishop of Worcester；Chancellor，The Viscount De L’Isle，VY © ，K．G．P．C．，G．C．M．G．， G．C．V．O．；Secretary，Sir Michael Palliser，G．C．M．G．；Registrar，The Lord Gore－Booth，G．C．M．G．， K．C．v．O．；King of Arms，The Lord Saint Brides，P．C．，G．C．M．G．，C．V．O．，M．B．E．；Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod，Sir Anthony Abell，k．C．M．G．；Dean，The Dean of St．Paul＇s；Deputy Secretary，Maj．－Gen． P．B．Gillett，C．B．，C．V．O．，о．в．E．Chancery，Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood， St．James＇s Palace，S．W．r．－G．C．M．G．，Knight（or Dame）Grand Cross；K．C．M．G．，Knight Commander；D．C．M．G．，Dame Commander；C．M．G．，Companion．

## THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE（1868）

Ribbon，Imperial Purple．Motto，Imperatricis auspiciis（Under the auspices of the Empress）．
The SOVEReIGN；Registray，The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knight－ hood；G．C．I．E．，Knight Grand Commander；K．C．I．E．，Knight Commander；C．I．E．，Com－ panion．No conferments since 1947.

## THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER（1896）

Ribbon，Blue，with Red and White Edges．Motto，Victoria．
The Sovereign；Grand Master，H．M．Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother；Chan－ cellor，The Lord Chamberlain；Secretary，The Kceper of the Privy Purse；Registrar，The
 Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood；Chaplain，The Rev． Canon C．E．Young．G．C．V．O．，Knight or Dame Grand Cross；K．C．V．O．，Knight Commander；D．C．V．O．，Dame Commander；C．V．O．，Commander；M．V．O．， Member， $4^{\text {th }}$ or 5 th Class．

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN（1902）
Founded by King Edward VII，in 1902．It confers no precedence on its holders． H．M．The Queen

## H．M．Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother（ $\mathbf{1 9 3 7}$ ）．

The Duke of Beaufort（1953）．
H．M．King Leopold III（1937）．
H．I．M．The Shahanshah of Iran （1948）．
H．M．The Queen of the Nether－ lands（1950）．
H．M．The King of Norway （I955）．

H．M．The King of Thailand（ 1960 ）．
H．I．H．The Crown Prince of Ethiopia（ 1965 ）．
H．M．The King of Jordan（ig66）．
H．M．King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan（197r）．

The Lord Adeane（1972）． Rt．Hon．Roland Michener（ 1973 ）． The Right Rev．Lord Ramsey of Canterbury，（1974）．
H．M．The King of Nepal（x975）． H．M．The King of Sweden（土975）．

## THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE（1917）

Ribbon, Carmine, wsth Gold Edgcs. This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the ust Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 (excluding honorary members) and the Order is open to both sexes. Secretary and Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Ashley, Jack, 1975.
Ashton, Sir Frederick, 1970.
Aylestone, The Lord, 1975. Best, Charles Herbert, 1971. Boult, Sir Adrian, 1969.
Boyd of Merton, The Viscount, 1960.

Brooke of Cumnor, The Lord, 1964.

Bryant, Sir Arthur, 1967.
Butler of Saffron Walden, The Lord, 1954.
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949. Clark, The Lord, 1959.
Diefenbaker, Rt. Hon. John George, 1976.
Duncan-Sandys, The Lord, 1973. Elwyn-Jones, The Lord, 1976.
Fraser, Rt. Hon. Malcolm, 1977. Gardiner, The Lord, 1975 .
Gielgud, Sir John, 1977.
Glenamara, The Lord, 1976.
Goodman, The Lord, 1972.
Gordon-Walker, The Lord, 1968.
Gorton, Rt. Sir Hon. John Grey, 197.

Greene, Graham, 1966.

Hailsham of St. Marylebone, The Lord, 1974.
Holyoake, Rt. Hon. Sir Keith. 1963.

Houghton of Sowerby, The Lord. 1967.

Howells, Herbert Norman, 1972.
Hughes, Rt. Hon. Cledwyn, 1977.
Kotelawala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.

Leach, Bernard Howell, 1973.
Limerick, Angela, Countess of, 1974.

McEwen, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1969.

McMahon, Rt. Hon. S!!r William, 1972.

Marshall, Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross 1973.

Maver, Sir Robert, 1973.
Medawar, Sir Peter, 1972.
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, 195 r.
Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.
Morris of Borth-y-Gest, The Lord 1975.

Muirshiel, The Viscount, 1962.
Muldoon, Rt. Hon. Robert, 1977.
Payne, The Rev. Ernest Alexander, 1968.
Perutz, Prof. Max Ferdinand, 1975.
Piper, John Egerton Christmas. 1972.

Rahman, Tunku Abdul, 1960.
Richards, Prof. Ivor Armstrong, 1964.

Robbins, The Lord, 1968.
Selwyn-Lloyd, The Lord, $196 z$.
Shinwell, The Lord, 1965.
Smith, Arnold Cantwell, 1975.
Stewart, Rt. Hon. Michael, 1969.
Summerskill, The Baroness, 1966 .
Ward of North Tyneside, The Baroness, 1973.
Watkinson, The Viscount, 1962.
Whitelaw, Rt. Hon. William, 1974.

Williams, Rt. Hon. Eric, 1969.
Wootton of Abinger, The Baroness, 1977.
Honorary Members, M. René Massigli, 1954; Lee Kuan Yew, 1970; Dr. Joseph Luns, 197x: M. Jean Monnet, 197 .

THE ROYAL VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)-V.A.
Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, $\mathbf{8 8 6 5}$, and 1880 . Badge, a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, surmounted by a crown, which is attached to bow of white moire ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

## First Class

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

## THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)-C.I.

Instituted Dec. 3 , 1877 . Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since r947.
H.M. The Queen, 1947.
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.
H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, 1947.
H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Duch- Doreen Geraldine, Dowager ess of Gloucester, 1937. Baroness Brabourne, 1937.
H.H. Maharani of Travancore, Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1929. 1943.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902)-I.S.O.
Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.
Appointment of Companion of this Order shall be open to those members of the Civil Services whose eligibility shall be determined by the grade held by such persons. The Order consists of the SOVEREIGN and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 1425 of whom 850 may belong to the Home Civil Services and 575 to Overseas Civil Services. Secretary, the Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department. Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S.W. I.

# Baronets, $\mathbb{R}$ nights Grand Cross, Kinights Grand Commanders Rinights Commanders and 隹nights 1Bachelor 

Badge of Baronets
of England, Great Britain, U.K., (and Ireland marked I.).

Badge of Baronets of Scotland or Nova Scotia (marked S.).

## NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{1 0}$, ordains as follows:-" That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as E Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk ( $\dagger$ ) precedes a name it indicates that, at the time of going to press, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ().

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as " Sir Robert A-,Bt." Baronet's wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady $A$-", without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A-"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A-."

## NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (q.v.), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., \&.c.) are appended to surname after "Bt." if they are also baronets or in place of "Bt." if they are not. Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir - (first or Christian name) " and in writing as "Sir B B B." The wife of Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.

## NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the r7th century, lapsed, and in rgo8 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor "by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight Bachelor. In $x 926$ \# design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above; in 1974 a neck badge and miniature were added. The Officers of the Society are:Knight Principal, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.v.O., Deputy Knight Principal, Sir Gilbert Inglefield, G.B.E., T.D.; Prelate, The Bishop of London; Hon. Registrar, Sir John Weir Russell; Hon. Treasurer, Sir John Howard; Registry and Library, 2 I Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.z.

## BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE <br> (Revised to Aug. 16, 1977) <br> Peers are not included in this list.

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.
Aarons, Sir Daniel Sidney, Kt., Acland, Sir Antony Arthur,
O.B.E., M.C.

Aarvold, His Hon. Sir Carl Douglas, Kt., O.B.E., T.D
Abal, Sir Tei, Kt.
Abayomi, Sir Kofo Adekunle, Kt. Abbott, Very Rev. Eric Symes, K.C.V.o., D.D.

Abbott, Hon. Sir Myles John, Kt.
Abdy, Sir Valentine Robert Duff, Bt. ( $\mathbf{1 8 5 0}$ ).
Abeles, Sir (Emil Herbert) Peter, Kt .
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.c.M.G.

Abell, Sir Genrge Edmond Brackenbury, к.C.I.E., О.B.E.
Abercromby, Sir Ian George, Bt. (s. 1636).

Abrahams, Sir Charles, K.c.v.o.
Abrahams, Maj--Gen. Sir William Ernest Victor, Kt., C.B.E.
Ackner, Hon. Sir Desmond James Conrad, Kt.
Ackroyd, Sir John Robert Whyte, Bt. (2956).
к.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Acland, Capt. Sir Hubert Guy Dyke, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. ( I 890 ).
Acland, Sir (Hugh) John (Dyke), K.B.e.

Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (r644).
Acton, Sir Harold Mario Mitchell, Kt., C.b.E.
Acutt, Sir Keith Courtney, K.B.E.

Adair, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., G.c.v.o., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} 8$ ).

Adam, Hon. Sir Alistair Duncan Grant, Kt.
Adam, Genteral Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (I917).
Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E.

Adams, Sir Philip George Doyne, к.C.M.G.

Adamson, Sir Kenneth Thomas, Kt., C.m.G.
Adamson, Sir (William Owen) Campbell, Kt.

Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.b.e.

Addis, Sir John Mansfield, x.c.M.G.
Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Addison, Sir William Wikinson, Kt.
Adeane, Col. Sir Robert Philip Wyndham, Kt., O.B.E.
Ademola, Rt. Hon. Sir Adetokunbo Adegboyega, K.B.E.
Adermann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Frederick, K.B.E.
Adrien, Hon. Sir Maurice Latour-, Kt.
Agnew, Sir Crispin Hamlyn, Bt. (S 1629).
Agnew, Sir Geoffrey William Gerald, Kt.
Agnew, Sir (Iohn) Anthony Stuart, Bt. (I895).
Agnew, Cdr. Sir Peter Garnett, Bt. (1957).
Agnew, Sir (William) Godfrey, к.c.v.0., c.в.

Aickin, Hon. Sir Keith Arthur, к.b.E.

Aiken, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Alexander Carlisle, K.C.B.
Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt., M.C. Ainsworth, Sir John Francis, Bt. (1917).

Aird, Sir (George) John, Bt. (Igoz). Airey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de Lancey, Bt. (1938).
Aitken, Sir Arthur Percival Hay, Kt.
Aitken, Sir (John William) Maxwell, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C. (IgI6).
Aitken, Sir Robert Stevenson, Kt., M.D., D.Phil.
Albert, Sir Alexis François, Kt., C.M.G., V.R.D.

Albery, Sir Donald Arthur Rolleston, Kt.
Albu, Sir George, Bt. (rgiz).
Alderson, Sir Harold George, Kt., M.B.E.
Aldington, Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Alexander, Sir Alexander Sandor, Kt.
Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry, Bt. (r945).
Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt. (1886).

Alexander, Hon. Sir Darnley Arthur Raymond, Kt., C.B.E.
Alexander, Sir Desmond William Lionel Cable, Bt. ( 5809 ).
Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (I92x).
Alexander, Sir (John) Lindsay, Kt, Alexander, Sir Norman Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
Alford, Sir Robert Edmund, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Algie, Hon. Sir Ronald Macmillan, Kt.
Allan, Sir Anthony James Allan Havelock-, Bt. ( 1858 ).
Allan, Sir Colin Hamilton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Allcroft, Sir Philip Magnus-, Bt., C.B.E. (1917).

Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.

Allen, Sir Douglas Albert Vivian, G.C.B.

Allen, Sir Milton Pentonville, Kt., O.B.E.

Allen, Sir Peter Christopher, Kt.
Allen, Sir Richard Hugh Sedley, K.C.M.G.

Allen, Prof. Sir Roy George Douglas, Kt., C.B.E., D.SC., F.B.A.
Allen, Sir (William) Denis, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Allen, Sir William Guildford, Kt., C.B.E.

Allen, Sir William Kenneth Gwynne, Kt.
Alleyne, Capt. Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (I769).
Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Ames, Sir Cyril Geraint, Kt.
Amies, Prof. Sir Arthur Barton Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, K.B.E.

Anderson, Sir David Stirling, Kt., Ph.D.
Anderson, Sir Duncan Law, K.B.E., T.D.

Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt. Anderson, Sir Gilmour Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
Anderson, Prof. Sir (James) Norman (Dalrymple), Kt., O.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A.

Anderson, General Sir John D'Arcy, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Anderson, Maj-Gen. Sir John Evelyn, K.B.E.
Anderson, Sir John Muir Kt., C.M.G.

Anderson, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E., C.B.

Anderson, Hon. Sir Kenneth McColl, K. B.E.
Anderson, Li.-Gen. Sir Richard Neville, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Anderson, Prof. Sir William Ferguson, Kt., O.B.E.
Andrew, Rev. Sir (George) Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Andrewes, Sir Christopher Howard, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chap-man-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Andrews, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawson Ormrod, K.B.E.
Ankole, The Omugabe of, Kt.
Annamunthodo, Prof. Sir Harry, Kt., F.R.C.S.
Ansell, Col. Sir Michael Picton, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Ansett, Sir Reginald Myles, K.B.E.

Anson, Rear-Admiral Sir Peter, Bt., C.B. ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{II}$ ).
Anstey, Brig. Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Anstice, Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund Walter, K.C.B.
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt. K.C.V.O., M.C. (S I694).

Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael-, Bt. (s. 1700; G.B. 1798).
Anthony, Sir (Michael) Mobolaj Bank-, K.B.E.
Antico, Sir Tristan Venus, Kt.
Antrobus, Sir Philip Coutts, Bt. ( 1815 ).
Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. ( 1823 ).
Arbuthnot, Sir John SinclairWemyss, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1964).

Archdale, Comdr. Sir Edward Folmer, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (I928).
Archer, Lt. Gen. Sir (Arthur) John, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Archer, Sir Clyde Vernon Harcourt, Kt.
Arkell, Capt. Sir (Thomas) Noel, Kt.
Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Armitage, Sir Arthur Llewellyn, Kt.
Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare, Bt. (184I).
Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry Wait, Kt., D.MUS.
Armytage, Capt. Sir (John) Lionel Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{7} \mathrm{H}^{8}$ ).
Arnold, Hon. Sir John Lewis, Kt.
Arnott, Sir John Robert Alexander, Bt. ( 1896 ).
Arnott, Prof. Sir (William) Melville, Kt., T.D., M.D.
Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Porter, K.C.M.G.

Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. ( r 84 I ).
Arthur, Sir Geoffrey George, K.C.M.G.

Arundell, Brig. Sir Robert Duncan Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Arup, Sir Ove Nyquist, Kt., C.B.E.

Ashburnham, Sir Denny Reginald, Bt. (166x).
Ashenheim, Sir Neville Noel, Kt., C.B.E.
Ashmore, Admrial of the Fleet Sir Edward Beckwith, G.C.B., D.S.C.
Ashmore, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter William Beckwith, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.

Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Bolland), Kt.
Ashton, Sir Frederick William Mallandaine, Kt., C.F., C.B.E.
Ashton, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.C.
Ashworth, Sir Herbert, Kt.
Aske, Rev. Sir Conan, Bt. (Ig2z).
Askin, Hon. Sir Robert William, G.C.M.G.

Astbury, Sir George, Kt.
Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (x8zI).
Aston, Hon. Sir William John, K.C.M.G.

Astwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Jeffrey Carlton, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Atcherley, Sir Harold Winter, Kt.
Atkins, Prof. Sir Hedley John Barnard, K.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.S.
Atkins, Sir William Sydney Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
Atkinson, Rt. Horn. Sir Fenton, Kt.
Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
Atkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard Henry, K.b.e.
Attenborough, Sir Richard Samuel, Kt.
Atwell, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Auchinleck, Field Marshal Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1894).
Austin, Sir John Worroker, Kt.
Austin, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Murray, к.C.B.
Auswild, Sir James Frederick John, Kt., C.B.E.
Ayer, Prof. Sir Alfred Jules, Kt., F.B.A.

Aykroyd, Sir William Miles, Bt., M.C. (1920).

Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (x929).
Aylmer, Sir Felix, Kt., O.B.E.

Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (I 1622).
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. ( x 9 or ).
Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt. K.G., K.B.E., T.D. Premier Baronet of England ( x 6 xy and 1627 ).
Bacon, Sir Ranulph Robert Maunsell, Kt.
Bacon, Sir Sidney Charles, Kt., c.b.

Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).

Baddiley, Prof, Sir James, Kt., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Bader, Group Capt. Sir Douglas Robert Stewart, Kt., C.B.E., D.s.o., D.f.C.

Bagge, Sir John Alfred Picton, Bt. ( 1867 ).
Bagrit, Sir Leon, Kt.
Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., o.b.E.

Bailey, Prof. Sir Harold Walter, Kt., D.Phil., P.B.A.
Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt ( I 823 ).
Bairamian, Hon. Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).

Baird, Prof. Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
Baird, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Parlane, K.B.E., M.D.

Baird, Sir James Richard Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (s. 1695).
Baker, Sir (Allan) Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
Baker, Air Marshal Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.s.o., M.C., A.f.C.

Baker, Field-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Harding, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Baker, Rt. Hon. Sir George Gillespie, Kt., O.B.E.
Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston-, Bt. (1796).
Baker, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.

Baker, Sir Rowland, Kt., O.B.E.
Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Josaph, Kt., c.B.

Balcombe, Hon. Sir Alfred John, Kt.
Balcon, Sir Michael Kt.
Baldwin, Sir Peter Robert, к.C.b.
Balfour, Sir John, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Balfour, General Sir (Robert George) Victor FitzGeorge-, к.С.в., C.B.E., D.S.о., M.C.

Ball, Air Marshal Sir Alfred Henry Wynne, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (IgII).
Balmer, Sir Joseph Reginald, Kt.
Bancroft, Sir Ian Powell, к.C.B.
Banks, Sir Maurice Alfred Lister, Kt.
Banner, Sir George Knowles Harmood-, Bt. (1924).
Bannerman, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (s 1682).
Bannister, Sir Roger Gilbert, Kt., D.M., F.R.C.P.

Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt. Barber, Hon. Sir Edward Hamilton Esler, Kt.
Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
Barber, Lt.-Col. Sir William Francis, Bt., T.D. (1960).
Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (s 1668 ).
Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, G.C.v.o., K.C.M.G.

Barford, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (igiI).
Barker, Sir Alwyn Bowman, Kt., C.M.G.

Barker, Sir (Charles Frederic) James, Kt., M.B.E.
Barker, General Sir Evelyn Hugh, स.C.B., K.B.E., D.S\%.., M.C.
Barker, Sir William, K.C.M.G.. O.B.E.

Barias, Sir Richard Douglas, к.С.в., о.в.е.

Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilaro, Bt. ( 1803 ).
Barlow, Sir George William, Kt.
Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt. (I907).
Barlow, Sir Thomas Erasmus, Bt., D.S.C. (1902).

Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., С.в., О.в.е.
Barnard, Capt. Sir George Edward, Kt.
Barnard, Sir Henry William, Kt.
Barnes, Sir Denis Charles, K.C.b.
Barnes, Sir (Ernest) John (Ward), K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Barnes, Sir James George, Kt., M.B.E.

Barnes, Sir Kenneth, K.C.B.
Barnes, Sir William Lethbridge Gorell-, K.C.M.G., C.b.
Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Barnett, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Barnett, Sir Oliver Charles, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.

Barnewall, Sir Reginald Robert, Bt. (I 1623).
Barraclough, Air Chief Marshal Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Barraclough, Brig. Sir John Ashworth, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., о.b.E., M.C.

Barran, Sir David Haven, Kt.
Barran, Sir John Napoleon Ruthven, Bt. ( 1895 )
Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
Barrett, Ll.-Gen. Sir David William Scott-, K.b.e., M.C.
Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (I83r).
Barrington, Sir Kenneth Charles Peto, Kt.
Barritt, Sir David Thurlow, Kt.
Barron, Sir Donald James, Kt.
Barrow, Sir Richard John Uniacke, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} 35$ ).
Barry, Sir Lawrence Edward Anthony Tress, Bt. (I809).
Barry, Sir (Philip) Stuart Milner-, K.C.v.D., C.B., O.B.E.

Bartlett, Lt.-Col. Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
Barton, Sir Charles Newton, Kt., o.b.E., E.D.

Barton, Prof. Sir Derek Harold Richard, Kt., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
Barwick, Rt. Hon. Sir Garfield Edward John, G.C.M.G.
Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (19x2).
Bassett, Sir Walter Eric, K.b.E., M.C.

Basten, Sir Henry Bolton, Kt., c.m.G.

Bastyan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague, K.C.M.G., K.c.v.O., K.B.E., С.B.

Bate, Sir William Edwin, Kt. о.B.E.

Bateman, Sir Cecil Joseph, K.B.E.
Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, к.C.M.G., м.с.

Bateman, Sir Geoffrey Hirst, Kt., F.R.C.S.

Bateman, Sir Ralph Merton, K.B.E.

Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., m.c.
Bates, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Edward) John (Hunter), K.b.е., с.в., M.C.
Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (x880).

Bates, Sir John David, Kt., C.b.e., V.R.D.

Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt. (1937).

Bates, Sir (Julian) Darrell, Kt., C.M.G., c.v.o.

Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt. (1928).

Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey-, Bt. ( 18 I 8 ).
Batsford, Sir Brian Caldwell Cook, Kt.
Batty, Sir William Bradshaw, Kt., T.D.

Baxter, Prof. Sir (John) Philip, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Bayly, Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick Uniacke, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Baynes, Li.-Col. Sir Rory Malcolm Stuart, Bt. ( 180 ).
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).

Bazl-ul-lah, Sahib Bahadur K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.r.E., о.B.E.

Beach, General Sir (William Gerald) Hugh, к.с.в., о.в.е., M.c.

Beadle, Rt. Hon. Sir (Thomas) Hugh (William), Kt., c.M.G., о.в.е.

Beale, Hon. Sir (Oliver) Howard, K.B.E., Q.C.

Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., o.b.E.

Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.

Beaton, Sir Cecil Walter Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
Beattie, Hon. Sir Alexander Craig, Kt.
Beauchamp, Sir Christopher Radstock Proctor-, Bt. (1745).

Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. ( x 9 I 8 ).
Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. ( 166 x ).
Beaumont, Sir Richard Ashton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon, Bt., M.C. ( 18 3x).
Beck, Sir Edgar Charles, Kt., C.B.E.

Becker, Sir Jack Ellerton, Kt.
Beckett, Capt. Sir (Martyn) Gervase, Bt., M.C. (192I).
Bedingfeld, Capt. Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, Bt. ( 266 x ).
Bednall, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Beecham, Sir Adrian Welles, Bt. (x914).
Beeley, Sir Harold, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Beetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Betham, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael James, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Beevor, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. ( 1784 ).
Begg, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Cargill, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Behan, Sir Harold Garfield, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.

Behrens, Sir Leonard Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (I924).
Beith, Sir John Greville Stanley, K.C.M.G.

Bell, Sir Arthur Capel Herbert, Kt.
Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Bell, Sir (George) Raymond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Bell, Sir John Lowthian, Bt. (1885).
Bell, Sir William Hollin Dayrell Morrison-, Bt. (rgos).
Bellew, Sir Arthur John Grattan-, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Bellew, Hon. Sir George Rothe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Gratton-, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Bellinger, Sir Robert Ian, G.B.E.
Bellingham, Sir Noel Peter Roger, Bt. (I796).
Bemrose, Sir (John) Maxwell, Kt.
Benin, Capt. Sir (Patrick lon) Hamilton, Bt. ( 1920 ).
Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).

Bennett, Sir Arnold Lucas, Kt., Q.C.

Bennett, Sir Charles Mothi Te Arawaka, Kt., D.s.o.
Bennett, Sir Frederic Mackarness, Kt., M.P.
Bennett, Sir Hubert, Kt.
Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (rgag).
Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.

Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.
Benson, Rev. Sir (Clarence) Irving, Kt., C.B.E.

Benson, Sir Henry Alexander G.B.E.

Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E. Bentinck, Maj. Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish-, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Berkeley, Sir Lennox Randal Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
Berlin, Sir Isaiah, Kt., O.M., C.B.E. Bernard, Sir Dallas Edmund, Bt. (1954).

Berney, Sir Julian Reedham Stuart, Bt., ( 5620 ).
Berrill, Sir Kenneth Ernest, K.C.B.
Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
Berryman, General Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (s 1683 ).
Betjeman, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Bevan, Sir Martyn Evan Evans, Bt. (I958).
Beverley, Vice-Adm. Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
Beynon, Prof. Sir (William John) Granville, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.

Bibby, Maj. Sir (Arthur) Harold, Bt., D.S.O. (1959).
Biddulph; Sir Francis Henry, Bt. (x664).
Biggart, Prof. Sir (John) Henry, Kt., C.B.E., D.SC., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Biggs, Sir Lionel William, Kt.
Biggs, Sir Norman Paris, Kt.
Bing, Sir Rudolf Franz Josef, K.B.E.

Bird, Lt.-Gen. Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bird, Sir Cyril Pangbourne, Kt.
Bird, Sir Richard Geoffrey Chapman, Bt. (I92z).
Bird, Col. Sir Richard Dawnay Martin-, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).

Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (rg2r).
Birley, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., F.S.A.
Birsay, Lord, see Leslie, Sir Harald.
Bishop, Sir Frederick Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.

Bishop, Sir George Sidney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.

Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Bishop, Instructor Rear-Adm., Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Bishop, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Bishop, Sir William Poole, Kt., C.M.G.

Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, Kt.
Black, Prof. Sir Douglas Andrew Kilgour, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Black, Sir Harold, Kt.
Black, Sir Hermann David, Kt.
Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, Bt. (1922).
Black, Sir Robert Brown, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt., Q.C.

Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.

Blacker, General Sir Cecil Hugh, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

Blackett, Sir George William, Bt. ( 1673 ).
Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, Bt. (r8ıg).
Blackwood, Sir Robert Rutherford, Kt.
Blagden, Sir John Ramsay, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.

Blair, Maj. Sir Alastair Campbell, K.C.V.O., T.D.

Blair, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chandos, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Blair, Sir James Hunter-, Bt, ( 1786 ).
Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).

Blake, Sir Thomas Richard Valentine, Bt. (I r62z).
Blaker, Sir John, Bt. (I919).
Blakiston, Sir Arthur Norman Hunter, Bt. ( $x_{7} 63$ ).
Bland, Sir Henry Armand, Kt., C.B.E.

Blaxter, Sir Kenneth Lyon, Kt., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. ( 809 ).
Blois, Sir Charles Nicholas Gervase, $B t$. (1686).
Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
Bloomfield, Hon. Sir John Stoughton, Kt., Q.C.
Blosse, Sir Richard Hely Lynch-, Bt. (1622).
Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).

Blundell, Sir (Edward) Denis, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Blundell, Sir Michael, K.B.e.
Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (I 1766).

Blunt, Prof. Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.
Blunt, Sir David Richard Reginald, Bt. (1720).
Blyde, Sir Henry Ernest, K.B.E.
Bodilly, Hon. Sir Jocelyn, Kt., V.R.D.

Boevey, Sir Thomas Michael Blake Crawley-, Bt. (1784).
Boileau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
Bollers, Hon. Sir Harold Brodie Smith, Kt.
Bolte, Hon. Sir Henry Edward, G.C.M.G.

Bolton, Sir Frederic Bernard, Kt., M.C.

Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.

Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
Bolton, Sir John Brown, Kt., O.B.E.

Bonallack, Sir Richard Frank, Kt., C.B.E.

Bonar, Sir Herbert Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.

Bond, Sir Kenneth Raymond Boyden, Kt.
Bondi, Prof. Sir Hermann, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Bonham, Maj. Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. ( 1852 ).
Bonsall, Sir Arthur Wilfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Bonsor, Sir Nicholas Cosmo, Bt. (1925).

Boolell, Sir Satcam, Kt.
Boord, Sir Nicolas John Charles, Bt. ( 1896 ).
Booth, Sir Douglas Allen, Bt. (1916).

Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (I 1760).
Booth, Sir Robert Camm, Kr., C.B.E., T.D.

Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. ( 1660 ).
Boreel, Sir Francis David, Bt. (1645).

Boreham, Hon. Sir Leslie Kenneth Edward, Kt.
Bornu, The Waziri of, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Borthwick, Sir John Thomas, Bt. M.B.E. ( 1908 ).

Borwick, Le.-Col. Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Bossom, Maj. Hon. Sir Clive, Bt. (1953).

Boswall, Sir Thomas Houstoun-, Bt. ( 1836 ).
Bottomley, Sir James Reginald Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Bouchier, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Boughey, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1798).

Boult, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., C.H., D.Mus.

Bouiton, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).

Boulton, Sir Harold Hugh Christian, Bt. (1905).
Boulton, Sir William Whytehead, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Bourke, Hon. Sir Paget John, Kt.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Boustead, Col. (Sir John Edmund) Hugh, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Bovell, Hon. Sir (William) Stewart, Kt.
Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Bowater, Lt. Col. Sir Ian Frank, G.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.

Bowater, Sir (John) Vansittart, Bt. (1914).

Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (I939).

Bowden, Sir Frank, Bt. (19×5).
Bowen, Sir Geoffrey Fraser, Kt.
Bowen, Hor. Sir Nigel Hubert, K.B.E.

Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (I92I).
Bower, Sir John Dykes, Kt., C.V.O.
Bower, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Bower, Air Marshal Sir Leslie Willam Clement, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Bower, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Roger
Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Bowlby, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
Bowman, Sir James, Bt., K.B.E. ( x 961 ).
Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (x884).
Boxer, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan Hunter Cachemaille, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Boyce, Sir Robert Charles Leslie, Bt. (1916).
Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (rg16).
Boyd, Sir John Francis, Kt.
Boyd, Brig. Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Boyes, Sir Brian Gerald Barratt-, K.B.E.

Boyle, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.

Boyne, Sir Henry Brian, Kt., C.B.E.

Bradbury, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Eric Blackburn, K.B.E., C.B.
Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
Bradlaw, Prof. Sir Robert Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
Bradley, Air Marshal Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
Bradshaw, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Phillip, K.B.E.
Brain, Sir (Henry) Norman, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Brain, Sir Hugh Gerner, Kt., C.B.E., M.S.M.

Braine, Sir Bernard Richard, Kt., M.P.

Bramall, General Sir Edwin Noel Westby, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Bramall, Sir (Ernest) Ashley, Kt.
Branch, Sir William Allan Patrick, Kt.
Brancker, His Hon. Sir (John Eustace) Theodore, Kt., Q.C.
Brand, Hon. Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Brand, Sir (William) Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.

Brandon, Hen. Sir Henry Vivian, Kt., M.C.
Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.

Branson, Col. Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Bray, General Sir Robert Napier Hubert Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Bray, Sir Theodore Charles, Kt., C.B.E.

Braynen, Sir Alvin Rudolph, Kt.
Brearley, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.

Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
Brechin, Sir (Herbert) Archbold, K.B.E.

Brett, Hon. Sir Lionel, Kt.
Brickwood, Sir Basil Greame, Bt. (1927).

Bridge, Rt. Hon. Sir Nigel Cyprian, Kt.
Bridgeman, Hon. Sir Maurice Richard, K.B.E.
Bridges, Hon. Sir Phillip Rodney, Kt., C.M.G.
Briggs, Hon. Sir Francis Arthur, Kt.
Briggs, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gould, Kt.
Brightman, Hon. Sir John Anson, Kt.
Brinckman, Col. Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (183x).
Brinton, Maj. Sir (Esme) Tatton (Cecil), Kt.
Brisco, Sir Donald Gilfrid, Bt. (土782).
Briscoe, Sir John Leigh Charlton, Bt., D.F.C. (x910).
Brise, Sir John Archibald Rug-gles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).

Bristow, Hon. Sir Peter Henry Rowley, Kt.
Britton, Sir Edward Louis, Kt., C.B.E.

Broadbent, Sir William Francis Bt. (I893).
Broadhurst, Air Chief Marshal Sir Harry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey Thomas, Bt. ( 1885 ).
Brocklehurst, Sir John Ogilvy, Bt. ( 1903 ).
Brockman, Vice-Adm. Sir Ronald Vernon, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

Brodie, Sir Benjamin David Ross, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{34}$ ).
Brodie, Very Rev. Sir Israel, K.B.E.

Brogan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Mervyn Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
Bromet, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Bromhead, Lt.-Col. Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.F. ( 8806 ).
Bromley, Sir Rupert Charles, Bt. (1757).

Bromley, Sir Thomas Eardley, K.C.M.G.

Brook, Sir Robin, Kt., C.M.G.
Brooke, Maj. Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
Brooke, Maj. Sir John Weston, Bt. (rgig).
Brooke, Sir (Norman) Richard (Rowley), Kt., C.B.E.
Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. ( 1662 ).
Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (r919).
Broom, Air Marshal Sir Ivor Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Brotherston, Sir John Howic Flint, Kt., M.D., P.R.S.E.
Broughton, Sir Alfred Davies Devonsher, Kt., M.P.
Broughton, Air Marshal Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.B.

Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (166I).
Broun, Sir Lionel John Law, Bt. ( s 1686 ).
Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.bee.

Brown, Sir (Arthur James) Stephen, K.B.E.
Brown, Lt.-Col. Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).

Brown, Sir Charles James Officer, Kt., M.D.
Brown, Sir (Cyril) Maxwell (Palmer), K.C.B., C.M.G.
Brown, Sir David, Kt.
Brown, Sir Edward Joseph, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.

Brown, Prof. Sir (Ernest) Ifenry Phelps, Kt., M.B.E., F.B.A.
Brown, Sir (Frederick Herbert) Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
Brown, Sir John Douglas Keith, Kt.
Brown, Sir John Gilbert Newton, Kt., C.B.E.
Brown, Sir Kenneth Alfred Leader, Kt.
Brown, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.

Brown, Hon. Sir Ralph Kilner, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Brown, Sir Raymond Frederick, Kt., O.B.E.
Brown, Sir Robert Crichton-, Kt. C.B.E.

Brown, Hon. Sir Stephen, Kt.
Brown, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Brown, Air Commodore Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.

Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (r903).
Browne, Sir (Edward) Humphrey, Kt., C.B.E.
Browne, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Reginald Evelyn, Kt., O.B.E., T,D.
Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen), Bt. (18I6).
Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.

Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (s 1628 ).
Bruce, Sir Hervey James Hugh, Bt. (1804).
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir (James) Roualeyn Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-, Kt.
Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.e., C.M.G.
Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (土go8).
Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
Bryan, Sir Arthur, Kt.
Bryan, Sir Paul Elmore Oliver, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., С.H., С.B.E.
Bryce, Hon. Sir (William) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Buchan, Sir John, Kt., C.M.G.

Buchanan, Sir Charles Alexander James Leith-, Bt. (2775).
Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. ( 1878 ).
Buchanan, Prof. Sir Colin Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Buchanan, Maj. Sir Reginald Narcissus Macdonald-, K.C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.

Bucher, General Sir Roy, K.B.e., C.B., M.C.

Buckley, Rt. Hon. Sir Denys Burton, Kt., M.B.E.
Buckley, Sir John William, Kt.
Buckley, Rear-Adm. Sir Kenneth Robertson, K.B.E.
Budd, Hon. Sir Harry Vincent, Kt.
Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. ( 1661 ).
Bull, Sir George, Bt. (Igzz).
Bull, Sir Graham MacGregor, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Bull, Sir Walter Edward Avenon, K.c.v.o.

Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., SC.D., F.R.S.
Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
Bullus, Sir Eric Edward, Kt.
Bulmer, Sir William Peter, Kt.
Bunbury, Sir (John) William Napier, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x 6 1}$ ).
Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (I 1787).

Bunting, Sir (Edward) John, K.B.E.
Burbidge, Sir Herbert Dudley, Bt. (1916).
Burbury, Hon. Sir Stanley Charles, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).

Burgen, Sir Arnold Sianley Vincent, Kt., F.R.S.
Burgess, Sir John Lawie, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.

Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.

Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (I 1797).
Burman, Sir (John) Charles, Kt.
Burman, Sir Stephen France, Kt., C.B.E.

Burne, Sir Lewis Charles, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, O.M., K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Burnett, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Kenyon, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Burnett, Maj. Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (I9I3).
Burney, Sir Anthony George Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
Burney, Sir Cecil Denniston, Bt. (I92I).
Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.

Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
Burns, Sir Malcolm McRae, K.B.E.
Burns, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Walter Arthur) George, k.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Burrell, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.
Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
Burrough, Admiral Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.s.O.
Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, G.C.M.G.
Burrows, Sir (Robert) John (Formby), Kt.
Burston, Sir Samuel George Woods, Kt., O.B.E.
Burt, Hon. Sir Francis Theodore Page, K.C.M.G.
Burton, Sir George Vernon Kennedy, Kt., C.B.E.
Burton, Air Marshal Sir Harry, к.с.в., C.b.E., D.s.o.

Busby, Sir Matthew, Kt., c.b.e.
Bush, Hon. Sir Brian Drex, Kt.
Bush, Admiral Sir John Fitzroy Duyland, G.C.B., D.s.c.
Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, k.C.M.G.
Butland, Sir Jack Richard, K.B.E.
Butler, Hon. Sir Milo Boughton, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (r922).
Butler, Lf.-Col. Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., c.v.o., D.S.o., O.B.E. (1628).

Butlin, Sir William Edmund, Kt., M.B.E.

Butt, Sir (Alfred) Kenneth Dudley, Bt. (1929).
Butterfield, Prof. Sir Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.

Butterworth, Sir (George) Neville, Kt.
Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (I840).
Buzzard, Sir Anthony Farquhar, Bt. (1929).
Byrne, Sir Clarence Askew, K.t., O.B.E., D.S.C.

Cable, Sir James Eric, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Cadbury, Sir (George) Adrian (Hayhurst), Kt.
Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanaly Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
Cadwallader, Sir John, Kt.
Cadzow, Sir Norman James Kerr, Kt., V.r.D.
Caffyn, Brig. Sir Edward Roy, K.b.e., С.в., т.D.

Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
Cain, Sir Edward Thomas, Kt., C.b.e.

Caine, Sir Sydney, k.C.M.G.
Cairncross, Sir Alexander Kirkland, K.C.M.G.
Cairns, Rt. Hon. Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt.
Cairns, Sir Joseph Foster, Kt.
Cakobau, Ratu Sir George, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Caldicott, Hon. Sir John Moore, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Caldwell, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Eric Dick, K.B.E., C.B.
Callaghan, Sir Allan Robert, Kt., C.M.G.

Callaghan, Sir Bede Bertrand, Kt., C.B.E.

Callander, Lt.-Gen. Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Callard, Sir Eric John, Kt.
Calley, Sir Henry Algernon, Kt., D.S.O., D.f.C.

Callinan, Sir Bernard James, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Calthorpe, Brig. Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-, Bt., C.B.E. (r929).
Cameron, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Cameron of Lochiel, Sir Donald Hamish, K.T., C.v.o., T.D.
Cameron, Sir Eustace John, Kt., C.B.e.

Cameron, Hon. Sir John, Kt., D.s.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).

Cameron, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.E.C.

Camilleri, His Hon. Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt , Ll.D.
Campbell, Sir Alan Hugh, K.C.M.G.
Campbell, Mai.-Gen. Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.s.O., M.C.
$\dagger$ Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (S 1804).
Campbell, Sir Clifford Clarence, G.c.M.G., G.c.v.o.

Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., o.b.E.
Campbell, Sir Colin Moffat, Bt., M.C. (s 1668).

Campbell, Prof. Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., Ll.D., F.R.S.E.

Campbell, Col. Sir Guy Theophilus Halswell, Bt., о.в.е., M.C. ( x 8 I 5 ).
Campbell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hamish Manus, K. в. Е., С.в.
Campbell, Vice-Adm. Sir Ian Murray Robertson, к.B.E., С.B., D.s.o.

Campbell, Sir Ian Vincent Hamilton, Bt., C.B. ( 183 3).
Campbell, Sir Ilay Mark, Bt. (1808).

Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.
Campbell, Sir Matthew, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.

Campbell, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Kt.
Campbell, Sir Robin Auchinbreck, Bt. (S. 1628).
Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Campbell, Sir Thomas Cock-burn-, Bt. (1821).
Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., С.в.е.

Cantley, Hon. Sir Joseph Donaldson, Kt., O.B.E.
Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt .
Carden, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Christopher, Bt., О.в.E. ( 1887 ).
Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I} 17^{8} 7$ ).
Carew, Sir Rivers Verain, Bt. (166I).
Carey, Sir Peter Willoughby, к.с.в.

Carlill, Vice-Adm. Sir Stephen Hope, к.в.е., C.B., D.S.O.

Carmichael, Sir David Peter William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. ( S 1702 and 183x).
Carmichael, Sir John, K.b.e.
Carnac, Rev. Sir Thomas Nicholas Rivett-, Bt. ( 1836 ).
Carnwath, Sir Andrew Hunter, k.c.v.o.

Caröe, Sir (Einar) Athelstan (Gordon), Kt, C.B.E.
Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.

Carr, Air Marshal Sir John Darcy Baker-, к.B.e., C.b., A.F.C.
Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
Carreras, Lt.-Col. Sir James, Kt., M.B.E.

Carroll, Sir Alfred Thomas, x.b.E.
Carter, Sir (Arthur) Desmond Bonham-, Kt., T.D.
Carter, Sir Derrick Hunton, Kt., T.D.

Carter, Hon. Sir Douglas Julian, K.C.M.G.

Carter, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
Carter, His Hon. Sir Walker Kelly, Kt., Q.C.
Carter, Sir William Oscar, Kt.
Cartland, Sir George Barrington, Kt., C.M.G.
Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt. (1955).

Cash, Sir Thomas James, k.b.E., с.в.

Cassel, Sir Harold Felix, Bt., Q.C. (1920).

Cassels, Field Marshal Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., P.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Catherwood, Sir (Henry) Frederick (Ross), Kt .
Catlin, Prof. Sir George Edward Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
Catling, Sir Richard Charles, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Cato, Hon. Sir Arnott Samuel, Kt.
Caughey, Sir (Thomas) Herbert Clarke, K.B.E.
Caulfield, Hon. Sir Bernard, Kt.
Cave, Sir Charles Edward Coleridge, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x 8 9 6}$ ).
Cave, Sir Richard Guy, Kt., M.C.
Cave, Sir Richard Phillip, K.c.V.O., C.B.

Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (164).
Cawley, Sir Charles Mills, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.

Cayley, Sir Digby William David, Bt. (1661).
Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (I904).
Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
Cazalet, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, X.B.E., C.B., d.s.o., D.s.c.

Chacksfield, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Bernard Albert, K.B.E., C.B.
Chadwick, Sir Albert Edward, Kt., C.M.G., M.S.M.
Chadwick, Sir John Edward, R.C.M.G.

Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (x935).
Chain, Prof. Sir Ernest Boris, Kt., F.R.S., Ph.D., D.phil.

Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon William Wesley, K.b.E.
Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. ( 1828 ).
Chamberlain, Hon. Sir Reginald Roderic St. Clair, Kt.
Chambers, Sir (Stanley) Paul, к.B.E., С.в., С.І.е.

Champion, Prof. Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.sc.
Champion, Rev. Sir Reginald Stuart, к.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Champneys, Capt. Sir Weldon Dalrymple-, Bt., C.B. (rgio).
Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
Chaplin, Sir Charles Spencer, K.B.E.
Chapman, Sir Robert Macgowan, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1958).
Chapman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.E.C., A.F.C.

Chapman, Hon. Sir Stephen, Kt.
Charles, Sir John Pendrill, K.c.V.O., M.C.

Charley, Sir Philip Belmont, Kt.
Charlton, Commodore Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
Charnley, Sir John, Kt., D.sc., f.r.S., F.R.C.S.

Charteris, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Martin Michael Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., O.B.E.

Chau, Sir Sik-nin, Kt., C.b.E.
Chaytor, Sir George Reginald, Bt. ( 183 II ).
Cheetham, Sir Nicolas John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Cheshire, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Graemes, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Chester, Sir (Daniel) Norman, Kt., С.в.E.

Chesterman, Sir Clement Clapton, Kt., О.в.E.
Chesterman, Sir (Dudley) Ross, Kt., Ph.D.
Chesterton, Sir Oliver Sidney, Kt., M.C.
Chetwynd, Sir Arthur Ralph Talbot, Bt. ( $\mathbf{1 7 9 5 ) .}$
Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt., O.B.E. (1908).
Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. ( x 64 I ).
Child, Sir (Coles John) Jeremy, Bt. (1919).

Chilton, Air Marshal Sir (Charles) Edward, к.в.е., С.в.
Chilton, Brig. Sir Frederick Oliver, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Chisholm, Sir Henry, Kt., c.B.E.
Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).

Cholmeley, Sir Montague John, Bt. ( 1896 ).
Christie, Hon. Sir Vernon Howard Colville, Kt.

Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.

Christie, Sir William, Kt., M.B.E.
Christison, Gen. Sir (Alexander
Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. $\left(\mathrm{I}_{7} 1\right.$ ).

Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
Christophers, Col. Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.

Christopherson, Sir Derman Guy, Kt., O.B.E., D.phil., F.R.S.
Church, Brig. Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (I90I).
Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.

Clague, Col. Hon. Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Clapham, Sir Michael John Sinclair, K.B.E.
Claringbull, Sir (Gordon) Frank, Kt., Ph.D.
Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. ( $x 883$ ).
Clark, Capt. Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.

Clark, Sir (Gordon) Colvin Lindesay, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Clark, Sir John Allen, Kt.
Clark, Sir John Douglas, Bt. (I886).
Clark, Sir John Stewart-, Bt. (1918).

Clark, Sir Robert Anthony, Kt., D.S.C.

Clark, Sir Robin Chichester-, Kt.
Clark, Sir (Thomas) Fife, Kt., C.B.E.
Clarke, Sir (Charles Mansfield) Tobias, Bt. ( 183 r).
Clarke, Prof. Sir Cyril Astley, K.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.

Clarke, Sir Ellis Emmanuel Innocent, G.C.M.G.
Clarke, Sir Frederick Joseph, Kt.
Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Clarke, Sir Henry Osmond Osmond-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (x88z).
Clay, Sir Charles Travis, Kt., C.B.
Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (I841).
Clayden, Rt. Hon. Sir (Henry) John, Kt.
Clayson, Sir Eric Maurice, Kt.
Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (土732).

Clayton, Air Marshal Sir Gareth Thomas Butler, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Clayton, Prof. Sir Stanley George, Kt., M.D.
Cleary, Sir Joseph Jackson, Kt.
Clee, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clegg, Sir Alexander Bradshaw, Kt.
Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
Clements, Sir John Selby, Kt., C.B.E.

Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt., C.B.E., V.R.D. (s 1679 ).

Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt . ( 5660 ).

Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

Clifford, Sir Roger Charles Joseph Gerrard, Bt. (1887).
Clore, Sir Charles, Kt.
Clucas, Sir Kenneth Henry, K.C.B.
Clutterbuck, Vice-Adm. Sir David Granville, K.B.E., C.B.
Coate, Maj.-Gen. Sir Raymond Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.

Coates, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.M.G.

Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (xgzz).
Coates, Sir James Robert Edward Clive Milnes-, Bt. (Igr1).
Coats, Sir Alastair Francis Stuart, Bt. (1905).
Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).

Cochrane, Air Chief Marshal Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.

Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. ( s 167r).
Cockburn, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.

Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.

Cockerell, Sir Christopher Sydney, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Cockfield, Sir (Francis) Arthur, Kt.
Cockram, Sir John, Kt.
Cocks, Sir (Thomas George) Barnett, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. ( 1876 ).
Codrington, Sir William Alexander, Bt. ( x 7 zI ).
Coghill, Capt. Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. ( 1778 ).
Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-, Bt. (Ig6I).
Cohen, Sir Edward, Kt.
Cohen, Sir Jack, Kt., O.B.E.
Cohen, Sir John Edward, Kt.
Cohen, Sir Rex Arthur Louis, K.B.E.

Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.

Coldstream, Prof. Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
Cole, Sir David Lee, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Coles, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
Coles, Sir Edgar Barton, Kt.
Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.
Coles, Sir Norman Cameron, Kt.
Coles, Air Marshal Sir William Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.f.C., A.F.C.

Colfox, Sir (William) John, Bt. (1939).

Collett, Sir Jan Seymour, Bt. (1934).

Collett, Sir (Thomas) Kingsley, Kt., C.B.E.
Collier, Air Vicc-Marshal Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Colingwood, Lt.-Gen., Sir (Richard) George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
C.M.G.

Collins, Sir David Charles, Kt., C.B.E.

Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
Collins, Vice-Adm. Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B.
Colman, Sir Michael Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
Colquhoun, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cyril Harry, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. ( 1786 ).
Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton Bt. ( 1694 ).
Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. ( 1744 ).
Colville, Sir (Henry) Cecil, Kt.
Colville, Sir John Rupert, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.

Combs, Sir Willis Ide, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Compston, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Maxwell, K.C.B.
Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Conant, Sir John Ernest Michael, Bt. (1954).
Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt .
Connolly, Sir Willis Henry, Kt., C.B.E.

Conroy, Sir Diarmaid William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
Constable, Sir Robert Frederick Strickland-. Bt. (1641).
Constantine, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Constantine, Sir Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
Cook, Sir (Philip) Halford, Kt., O.B.E.

Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Cooke, Sir Charies Arthur John, Bt. ( 166 x ).
Cooke, Sir John Fletcher-, Kt., C.M.G.

Cooke, Rt. Hon. Sir Robin Brunskill, Kt.
Cooke, Hon. Sir Samuel Burgess Ridgway, Kt.
Cooley, Sir Alan Sydenham, Kt., C.B.E.

Coop, Sir Maurice Fletcher, Kt.
Cooper, Maj. Sir Charles Eric Danicl, Bt. ( 1863 ).
Cooper, Sir Francis Ashmole, Bt., ph.D. (1905).
Cooper, Sir Frank, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Cooper, Hont. Sir Gilbert Alexander, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Cooper, Sir Patrick Graham Astley, Bt. (182x).
Cooper, Prof. Sir (William) Mansfield, Kt.
Coote, Capt. Sir Colin Reith, Kt., D.S.O.

Coote, Rear-Adm. (E.) Sit John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., Premier Baronet of Ireland (I $162 x$ ).
Coppleson, Sir Lionel Wolfe, Kt.
Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.

Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. ( 5808 ).

Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.B., C.S.I., M.C.

Corfield, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Vernon, Kt., Q.C.
Corley, Sir Kenneth Sholl Ferrand, Kt.
Cormack, Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E.

Cornford, Sir Edward Clifford, K.C.B.

Cornforth, Sir John Warcop, Kt., C.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.

Cornwall, General Sir James Handyside Marshall-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. ( 1885 ).
Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (rgIg).
Coryton, Air Chief Marshal Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.

Coslett, A ir Marshal Sir (Thomas) Norman, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Costar, Sir Norman Edgar, K.C.M.G.

Cotter, Li.-Col. Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (I. 1763).
Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. ( 8 805).
Cotton, Sir John Richard, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Cottrell, Sir Alan Howard, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Cotts, Sir (Robert) Crichton Mitchell, Bt. (192I).
Couchman, Admiral Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.

Couper, Sir Robert Nicholas Oliver, Bt. ( 184 x ).
Court, Hon. Sir Charles Walter Michael, Kt., O.B.E.
Courtenay, Hon. Sir (Woldrich) Harrison, K.B.E.
Coutts, Sir Walter Fleming, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.
Cowen, Prof. Sir Zelman, Kt., Q.C.

Cowley, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.

Cowper, Sir Norman Lethbridge, Kt., C.B.E.
Cowperthwaite, Sir John James, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, G.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, K.B.E., T.D., D.SC., F.R.S.

Cox, Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt., C.B.E.

Cox, Sir (George) Trenchard, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.

Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
Cox, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B.
Cramer, Hon. Sir John Oscar, Kt.
Crane, Sir Harry Walter Victor, Kt., O.B.E.
Craufurd, Sir Robert James, Bt. ( 178 x ).

Craven, Air Marshal Sir Robert Edward, K. B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Dirom, Kt.
Crawford, Brig. Sir Douglas Inglis, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Crawford, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G., о.в.е.

Crawford, Hon. Sir George Hunter, Kt.
Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt., с.в.е.

Crawford, Sir (Robert) Stewart, G.C.M.G., C.V.o.

Crawford, Prof. Sir Theodore, Kt.
Crawford, Sir (Walter) Ferguson, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Crawford, Vice-Adm. Sir William Godfrey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Crawshaw, Hon. Sir (Edward) Daniel (Weston), Kt.
Crawshay, Col. Sir William Robert, Kt., D.S.O., E.R.D., T.D.
Creagh, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Kilner) Rupert Brazier-, K.B.E., C.B., D.s.o.

Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.o., O.B.E.

Creswell, Sir Michel Justin, K.c.M.G.

Creswick, Sir Alexander Reid, Kt.
Crichton, Sir Andrew James Maitland-Makgill-, Kt.
Crichton, Hon. Sir (John) Robertson (Dunn), Kt.
Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
Cripps, Sir Cyril Thomas, Kt., M.B.E.

Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1923).
Crisp, Hon. Sir Malcolm Peter, Kt.
Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. ( 1908 ).
Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. ( 567 ).
Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. ( 1818 ).
Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (z80i).
Crofton, Prof. Sir John Wenman, Kt.
Crofton, Sir Malby Sturges, Bt. ( x 828 ).
Crookenden, Lt.-Gen. Sir Napier, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Croom, Sir John Halliday, Kt., T.D.

Croot, Sir (Horace) John, Kt., C.b.E.

Cross, Prof. Sir (Alfred) Rupert (Neale), Kt., F.B.A.
Cross, Air Chief Marshal Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, к.с.в., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.E.C.

Crossland, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (rg09).
Crosthwaite, Sir (Ponsonby) Moore, K.C.M.G.
Crowe, Sir Colin Tradescant, G.C.M.G.

Crowley, Sir Brian Hurtle, Kt., M.M.

Crowther, Sir William Edward Lodewyk Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., D.s.o., V.D.

Crutchley, Admiral Sir Victor Alexander Charles, \%̌ (T, K.C.B., D.s.c.

Cubbon, Sir Brian Crossland, к.с.в.

Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, к.в.е.
Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, к.в.е., С.в.

Cumming, Sir Ronald Stuart, Kt., T.D.

Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. ( 1804 ).
Cunard, Sir Guy Alick, Bt. ( 1859 ),
Cuninghame, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery-, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (S. 1630 ).
Cunliffe, Sir David Ellis, Bt. (1750).

Cunningham, General Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik G.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.

Cunningham, Sir Graham, r.b.e.
Cunningham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hugh Patrick, K.B.E.
Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S. 1702).

Cunynghame, Sir James Ogilvy Blair-, Kt., O.b.E
Curle, Sir John Noel Ormiston, K.c.v.o., C.M.G.

Curlewis, His Hon. Sir Adrian Herbert, Kt., c.V.O., c.b.e.
Curran, Sir Charles John, Kt.
Curran, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Ernest, Kt.
Curran, Sir Samuel Crowe, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Currie, Sir Gcorge Alexander, Kt.
Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. ( 1847 ).
Curtis, Sir Edward Leo, Kt.
Curtis, Sir William Peter, Bt. (x802).
Curzon, Sir Clifford Michael, Kt., C.B.E.

Cusack, Hon. Sir Ralph Vincent Kt.
Cushion, Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Boston, к.в.е., C.B.
Cutforth, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lancelot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
Cuthbert, Vice-Adm. Sir John Wilson, K.B.E, C.B.
Cuthbertson, Sir David Paton, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.SC.

Cutler, Sir (Arthur) Roden, 代 $\mathbb{C}$, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Cutler, Sir Charles Benjamin, K.B.E., E.D.

Dacie, Prof. Sir John Vivian, M.D., f.R.S.

Dainton, Prof. Sir Frederick Sydney, Kt., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.
Daldry, Sir Leonard Charles, K.B.E.

Dale, Sir William Leonard, K.c.M.G.

Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton-, Bt., C.v.o. (S. 1697).

Dalton, Sir Alan Nugent Goring, Kt., C.b.E.
Dalton, Maj-Gen. Sir Charles James George, Kt., C.B., C.b.E. Dalton, Vice-Adm. Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Daly, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Dalyell, Sir Tam, Bt., M.P. (N.S. 1685).

Danckwerts, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
Daniel, Admiral Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Daniel, Sir Goronwy Hopkin, k.C.v.O., C.B., D.phil.

Daniell, Sir Peter Averell, Kt., T.D.

Danks, Sir Alan John, स.B.e.
Dannatt, Sir Cecil, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.

Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).

Dargie, Sir William Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Darling, Sir Clifford, Kt.
Darling, Sir Frank Fraser, Kt.
Darling, Sir James Ralph, Kt., C.M.G., o.b.E.

Darling, General Sir Kenneth Thomas, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Darligton, Inst. Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Roy, K.B.E.
Darvall, Sir (Charles) Roger, Kt., C.B.e.

Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
Dashwood, Sir Francis John Vernon Hereward, Bt., Premier Baronet of Great Britain ( $\mathbf{7} 707$ ).
Dashwood, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1684).

Davenport, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Heary Bromley-, Kt., T.D. Davidson, Hon. Sir Charles William, K.b.E.
Davidson, Prof. Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.

Davie, Rev. Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. ( 8477 ).
Davie, Sir Paul Christopher, Kt.
Davies, Hon. Sir (Alfred William) Michael, Kt.
Davies, Sir Alun Talfan, Kt., Q.C.
Davies, Sir David Henry, Kt.
Davies, Sir David Joseph, Kt.
Davies, Vice-Adm. Sir Lancelot Richard Bell, к.в.е.
Davies, Sir Victor Caddy, Kt., о.в.е.

Davies, Rt. Hon. Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
Davis, Sir Charles Sigmund, Kt., c.b.

Davis, Hon. Sir Hughes, Kt.
Davis, Sir John Gilbert, (1946).

Davis, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Gilbert, G.C.B., О.B.E.
Davis, Sir John Henry Harris, Kt.
Davis, Sir Maurice Herbert, Kt., о.в.е.

Davis, Sir Rupert Charles Hart-, Kt.

Davis, Admiral Sir William Wellclose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Dawnay, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter, K.C.V.o., C.b., D.S.C.

Dawson, Sir (Hugh Halliday) Trevor, Bt. (1920).
Dawson, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.s.o.

Dawtry, Sir Alan Graham, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Deacon, Sir George Edward Raven, Kt., C.B.E., F.r.S., F.R.S.E.
Deakin, Sir (Frederick) William (Dampier), Kt., D.S.O.
Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, к.С.в., K.C.M.G.

Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, G.C.M.G.
Debenham, Sir Gilbert Ridley, Bt. (993).
De Bunsen, Sir Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
de Freitas, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Stanley, K.C.M.G., M.P.
De Gale, Sir Leo Victor, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

De Guingand, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis W., K.b.E., C.B., D.S.O.
de Hoghton, Sir (Henry Philip) Anthony (Mary), Bt. (16Is).
De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.o. (1953).

Delacombe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rohan, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
de la Mare, Sir Arthur James, K.C.M.G., K.C.v.o.

De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. ( I 898 ).
De Lestang, Sir Marie Charles Emmanuel Clement Nageon, Kt.
De Lotbinière, Lt.-Col. Sir Edmond Joly, Kt.
Deive, Sir Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
de Montmorency, Sir Reginald D'Alton Lodge, Bt. (I 163I).
Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
Denholm, Col. Sir William Lang, Kt., T.D.
Denman, Sir George Roy, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Denning, Vice-Adm. Sir Norman Egbert, K.в.E., С.в.
Denning, $L_{t}$-Gen, Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, к.c.v.O., к.в.е., с.в.

Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt. (1913).
Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. ( $1 \quad 1782$ ).
Denny, Sir (Jonathan) Lionel (Percy), G.B.E., M.C.
de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.b.
Dent, Sir Robert Annesley Wilkinson, Kt., C.B.
Derham, Prof. Sir David Plumley, к.в.е., C.M.G.

De Trafford, Sir Rudolph Edgar Francis, Bt., O.B.E. (194I).
Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.o.
Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).

Dewes, Sir Herbert John Salisbury, Kt., С.B.E.
Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt. (1917).

Dewhurst, Prof. Sir Christopher John, Kt.
D'Eyncourt, Sir (John) Jeremy (Eustace) Tennyson-, Bt. (1930). De Zoysa, Hon. Sir Cyril, Kt.
de Zulueta, Sir Philip Francis, Kt.
Dhenin, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey
Howard, K.B.E., A.F.C., G.M., M.D.

Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Dickens, Air Commodore Sir Louis Walter, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Dickinson, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt.
Dickson, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (186z).
Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.

Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlicr, Bt. (r80x).
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (IgOz).
Dingle, Sir Philip Burrington, Kt., C.B.E.

Diver, Hon. Sir Leslic Charles, Kt.
Dixey, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Dixon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.b.E.
Dixon, Sir John George, Bt. (19I9).
Dobson, Sir Denis William, K.C.B., O.B.E., Q.C.

Dobson, General Sir Patrick John Howard-, K.C.B.
Dobson, Sir Richard Portway, Kt.
Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, к.b.e.
Dodds, Sir Ralph Jordan, Bt. (1964).

Dods, Prof. Sir Lorimer Fenton, Kt., M.v.o.
Dodson, Sir Derek Sherborne Lindsell, K.C.m.G., M.C.
Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith-, Bt. ( $7^{84}$ ).
Doig, Sir James Nimmo Crawford, Kt.
Doll, Prof. Sir (William) Richard (Shaboe), Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S., D.M., M.D., D.Sc.

Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (I8I4).
Donaldson, Sir Dawson, K.C.m.G.
Donaldson, Hon. Sir John Francis, Kt.
Donne, Sir John Christopher, Kt.
Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
Dorman, Maj. Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (x923).
Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, G.C.M.G., G.c.v.o.

Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, E.C.M.G., M.V.o.

Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., С.в.е.

Dougherty, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivan Noel, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
Douglas, Prof. Sir Donald Macleod, Kt., M. B.E.
Douglas, Sir Edward Sholto, Kt.

Douglas, Sir Robert McCallum, Kt., O.B.E.
Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. ( 883 r).
Douglas, Hon, Sir William Randolph, Kt.
Dove, Sir Clifford Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., E.R.D.

Dow, Sir Hugh, G.c.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dover, Prof. Sir Kenneth James, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A. F.R.S.E.
Down, Lt-Gen. Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Downer. Hon. Sir Alexander Russell, к.в.е.
Downward, Sir WilliamAtkinson, Kt.
Dowse, Maj.-Gen. Sir Maurice Brian, X.C.V.o., C.B., C.b.e.
Dovle, Capt. Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. ( 1828 ).
D'Oyly, Cat. Sir John Rochfort, Bt., R.N. (r663).
Drake, Sir (Arthur) Eric (Courtney), Kt., С.в.E.
Drake, Sir James, Kt., C.b.e.
Drew, Sir Arthur Charles Walter, к...B.

Drew, Sir Ferdinand Caire, Kt., C.M.G.

Drew, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Willian) Robert (Macfarlane), K.C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.P.

Dreyer, Admiral Sir Desmond Parry, G.C.B., C.b.e., D.S.C.
Dring, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur John, к.в.E., C.I.E.

Driver, Sir Arthur John, Kt.
Drummond, Lieut.-Gen. (William) Alexander (Duncan), K.B.E., C.B.

Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.b.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Dryden, Sir John Stephen Gyles, Bt. (I733 and 1795).
Drysdale, Sir (George) Russell, Kt.
Duckworth, Maj. Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
Du Cros, Sir Claude Philip Arthur Mallet, Bt. (1916).
Dudding, Sir John Scarborough, Kt.
Duff, Sir Arthur Antony, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.s.C.

Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (r91x).
Duffus, Hon. Sir Herbert George Holwell, Kt.
Duffus, Hon. Sir William Algernon Holwell, Kt.
Dugdale, Sir William Stratford, Bt., M.C. (x936).
du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Duke, Sir Charles Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Duke, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Dumas, Sir Russell John, к.b.e., C.m.g.

Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor, Bt., ( S 1694).
Dunbar, Sir Archibald Ranulph, Eastick, Brig. Sir Thomas Charles, Bt. (S 1700).

Dunbar, Sir David Hope-, Bt. Easton, Admiral Sir Ian, k.C.b., ( S 1664).
Dunbar, Sir Drummond $\mathrm{Cos}^{-}$ patrick Ninian, Bt., M.G. ( S 1698).
Dunbar, Sir John Greig, Kt.
Dunbar of Hempriggs, Dame Maureen Daisy Helen, Bt. (s 1706).

Duncan, Sir Arthur Bryce, Kt.
Duncombe, Sir Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt. (I859).
Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Meiville, Bt. (I82I).
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dunham, Prof. Sir Kingsley Charles, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S., f.R.S.E.

Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.

Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
Dunlop, Prof. Sir Derrick Melville, Kt., M.D.
Dunlop, Sir Ernest Edward, Kt., C.M.G., o.b.E.

Dunlop, Sir John Wallace, K.B.E.
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (rgz6).
Dunlop, Sir William Norman Gough, Kt.
Dunn, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Vivian, K.C.v.o., O.B.E.

Dunn, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Hunter, K.B.E., C.B., D.f.C.
Dunn, Hon. Sir Robin Horace Walford, Kt., M.C.
Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.в.

Dunnett, Sir (Ludovic) James, G.C.B., C.M.G.

Dunning, Sir Simon William Patrick, Bt . (1930).
Dunphie, Maj.-Ger. Sir Charles Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.s.o.

Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt., C.M.G. (1774).
Dupree, Sir Peter, Bt. (zgzz).
Dupuch, Sir (Alfred) Etienne (Jerome), Kt., O.B.E.
Durand, Rev. Sir (Henry Mortimer) Dickon. Bt. (1892).
Durie, Sir Alexander Charles, Kt., С.в.е.
Durkin, Air Marshal Sir Herbert, K.B.E., С.B.

Durlacher, Sir Esmond Otho, Kt.
Durlacher, Admiral Sir Laurence George, к.C.b., о.в.E., D.s.c.
Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
Duthie, Sir William Smith, Kt., O.B.E.

Duval, Sir Francis John, Kt., C.B.E.
Dyer, Prof. Sir (Henry) Peter (Francis) Swinnerton, Bt., F.R.S. (1678).

Dyke, Sir Derek William Hart, Bt. ( 1677 ).
Earle, Air Chief Marshal Sir Alfred, G.B.E., C.B.

Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. ( $\mathbf{1 8 6 9}$ ).
East, Sir (Lewis) Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.

Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D.
D.S.c.

Eastwood, Sir Eric, Kt., C.b.E., F.R.S.

Eastwood, Maj. Sir Geoffrey Hugh, K.c.v.O., C.B.E.
Eastwood, Sir John Bealby, Kt.
Easton, Air Commodore Sir James Alfred, к.C.M.G., С.в., С.в.E.
Eaton, Vice-Adm. Sir John Willson Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (rgio).
Eccles, Prof. Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.

Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. ( 1 172r).
Edden, Vice-Adm. Sir (William) Kaye, к.в.E., С.в.
Eddie, Sir George Brand, Kt., о.B.E.

Eden, Rt. Hon. Sir John Benedict, Bt., M.P. (1672 and 1776).
Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. ( (9937).
Edmenson, Sir Walter Aiexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
Edwards, Sir Christopher John Churchill, Bt. (1866).
Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., O.M., C.b.E., F.R.S.

Edwards, Air Commodore Sir Hughie Idwal, EVE. к.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C.

Edwards, Sir John Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.

Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
Edwards, Sir Martin Llewellyn, Kt.
Edwards, Prof. Sir Samuel Frederick, Kt., F.R.S.
Egerton, Sir John Alfred Roy, Kt.
Egerton, Sir (Philip) John (Caledon) Grey-, Bt. (16x7).
Egerton, Sir Seymour John Louis, G.C.v.o.

Eggleston, Hon. Sir Richard Moulton, Kt.
Elder, Sir Ste wart Duke-, G.c.v.o., M.D., F.R.S.

Eldridge, Li.-Gen. Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Eley, Sir Geoffrey Cecil Ryves, Kt., C.B.E.
Eliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (S 1666).
Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.

Elkins, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Francis, к.C.B., C.v.o., о.в.е.
Elliot, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
Elliott, Sir Hugh Francis Ivo, Bt., O.B.E. (I917).

Elliott, Sir Norman Randall, Kt., C.B.E.

Elliott, Sir Randal Forbes, $\mathbf{\text { r.b.e. }}$
Elliott, Sir (Robert) William, Kt., M.P.

Ellis, Sir (Bertram) Clough Williams-, Kt., С.B.E., M.C., F.R.I.B.A.

Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., P.R.S.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.

Ellison, Col. Sir Ralph Harry Carr-, Kt., T.D.
Ellwood, Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Beauclerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Elmhirst, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Elphinstone, Sir John, Bt. (S 170I). Elphinstone, Sir (Maurice) Douglas (Warburton), Bt., T.D. (18I6). Elstub, Sir St. John de Holt, Kt., C.B.E.

Elton, Sir Charles Abraham Grierson, Bt. (1717).
Elyan, Sir (Isadore) Victor, Kt.
Embry, Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.P.C.

Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.c.v.o.

Empson, Sir Charles, K.c.m.G.
Empson, Admiral Sir (Leslie) Derek, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Emson, Air Marshal Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Engholm, Sir Basil Charles, K.C.B.
Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
Engledow, Prof. Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
English, Sir Cyril Rupert, Kt.
Ennor, Prof. Sir Hugh (Arnold Hughes), Kt., C.B.E.
Entwistle, Sir (John Nuttall) Maxwell, Kt.
Ereaut, Sir Herbert Frank Cobbold, Kt.
Errington, Col. Sir Geoffrey Frederick, Bt. (1963).
Errington, Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.
Erskine, Sir Derek Quicke, Kt.
Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.

Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).

Esmonde, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (I 1529).
Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt. (I92I).
Eugster, General Sir Basil Oscar Paul, K.c.b., K.C.v.O., O.b.E., D.s.O., M.C.

Evans, Sir Anthony Adncy, Bt. (I920).
Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
Evans, Sir Athol Donaid, K.B.E.
Evans, Sir Bernard, Kt., D.s.o., E.D.

Evans, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Leo Glandore, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.s.c.

Evans, Air Marshal Sir David George, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Evans, Prof. Sir David Gwynne, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.

Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Evans, Li.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E, C.B., D.S.O.
Evans, Sir Geraint Llewellyn, Kt., С.B.E.

Evans, Hon. Sir Haydn Tudor, Kt.
Evans, Sir Hywel Wynn, K.C.B.
Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne-, Bt . (19 $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ ).

Evans, Sir (Robert) Charles, Kt. Evans, Sir (Sidney) Harold, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E. (1963).

Evans, Sir Trevor Maldwyn, Kt., C.B.E.

Evans, Sir (William) Vincent (John), G.C.M.G., M.B.E., Q.C.
Eveleigh, Hon. Sir Edward Walter, Kt., E.R.D.
Everard, Maj.-Gen. Sir Christopher Earle Welby-, K.в.е., С.в.
Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (I9xy).
Everson, Sir Frederick Charles, K.c.M.G.

Every, Sir John Simon, Bt. ( 564 I ).
Evetts, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Ewart, Sir (William) Ivan (Cecil), Bt., D.S.C. ( I 887 ).
Ewbank, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Withers, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Ewin, Sir (David) Ernest Thomas Floyd, Kt., o.b.E., M.V.O.
Ewing, Prof. Sir Alexander William Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
Ewing Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Alastair, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Ewing, Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-, Bt. ( 8886 ).
Eyre, Lt.-Col. Sir Oliver Eyre Crosthwaite-, Kt.
Ezra, Sir Derek, Kt., M.B.E.
Fadahunsi, Sir Joseph Odeleye, K.C.M.G.

Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
Fairbairn, Hon. Sir David Eric, K.B.E., D.E.C.

Fairbairn, Sir (James) Brooke, Bt. (1869).

Fairbairn, Sir Robert Duncan, Kt.
Fairfax, Sir Vincent Charles, Kt., C.m.G.

Fairfax, Sir Warwick Oswald, Kt.
Fairhall, Hon. Sir Allen, K.B.E.
Falconer, Lf.-Col. Sir George Arthur, K.b.E., C.I.E.
Falconer, Sir James Fyfe, Kt., M.B.E.

Falk, Sir Roger Salis, Kt., O.b.E.
Falkiner, Lit-Col. Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. ( 1778 ).
Falkner, Sir (Donald) Keith, Kt.
Falla, Sir Robert Alexander, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Falle, Sir Samuel, k.c.v.o., c.m.G., D.S.C.

Falshaw, Sir Donald, Kt.
Falvey, Hon. Sir John Neil, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.

Fanshawe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Dairymple, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Faridkot, Col. H.H. the Raja of, k.C.s.I.

Farmer, Sir Lovedin George Thomas, Kt.
Farquhar, Lit.-Col. Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (I796).
Farquharson, Sir James Robbie, K.B.E.

Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.c.v.o.
Farrington, Maj. Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. ( 88 z 8 ).

Faulkner, Sir Eric Odin, Kt., M.B.E.

Faulkner, Sir Percy, X.B.E., C.B.
Faulks, Hon. Sir Neville Major Ginner, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Fawkes, Sir Randol Francis, Kt.
Fawcus, Sir (Robert) Peter, K.B.E., c.m.G.

Fayrer, Sir John Lang Macpherson. Bt., (1896).
Feilden, Sir Henry Wemyss, Bt., (I846).
Feilden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Guy, z.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Feiling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.

Fellowes, Sir William Albemarle, k c.v.o.
Fenner, Sir Claude Harry, K.B.e., C.M.G.

Fennessy, Sir Edward, Kt., C.b.e.
Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
Ferguson, Ll.-Col. Sir Neil Edward Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).

Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir Charles, Bt. (S. 1703).
Fergusson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyer-, Bt. (x866).
Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt., м.с.

Ferrier, Sir Harold Grant, Kt., C.M.G.
ffolkes, Sir Robert Francis Alexander, Bt. (1774).
fforde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, G.B.E.
Fidge, $\operatorname{Sir}$ (Harold) Roy, Kt.
Field, Sir John Osbaldiston, K.B.E., с.m.g.

Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, к.в.е., с.в.
Fiennes, Sir John Saye Wingfield Twisleton-Wykeham-, 区.C.B., Q.C.

Fiennes, Sir Maurice Alberic Twisleton-Wykeham-, Kt.
Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-, Bt. (Igr6).
Figgers, Col. Sir John George, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Figgures, Sir Frank Edward, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Finch, Sir Harold Josiah, Kt.
Findlay, $L_{t \text {.-Col. }}$. Sir Roland Lewis, Bt. (1925).
Finlay, Sir Graeme Bell, Bt., E.R.D. (I964).

Finniston, Sir (Harold) Montague, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Firth, Prof. Sir Raymond William, Kt., Ph.D., F.B.A.
Fisher, Sir George Read, Kt., C.M.G.

Fisher, Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Peers, Kt.
Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
Fisher, Sir Nigel Thomas Loveridge, Kt., M.C., M.P.
Fison, Sir (Frank Guy) Clavering, Kt.
Fison, Sir Richard Guy, Bt., D.S.C. (1905).

Fitts, Sir Clive Hamilton, Kt., M.D.

Fitzgerald, Rev. Sir Edward Thomas, Bt. (x903).
FitzGerald, Sir George Peter Maurice, Bt., M.C., The Knight of Kerry ( 1880 ).
Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., о.B.E.
Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
FitzHerbert, Sir John Richard Frederick, Bt. (1784).
Fitzmaurice, Lt.-Col. Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., c.I.E.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, G.C.M.G., Q.C.

Fitzpatrick, General Sir (Geoffrey Richard) Desmond, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.

Flanagan, Sir James Bernard, Kt.. C.B.E.

Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt ( $\mathrm{I} 9 \mathrm{I7}$ ).
Fleming, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Fleming, Instr. Rear-Adm. Sir John, K.B.E., D.S.C.
Fleming, Rt. Rev. William Launcelot Scott, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, к.с.в.

Fletcher, Hon. Sir Alan Roy, Kt.
Fletcher, Sir John Henry Lancelot Aubrey-, Bt. (1782).
Fletcher, Sir Norman Seymour, Kt.
Fletcher, Hon. Sir Patrick Bisset, K.b.E., C.M.G.

Fletcher, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Carteret, к.С.B., о.B.E., D.P.C., A.F.C.

Flett, Sir Martin Teall, к.с.b.
Flowers, Prof. Sir Brian Hilton, Kt., F.R.S.
Floyd, Sir Giles Henry Charles, Bt. ( 88 I 6 ).
Follett, Sir David Henry, Kt., ph.D.
Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffry (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., с.b.E.
Foot, Rt. Hon. Sir Dingle Mackintosh, Kt., Q.C.
Foots, Sir James William, Kt.
Forbes, Hon. Sir Alastair Granville, Kt.
Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, G.b.E.

Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart-, Bt. (S $\mathbf{2 6 2 6}$ ).
Forbes of Brux, Hon. Sir Ewan, Bt. (S 1630 ).
Forbes, Hon. Sir Hugh Henry Valentine, Kt.
Forbes, Col. Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
Ford, Capt. Sir Aubrey St. Clair-, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
Ford, Prof. Sir Edward, K., M.D.

Ford, Maj, Sir Edward William Spencer, к.c.b., k.c.v.o.
Ford, Sir Heary Russcll, Bt. (1929).

Ford, Prof. Sir Hugh, Kt., F.R.S.
Ford, Sir John Arthur, K.C.M.G., M.C.

Ford, Sir Leslic Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
Ford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter St. Clair-, K.B.E., C.B., D.s.o.
Ford, General Sir Robert Cyril, K.С.в., С.в.е.

Ford, Sir Sidney William George, Kt., M.B.E.
Fordham, Sir (Alfred) Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Forman, Sir John Denis, Kt., O.B.E.

Forrest, Sir James Alexander, Kt.
Forrest, Rear Adm. Sir Ronald Stephen, K.c.v.o.
Forsdyke, $\operatorname{Sir}$ (Edgar) John, в.C.b.
Forte, Sir Charles, Kt.
Forwood, Sir Dudley Richard, Bt . (1895).
Foster, Prof. Sir Idris Llewelyn, Kt., F.S.A.
Foster, Sir John Galway, k.b.E., Q.c.

Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt. (1930).

Foster, Hon. Sir Peter Harry Batson Woodroffe, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.

Foster, Sir Robert Sidney, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Foulis, Sir Ian Primrose Liston-, Bt. (S 1634 ).
Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woollaston Rawdon), Bt. ( 18 I 4 ).
Fowler, Sir Robert William Doughty, K.C.M.G.
Fox, Sir (Henry) Murray, G.b.e.
Fox, Hon. Sir Michael John, Kt.
Fox, Sir (Robert) David (John) Scott, K.C.M.G.
Fox, Sir Theodore Fortescue, Kt., M.D., Ll.D.

Foxell, Rev. Maurice Frederic, K.C.V.o.

France, Sir Arnold William, G.C.b.
Francis, Sir Frank Chariton, K.C.B., F.S.A.

Frank, Sir Douglas George Horace, Kt., Q.C.
Frank, Prof. Sir Frederick Charles, Kt, O.B.E., F.S.A.
Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).

Frankel, Sir Otto Herzberg, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.

Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.

Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (x92x).
Fraser, Sir Bruce Donald, к.C.b.
Fraser, General Sir David William, к.С.в., O.b.E.

Fraser, Sir Douglas Were, Kt., i.s.o.

Fraser, Air Marshal Sir (Henry) Paterson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Fraser, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1961).
Fraser, Sir Ian, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (I943).
Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. ( $x 806$ ).
Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., о.в.е.

Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Frederick, Maj. Sir Charles

Freeland, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian Henry, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.o.

Freeman, His Eminence James Darcy, K.B.E.
Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
Freeman, Sir (Nathaniel) Bernard, Kt., C.b.E.
Freeman, Sir Ralph, Kt., c.v.o., C.B.E.

Freer, Air Marshal Sir Robert William George, к.C.B., C.b.E.
Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.

Freund, Sir Otto Kahn-, Kt., Q.C., F.B.A.

Frith, Brig. Sir Eric Herbert Cokayne, Kt., C.B.E.
Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.P.C.
Frost, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Sydney, Kt.
Fry, Sir John Nicholas Pease, Bt. ( 8894 ).
Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
Fryberg, Sir Abraham, Kt., M.B.E.
Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., ph.D.
Fuller, Hon. Sir John Bryan Munro, Kt.
Fuller, Maj. Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (igio).
Fung Ping-Fan, Hon. Sir Kenneth Kt., C.B.e.
Furlonge, Sir Geoffrey Warren, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Furness, Sir Stephen Roberts, Bt. (x913).
Gadsdon, Sir Lawrence Percival, Kt.
Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, к.C.M.G.

Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.в.е.
Gairdner, General Sir Charles Henry, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., с.в.

Gairy, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Matthew, Kt.
Gaitskell, Sir Arthur, Kt., с.m.G.
Gale, General Sir Richard Nelson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.s.o., M.C.

Gallwey, Sir Philip Frankland-Payne-, Bt. ( 1812 ).
Galpern, Sir Myer, Kt., M.P.
Galpin, Sir Albert James, K.C.v.o., C.B.E.

Galsworthy, Sir Arthur Norman, K.C.M.G.

Galsworthy, Sir John Edgar, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. ( 8897 ).
Gamble, Sir (Frederick) Herbert K.B.E., C.M.G.

Ganilau, Ratu Sir Penaia Kanatabatu, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.o., D.s.o.

Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.b.E.

Gardner, Sir Douglas Bruce Bruce-, Bt. (I945).
Garlick, Sir John, K.C.B.
Garran, Sir (Isham) Peter, K.C.M.G.
Garrett, Li.-Gen. Sir (Alwyn) Ragnar, к.B.E., C.B.

Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Garrett, Hon. Sir Raymond William, Kt., A.F.C.
Garrett, Sir William Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
Garrow, Sir Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E.
Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (I9IO).
Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.

Garvey, Sir 'Terence Willcocks, K.C.M.G.

Gascoigne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Gass, Sir Michael David Irving, K.C.M.G.

Geddes, Sir (Anthony) Reay (Mackay), K.B.E.
Gentry, Maj,-Gen. Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
George, Sir Arthur Thomas, Kt.
Gerahty, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.

German, Sir Ronald Ernest, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Gethin, Ll.-Col. Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1 1665 ).
Gibberd, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., R.A.

Gibbon, General Sir John Houghton, G.C.B., O.B.E.
Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).

Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Gibbs, Air Marshal Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
Gibbs, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Talbot, K.B.E.

Gibbs, Rt. Hon. Sir Humphrey Vicary, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Gibbs, General Sir Roland Christopher, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C
Gibson, Sir Alexander Drummond, Kt., C.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (x93I).
Gibson, Rev. Sir David, Bt. (1926).

Gibson, Vice-Adm. Sir Donald Cameron Ernest Forbes, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Gibson, Sir Donald Edward Evelyn, Ǩt., C.B.E.
Gibson, Sir John Hinshelwood, Kt., C.B., T.D., Q.C.
Gibson, Hon. Sir Marcus George, K.

Gibson, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice White, Kt.
Gibson, Hon. Sir Ralph Brian, Kt.
Gibson, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.

Giddings, Air Marshal Sir (Kenneth Charles) Michael, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt., C.H.

Gilbert, Brig. Sir Herbert Ellery, K.B.E., D.S.O.

Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. ( 8993 ).

Gilchrist, Sir Andrew Graham, K.C.M.G.

Giles, Sir Alexander Falconer, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Giles, Sir Henry Norman, Kt., O.B.E.

Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.b.E., C.M.G.

Gillard, Hon. Sir Oliver James, Kt. Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
Gillett, Sir Robin Danvers Penrose, Bt., G.B.E., R.D. (1959).
Gilliat, Lt.-Col. Sir Martin John, K.C.v.O., M.B.E.

Gillies, Sir Alexander, Kt.
Gilmour, Sir Ian Hedworth John Little, Bt., M.P. (I926).
Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. ( $\mathbf{x} 897$ ).

Gilmour, Sir John Little, Bt. (I926).
Gilroy, His Eminence Cardinal Norman Thomas, K.B.E.
Gladstone, Sir (Erskine) William, Bt. ( 1846 ).
Gladstone, Admiral Sir Gerald Vaughan, G.B.e., K.C.b.
Glass, Sir Leslie Charles, K.c.m.g.
Glen, Sir Alexander Richard, K.B.E., D.S.C.

Glenn, Sir Joseph Robert Archibald, Kt., O.B.E.
Glennie, Admiral Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.b.
Glock, Sir William Frederick, Kt., С.B.E.

Glover, Sir Charles John, Kt.
Glover, Col. Sir Douglas, Kt., T.D.

Glover, Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt.
Glubb, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, G.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
Glyn, Col. Sir Richard Hamilton, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1759 and 1800).

Goad, $\operatorname{Sir}$ (Edward) Colin (Viner), K.c.M.G.

Godber, Sir George Edward, G.C.B., D.M.

Goddard, Air Marshal Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.b.E.
Godwin, Prof. Sir Harry, Kt., F.R.S.

Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis-, Bt. (x905).
Goff, Rt. Hon, Sir Reginald William, Kt.
Goff, Hon. Sir Robert Lionel Archibald, Kt.
Goldman, Sir Samuel, x.c.b.
Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Arthur d'Avigdor-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., M.C. (I934)

Goldsmith, Sir James Michael, Kt.
Gombrich, Prof. Sir Ernst Hans Josef, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., P.B.A., F.S.A.

Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, Kt.
Gonzi, Most Rev. Monsignor Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (Archbishop of Malta).
Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (x866).

Gooch, Col. Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., K.c.v.O., D.S.O. (1746).

Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

Goodbody, General Sir Richard Wakefield, G.C.B., स.B.E., D.S.O.
Goode, Sir William Allmond Codrington, G.C.M.g.
Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (I943).
Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
Goodhart, Sir John Gordon, Bt. (Igxi).
Goodsell, Sir John William, Kt., с.m.g.

Goodson, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
Goodwin, Sir Reginald Eustace, Kt., C.B.E.
Goodwin, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Elton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Goody, Most Rev. Launcelot John, K.B.E.

Goold, Sir George Leonard, Bt. (I80I).
Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., X.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Gordon, Lord Adam Granville, k.c.v.o., M.B.E.

Gordon, Sir Andrew Cosmo Lewis Duff-, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{2} \times 3$ ).
Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. ( S 1706).
Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Peter Smith-, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Gordon, Hon. Sir Sidney Samuel, Kt., C.b.e.
Gore, Sir Richard Ralph St. George, Bt. (I $162 z$ ).
Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}^{227}$ ).
Gorton, Rt. Hon. Sir John Grey, G.c.M.G., C.H.

Goschen, Sir Edward Christian Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.

Gosling, Sir Frederick Donald, Kt.
Gothard, Sir Clifford Frederic, Kt., о.в.е.

Gotz, Hon. Sir (Frank) Léon (Aroho), K.c.v.o.
Gough, Sir Arthur Ernest, Kt.
Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
Gould, Hon. Sir Trevor Jack, Kt.
Goulding, Hon. Sir (Ernest) Irvine, Kt.
Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).

Gourlay, Gencral Sir (Basil) Ian (Spencer), к.C.B., О.B.E., M.C., R.M.

Gowans, Hon. Sir (Urban) Gregory, Kt.
Gower, Sir (Herbert) Raymond, Kt., M.P.
Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.b.e. (xgit).
Grace, Sir John te Herekickie, Kt., M.v.O.

Graesser, Col. Sir Alastair Stewart Durward, Kt., D.s.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.

Graham, Admiral Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunninghame, K.B.E., С.B.
Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. (2783).
Graham, Sir John Moodie, Bt. (1964).

Graham, Hon. Sir (John) Patrick, Kt.
Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., $\tilde{H}^{\top}(\mathbb{C}$, O.B.E. (1906).
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).

Graham, Sir Norman William, Kt., с.B.
Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
Grandy, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John, G.C.b., K.b.E., D.s.o.

Grant, Sir Archibald, Bt. (S 1705).
Grant, Hon. Sir Clifford, Kt.
Grant. Maj. Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Grant, Sir James Monteith, K.c.v.o.

Grant, Sir Kenneth Lindsay, Kt., о.B.E.

Grant, Sir Patrick Alexander Benedict, Bt. (S 1688).
Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.m.g.
Grantham, Admiral Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.o.

Granville, Sir Keith, Kt., C.B.E.
Gray, Sir John Archibald Browne, Kt., SC.D., F.R.S.
Gray, Vice-Adm. Sir John Michael Dudgeon, к.в.е., С.в.
Gray, Sir William, Bt. (2917).
Gray, Sir William Stevenson, Kt.
Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (192z).
Greatbatch, Sir Bruce, Kt., к.C.v.о., с.м.G., м.в.е.

Greaves, Sir (William) Walter, K.B.E.

Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt., C.B.E. (I886).
Green, Sir George Edward, Kt.
Green, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt., C.B.E. (1933).
Greenaway, Sir Thomas Moore, Kt.
Greene, Sir Hugh Carleton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Greene, Sir (John) Brian Massy-, Kt.
Greenfield, Sir Cornelius Ewen Maclean, X.B.E., C.M.G.
Greenfield, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (I906).
Greeson, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.

Greeves, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Gretton, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter William, K.C.b., D.S.O., О.в.E., D.S.C.

Grey, Sir Anthony Dysart, Bt. (1814).

Grey, Sir Paul Francis, K.C.M.G.

Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (S 1685 ).
Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.
Grieve, Prof. Sir Robert, Kt.
Grifin, Admiral Sir Anthony Templer Frederick Griffith, G.C.B.

Griffin, Sir Charles David, Kt., C.B.E.

Griffin, Sir Francis Frederick, Kt.
Grifin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.

Griffith, Hon. Sir Arthur Frederick, Kt.
Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, K.B.E., C.I.E.

Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (19z2).
Grifiths, Sir Reginald Ernest, Kt.
Grifiths, Hon. Sir (William) Hugh, Kt., M.C.
Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.
Groom, Sir Thomas Reginald, Kt.
Groom, Air Marshal Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.v.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.

Grotrian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
Grounds, Sir Roy Burman, Kt.
Grove, Sir Charles Gerald, Bt. ( 1874 ).
Grover, Sir Anthony Charles, Kt.
Groves, Sir Charles Barnard, Kt., C.B.E.

Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, K.C.M.G.

Grundy, Air Marshal Sir Edouard Michael Fitzfrederick, K.B.E., C.B.

Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.b.E.
Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
Guise, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Guise, Sir John Grant, Bt. ( $178_{3}$ ).
Gujadhur, Sir Radhamohun, Kt., c.m.G.

Gull, Sir Michael Swinnerton Cameron, Bt. ( $18{ }^{2} 2$ ).
Gunn, Sir William Archer, K.b.E., c.M.G.

Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).

Gunston, Maj. Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (x901).
Gunther, Sir John Thomson, Kt., C.M.G., o.b.e.

Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.b.E.
Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop McEacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (x936).
Guthrie, Hon. Sir Rutherford Campbell, Kt., C.M.G.
Guttmann, Sir Ludwig, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Habakkuk, Sir (Hrothgur) John, Kt., F.B.A.
Hackett, General Sir John Winthrop, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Hackett, Sir Maurice Frederick, Kt., о.в.E.
Haddow, Sir (Thomas) Douglas, к.с.в.

Hadley, Sir Leonard Albert, Kt. Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Hadow, Sir Reginald Michael, k.C.M.G.

Haines, Sir Cyril Henry, K.bee.
Hale, Sir Edward, X.B.E., C.b.
Haley, Sir William John, k.C.M.G.

Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.

Hall, Sir Basil Brodribb, к.c.B., M.C., T.D.

Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, x.C.M.G.
Hall, Sir (Frederick) John (Frank), Bt. (1923).
Hall, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
Hall, Sir John Bernard, Bt. (1929).
Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.c.m.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Hall, Sir Neville Reynolds, Bt. ( S 1687).
Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
Hall, Sir Peter Reginald Frederick, Kt., с.b.e.
Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.

Hall, Brig. Sir William Heary, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.

Hallett, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, к.C.B., C.B.E.
Halliday, Sir George Clifton, Kt.
Hallinan, Sir (Adrian) Lincoln, Kt.
Hallinan, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.

Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
Halsey, Rev. Sir John Walter Brooke, Bt. (rgzo).
Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Hugh, Bt. (I924).
Hamilton, Sir (Charles) Denis, Kt., D.s.o.

Hamilton, Sir (Charles) William (Feilden), Kt., о.в.е.
Hamilton, Sir Edward Sydney, Bt. (I776 and 1819).
Hamilton, Admiral Sir John Graham, G.B.e., C.b.
Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (s 1646).
Hamilton, Capt. Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (S 1673).
Hammett, Hon. Sir Clifford James, Kt.
Hammick, Sir Stephen George, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{8} 34$ ).
Hampshire, Sir (George) Peter, k.c.M.G.

Hanbury, Sir John Capel, Kt., C.B.E.

Hancock, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
Hancock, Sir Patrick Francis, G.c.m.G.

Hancock, Air Marshal Sir Valston Eldridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Hancock, Prof. Sir (William) Keith, к.B.E., F.b.A.
Hanger, Hon. Sir Mostyn, K.B.E.
Hanham, Sir Michael William, Bt., D.F.C. ( $\mathbf{6 6 7}$ ).
Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, к.C.M.G., О.B.е., M.C.

Hanley, Sir Michael Bowen, к.с.в.

Hanmer, Sir John Wyndham Edward, Bt. (1774).
Hannah, Air Marshal Sir Colin Thomas, K.c.M.G., к.c.v.o., K.в.е., С.в.

Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. ( x 887 ).
Hanson, Sir James Edward, Kt.
Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1918).

Harders, Sir Clarence Waldemar, Kt., О.в.E.
Hardie, Sir Charles Edgar Mathewes, Kt., C.B.E.
Harding, Sir Harold John Boyer, Kt.
Hardinge, Sir Robert Arnold, Bt. ( I 8 OI ).
Hardingham, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hardman, Sir Henry, k.c.b.
Hardman, Air Chief Marshal Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.b.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.

Hardy, Prof. Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.
Hardy, General Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.b.e., D.S.O., R.M.

Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
Hardy, Sir James Dundas, Kt., C.b.E.

Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).

Hare, Sir Thomas, Bt. (18ェ8).
Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Harford, Sir (John) Timothy, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x} 934$ ).
Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E. Harington, General Sir Charles Henry Pepys, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Harland, Air Marshal Sir Reginald Edward Wynyard, K.в.E., C.B.
Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. ( x 6 II ).
Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, к.b.e.
Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
Harley, Sir Thomas Winlack, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King-, Bt. (rgit).
Harman, General Sir Jack Wentworth, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Harmer, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G.

Harmer, Sir (John) Dudley, Kt., о.в.е.

Harmsworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Annesley), Bt. (19r8).
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand AIfred Beresford, Bt. (igz2).
Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, k.c.v.o., с.в.е.

Harpham, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Harris, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., D.B.E., A.F.C. (x953).

Harris, Prof. Sir Charles Herbert Stuart-, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, к.в.е.
Harris, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian Cecil, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Harris, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jack Alexander Sutherland-, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.C., м.в.E.

Harris, Sir Ronald Montague Joseph, к.c.v.o., C.b.
Harris, Sir William Gordon, K.B.E., C.b.

Harris, Sir William Woolf, Kt., O.B.E.

Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.
Harrison, Sir Cyril Ernest, Kt.
Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, G.C.M.G., K.c.v.o.
Harrison, Col. Sir (James) Harwood, Bt., T.D., M.P. (I96I).
Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (I922).
Harrod, Sir (Henry) Roy Forbes, Kt., F.B.A.
Hart, Sir Byrne, Kt., C.b.e., M.C.
Hart, Sir Francis Edmund Turton-, к.в.е.

Hart, Sir George Charles, K.B.E., B.E.M.

Hartley, Air Marshal Sir Christopher Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Hartley, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E., ph.D.
Hartnell, Sir Norman Bishop, K.c.v.o.

Hartnett, Sir Laurence John, Kt., C.b.E.

Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Cradock-, Bt. (I796).
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. ( $\mathbf{8 8 0 5 \text { ). }}$
Hartwell, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., С.м.G.
Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
Haskard, Sir Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Haslam, Hon. Sir Alec Leslie, Kt.
Hasluck, Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalia, G.C.M.G., G.c.v.o.

Hassan, Sir Joshua Abraham, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C.

Hassett, General Sir Francis George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.v.o.

Hatty, Sir Cyril James, Kt.
Haughton, Sir James, Kt., c.b.E., Q.P.M.

Havelock, Sir Wilfred Bowen, Kt. Havers, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Ephraim) William, K.b.E., C.B.
Havers, Rt. Hon. Sir (Robert) Michael (Oldfield), Kt., Q.C., M.P.

Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
Hawker, Sir Richard George, Kt.
Hawkins, Sir Arthur Ernest, Kt.
Hawkins, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.s.c.

Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. ( $177^{8}$ ).
Hawkins, Vice-Adm. Sir Raymond Shayle, K.C.B.
Hawley, Maj. Sir David Henny, Bt. (1795).

Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (x911).
Haworth, Hon. Sir William Crawford, Kt.
Hawthorne, Prof. Sir William Rede, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
Hay, Sir (Alan) Philip, K.C.v.o., T.D.

Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt., I.S.O. (S 1663 ).
Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (S 1703).
Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{798 \text { ). }}$
Hay, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
Hayday, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Hayes, Sir Claude James, K.C.M.G.
Hayes, Vice-Adm. Sir John Osier Chattock, K.C. в., О.в.е.
Hayman, Sir Peter Telford, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.

Haynes, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.B.E,

Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.

Hayward, Sir Alfred, к.B.E.
Hayward, Sir Charles William, Kt., C.B.E.
Hayward, Sir Edward Waterfield, Kt.
Hayward, Sir Richard Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x} 83^{8}$ ).
Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C.
Healey, Maj. Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck-, Bt., M.C. (IgIg).
Heap, Sir Desmond, K.
Heath, Air Marshal Sir Maurice Lionel, к.в.е., С.в.
Heathcote, Sir Michael Perryman, Bt. ( 1733 ).
Heaton, Sir Yvo Robert Henni-ker-, Bt. (IgI2).
Hedges, Sir John Francis, Kt., C.B.E.

Hein, Sir Charles Henri Raymond, Kt., Q.C.
Heinze, Prof. Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
Hellings, General Sir Peter William Cradock, K.C.B., D.S.C., M.C., R.M.

Helpmann, Sir Robert Murray, Kt., C.b.E.
Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.
Henderson, Sir James Thyne, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Henderson, Sir (John) Nicholas, G.C.M.G.

Henderson, Sir Malcolm Siborne, K.C.M.G.

Henderson, Sir Neville Vicars, Kt., C.B.E.

Henderson, Admiral Sir Nigel Stuart, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Henderson, Sir Peter Gordon, к.с.в.

Henderson, Sir William MacGregor, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.
Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
Henig, Sir Mark, Kt.
Henley, Sir Douglas Owen, к.c.b.

Henley, Rear-Adm. Sir Joseph Charles Cameron, r.C.V.O., C.E.
Hennessy, Sir John Wyndham Pope-, Kt, C.B.B., F.B.A., E.S.A.
Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
Henniker, Brig. Sir Mark Chandos Auberton, Bt., C.B.E., D.s.o., M.C. ( $\mathrm{IBI}_{3}$ ).

Henriques, Hon. Sir Cyril George Xavier, Kt.
Henry, Hon. Sir Albert Royle, K.B.e.

Harry, Sir Denis Aynsley, Kt., O.B.E., Q-C.

Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (s923).

Henry, Hon. Sir Trevor Ernest, Kt.
Henty, Hon. Sir Norman Henry Denham, K.b.E.
Hepburn, Sir Ninian Buchan Archibald John Buchan-, Bt. ( 8815 ).
Herbecq, Sir John Edward, к.C.B.
Herbert, Lf.-Gen. Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.s.O.
Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
Heron, Sir Conrad Frederick, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Herries, Sir Michael Alexander Robert Young-, Kt., O.B.E., m.c.

Herring, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.

Hetherington, Sir Arthur Ford, Kt., D.s.c.
Heward, Air Chief Marshal Sir Anthony Williamson, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Hewetson, General Sir Reginald Hackett, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. ( $18 \times 3$ ).
Hewitt, Sir (Cyrus) Lenox (Simson), Kt., O.b.E.
Hewitt, Sir Nicholos Charles Joseph, Bt. (I92I).
Hewitt, Sir John Francis, K.c.v.o., C.b.e.

Hewitt, Sir Nicholas Charles Joseph, Bt. (x921).
Heyes, Sir Tasman Hudson Eastwood, Kt., C.B.E.
Heygate, Sir George Lloyd, Bt. ( $\mathrm{ICl}^{\mathrm{I}}$ ).
Heyman, Sir Horace William, Kt.
Heymanson, Sir (Sydney Henry) Randal, Kt., C.B.E.
Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Hezlet, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Hibberd, Sir Donald James, Kt., О.B.E.

Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.c.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (I903).
Hicks, Col. Sir Denys Theodore, Kt., O.b.E., T.D.
Hicks, Sir Edwin William, Kt., C.B.E.

Hicks, Prof. Sir John Richard, Kt., f.B.A.

Higgins, Sir Christopher Thomas, Kt.
Higgs, Sir (John) Michael (Clifford), Kt.
Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., С.в., о.в.е.

Hildreth, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Harold) John (Crossley), K.B.E.
Hildyard, Sir David Henry Thoroton, K.C.M.G., D.F.C.
Hiley, Hon. Sir Thomas Alfred, k.B.E.

Hill, Prof. Sir Austin Bradford, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.
Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (I 1779).
Hill, Prof. Sir Ian George Wilson, Kt., C.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.E.
Hill, Sir James Frederick, Bt. ( 1917 ).
Hill, Sir (James William) Francis, Kt., C.b.E.
Hill, Prof. Sir (John) Denis (Nelson), Kt.
Hill, Sir John McGregor, Kt., Ph.D.
Hill, Sir John Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E., D.P.C.

Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (x945).
Hillary, Sir Edmund, к.B.E.
Hilton, Sir Derek Percy, Kt., M.B.E.

Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
Hinde, Maj.-Gen. Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., d.s.o.

Hines, Sir Colin Joseph, Kt., O.b.E.
Hirsch, Prof. Sir Peter Bernhard, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.

Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt. (x96z).
Hoare, Sir Peter Richard David, Bt. (1785).
Hoare, Sir Timothy Edward Charles, Bt. (I 1784).
Hobart, Ll.-Cdr. Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (I8I2).
Hobson, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Hochoy, Sir Solomon, G.C.m.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Hockley, Ll.-Gen. Sir Anthony Heritage, к.C.b., D.S.O., M.B.E., м.C.

Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (I92x).

Hodge, Sir Julian Stephen Alfred, Kt.
Hodges, Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis MacDonald, K.C.в., С.в.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Hodgkin, Prof. Sir Alan Lloyd, O.M., K.B.E., F.R.S., SC.D.

Hodgkinson, Air Chief Marshal Sir (William) Derek, K.C.B., C.B.e., D.f.C., A.F.C.

Hodson, Sir Michael Robin Adderley, Bt. ( 1 1789).
Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.

Hogg, Vice-Adm. Sir Ian Leslie Trower, K.C.B., D.s.c.
Hogg, Sir John Nicholson, Kt., T.D.

Hogg, Lieut.-Col. Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. ( $\mathbf{x} 846$ ).
Hogg, Sir William Lindsay Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).
Holbrook, Col. Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.b.е.
Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
Holden, Sir David Charles Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., E.R.D.
Holden, Sir Edward, Bt. ( 1893 ).
Holden, Sir James Robert, Kt.
Holden, Sir John David, Bt. (1919).

Holden, Hon. Sir Michael Herbert Frank, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. ( 1898 ).
Holder, Air Marshal Sir Paul Davie, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., ph.D.
Holderness, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1920).
Holland, Sir Clifton Vaughan, Kt.
Holland, Sir Jim Sothern, Bt. (1917).

Hollings, Hon. Sir (Alfred) Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
Hollom, Sir Jasper Quintus, K.B.E.
Holmes, Hon. Sir (David) Ronald Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., E.D.
Holmes, Prof. Sir Frank Wakefield Kt.
Holmes, Sir Maurice Andrew, Kt.
Holmes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Stanley, Kt.
Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.m.G., M.C.

Holt, Sir James Arthur, Kt.
Holt, Sir James Richard, K.B.e.
Holt, Sir John Anthony Langford-, Kt., M.P.
Holyoake, Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Jacka, G.C.M.G., C.H.
Home, Sir David George, Bt. (S 167 x ).
Hone, Sir Brian William, Kt., о.B.E.

Hone, Sir Evelyn. Denison, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Hone, Maj-Gen. Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Honywood, Col. Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. ( $\mathbf{1 6 6 0 ) .}$
Hood, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Hood, Sir Alexander William Fuller-Acland-, Bt. ( $\mathbf{I} 80 G$ ).
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).

Hood, Col. Sir Tom Fielden, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.

Hooker, Sir Stanley George, Kt., C.B.E., D.SC., D.Phil, F.R.S.

Hooper, Sir Stanley Robin Maurice, Bt. (1962).
Hooper, Sir Leonard James, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Hooper, Sir Robin William John, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S 1628).

Hope,Sir (Charles) Peter, к.с.м.G., T.D.

Hope, Sir James, Bt., M.M. (1932). Hopkin, Sir (William Aylsham) Bryan, Kt., C.b.E.
Hopkins, Admiral Sir Frank Henry Edward, K.C.B., D.s.O., D.s.C.
Horlick, Sir John James Macdonald, Bt. (rgif).
Hornby, Sir (Roger) Antony, Kt. Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).

Hornibrook, Sir Manuel Richard, Kt., O.B.E.
Hornung, Lt.-Col. Sir John Derek, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Horrocks, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Horsfall, Sir John Musgrave, Bt., M.C., T.D. (rgog).

Horsley, Air Marshal Sir (Beresford) Peter (Torrington), K.C.B., C.B.E., M.v.J., A.F.C.

Hort, Sir James Fenton, Bt. ( 1767 ).
Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. ( 1676 ).
Hotchin, Sir Claude, Kt., О.b.E.
Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
Houldsworth, Sir Reginald Douglas Henry, Bt., O., в.E., T.D. (1887).

House, Lt.-Gen. Sir David George, G.C.B., C.b.E., M.C.
How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., С.в.

Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.c.M.G., M.C.

Howard, Sir (Hamilton) Edward de Coucey, Bt., G.B.E. (1955).
Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
Howard, Maj-Gen. Lord Michael Fitzalan-, к.c.v.o., C.B., C.b.е., м.с.

Howard, Sir Walter Stewart, Kt., M.B.E.

Howe, Rt. Hon. Sir (Richard Edward) Geoffrey, Kt., Q.C., M.P.

Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., c.v.O., M.C.

Howie, Sir James William, Kt., M.D.

Hoyle, Prof. Sir Fred, Kt., F.R.S.
Hubble, Prof. Sir Douglas Vernon
K.B.E., M.D.

Huckle, Sir Henry George, Kt., O.B.E.

Huddie, Sir David Patrick, Kt.
Hudleston, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edmund Cuthbert, G.C.B., C.B.E. Hudson, Sir Edmund Peder, Kt., f.R.S.E.

Hudson, Sir Havelock Henry Trevor, Kt.
Hudson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Peter, K.C.в., C.B.E.

Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E., F.R.S. Hughes, Sir David Collingwood, Bt. (x773).

Hughes, Prof. Sir Edward Stuart Reginald, Kt., C.b.e.
Hughes, Air Marshal Sir (Sidney Weetman) Rochford, K.С.в., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Hughes, Sir Trevor Denby Lloyd-, Kt.
Hugo, Li.-Col. Sir John Mandeville, K.C.v.o., o.b.E.
Hull, Field Marshal Sir Richard Amyatt, G.C.B., D.s.O.
Hulme, Hon. Sir Alan Shallcross, K.B.E.

Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. ( $\mathrm{r}_{7} 39$ ).
Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (Igo5).
Hume, Sir Alan Blyth, Kt., C.B.
Humphreys, Sir Kenneth Owens, Kt.
Humphreys, Sir Olliver William, Kt., С.в.е.
Humphreys, Sir (Raymond Evelyn) Myles, Kt.
Hunn, Sir Jack Kent, Kt., с.m.g.
Hunt, Sir David Wathen Stather, K.C.M.G., O.b.E.

Hunt, Sir John Joseph Benedict, G.c.b.

Hunt, Sir Joseph Anthony, Kt., M.B.E.

Hunt, General Sir Peter Mervyn, G.C.B., D.s.o., O.B.E.

Hunter, Hon. Sir Alexander Albert, K.B.E.
Hunter, Sir (Ernest) John, Kt., C.B.E.

Hunter, Sir Robert Brockie, Kt., M.B.E.

Hurley, Sir John Garling, Kt., C.B.E.

Hurley, Sir Wilfred Hugh, Kt.
Hurst, His Hon. Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
Husband, Sir (Henry) Charles, Kt., с.b.e.

Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.v.o.

Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burtt, Kt., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Hutchinson, Hon. Sir Ross, Kt., D.F.C.

Hutchison, Ll.-Cdr. Sir (George)
Ian Clark, Kt. Ian Clark, Kt., R.N.
Hutchison, Hon. Sir James Douglas, Kt.
Hutchison, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1956).
Hutchison, Sir Peter, Bt. (1939).
Hutchison, Sir (William) Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Hutson, Sir Francis Challenor, Kt., C.B.E.
Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald) Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Hutton, Sir Nocl Kilpatrick, K.C.B., Q.C.

Hutton, $L_{t .-G e n . ~ S i r ~ T h o m a s, ~}^{\text {S }}$ K.C.I.E., С.B., M.C.

Huxley, Prof. Sir Andrew Fielding, Kt., F.R.S.
Huxley, Sir Leonard George Holden, K.B.E., D.Phil., Ph.D.

Hyatali, Hon. Sir Isaac Emanuel, Kt.
Hynes, Sir Lincoln Carruthers, Kt., O.B.E.
Ibadan, The Olubadan of, Kt., O.B.E.

Ife, The Oni of, к.С.м.G., к.в.е.
Illingworth, Prof. Sir Charles Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
Ilott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
Inch, Sir John Ritchie, Kt., C.v.o., C.B.E.

Indore, H.H. ex-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Ingilby, Sir Thomas Colvin William, Bt. (z866).
Inglefield, Sir Gilbert Samuel, G.B.E., T.D.

Inglefield, Col. Sir John Frederick Crompton-, Kt., T.D.
Inglis, Sir Brian Scott, Kt.
Inglis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Drummond, K.B.E., С.B., M.C.

Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Roderick John, Bt. (S 1703 ).
Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
Innes, Sir Charles Kenneth Gordon, Bt. (N.S. 1686).
Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (S 1628).
Inniss, Hon. Sir Clifford de Lisle, Kt.
Inmiss, Sir Probyn Ellsworth, Kt.
Irish, Sir Ronald Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.

Ironmonger, Sir (Charles) Ronald, Kt.
Irvine, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur James, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Irving, Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
Irwin, Sir James Campbell, Kt., O.B.E., E.D.

Isham, Sir Ian Vere Gyles, Bt. (1627).

Issigonis, Sir Alec Arnold Constantine, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
Jack, Hon. Sir Alieu Sulayman, Kt.
Jack, Sir Daniel Thomson, Kt., C.B.E.

Jack, Hon. Sir Roy Emile, Kt.
Jackling, Sir Roger William, G.C.M.G.

Jackman, Air Marshal Sir (Harold) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
Jackson, Sir Anthony Henry Mather, Bt. ( $\mathbf{8} 869$ ).
Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
Jackson, Col. Sir Francis James Gidlow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Jackson, Sir Geoffrey Holt Seymour, K.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).

Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (x815).
Jackson, Hon. Sir Lawrence Walter, K.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).

Jackson, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ralph Coburn, к.B.E., С.B.
Jackson, Sir Robert Gillman Allen, K.c.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Jackson, General Sir William Johnson, Sir Henry Cecil, K.B.E. Godfrey Fothergill, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.

Jacob, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), G.B.E., C.B.
Jacobs, Hon. Sir Kenneth Sydney, K.B.E.

Jacobs, Sir Roland Ellis, Kt.
Jacobs, Sir Wilfred Ebenezer, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.

Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (x892).
Jakeway, Sir (Francis) Derek, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

James, Wing-Cdr. Sir Archibald William Henry, K.b.e., M.C.
James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (x8zz).
James, Sir John Hastings, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Janvrin, Vice-Adm. Sir (Hugh) Richard (Benest), K.C.B., D.S.C.
Jardine, Maj. Sir (Andrew) Rupert (John) Buchanan-, Bt., M.C. (1885).

Jardine, Brig. Sir Ian Liddell. Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1916).
Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (S 1672).
Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.

Jawara, Hon. Sir Dawda Kairaba, Kt.
Jayetileke, Hon. Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
Jeffcoate, Prof. Sir (Thomas) Norman (Arthur), Kt., F.R.C.S.
Jefferson, Lt.-Col. Sir John Alexander Dunnington-, Bt., D.S.O. (1958).

Jeffreys, Prof. Sir Harold, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.

Jehanghir, Sir Hirjee Cowasjee, Bt. (1908).
Jejeebhoy, Sir Rustom, Bt. ( 1857 ).
Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.
Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

Jenkins, Sir William, Kt.
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1661).
Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).

Jennings, Sir Albert Victor, Kt.
Jennings, Sir Raymond Winter, Kt., Q.C.
Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.
Jephcott, Sir Harry, Bt. (Ig62).
Jerram, Rear-Adm. (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (土883).
Jessel, Sir Richard Hugh, Kt.
Joel, Hon. Sir Asher Alexander, K.B.E.

John, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar, G.C.B.
John, Sir Rupert Godfrey, Kt.
Johnson, Hon. Sir David Powell Croom-, Kt., D.S.C., V.R.D.
Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Johnson, Sir Henry Cecil, K.B.E.
Johnson, Sir Peter Colpoys Paley, Bt. (1755).
Johnson, Sir Ronald Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.
Johnson, Sir Victor Philipse Hill, Bt. (2818).
Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Johnston, Sir Charles Collier, Kt., T.D.

Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, G.C.M.G.

Johnston, Sir John Baines, K.C.M.G., K.C.v.o.

Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt . (S 1626 ).
Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (s 1700 ).
Joint, Sir (Edgar) James, K.C.M.G., о.в.е.

Jolly, General Sir Alan, G.c.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Jones, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Jones, Sir Arthur Hope-, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Jones, Sir Brynmor, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D.
Jones, General Sir Charles Phibbs, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Jones, Sir Christopher Lawrence-, Bt. ( 183 ) .
Jones, Sir (David) Fletcher, Kt., O.B.E.

Jones, Air Marshal Sir Edward Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Jones, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Warburton, Kt.
Jones, Sir Edwin Martin Furnival, Kt., C.B.E.
Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

Jones, Sir Eric Newton Griffith-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.

Jones, Prof. Sir Ewart Ray Herbert, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Jones, Sir Francis Avery, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.

Jones, Air Marshal Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.

Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd-, Kt .
Jones, Sir Glyn Smallwood, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Jones, Sir Harry Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.

Jones, Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-, Kt .
Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, G.B.E.

Jones, Sir Hildreth Glya, Kt., T.D.

Jones, Sir James Duncan, K.C.B.
Jones, Air Marshal Sir (John) Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Jones, Sir (John) Kenneth (Trevor), Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (19天0).

Jones, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Jones, Hon. Sir Kenneth George Illtyd, Kt.
Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wans-brough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
Jones, Sir Philip Frederick, Kt.
Jones, Sir Samuel Bankole, Kt.
Jones, Sir Samuel Owen, Kt.
Jones, Sir Simon Warley Frederick Benton, Bt. (rgio).
Jones, Sir (William) Emrys, Kt.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Lloyd Mars-, Kt., M.B.E.
Jordan, Air Marshal Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Joseph, Maj. Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
Joseph, Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. ( 1943 ).
Joske, Hon. Sir Percy Ernest, Kt., C.M.G.

Jungius, Vice-Adm., Sir James George, K.B.E.
Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt., C.M.G.

Jupp, Hon. Sir Keaneth Graham, Kt., M.C.
Kaberry, Sir Donald, Bt., T.D., M.P. (I960).

Kadoorie, Hon. Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.

Kalat, Maj. H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.

Kan Yuet-Keung, Hon. Sir, Kt., C.B.E.

Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
Kater, Sir Gregory Blaxland, Kt.
Katsina, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Katz, Prof. Sir Bernard, Kt., F.R.S.

Kay, Prof. Sir Andrew Watt, Kt.
Kaye, Sir Emmanuel, Kt., C.B.E.
Kaye, Sir John Christopher Lister Lister-, Bt. ( 18 rz).
Kay, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt., (180x).
Kearns, Sir Fred Matthias, K.C.B., M.C.

Keatinge, Sir Edgar Mayne, Kt., C.B.E.

Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.

Keene, Sir Charles Robert, Kt., C.B.E.

Keith, Sir Kenneth Alexander, Kt.
Kellett, Sir Stanley Everard, Bt. ( I 8 oI ).
Kelliher, Sir Henry Joseph, Kt.
Kelly, Sir Arthur John, Kt., C.B.E.
Kelly, Sir William Theodore, Kt., O.b.E.

Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
Kendall, Sir Maurice George, Kt., Sc.D., F.B.A.
Kendrew, Maj.-Gen. Sir Douglas Anthony, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Kendrew, Sir John Cowdrey, Kt., C.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.

Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., P.S.A.

Kennard, Ll.-Col. Sir George Arnold Ford, Bt. (I8gi).
Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (I79x).
Kennedy, Sir Albert Henry, Kt.
Kennedy, Sir Clyde David Allen, Kt.
Kennedy, Sir George Ronald Derrick, Bt. (1836).
Kenny, Sir Patrick John, Kt.
Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, G.C.B., Q.C.

Kent, Sir Percy Edward (Peter) Kt., D.SC., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Kenyon, Sir Bernard, Kt.
Kenyon, Sir George Henry, Kt.
Kerley, Sir Peter James, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Kerr, Rt. Hon. Sir John Robert, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Kerr, Hon. Sir Michael Robert Emanuel, Kt.
Kerr, Hon. Sir William Alexander Blair-, Kt.
Kerridge, Sir Robert James, Kt.
Keswick, Sir John Henry, K.C.M.G. Keswick, Sir William Johnston, Kt.
Keville, Sir (William) Errington, Kt., C.B.E.
Key, Sir Neill Cooper-, Kt.
Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
Khama, Sir Seretse, K.B.E.
Kiki, Hon. Sir Albert Maorí, K.B.E. Killick, Sir John Edward, K.C.M.G. Kilpatrick, Sir William John, K.B.E.

Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).

Kimmins, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
Kinahan, Admiral Sir Harold Richard George, K.b.E., C.B.
Kinahan, Sir Robert George Caldwell, Kt., E.R.D.
King, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
King, General Sir Frank Douglas, G.C.B., M.B.E.

King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. ( 1888 ).
King, Sir Richard Brian Meredith, K.C.B., M.C.

King, Sir Sydney Percy, Kt., O.B.E.
King, Sir Wayne Alexander, Bt. (1855).

Kingsley, Sir Patrick Graham Toler, K.c.v.o.
Kininmonth, Sir William Hardie, Kt., P.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (S 1686).
Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. ( 1873 ).
Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, G.B.E., C.M.G.

Kirby, Hon. Sir Richard Clarence, Kt .
Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Kirkley, Sir (Howard) Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.

Kirkman, General Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.G.
irkpatrick, Sir ivone Elliott, Bt.
(S 1685 ).
Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien Morrison, K.C.M.G.
Kirwan, Sir (Archibald) Laurence Patrick, K.C.M.G., T.D.
Kitchen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., T.D.
Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.
Kitson, Sir Timothy Peter Geoffrey, Kt., M.P.
Kitto, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.

Kitts, Sir Francis Joseph, Kt.
Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (Igog).
Kleinwort, Sir Cyril Hugh, Kt.
Knight, Sir Allan Walton, Kt., C.M.G.

Knight, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
Knott, Sir John Laurence, Kt., C.B.E.

Knowles, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. ( 1765 ).
Knowles, Sir Leonard Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.

Knox, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, Kt.
Koelle, Vice-Adm. Sir Harry Philpot, K.C.B.
Koeppler, Sir Henry (Heinz), Kt., C.B.E., D.Phil.

Kolhapur, Maj. H.H. Níaharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Kotalawala, Col. Re. Hon. Sir John Lionel, C.H., K.B.E.
Krebs, Prof. Sir Hans Adolf, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.

Krusin, Sir Stanley Marks, Kt., C.B.

Kyle, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Hart, G.c.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Labouchere, Sir George Peter, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. ( 2818 ).
Lacy, Sir Hugh Maurice Pierce, Bt. (1921).
Laing, Sir (John) Maurice, Kt.
Laing, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.

Laing, Sir (William) Kirby, Kt.
Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Lake, Sir (Atwell) Graham, Bt. (1712).

Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (rgog).
Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sir Arcot, Kt.
Lala Gujjar Mal, Rai Bahadur Sir, Kt.
Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).

Lambert, Sir Anthony Edward, K.C.M.G.

Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.
$\dagger$ Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (I7II).
Lancaster, Vice-Adm. Sir John Strike, K.B.E., C.B.
Lancaster, Sir Osbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Lane, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Dawson, Kt., A.F.C.
Lang, Lt.-Gen. Sir Derck Boileau, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
Langham, Sir James Michael, Bt. (1660).

Langker, Sir Erik, Kt., о.b.e.
Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x} 906$ ).
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Ralph Hume, Bt. ( 1 1777).
Lapsley, Air Marshal Sir John Hugh, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Lapun, Sir Paul, Kt.
Larcom, Sir (Charles) Christopher Royden, Bt. (1868).
Larking, Lt.-Col. Sir (Charles) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Larmour, Sir Edward Noel, K.C.M.G.

Lartigue, Sir Louis Cools-, Kt., О.в.е.

Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.v.O., C.M.G., M.C.

Lasceiles, Sir Francis William, к.C.B., M.C.

Lasdun, Sir Denys Louis, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Laskey, Sir Denis Seward, K.c.M.G., c.v.o.

Latey, Hon. Sir John Brinsmead, Kt., M.B.E.
Latham, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt ( I 919 ).
Lathbury, General Sir Gerald William, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
Latimer, Sir Courtenay Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
Lauder, Maj. Sir George Andrew Dick-, Bt. (S 1690).
Lauric, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. ( 5834 ).
Law, Admiral Sir Horace Rochfort, G.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1882).

Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
Lawrence, Sir Frederick, Kt., O.B.E.

Lawrence, Sir Guy Kempton, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C.

Lawrence, Sir John Waldemar, Bt., О.B.E. ( $\mathbf{I} 858$ ).
Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
Lawson, Sir Henry Brailsford, Kt., M.C.
Lawson, Lt.-Col. Sir John Chatles Arthur Digby, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).

Lawson, Hon. Sir Neil, Kt.
Lawson, Sir William Howard, Bt. (184x).
Lawton, Ri. Hon. Sir Frederick Horace, K.
Laycock, Sir Leslie Ernest, Kt., C.b.e.

Layfield, Sir Frank Henry Burland Willoughby, Kt., Q.C.
Lea, Sir Frederick Meacham, Kt., C.B., C.b.E., D.SC.

Lea, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Harris, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
Leach, Prof. Sir Edmund Ronald, Kt., Ph.D., F.B.A.

Leach, Admiral Sir Henry Le Quesne, Sir (Charles) Martin, Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt., Conyers, k.C.B.
Leach, Sir Ronald George, G.B.e. Leask, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Lowther Ewart Clark, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Leather, Sir Edwin Hartley Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Le Bailly, Vice-Adm. Sir Louis Edward Stewart Holland, K.b.E., C.B.

Le Cheminant, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter de Lacey, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Lechmere, Sir Berwick Hungerford, Bt . ( I 8 I 8 ).
Ledger, Sir Joseph Francis, Kt.
Ledwidge, Sir (William) Bernard (John), K.C.M.G.
Lee, Sir Arthur James, K.B.E., M.C.
Lee, Air Chief Marshal Sir David John Pryer, G.B.E., C.B.
Lee, Sir (George) Wilton, Kt.
Lee Hau Shik, Col. Sir, K.B.E.
Lee, Sir (Heary) Desmond (Pritchard), Kt.
Lee, Col. Sir William Allison, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.

Leeds, Sir George Graham Mortimer, Bt. (18rz).
Lees, Air Marshal Sir (Ronald) Beresford, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt. (1897).

Lees, Sir Thomas Harcourt Ivor, Bt. (1804).
Lees, Sir William Antony Clare, Bt. (1937).
Leese, Lt.-Gen. Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).

Le Fleming, Sir William Kelland, Bt. (I705).
Le Gallais, Hon. Sir Richard Lyle, Kt.
Legard, Sir Thomas Digby, Bt. (z660).
Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.

Legh, Major Hon. Sir Francis Michael, K.C.V.O.
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, Bt. ( 1693 ).
Leitch, Sir George, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Leith, Sir Andrew George Forbes-, Bt. (1923).
Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (I84r).
Le Masurier, Sir Robert Hugh, Kt., D.S.C.
Lemon, Sir (Richard) Dawnay, Kt., C.B.E.
Lennard, Lt-Col. Sir Stephen
Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt. Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt.
(1880).
Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett-, Bt., O.B.E. ( 8801 ).
Lemnox, Rear Adm. Sir Alexander Henry Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Lennox, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Charles Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Leon, Sir John Ronald, Bt. (x917).
Leonard, Sir Walter McEllister' Kt., D.F.C.
K.C.M.G.

Leslie, Sir Harald Robert, K.T., C.B.E., T.D. (Lord Birsay).

Leslie, Sir John Norman Ide, Bt. (1876).
+Leslic, Sir Percy Theodore, Bt. (S 1625).
Lethbridge, Capt. Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).
Lever, Sir (Tresham) Christopher Arthur Lindsay, Bt. (IgIr).
Levinge, Maj. Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.b.E. (I 1704).
Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.

Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (x9r3).
Lewando, Sir Jan Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.

Lewin, Admiral Sir Terence Thornton, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Lewis, Sir Allen Montgomery, Kt., Q.C.
Lewis, Admiral Sir Andrew Mackenzie, K.C.B.
Lewis, Sir Anthony Carey, Kt., C.B.E.

Lewis, Brig. Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
Lewis, Sir Edward Roberts, Kt.
Lewis, Sir Ian Malcolm, Kt.
Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, Bt. (1920).
Lewis, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (x927).
Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).

Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, Bt. ( I 805 ).
Lidbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
Lidbury, Sir John Towersey, Kt.
Lidderdale, Sir David William Shuckburgh, K.C.B.
Liddle, Sir Donald Ross, Kt.
Liggins, Sir Edmund Naylor, Kt., T.D.

Lighthill, Prof. Sir (Michacl) James, Kt., F.R.S.
Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (I 179x).
Liley, Prof. Sir Albert William, K.C.M.G.

Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
Lincoln, Sir Anthony Handley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Lindley, Sir Arnold Lewis George, Kt.
Lindo, Sir (Henry) Laurence, G.C.M.G.

Lindon, Sir Leonard Charles Edward, Kt.
Lindop, Sir Norman, Kt.
Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.
Lindsay, Sir Harvey Kincaid Stewart, Kt.
Lindsay, Sir Martin Alexander, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (rg6z).
Lindsay, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E.

Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.

Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
(1925).

Little, Hon. Sir Douglas Macfarlane, Kt .
Little, Most Rev. Thomas Francis, K.B.E.

Littler, Sir Emile, Kt.
Livermore, Sir Harry, Kt.
Livingston, Air Marshal Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Llewellyn, Sir David Treharne, Kt.
Llewellyn, Sir (Frederick) John, K.C.M.G.

Llewellyn, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Morton, Kt., C.B.E.
Llewellyn, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys, Bt. (192z).
Llewellyn, Col. Sir (Robert) Godfrey, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).

Llewelyn, Sir John Michael Dillwyn-Venables-, Bt. ( 1890 ).
Lloyd, Maj. Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Bt., D.S.O. (x960).
Lloyd, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Pughe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
Lloyd, Sir (John) Peter (Daniel), Kt.
Loane, Most Rev. Marcus Lawrence, к.в.E.
Lockhart, Sir Muir Edward Sin-clair-, Bt. (S 1636).
Lockhart, General Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), z.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.

Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Lockwood, Sir Joseph Flawith, Kt.
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. ( 1887 ).
Lodge, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Loehnis, Sir Clive, K.C.M.G.
Loewen, General Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Logan, Sir Donald Arthur, K.C.M.G.

Logan, Sir Douglas William, Kt., D.phil.

Lokoloko, Sir Tore, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.

Long, Sir Ronald, Kt.
Longden, Sir Gilbert James Mor* ley, m.B.e.
Longland, Sir David Walter, Kt., C.M.G.

Longland, Sir John Laurence, Kt.
Longley, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
Longworth, Sir Fred, Kt.
Looker, Sir Cecil Thomas, Kt.
Lord, Sir Ackland Archibald, Kt., O.B.E.

Lorimer, Sir Thomas Desmond, Kt.
Loring, Sir (John) Nigel, K.c.v.O.
Lousada, Sir Anthony Baruh, Kt.
Lovell, Prof. Sir (Alfred Charles) Bernard, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Loveridge, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.B.E.

Low, Sir Alan Roberts, Kt.
Low, Sir James Richard Morri-son-, Bt . (1908).
Lowe, Sir David, Kt., C.B.E.
Lowe, Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Charles, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Lowe, Air Vice-Marshal Sir McCall, Sir Charles Patrick Edgar Noel, K.B.E., C.B.
Lowe, Sir Francis Reginald Gordon, Bt. (rga8).
Lowry, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Lynd Erskine, Kt.
Lowson, Sir Ian Patrick, Bt. (1951).

Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
Loyd, Sir Francis Alfred, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Lubbock, Sir Alan, Kt., F.S.A.
Lucas, Sir Cyril Edward, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Lucas, Maj. Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., K.B.E., M.C. (工887).
Luckhoo, Hon. Sir Joseph Alexander, Kt.
Luckhoo, Sir Lionel Alfred. K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Q.C.

Lucy, Sir Edmund John William Hugh Cameron- Ramsay-Fairfax-, Bt. ( 5836 ).
Luddington, Sir Donald Collin Cumyu, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Luke, Hon. Sir Emile Fashole, K.B.E.

Lake, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.

Lumby, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.

Lushington, Sir Henry Edmund Castleman, Bt. (179x).
Lusty, Sir Robert Frith, Kt.
Luyt, Sir Richard Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.C.M.

Lydford, Air Marshal Sir Harold
Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Lygo, Admiral Sir Raymond Derek, K.C.B.
Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (I929).
Lyle, Sir Ian Duff, Kt., D.s.C.
Lyon, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Francis) James (Cecil) Bowes-, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

Lyons, Sir Edward Houghton, Kt.
Lyons, Sir (Isidore) Jack, Kt., C.B.E.

Lyons, Sir James Reginald, Kt.
Lyons, His Hon. Sir Rudolph, Kt., Q.C.

Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
McAdam, Sir Ian William James, Kt., O.B.E.
McAdden, Sir Stephen James, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.

McAllister, Sir Reginald Basil, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
McAlpine, Hon. Sir (John) Kenneth, K.C.M.G.
McAlpine, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt.
McAlpine, Sir Robin, Kt., C.B.E.
McAlpine, Sir Thomas George Bishop, Bt. (1918).
Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (I9Ix).
Macartney, Sir John Barrington, Bt. (I I799).
Macaulay, Sir Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.

McAvoy, Sir Francis Joseph, Kt.. C.B.E.

McBride, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.

Home, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
McCall, Admiral Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.

McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
McCarthy, Rt. Hon. Sir Thaddeus Pearcey, K.b.E.
McCauley, Air Marshal Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
McCaw, Hon. Sir Kenneth Malcolm, Kt., Q.C.
McCombs, Hon. Sir Terence Henderson, Kt., O.B.E., E.D.
McConnell, Cdr. Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (igoo).
McCowan, Sir Hew Cargill, Bt. (r934).
McCutcheon, Sir Walter Osborn, Kt.
McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.

MacDermot, Sir Dermot Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

McDermott, Sir (Lawrence) Emmet, K.B.E.
McDonald, Sir Alexander Fortes, Kt.
McDonald, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.

Macdonald, Sir Herbert George de Lome, K.B.E.
Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Jan Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (S 1625).
McDonald, Sir James, K.B.E.
McDonald, Hon. Sir John Glad. stone Black, Kt.
Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell-, Bt. (S 1682 and S 1707).
Macdonald, Sir Peter George, Kt.
Macdonald, Hon. Sir Thomas Lachlan, K.C.M.G.
McDonald, Hon. Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.
MacDonald, Air Chief Marshal Sir William Laurence Mary, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

MacDougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A.
McDowell, Sir Frank Schofield, Kt.
McDowell, Sir Henry McLorinan, K.B.E.

McEvoy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.

McEwen, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.H.

McEwen, Sir Robert Lindley, Bt. (1953).

McEwin, Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
McFadzean, Sir Francis Scott, Kt.
McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (IgI4).
Macfarlane, Sir George Gray, Kt., C.B.

Macfarlane, Sir James Wright, Kt.
Macfarlane, Sir Robert Mafeking, K.C.M.G.

MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander,

McGarvey, Sir Daniel, Kı., C.B.E.
McGeoch, Vice-Adm. Sir Ian Lachlan Mackay, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

McGonigal, Rt. Hon. Sir Ambrose Joseph, Kt., M.C.
McGrath, Sir Charles Gullan, Kt., O.B.E.

MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.
Macgregor, Sir Edwin Robert, Bt. ( 1828 ).
MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (2795).
McGrigor, Capt. Sir Charles Edward, Bt. ( 1831 ).
McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
Mcllveen, Brig. Sir Arthur William, Kt., M.B.E.
McIntosh, Sir Alister Donald, K.C.M.G.

McIntosh, Vice-Adm. Sir Ian Stewart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Macintosh, Prof. Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
McIntosh, Sir Ronald Robert Duncan, K.c.B.
Macintyre, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
McIntyre, Sir Laurence Rupert, Kt., C.B.E.
Mack, Hon. Sir William George Albert, K.B.E.
McKaig, Admiral Sir (John) Rae, K.C.B., C.B.E.

McKay, Sir Alick Benson, K.B.E.
Mackay, Sir George Patrick Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Mackay, Sir James Mackerron, K.B.E., C.B.

McKay, Sir James Wilson, Kt.
McKay, Sir John Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.

Mackay, Sir William Calder, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.

McKee, Air Marshal Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

McKee, His Hon. Sir Dermot St. Oswald, Kt.
McKee, Maj. Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.
McKell, Rt. Hon. Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
Mackenna, Hon. Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell, Kt.
McKenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Alwyne Brinton Muir-, Bt. ( 8805 ).
Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. ( 1890 ).
Mackenzie, Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh Stirling, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (S 1673).
Mackenzie, Sir Roderick Campbell, Bt. (S $\times 703$ ).
Mackeson, Sir Rupert Henry, Bt. (1954).

McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.

McKinney, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
MacKintosh, Sir Angus Mackay, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Mackintosh, Capt. Sir Kenneth Lachlan, K.C.V.O., R.N. (ret.).

McKissock, Sir Wylie, Kt., O.B.E., P.R.C.S.

Mackworth, Cdr. Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. ( ${ }^{776}$ ).
Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.

Maclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew Royle, Bt., C.B.E. (1957).
McLean, Sir Francis Charles, Kt., C.B.E.

MacLean, Vice-Adm. Sir Hector Charles Donald, K.B.E., C.B. D.S.C.

McLean, Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., X.B.E.
Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, K.B.E.

McLeay, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.M.

Mackehose, Sir (Crawford) Murray, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
MacLennan, Sir Hector Ross, Kt., M.D.

Maclennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
McLennan, Sir Ian Munro, K.B.E.
McLeod, Sir Alan Cumbrae Rose, K.C.V.O.

McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (r925).
MacLeod, Sir John, Kt., T.D.
McLeod, General Sir Roderick William, G.B.E., K.C.B.
McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
Maclure, Lt.-Col. Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. ( 1898 ).
McMahon, Sir Brian Patrick, Bt. ( 5817 ).
McMahon, Rt. Hon. Sir William, G.C.M.G., C.H.

McMeekin, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence Douglas Herbert, K.C.B., O.B.E.
McMichael, Prof. Sir John, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.

MacMillan, General Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Macmillan, Sir James Wilson,
K.B.E. McMullin, Hon. Sir Alister Maxwell, k.C.M.G.
Macnab, Brig. Sir Geoffrey Alex Colin, x.C.M.G., C.B.
Macnaghten, Sir Patrick Alexander, Bt. ( 1836 ).
McNair, Sir William Lennox, Kt.
McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.SC.

McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
McNeil, Sir Hector, Kt., C.B.e.
McNicoll, Vice-Adm. Sir Alan Wedel Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
McPetrie, Sir James Carnegie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Macready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
Macrory, Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt.
McShine, Hon. Sir Arthur Hugh, Kt.
MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
Mactaggart, Sir Ian Auld, Bt. ( $193^{8}$ ).
MacTaggart, Sir William, Kt., R.A., R.S.A.

MacTier, Sir (Reginald) Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
McTiernan, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius, R.B.E.
McVeigh, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Andrew, Kt.
Madden, Admiral Sir Charles Edward, Bt., G.C.B. (1919).
Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.

Maddock, Sir leuan, Kto, C.B., O.B.E., P.R.S.

Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Maddox, Sir John Kempson, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.

Madgwick, Sir Robert Bowden, Kt., O.B.E.
Madhorao Genesh Deshpande Rao Bahadur Sir, K.B.E.
Magill, Sir Ivan Whiteside, K.C.V.O.

Maguire, Air Marshal Sir Harold John, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt ( I 8 Ig ).
Mahon, Sir Gerald MacMahon, Kt.
Maihar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
Mais, Hon. Sir Robert Hugh, Bt.
Maitland, Sir Donald James Dundas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Maitland, Cdr. Sir John Francis Whitaker, Kt.
Maitland, Sir Richard John, Bt. ( 88 I8).
Major, Hon. Sir John Patrick Edward Chandos Henniker-, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C.

Makins, Sir Paul Vivian, Bt. (1903).

Malcolm, Sir David Peter Michael, Bt. (s. 1665).
Malet, Col. Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
Mallabar, Sir John Frederick, Kt.
Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mallalieu, Sir (Edward) Lancelot, Kt.
Mallen, Sir Leonard Ross, Kt., O.B.E.

Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Mallinson, Col. Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Mallinson, Sir (William) Paul, Bt. (1935).

Mallowan, Sir Max Edgar Lucien, Kt., C.B.E., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Malone, Hon. Sir Denis Eustace Gilbert, Kt.
Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
Mamo, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.

Mance, Sir Henry Stenhouse, Kt.
Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (19II).
Mandi, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.

Manifold, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Chester, K.B.E.
Mann, Sir Rupert Edward, Bt. (1905).

Manning, Sir George, Kt., C.M.G.

Manning, Hon. Sir James Kenneth, Kt.
Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
Mansergh, Vice-Adm. Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.

Mansfield, Hon. Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Mansfield, Vice-Adm. Sir (Edward) Gerard (Napier), K.B.E.
Mant, Sir Cecil George, Kt., C.B.E.

Mara, Rt. Hon. Ratu Sir Kamisese Kapaiwa Tuimacilai, K.B.E.
Marchant, Sir Herbert Stanley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Marett, Sir Robert Hugh Kirk, K.C.M.G., O.B.B.

Margai, Hon. Sir Albert Michael, Kt.
Margetson, Maj. Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
Marjoribanks, Sir James Alexander Milne, K.C.M.G.
Mark, Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (xgIx).
Marks, Sir John Hedley Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Marling, Lt. -Col. Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. ( 1882 ).
Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.c.V.O.
Marr, Sir Leslic Lynn, Bt. (rgrg).
Marre, Sir Alan Samuel, K.C.B.
Marriott, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Charles Oakes, K.c.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith-, Bt. (x774).
Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.

Marsden, Sir John Denton, Bt., (1924).

Marsh, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard William, Kt.
Marshall, Sir Arthur Gregory George, Kt., O.B.E.
Marshall, Sir Frank Shaw, Kt.
Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.

Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, E.B.E., C.M.G.

Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
Marshall, Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, G.B.E., C. H .

Marshall, Prof. Sir (Oshley) Roy. Kt., C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir Robert Braithwaite, K.C.B., M.B.E.

Marshall, Sir Stirrat Andrew William Johnson-, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Martell, Vice-Adm. Sir Hugo Colenso, K.B.E., C.B.
Martin, Air Marshal Sir Harold Brownlow, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Martin, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
Martin, Vice-Adm. Sir John Edward Ludgate, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Martin, Prof. Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Martin, Prof. Sir Leslic Harold, Kt., C.B.E.

Martin, Hon. Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
Marwick, Sir Brian Allan, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Masefield, Sir Peter Gordon, Kt.
Mason, Hon. Sir Anthony Frank, K.B.E.

Mason, Sir Dan Hurdis, Kt., O.B.E., E.R.D.

Mason, Vice-Adm. (E) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
Mason, Sir Frederick Cecil, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
Massey, Prof. Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Massiah, Sir (Hallum) Grey, K.B.E., M.D.

Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mather, Sir William Loris, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.

Matheson, Sir James Adam Louis, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Matheson, Major Sir Torquhil Alexander, Bt. ( 1882 ).
Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).

Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Matthews, Sir (Harold Lancelot) Roy, Kt., C.B.E.
Matthews, Sir James Henry John, Kt.
Matthews, Sir Peter Alec, Kt.
Mathews, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.B.E. Maudslay, Major Sir (James) Rennic, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
Mavor, Air Marshal Sir Leslie Deane, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Mawby, Sir Maurice Alan Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (s 168ı). Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron-, Bt. ( $s \times 683$ ).
Maxwell, Sir Robert Hugh, K.B.E. May, Hon. Sir John Douglas, Kt.
May, Surg. Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Mayall, Sir (Alexander) Lees, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt., C.H.
Maynard, Air Chief Marshal Sir Nigel Martin, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Mead, Sir Cecil, Kt.
Meade, Sir (Richard) Geoffrey (Austin), K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Medawar, Sir Peter Brian, Kt., C.H., C.B.B., D.SC., P.R.S.

Medlycott. Sir (James) Christopher, Bt. ( I 808 ).
Meech, Sir John Valentine, R.C.V.O.

Meere, Sir Francis Anthony, Kt., C.B.E.

Megarry, Hon. Sir Robert Edgar, Kto, P.B.A.
Megaw, Rt. Hon. Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
Melville, Sir Eugene, K.C.M.G.
Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.

Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E. Melville, Sir Ronald Henry, z.C.B. Mensforth, Sir Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
Menter, Sir James Woodham, Kt., Ph.D., SC.D., F.R.S.
Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Menzies, Sir Laurence James, Kt.
Menzies, Sir Peter Thomson, Kt.
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, K.T., C.H., Q.C., F.R.S.
Merrison, Sir Alexander Walter, Kt., F.R.S.
Merton, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Hugh, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).

Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt., M.P. (x910).
Meyjes, Sir Richard Anthony, Kt.
Meyrick, Lt,-Col. Sir George David Elliott Tapps-Gervis-, Bt., M.C. (179I).
Meyrick, Maj. Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. ( z 880 ).
Michelmore, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
Michelmore, Maj.-Gen. Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.

Micklethwait, Sir Robert Gore, Kt., Q.C.
Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (19Ig).
Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.

Middleton, Sir George Proctor, K.C.V.O.

Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. ( 1662 ).
Miers, Rear-Adm. Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, E(f), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Milbank, Maj. Sir Mark Vane, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C. (I882).
Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).

Miles, Prof. Sir (Arnold) Ashley, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Miles, Sir Bernard, Kto, C.B.E.
Miles, Admiral Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Miles, Sir William Napier Maurice, Bt . ( 1859 ).
Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. ( 8885 ).
Millar, Sir Oliver Nicholas, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.

Millard, Sir Guy Elwin, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.

Miller, Sir Douglas Sinclair, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Miller, Sir Eric Merton, Kt.
Miller, Lt.-Gen. Sir Euan Alfred Bews, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Miller, Sir (Ian) Douglas, K.t.
Miller, Col. Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Miller, Sir John Francis Compton, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Miller, Sir John Holmes, Bt. (1705).

Miller, Lit.-Col. Sir John Mansel, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

Miller, Sir (Oswald) Bernard, Kt. Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
Miller of Glenlee, Sir Frederick William Macdonald, Bt. ( 3788 ). Milling, Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Millis, Sir Leonard William Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
Mills, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Piercy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
Mills, Sir John Lewis Ernest Watts, Kt., С.в.e.
Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (r92x).
Milman, Sir Dermot Lionel Kennedy, Bt. ( x 8oo).
Milmo, Hon. Sir Helenus Patrick Joseph, Kt.
Milner, Sir (George Edward) Mordaunt, Bt. (x7x7).
Milward, Sir Anthony Horace, Kt., C.B.E.
Minhinnick, Sir Gordon Edward George, Kt.
Minogue, Hon. Sir John Patrick, Kt.
Mitchell, Air Cdre. Sir Arthur Dennis, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Mitchell, Sir Derek Jack, K.C.B., c.V.O.

Mitchell, Sir George Irvine, Kt., C.B., Q.C.

Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
Mitchell, Sir Hamilton, K. B.E.
Mitchell, Col. Sir Harold Patou, Bt. (r945).
Mitchell, Prof. Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Steuart Crichton, K.B.E., С.B.
Mocatta, Hon. Sir Alan Abraham, Kt., O.B.E.
Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., o.b.e.
Mogg, General Sir (Herbert) John, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.s.O.
Mohamed, Sir Abdool Razack, Kt.
Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Royds, Bt. (1916).

Molony, Sir Joseph Thomas, K.C.v.O., Q.C.
$\dagger$ Molony, Sir Thomas Desmond, Bt. (1925).
Monahan, Sir Robert Vincent, Kt.
Moncrieff, Admiral Sir Alan Kenneth Scott-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (s 1685).
Monson, Sir (William Bonnar) Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Montgomery, Sir (Basil Henry) David, Bt. (r8ox).
Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
Moon, Sir Edward Penderel, Kt., O.B.E.

Moon, Sir John Arthur, Bt. ( 887 ).
Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{555}$ ).
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt., O.B.E. (1923.)

Moore, Admiral Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Moore, General Sir (James Newton) Rodney, G.C.v.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.s.O.

Moore, Hon. Sir John Cochrane, Kt.
Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (x919).
Moore, Sir Philip Brian Cecil, K.C.v.o., C.B., C.M.G.

Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (x93z).
Mootham, Sir Orby Howell, Kt.
Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. ( $\mathbf{x} 6 \mathrm{II}$ ).

Mordecai, Sir John Stanley, Kt., C.M.G.

Moreton, Sir John Oscar, x.c.v.o., C.M.G., M.C.

Morgan, Sir (Clifford) Naunton, Kt.
Morgan, Sir David John HughesBt., C.B.E. (1925).
Morgan, Hon. Sir Edward James Ranembe, Kt.
Morgan, Sir Ernest Dunstan, K.B.E.

Morgan, Sir Morien Bedford, Kt., C.B., P.R.S.

Morgan, Rear-Adm. Sír Patrick John, R.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.
Morland, Sir Oscar Charles, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Morley, Sir Godfrey William Rowland, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. ( 8806 ).
Morris, Air Marshal Sir Douglas Griffith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.P.C.

Morris, Sir Geoffrey Newman-, Kt., E.E.
Morris, Hon. Sir Kenneth James, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Morris, His Hon. Sir Owen Temple Temple-, Kt., Q.C.
Morris, Sir Philip Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Morris, His Hon. Sir William Gerard, Kt.
Morris, Sir Willie, K.C.M.G.
Morrison, Sir Nicholas Godfrey, к.C.B.

Morrow, Sir Arthur William, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
Morrow, Sir Ian Thomas, Kt.
Morse, Sir Christopher Jeremy. K.C.M.G.

Morton, Sir Brian, Kt.
Morton, Sir Ralph John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Morton, Sir (William) Wilfred, щ.С.B.

Moser, Prof. Sir Claus Adolf, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A.

Moses, Sir Charles Joseph Alfred, Kt., C.b.E.
Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1785):

Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
Moss, Sir Joha Herbert Theodore Edwards-, Bt. (x868).
Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. ( 1670 ).
Mott, Sir John Harmer, Bt. ( 1930 ).
Mott, Prof. Sir Nevill Francis, Kt., P.R.S.

Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
Mountain, Sir Denis Mortimer, Bt. (192z).
Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
Mowbray, Sir John Robert, Bt. ( 8880 ).
Muhamad Noor, Khan Bahadur Sir Khaja, Kt., C.b.E.
Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan Nawab Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.r.E.

Muir, Sir David John, Kt., C.M.G. Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
Muir, Sir John Harling, Bt. ( z 89 z ).
Muirhead, Sir David Francis, k.C.M.G., c.v.o.

Mulholland, Sir Michael Henry, Bt. (1945).
Mullens, Sir Harold Hill, Kt.
Mumford, Sir Albert Henry, X.B.e.
Munro, Sir Jan Talbot, Bt. (s. 1634).

Munro, Sir Robert Lindsay, Kt., C.B.E.

Munro, Sir Sydney Douglas Gun-, Kt., M.B.E.
Munro, Sir (Thomas) Torquil (Alfonso), Bt. ( 1825 ).
Murdoch, Air Marshal Sir Alister Murray, ․ B.E., C.B.
Murless, Sir (Charles Francis) Noel, Kt.
Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
Murphy, Sir (Oswald) Ellis (Joseph), Kt.
Murray, Sir Alan John Digby, Bt. ( s x6z8).
Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
Murray, Sir (Francis) Ralph (Hay), к.C.M.G., С.в.
Murray, General Sir Horatius, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.s.o.

Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (s 1630).
Murray, Sir William Patrick Keith, Bt. (s $\mathbf{3 6 7 3}$ ).
Murrie, Sir William Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Mursell, Sir Peter, Kt., M.B.E.
Musgrave, Sir Christopher Patrick Charles, Bt . ( $\mathbf{r 6 z 1}$ ).
Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.

Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (I 1782 ).
Musker, Sir John, Kt.
Musson, Gencral Sir Geoffrey Randolph Dixor, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.s.o.

Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
Myers, Sir Kenneth Ben, Kt., M.B.E.

Mynors, Sir Humphrey Charles Baskerville, Bt. (1964).
Mynors, Prof. Sir Roger Aubrey Baskerville, Kt., F.B.A.
Nairac, Hon. Sir André Laurence, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).

Nairn, Sir Robert Arnold Spencer-, Bt. (1933).
Nairne, Sir Patrick Dalmahoy, х.C.B., M.C.

Nalder, Hon. Sir Crawford David, Kt.
Nall, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (2954).
Napier, Hon. Sir John Mellis, X.C.M.G.

Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. ( $\mathbf{1 8 6 7}$ ).
Napier, Sir William Archibald, Bt. (s 1627 ).
Napley, Sir David, Kt.
Nathan, Sir Maurice Arnold, к.B.в.

Nayudu, Sri Diwan Bahadur Sir Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E. Neal, Sir Leonard Francis, Kt., C.B.E.

Neale, Sir Alan Derrett, K.C.B., м.B.E.

Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, そf (C. K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (x795).
Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.b.E.

Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir Ivan, Kt.
Nelson, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Eustace) John (Blois), R.C.v.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.b.E., M.C.

Nelson, Air Marshal Sir (Sidney) Richard (Carlyle), K.C.B., O.B.E., M.D.

Nelson, Maj. Sir William Vernon Hope, Bt., O.B.E. (rg12).
Nepean, Lt.-Col. Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (x802).
Nevill, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
Neville, Li.-Col. Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).

Neville, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.

Newbold, Sir Charles Demorée, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.

Newman, Sir Geoffrey Robert, Bt. ( 1836 ).
Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (IgI2).
Newman, Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
Newns, Sir (Alfred) Foley (Francis Polden), k.C.M.G., c.v.o.
Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael ( Rex ), Bt. ( $\mathbf{5 9 0 0}$ ).
Newton, Sir Hubert, Kt.
Newton, Sir Kenneth Garner, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1924).

Newton, Sir (Lesile) Gordon, Kt.
Niall, Sir Horace Lionel Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
Nicholas, Sir Alfred James, Kt., C.b.E.

Nicholas, Sir Herbert Richard, Kt., о.в.E.
Nicholetts, Air Marshal Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.e., C.B., A.F.C.

Nicholls, Sir Douglas Ralph, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Nichols, Sir Edward Henry, Kt., T.D.

Nicholson, Sir Arthur William, North, Sir (William) Jonathan Kt., о.в.е.
Nicholson, General Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.s.o., M.c.

Nicholson, Hon. Sir David Eric, Kt.
Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt. (1958).

Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. ( 1859 ).
Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., K.B.E., C.I.E. ( (I912).
Nicklin, Hon. Sir (George) Francis (Reuben), K.C.M.G., M.M.
Nicoll, Sir John Fearns, K.C.M.G.
Nicolson, Sir David Lancaster, Kt. Nield, Hon. Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.b.E., Q.C.

Nield, Sir William Alan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Nightingale, Sir Charles Manners Gamaliel, Br . ( $\mathbf{x} 628$ ).
Nightingale, Sir John Cyprian, Kt., C.B.E., B.E.M., Q.P.M.
Nimmo, Hon. Sir John Angus, Kt., с.в.е.
Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
Niven, Sir (Cecil) Rex, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.

Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (x906).
Noad, Sir Kenneth Beeson, Kt., M.D.

Noble, Cmdr. Ri. Hon. Sir Allan Herbert Percy, к.c.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (r923).

Noble, Col. Sir Arthur, X.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.

Noble, Sir Marc Brunel, Bt. (1902).

Noble, Sir Peter Scott, Kt.
Noble, Sir (Thomas Alexander) Fraser, Kt., M.B.e.
Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
Noel, Sir Claude, Kt., C.M.G.
Nordmeyer, Hon. Sir Arnold Henry, к.c.M.G.
Norman, Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., D.F.C.

Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
Norman, Vice-Adm. Sir (Horace) Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (I915).
Norman, Sir Robert Wentworth, Kt.
Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
Norrington, Sir Arthur Lionel Pugh, Kt.
Norris, Sir Alfred Henry, K.b.e.
Norris, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.s.O. Norris, Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Neil Foxley-, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Norris, Sir Eric George, K.C.M.G.
Norris, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D. North, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Kingsley, K.b.e.
(Frederick), Bt. (1920).
Northam, Sir William Herbert, Kt., С.в.е.
Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.o.

Norton, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter John Hill-, G.C.B.
Norwood, Sir Walter Neville, Kt.
Nossal, Sir Gustav Joseph Victor, Kt., C.B.E.
Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (I 1795 ).
Nugent, Maj. Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. ( $1833^{\mathrm{r}}$ ).
Nugent, Sir Robin George Colborne, Bt. (z806).
Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt . ( $x 922$ ).
Nutting, Rt. Hon. Sir (Harold) Anthony, Bt. (x903).
Oakeley, Sir (Edward) Atholl, Bt. (1790).

Oakes, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1939).

Oakshott, Hon. Sir Anthony Hendrie, Bt. (I959).
Oates, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.M.G., о.B.е

Oatley, Sir Charles William, Kt., O.b.E., P.R.S.

O'Brien, Sir David Edmond, Bt. ( 1849 ).
O'Brien, Admiral Sir William Donough, K.C.B., D.S.C.
O'Bryan, Hon. Sir Norman, Kt.
O'Connell, Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt.
O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
O'Connor, Lt.-Gen. Sir Denis Stuart Scott, K.B.E., C.B.
O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy. K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.

O'Connor, $^{\prime}$ Hon. Sir Patrick McCarthy, Kt.
O'Connor, General Sir Richard Nugent, K.T., G.C.B., D.s.O., M.C. O'Dea, Sir Patrick Jerad, K.C.v.O. Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ogden, Sir George Chester, Kt. C.B.E.

Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
Ogilvie, Sir Alec Drummond, Kt.
Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (s 5626 ).
Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).

Okeover, Lieut.-Col. Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro Walker-, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
Oliver, Hon. Sir Peter Raymond, Kt.
Oldfield, Sir Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Oldman, Col. Sir Hugh Richard Deare, K.B.E., M.C.
Oliphant, Sir Mark Laurence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Oliver, Sir (Frederick) Ernest, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Oliver, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.b.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Oliver, Lt-Gen. Sir William Pasfield, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

O'Loghlen, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} 88$ ).
Olver, Sir Stephen John Linley, K.B.E., C.M.G.

O'Neill, Hon. Sir Con Douglas Walter, G.C.M.G.
O'Neill, Sir (Matthew) John, Kt., C.b.e.

Onslow, Maj-Gen. Sir Denzil Macarthur-, Kt., C.b.E., D.S.O., E.D.

Onslow, Sir John Roger Wilmot, Bt. (1797).
Oppenheim, Sir Alexander, Kt., o.B.E., D.S., F.R.S.E.

Oppenheim, Sir Duncan Morris, Kt.
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (rg2r).
Oppenheimer, Sir Philip Jack, Kt.
Opperman, Hon. Sir Hubert Ferdinand, Kt., O.B.E.
Orde, Sir Charles William, R.C.M.G.

Orde, Sir John Alexander Camp-bell-, Bt. (1790).
Organe, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Stephen William, Kt., M.D.
Ormerod, Maj. Sir Cyril Berkeley, X.B.E.
Ormond, Sir John Davies Wilder, Kt., B.E.M.
Ormrod, Rt. Hon. Sir Roger Fray Greenwood, Kt.
Orr, Sir David Alexander, Kt., M.C.

Orr, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., о.в.е.
Ortcheson, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. ( 1662 ).
Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
Osborne, Sir Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
Osborne, Sir Peter George, Bt. (1 1 1629 ).
Osifelo, Sir Frederick Aubarua, Kt., M.B.E.
Osman, Sir Abdul Raman Mahomed, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Osmond, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.b.E.
Outerbridge, Col. Hon. Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C. B.E., D.S.O.
Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. ( 1859 ).
Overall, Sir John Wallace, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe-, Bt. (z920).
Owen, Sir Hugh Bernard Pilkington, Bt. (1813).
Owo, The Olowo of, Kt.
Packard, Lieut.-Gen. Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Padmore, Sir Thomas, G.C.B.
Pagan, Brig. Sir John Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., E.D.

Page, Sir Alexander Warren, Kt., м.в.е.

Page, Prof. Sir Denys Lionel, Kt., f.b.A.

Page, Sir Harry Robertson, Kt.
Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. ( 1886 ).
Paget, Sir Julian Tolver, Bt. ( 187 z ),
Pain, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Horace) Rollo (Squarey), K.C.B., M.C.
Pain, Hon. Sir Peter Richard, Kt.

Palliser, Sir (Arthur) Michael, Paton, Capt. Sir Stuart Henry, G.C.M.G.

Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).

Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. ( 1669 ).
Palmer, Sir John Edward Somerset, Bt. (1791).
Palmer, Brig. Sir Otho Leslie Prior-, Kt., D.s.O.
Panckridge, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir (William) Robert (Silvester),世.в.E., C.b.
Pape, Hon. Sir George Augustus, Kt.
Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
Parham, Admiral Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.SC.

Park, Hon. Sir Hugh Eames, Kt.
Parker, Sir (Arthur) Douglas Dodds-, Kt.
Parker, Sir Douglas William Leigh, Kt., O.B.E.
Parker, Sir Harold, ‥C.B., E.B.E., M.C.

Parker, Sir John Edward, Kt.
Parker, Sir Karl Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A.

Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (x68x).
Parker, Hon. Sir Roger Jocelyn, Kt.
Parker, Sir (Walter) Edmund, Kt., С.в.е.

Parker, Vice-Adm. Sir (Wilfred) John, ז. B.E., C.b., D.S.C.
Parker, Sir (William) Alan, Bt. (1844).

Parkes, Sir Alan Sterling, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.SC., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Parkes, Sir Basil Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.

Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
Parks, Sir Alan Guyatt, Kt.
Parr, Sir Robert, K.b.e., C.M.G.
Parrott, Sir Cecil Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Parry, Sir (Frank) Hugh (Nigel), Kt., C.be.
Parsons, Sir Anthony Derrick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., M.C.

Parsons, Sir (John) Michael, Kt.
Parsons, Sir Maurice Henry, K.C.M.G.

Part, Sir Antony Alexander, Kt., c.C.B., M.B.E.

Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
Partridge, Sir (Ernest) John, K.B.E. Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
Patch, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Paterson, Sir Dennis Craig, Kt.
Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Paterson, Sir John Valentine Jardine, Kt.
Paton, Prof. Sir George Whitecross, Kt .
Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.R., M.C.

## k.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

Paton, Sir (Thomas) Angus (Lyall), Kt., C.M.G., P.R.S.
Patron, Sir Joseph, Kt., O.B.E., M.C. Pattinson, Hon. Sir Baden, K.B.E.
Paul, Sir John Warburton, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Paull, Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
Pavlides, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.в.

Payne, Hon. Sir Reginald Withers, Kt.
Payne, Sir Robert Frederick, Kt.
Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
Peake, Sir Harold, Kt.
Peard, Rear-Adm. Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, k.b.E.
Pearman, Hon. Sir James Eugene, Kt., C.B.E.
Pearson, Sir Francis Fenwick, Bt., M.B.E. (z964).

Pearson, Hon. Sir Glen Gardner, Kt.
Pearson, Sir (James) Denning, Kt.
Pearson, Sir (James) Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.

Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (x916).
Pearson, General Sir Thomas Cecil Hook, स.C.B., C.b.e., D.s.O.
Pease, Sir (Alfred) Vincent, Bt. (1882).

Pease, Sir Richard Thorn, Bt. (x9zo).
Pechell, Sir Ronald Horace, Bt. (1797).

Peck, Sir Edward Heywood, G.C.M.G.

Peck, Sir John Howard, K.c.M.G.
Pedder, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Reid, K. B.E., C.B.
Pedler, Sir Frederick Johnson, Kt.
Peek, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x} 874$ ).
Peek, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Innes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Peel, Capt. Sir (Francis Richard) Jonathan, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Peel, Sir John Harold, K.C.v.o.
Peel, Sir (William) John, Kt.
Peierls, Sir Rudolf Ernst, Kt., C.B.E., D.SC., D.Phil., F.R.S.

Peile, Vice-Adm. Sir Lancelot Arthur Babington, к.в.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.o.

Peirse, Sir Henry Grant de la Poer Beresford-, Bt. ( $\mathbf{5 8 1 4}$ ).
Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Pelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (x840).

Pemberton, Sir Francis Wingate William, Kt., C.B.E.
Pendred, Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Penn, Lt.-Col. Sir Eric Charles William Mackenzie, K.C.v.O., о.B.е., M.C.

Penny, Sir James Downing, X.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Pennycuick, Ri. Hon. Sir John, Kt.
Penrose, Sir Roland Algernon, Kt., C.b.e.
Penruddock, Sir Clement Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.

Percival, Sir Anthony Edward, Kt., С.в.
Pereira, Sir (Herbert) Charles, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Peren, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Sylvester, к.B.E.

Perkins, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Derek Duncombe Steele-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. ( 1908 ).
Perrin, Sir Michael Willcox, Kt., C.B.E.

Perring, Sir Ralph Edgar, Bt. (1963).

Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, k.B.E.

Perry, Hon. Sir Alan Clifford, Kt.
Perry, Sir David Norman, Kt., M.B.e.

Perry, Sir Walter Laing Macdonald, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Pestell, Sir John Richard, K.c.v.o. Petch, Sir Louis, K.C.B.
Peters, Admiral Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Peters, Prof. Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
Peterson, Sir Arthur William, k.c.B., M.V.o.

Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. ( $\mathbf{I 8 9 0}$ ).
Peto, Brig. Sir Christopher Henry Maxwell, Bt., D.S.O. (I927).
Peto, Cdr. Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton) Bt., R.N. ( 8855 ).
Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (IgI8).

Pettingel, Sir WWilliam Walter, Kt., с.в.е.

Pettit, Sir Daniel Eric Arthur, Kt.
Petty, Hon. Sir Horace Rostill, Kt.
Pevsner, Prof. Sir Nikolaus Bernhard Leon, Kt., C.B.E., ph.D., f.B.A., F.S.A.

Phaltan, Maj. the Raja of, K.C.I.B.
Philip, Sir William Shearer, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.

Philips, Prof. Sir Cyril Henry, Kt.
Philipson, Sir Robert James, Kt., P.R.S.A., A.R.A.

Phillips, Sir Fred Albert, Kt., c.v.o.

Phillips, Sir Henry Ellis Isidore, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
Phillips, Sir Horace, K.C.M.G.
Phillips, Sir John Grant, K.b.E.
Phillips, Hon. Sir (John) Raymond, Kt., M.C.
Phillips, Sir Leslie Walter, Kt., C.B.E.

Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).

Phipps, Rear-Adm. Sir Peter, K.B.E., D.S.C., V.R.D.

Pickard, Sir Cyril Stanley, K.C.M.G.
Pickering, Sir Edward Davies, Kt.
Pickering, Prof. Sir George White, Kt., P.R.S.
Pickthorn, Sir Charles William Richards, Bt. (1959).
Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt . ( I 166I).

Pigot, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert, Bto, D.S.O., M.C. ( 1764 ).

Pigott, Maj. Sír Berkeley, Bt. ( 808 ).
Pike, Sir Philip Ernest Housden, Kt., Q.C.
Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley,
K.C.M.G.

Pike, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Thomas Geoffrey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Pike, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Gregory Huddleston, X.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Pilcher, Sir (Charlie) Dennis, Kt., C.B.E.

Pilcher, Sir John Arthur, G.C.M.G.
Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
Pile, Sir Frederick Devereux, Bt., M.C. ( 1900 ).

Pile, Sir William Denis, K.c.B., M.B.E.

Pilkington, Sir Lionel Alexander Bethune (Alastair), Kt.
Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinnerton-, Bt. ( s I635).
Pim, Capt. Sir Richard Pike, K.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.

Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. ( 1938 ).
Piper, Air Marshal Sir Thomas William, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Pippard, Prof. Sir (Alfred) Brian, Kt., F.R.S.
Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt.. O.B.E.
Pirie, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Pitblado, Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., c.v.o.

Pitman, Sir Hubert Percival Lancaster, Kt., O.B.E.
Pitman, Sir (Isaac) James, K.B.E.
Pitoi, Sir Sere, Kt., C.B.E.
Pitts, Sir Cyril Alfred, Kt.
Pixley, Sir Neville Drake, Kt., M.B.E., V.R.D.

Pizey, Admiral Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.e., C.B., D.S.O.

Plant, Prof. Sir Arnold, Kt.
Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. ( $195^{88}$ ). Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
Playford, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.

Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Pliatzky, Sir Leo, K.C.B.
Plimmer, Sir Clifford Ulric, K.B.E.

Plimsoll, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
Plowman, Sir (John) Anthony, Kt.
Plumb, Sir (Charles) Henry, Kt.
Plummer, Sir (Arthur) Desmond (Herne), Kt., T.D.
Pochin, Sir Edward Eric, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Poett, General Sir (Joseph Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Pole, Col. Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1628).
Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt. (x79x).
Pollard, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.

Pollard, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald George, K.C.V.O., K.B.B., C.B., D.S.O.

Pollen, Sir John Michael Hungerford, Bt. ( 7795 ).
Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
Pollock, Sir George Frederick, Bt. ( 8866 ).
Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. ( 1872 ).
Pollock, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Patrick, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.

Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
Ponsonby, Sir Ashley Charles Gibbs, Bt., M.C. (1956).
Pontin, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. ( 795 ).
Pope, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
Pope, Vice-Adm. Sir (John) Ernle, K.C.B.

Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
Popper, Prof. Sir Karl Raimund, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Porbandar, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (Igox).
Portal, Admiral Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsbrugh-, Bt., D.S.O. (Igoz).
Porter, Prof. Sir George, Kt., F.R.S., Ph.D., SC.D.

Porter, Air Marshal Sir (Melvin) Kenneth (Drowley), K.C.B., C.B.E.

Porter, Hon. Sir Murray Victor, Kt.
Porter, Rı. Hon. Sir Robert Wilson, Kt., Q.C.
Pott, Sir Leslie, K.B.E.
Potter, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.
Potter, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Wilfrid) John, K.B.E., C.B.
Potter, Sir (William) Ian, Kt.
Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (2905).

Powell, Sir (Arnold Joseph) Philip, Kt., O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Powell, Maj. Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. ( 1897 ).
Powell, Sir Richard Royle, G.c.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Power, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Mackenzie, K.C.B., M.B.E.
Power, Sir John Patrick McLannahan, Bt. (x924).
Power, Admiral Sir Manley Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Powles, Sir Guy Richardson, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

Powlett, Vice-Adm. Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop Wil-liam-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, G.C.M.G.

Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.

Prendergast, Sir John Vincent, K.B.E., C.M.G., G.M.

Prentice, Hon. Sir William

Prescott, Sir Mark, Bt. (1938).
Prescott, Sir Stanley Lewis, Kt., O.B.E.

Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.
Preston, Sir Ronald Douglas Hildebrand, Bt. ( I 8 I 5 ).
Pretyman, Sir Walter Frederick, K.B.E.

Prevost, Capt. Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
Price, Sir (Archibald) Grenfell, Kt., C.M.G.
Price, Sir Charles Keith Napier Rugge-, Bt. ( 1804 ).
Price, Sir Frank Leslie, Kt.
Price, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
Price, Sir Leslie Victor, Kt., O.B.E.
Price, Sir Norman Charles, K.C.B.
Price, Sir Robert John Green-, Bt. ( 1874 ).
Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. ( 1815 ).
Prichard, Sir Montague Illtyd, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Prickett, Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Other, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Prideaux, Sir Humphrey Povah Treverbian, Kt., O.B.E.
Prideaux, Sir John Francis, Kt., O.B.E.

Pridie, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.

Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (r903).
Pringle, Air Marshal Sir Charles Norman Seton, K.B.e.
Pringle, Sir Stuart Robert, Bt. ( s 1683 ).
Pritchard, Sir Asa Hubert, Kt.
Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.

Pritchard, Sir Neil, K.C.M.G.
Pritchett, Sir Victor Sawden, Kt., C.B.E.

Proby, Maj. Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (195z).
Proctor, Sir (George) Philip, K.B.E.
Proctor, Sir (Philip) Dennis, K.C.B.

Proud, Sir George, Kt.
Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt. (1926).

Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.
Pugh, Sir Idwal Vaughan, K.C.B.
Pugsley, Prof. Sir Alfred Grenvile, Kt., O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Pullinger, Sir Francis Alan, Kt., C.B.E.

Pumphrey, Sir (John) Laurence, K.C.M.G.

Purchas, Hon. Sir Francis Brooks, Kt.
Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Quénet, Sir Vincent Ernest, Kt.
Quilter, Sir Anthony Raymond Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. ( r 897 ).
Rabukawaqa, Sir Josua Rasilau, K.B.E., M.V.O.

Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Radcliffe, Sir Sebastian Everard, Bt. (土813).
Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mott-, Kt.

Radford, Sir Ronald Walter, E.C.B., M.B.E.

Radzinowicz, Prof. Sir Leon, Kt., L.D.

Rae, Sir Alexander Montgomery Wilson, K.C.M.G., M.D.
Rae, Hon. Sir Wallace Alexander Ramsay, Kt.
Raeburn, Sir Michael Edward Norman, Bt. (2923).
Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.
Raikes, Vice-Adm. Sir Iwan Geofirey, K.C.B., C.B.B., D.S.C.
Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Ralli, Sir Godfrey Victor, Bt., T.D. (rgiz).

Ralphs, Sir (Frederick) Lincoln, Kt.
Ram Chandra Mardaral Deo, Raja Bahadur, Sir, Kt.
Ramgoolam, Rt. Hon. Sir Seewoosagur, Kt.
Rampton, Sir Jack Leslie, K.C.B.
Ramsay, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alan Hollick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander William Burnett, Bt. ( 1806 ).
Ramsay, Sir James Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C.

Ramsay, Sir Neis Alexander, Bt. (s 1666).
Ramsay, Sir Thomas Meek, Kt., C.M.G.

Ramsbotham, Hon. Sir Peter Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Ramsden, Sir Geoffirey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
Ramsden, Sir (Geoffrey) William Pennington-, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x 8 9}$ ).
Ramsey, Sir Alfred Ernest, Kt.
Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Randall, Prof. Sir John Turton, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.
Randall, Sir Richard John, Kt.
Rank, Sir Benjamin Keith, Kt., C.M.G.

Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. ( 1898 ).
Rankine,SirJohnDalziel,R.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Ransome, Sir Gordon Arthur, K.B.E.

Raper, Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) George, K.C.B.
Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.

Rasch, Maj. Sir Richard Guy Carne, Bt. ( x 903 ).
Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (183x).
Ratteray, Hon. Sir George Oswald, Kt., C.B.E.
Rattigan, Sir Terence Mervyn, Kt., C.B.E.
Rawlinson, Sir Anthony Henry John, Bt. (189r).
Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Peter Anthony Grayson, Q.C., M.P.
Raymond, Sir Stanley Edward, Kt.
Rayner, Sir Derek George, Kt.

Read, Air Marshal Sir Charles Revans, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E. Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Read, General Sir (John) Antony (Jervis), G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Read, Sir John Emms, Kt.
Read, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Hugh Sherlock, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Reade, Sir Clyde Nixon, Bt. ( $566 x$ ).
Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (I922).
Rebbeck, Rear-Adm. Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.
Redfearn, Sir Herbert, Kt.
Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore, Kt., C.B.E.
Redman, Li,-Gen. Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Redshaw, Sir Leonard, Kt., T.D.
Redwood, Sir Peter Boverton, Bt. (Ig13).
Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Reece, Sir (Louis) Alan, Kt., C.M.G.
Reed, Hon. Sir Nigel Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.

Reed, Sir Reginald Charles, Kt., C.B.E.

Rees, Hon. Sir (Charles William) Stanley, Kt., T.D.
Reeve, Hon. Sir (Charles) Trevor, Kt.
Refshauge, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Dudley, Kt., C.B.E.
Reid, Sir Alexander James, Bt. ( x 897 ).
Reid, Hon. Sir George Oswald, Kt., Q.C.
Reid, AirVice-Marshal Sir(George) RanaldMacfarlane, K.C.B.,D.S.O., M.C.

Reid, Sir Hugh, Bt. (xgaz).
Reid, Sir John Thyne, Kt., C.M.G.
Reid, Sir Norman Robert, Kt.
Reid, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Reilly, Sir Paul, Kt.
Reiss, Sir John Anthony Ewart, Kt., B.E.M.
Renals, Sir Stanley, Bt. ( 595 ).
Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.

Rendall, Sir William, Kt.
Rennie, Hon. Sir Alfred Baillic, Kt.
Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.

Rennie, Sir John Ogilvy, K.C.M.G.
Rennie, Sir John Shaw, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Renshaw, Sir Charles Maurice Bine, Bt. (1903).
Renton, Rt. Hon. Sir David Lock-hart-Mure, K.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.

Renwick, Sir John, Kt.
Renwick, Sir Richard Eustace, Bt. (Ig2x).
Reporter, Sir Shapoor Ardeshiril, K.B.E.

## Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt.

 (1923).Rhodes, Sir John Christopher Douglas, Bt. ( 1919 ).
Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. ( 179 r).
Richards, Hon. Sir Edward Trenton, Kt., C.B.E.
Richards, Sir Francis Brooks, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.

Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
Richards, Sir James Maude, Kt., C.B.E.

Richards, His Hon. Sir Norman Grantham Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.

Richards, Sir Rex Edward, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.

Richardson, General Sir Charles Leslie, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Richardson, Sir Egerton Rudolf, Kt., C.M.G.
Richardson, Sir George Wigham, Bt. (19z9).
Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
Richardson, Sir (John) Eric, Kt.
Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
Richardson, Sir John Samuel, Bt., M.V.O., M.D. (1963).

Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).

Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
Richardson, Sir Simon Alasdair Stewart-, Bt. (\$ 1630).
Richardson, Sir William Robert, Kt.
Riches, Sir Derek Martin Hurry, K.C.M.G.

Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.
Riches, General Sir Ian Hurry, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Richmond, Sir Alan James, Kt.
Richmond, Rt. Hon. Sir Clifford Parris, K.B.E.
Richmond, Sir John Christopher Blake, K.C.M.G.
Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (19z9).
Richmond, Vice-Adm. Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Richter, Hon. Sir Harold, Kt.
Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. ( 1828 ).
Ricks, Sir John Plowman, Kt.
Riddell, Sir John Charles Bu-chanan-, Bt. ( $\mathrm{s} \times 628$ ).
Ride, Sir Lindsay Tasman, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.

Ridley, Sir Sydney, Kt.
Rieger, Sir Clarence Oscar Ferrego, Kt., C.B.E.
Rigby, Lt.-Col. Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (r9zo).
Rigby, Hon. Sir Ivo Charles Clayton, Kt.
Ring, Sir Lindsay Roberts, G.B.E.
Ringadoo, Hon. Sir Veerasamy, Kt.
Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. ( 880 ).
Risson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Joseph Henry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.

Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (r918).
Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.

Ritchie, Sir John Neish, Kt., C.B.
Ritchie, General Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.

Rix, Sir John, Kt., M.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Bryan Clieve, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

Roberts, Hon. Sir Denys Tudor Emil, K.B.E., Q.C.
Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Roberts, Sir Geoffrey Newland, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
Roberts, Brig. Sir Geoffrey Paul Hardy-, K.C.V.o., C.B., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Gilbert, Kt., F.R.S.
Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Roberts, General Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt. (1919).

Roberts, Col. Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt., C.B.E. ( 1809 ).
Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Roberts, Sir William James Denby, Bt. (1909).
Robertson, Prof. Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Robertson, Sir James Anderson, Kt., C.B.E.
Robertson, Sir James Wilson, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Robertson, Prof. Sir Rutherford Ness, Kt., C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Albert Edward Phineas, Kt.
Robinson, Sir Dove Myer, Kt.
Robinson, Prof. Sir (Edward) Austin (Gossage), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., F.B.A.

Robinson, Hon. Sir Ernest Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt.
Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x}^{84}$ ).
Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
Robinson, Sir John James Michael Laud, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x 6 6 0}$ ).
Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch-, Bt., D.S.C. (1920).
Robinson, Sir (Wilired Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).
Robson, Prof. Sir Hugh Norwood, Kt.
Robson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., P.R.C.P.

Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.

Robson, Vice-Adm. Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Roche, Sir David O'Grady, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Rochfort, Capt. Sir Cecil Charles Boyd-, K.C.V.o.
Rodgers, Sir John Charles, Bt., M.P. (r964).

Rodrigues, Sir
Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Roe, Air Marshal Sir Rex David, K.C.B., A.F.C.

Rogers, Sir Philip, G.C.B., C.M.G.
Rogers, Sir Philip James, Kt., C.B.E.

Roll, Rev. Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (x921).
Rooke, Sir Denis Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
Ropner, Col. Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. ( x 952 ).

Ropner, Sir Robert Desmond, Kt.
Ropner, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1904).

Rose, Sir Alec Richard, Kt.
Rose, Sir Clive Martin, K.C.M.G.
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. ( 1872 ).
Rose, Sir Julian Day, Bt. (rgog).
Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
Rosier, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Ernest, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Roskill, Sir Ashton Wentworth, Kt., Q.C.
Roskill, Rt. Hon. Sir Eustace Wentworth, Kt.
Ross, Sir Alexander, Kt.
Ross, Sir Archibald David Manisty, K.C.M.G.
Ross, Hon. Sir Dudley Bruce, Kt.
Ross, Prof. Sir James Paterson, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1960).

Rosser, Sir Melvyn Wynne, Kt.
Rostron, Sir Frank, Kt., M.B.E.
Roth, Prof. Sir Martin, Kt., M.D, F.R.C.P.

Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
Rouse, Sir Authony Gerald Roderick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Row, Hon. Sir John Alfred, Kt.
Row, Cdr., Sir Philip John, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Rowe, Sir Michael Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.

Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
Rowland, Air Marshal Sir James Anthony, K.B.E., D.F.C., A.P.C.
Rowlands, Air Marshal Sir John Samuel, K.B.E., G.C.
Rowlandson, Sir Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
Rowley, Sir Charles Robert, Bt. ( 1836 ).
Rowley, Sir Joshua Francis, Bt. ( 1786 ).
Rowntree, Sir Norman Andrew Forster, Kt.
Roxburgh, Vice-Adm. Sir John Charles Young, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Roxburgh, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
Royden, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (xgo5).
Royle, Sir Anthony Henry Fanshawe, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Royle, Sir Lancelot Carriagton, K.B.E.
ucker, Sir Arthur
K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Ruddle, Lt.-Col. Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
Rugg, Sir (Edward) Percy, Kt.
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Algernon (Fraser), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1779).

Runciman, Hon. Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Rushton, Sir Reginald Fielding, Kt.
Russell, Sir Archibald Edward, Kt., C.B.E., P.R.S.
Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).

Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie, Kt.
Russell, Lf.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Russell, Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.

Russell, Sir Frederick Stratten, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., D.P.C., F.R.S.

Russell, Sir George Michael, Bt. ( 18 rz ).
Russell, Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.
Russell, Sir John Wriothsley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Russo, SirPeter George, Kt., C.B.E.
Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt. (1919).

Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. ( $I_{7}{ }^{84}$ ).
Rydge, Sir Norman Bede, Kt., C.B.E.

Ryland, Sir (Albert) William (Cecil), Kt., C.B.
Ryle, Prof. Sir Martin, Kt., F.R.S.
Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
Sachs, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.

Sainsbury, Sir Robert James, Kt.
Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth-, Bt., C.B.E. ( 5689 ).
St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. ( 1 I766).
St. Johnston, Col. Sir (Thomas) Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
Sakzewski, Sir Albert, Kt.
Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Salmon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Cyril John) Roderic, K.B.E., C.B.
Salmon, Sir Julian, Kt., C.B.E.
Salmon, Sir Samuel Isidore, Kt.
Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. ( 1869 ).
Salt, Sir (Thomas) Michael John, Bt. (1899).
Samuel, Sir Jon Michael Glen, Bt. ( 1898 ).
Samuels, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. ( 1884 ).
Sanders, Sir Harold George, Kt., Ph.D.

Sanderson, Sir (Frank Philip) Bryan, Bt. (1920).
Sandford, Sir Folliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Sandilands, Sir Francls Edwin Prescott, Kt., C.b.e.
Sandover, Sir (Alfred) Eric, Kt., M.C.

Sarell, Sir Roderick Francis Gisbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.v.O.
Sargant, Sir (Henry) Edmund, Kt.
Sargent, Sir (Sidney) Donald, K.B.E., C.B.

Saunders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.

Saunders, Hon. Sir John Anthony Holt, Kt., C.b.e., D.s.O., M.C.
Saunders, Prof. Sir Owen Alfred, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.
Sauzier, Sir André Guy, Ki., C.B.E., E.D.

Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, z.C.M.G.
Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.c.v.O., C.B.E., M.C.

Savory, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Savory, Sir Reginald Charles Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Sayad Muhammad, Nawab Sir, Kt.
Sayer, Vice-Adm. Sir Guy Bourchier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Sayers, Prof. Sir Edward George, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
Scamp, Sir (Athelstan) Jack, Kt.
Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, к.C.m.G., к.C.v.O.
Scherger, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rudolph William, स.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Scholtens, Sir James Henry, K.c.v.o.

Schultz, Sir (Joseph) Leopold, Kt., o.b.e.

Schuster, Sir (Felix) James Moncrieff, Bt, O.B.E. (土go6).
Schuster, Sir George Ernest K.C.S.I., в.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
Scoones, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Scopes, Sir Leonard Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Scott, Sir (Arthur John) Guillum, Kt., T.D.
Scott, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt.
Scott, Sir David Aubrey, K.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Scott, Li.-Col. Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman. Bt. (1806).
Scott, Sir Eric, Kt., O.B.E.
Scott, Sir George Edward, Kt., с.b.e.

Scott, Sir Ian Dixon, r.C.M.G., K.c.v.o., C.I.E.

Scott, Lt.-Col. Sir James Walter, Bt. (I962).
Scott, Sir Michael Fergus Maxwell, Bt. ( $F$ 1642).

Scott, Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson, Bt. (1909).
Scott, Sir Peter Markham, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C.

Scott, Sir Robert
G.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Scott, Sir (Ronald) Bodley, G.c.v.o., D.M.

Scott, Sir Ronald Stewart, Kt.
Scott, Sir Terence Charles Stuart Morrison-, Kt., D.s.C., D.sc.
Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. ( $\mathbf{1 9 0 7}$ ).
Scott, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G.
Scott, Rear-Adm. Sir William David Stewart, К.B.E., C.B.
Scotter, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Norman Roy, ….в., О.b.E., M.c.

Scowen, Prof. Sir Eric Frank, Kt., M.D., D.Sc.

Scragg, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin, k.B.E., C.B., A.f.C.

Scrivenor, Sir Thomas Vaisey, Kt, C.M.G.
Seale, Sir John Henry, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (I626).
Seddon, Sir Herbert John, Kt., с.M.G., D.M.

Seely, Sir Victor Basil John, Bt. (1896).

Selby. Sir Kenneth, Kt.
Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.

Sellers, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
Sellors, Sir Thomas Holmes, Kt., D.m.

Selway, Air Marshal Sir Anthony Dunkerton, X.C.B., D.F.C.
Senior, Sir Edward Walters, Kt., C.M.G.

Serpell, Sir David Radford, k.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Seton, Sir (Christopher) Bruce, Bt . (S 1663 ).
Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. ( S 5683 ).
Seward, Sir Eric John, K.B.E.
Sewell, Sir John Allan, Kt., I.s.o.
Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.c.m.G., c.v.o.

Seymour, Cdr. Sir Michael Culme-, Bt., R.N. ( 8809 ).
Shakerley, Sir Geoffrey Adam, Bt. ( 1838 ).
Shakerley, Col. Sir Geoffrey Peter, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Shakespeare, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
Shankland, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.M.G.
Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (19zz).
Sharp, Sir George, Kt., o.b.e.
Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).

Sharpe, Hon. Sir John Henry, Kt., с.в.е.

Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.c.

Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
Shaw, Cdr. Sir John James Kenward Best-, Bt., R.N. (I665).

Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.

Shaw, Sir Robert, Bt. ( 182 z ).
Shaw, Sir Run Run, Kt., C.B.E.
Shaw, Rt. Hon. Sir Sebag, Kt.
Shearman, Sir Harold Charles, Kt.
Sheehy, Hon. Sir Joseph Aloysius, K.B.E.

Sheffield, Sir Reginald Adrian Berkeley, Bt. (1755).
Shehadie, Sir Nicholas Michael, Kt., O.B.e.
Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, r.c.v.o.
Shelley, Sir John Richard, Bt. (r6it).
Shepheard, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.

Shepherd, Sir Peter Malcolm, Kt., C.b.e.

Sheridan, Hon. Sir Dermot Joseph, Kt., с.м.G.
Sherlock, Sir Philip Manderson, Kt., С.в.е.
Sherman, Sir Louis, Kt., O.b.E.
Shields, Sir Neil Stanley, Kt., M.C.
Shifnner, Sir Henry David, Bt. ( $18 \times 8$ ).
Shillington, Sir (Robert Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.E.
Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
Shirley, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Thomas Ulric Curzon, K.B.E., C.B.
Sholl, Hon. Sir Reginald Richard, Kt.
Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.

Short, Brig. Sir Noel Edward Vivian, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. ( 1660 ).
Sich, Sir Rupert Leigh, Kt., C.b.
Sidey, Air Marshal Sir Ernest Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Sie, Sir Banja Tejan-, G.C.M.G.
Sieff, Hon. Sir Marcus Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.

Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), Kt.
Sim, Sir Wilfred Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
Simeon, Sir John Edmund Barrington, Bt . ( x 8 I 5 ).
Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
Simpson, General Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.b.e., к.с.в., D.s.o.

Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
Simpson, Sir (John) Cyril Finucane, Bt (1935).
Sims, Sir Alfred John, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Sinclair, Sir George Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.P.

Sinclair, Sir Ian McTaggart, K.c.M.G.

Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (S 1704).
Sinclair, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Frank, E.C.B., G.C., C.b.E., D.S.O.

Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, K.B.E.

Sinclair, Sir William, Kt., C.b.E.
Singh, Hon. Sir Vijay Raghubir, Kt.

Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
Singhateh, Alhaj'i Sir Farimang,
G.C.M.G.

Singleton, Sir Edward Henry Sibbald, Kt.
Sitwell, Sir Sacheverell, Bt. (1808). Skelhorn, Sir Norman John, K.B.E., Q.C.

Skinner, Sir Thomas Edward, K.B.E.

Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Keith (Hewitt), Bt. (rgiz).
Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estoteville, Bt. (16z2).
Skyrme, Sir William Thomas Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., T.D.

Slade, Sir Benjamin Julian Alfred, Bt. (183I).
Slade, Hon. Sir Christopher John, Kt.
Slater, Admiral Sir Robin (Leonard Francis) Durnford-, K.C.B.
Slattery, Rear-Adm. Sir Mathew Sausse, K.B.E., C.B.
Sleigh, Sir Hamilton Morton Howard, Kt.
Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (Ig20).
Slesser, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Kt.
Slessor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Slimmings, Sir William Kenneth Macleod, Kt., C.B.E.
Slynn, Hon. Sir Gordon, Kt.
Small, Sir Andrew Bruce, Kt.
Smallpeice, Sir Basil, K.C.V.O.
Smallwood, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Graham, G.B.E. K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Smeeton, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Michael, K.C.B., M.B.E.
Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. ( 1903 ).
Smirk, Prof. Sir (Frederick) Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
Smith, Sir Alexander Abel, Kt., T.D.

Smith, Sir Alexander Mair, Kt., Ph.D.
Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.

Smith Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Shar-wood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Carl Victor, Kt., C.B.E.
Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (I809).
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Dereck Colclough Walkerw, Bt., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1960).

Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Hakewill, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Smith, Vice-Adm. Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.

Smith, Sir (Edwin) Rodney, K.B.E.

Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.

Smith, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey Southby, Lt. Col. Sir (Archibald) Thistleton-, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
Smith, Sir Guy Bracewell, Bt. (1947).

Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.

Smith, Col. Sir Heary Abe K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Smith, Sir Henry Martin, Kt., C.B.E.

Smith, Sir Henry Thompson, K.B.E., С.B.

Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Smith, Sir Howard Frank Trayton, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Hubert Shirley-, Kt., C.B.E.

Smith, Sir James Eric, Kt., C.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.
Smith, Sir John Hamilton-Spencer-, Bt. (1804).
Smith, Sir John Kenneth Newson-, Bt. (1944).
Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graftey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Leslie Edward George, Kt.
Smith, Sir Raymond Horace, K.B.E.

Smith, Sir Richard Rathbone Vassar-, Bt., T.D. (1917).
Smith, Sir Thomas Gilbert, Bt. ( 1897 ).
Smith, Vice-Adm. Sir Victor Alfred Trumper, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.

Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (r945).

Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, Bt. (19zo).
Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
Smith, Sir (William) Richard Prince-, Bt. (19II).
Smithers, Prof. Sir David Waldron, Kt., M.D.
Smithers, Sir Peter Henry Berry Otway, Kt., V.R.D., D.Phil.
Smyth, Brig. Rt. Hon. Sir John George, Bt., F(I), M.C. (1955).
Smyth, Cap. Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. ( 166 x ).
Smythe, Sir Reginald Harry, K.B.E.
Snelling, Sir Arthur Wendell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.

Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. ( 1697 ).
Soames, Rt. Hon. Sir (Arthur) Christopher (John), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Sobell, Sir Michael, Kt.
Sobers, Sir Garfield St. Auburn, Kt.
Solomon, Sir David Arnold, Kt., M.B.E.

Somerset, Sir Henry Beaufort, Kt., C.B.E.

Somerville, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
Sopwith, Sir Charles Ronald, Kt. Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
Sorsbir, Sir Malin, Kt., C.B.E.
South, Sir Arthur, Kt.

Richard (Charles), Bt., O.B.E. (1937).

Southern, Sir Richard William, Kt., F.B.A.
Southern, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
Southey, Sir Robert John, Kt., C.M.G.

Southward, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.P.

Southwell, Sir (Charles Archibald) Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Southworth, Hon. Sir Frederick, Kt.
Souyave, Hon. Sir (Louris) Georges, Kt.
Soysa, Sir Warusahentedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
Spearman, Sir Alexander Bowyer, Bt. ( 1840 ).
Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt.
Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B., Q.C.
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
Speir, Sir Rupert Malise, Kt.
Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

Spender, Hon. Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.

Spicer, Hon. Sir John Armstrong, Kt.
Spicer, Sir Peter James, Bt. (zg06).
Spotswood, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Denis Frank, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Springer, Sir Hugh Worrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Spry, Brig. Sir Charles Chambers Fowell, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Spry, Sir John Farley, Kt.
Spurling, Hon. Sir (Arthur) Dudley, Kt., C.B.E.
Stable, Rt. Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
Stacey, Air Marshal Sir (William) John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Stack, Air Chief Marshal Sir (Thomas) Neville, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Stainton, Sir Anthony Nathaniel, K.C.B., Q.C.

Stallard, Sir Peter Hyla Gawne, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.

Stallworthy, Prof. Sir John Arthur. Kt., P.R.C.S.
Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. ( 1800 ).
Stamp, Rt. Hon. Sir (Edward) Blanshard, Kt.
Stainer, Brig. Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).

Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Staples, Sir John Richard, Bt. (I. 1628).

Stapleton, Sir Henry Alfred, Bt. ( 1679 ).
Stark, Sir Andrew Alexander Steel, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Starke, Hon. Sir John Erskine, Kt.
Starkey, Sir John Philip, Bt. (1935).

Starr, Sir Kenneth William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D.

Starritt, Sir James, K.c.v.o.
Statham, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G., c.v.o.

Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Steedman, Air Marshal Sir Alexander McKay Sinclair, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.E.C.

Steel, Sir David Edward Charles, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Steel, Maj. Sir (Fiennes) William Strang, Bt. ( $\mathrm{r93} 8$ ).
Steel, Sir James, Kt., C.b.E.
Steel, Sir (Joseph) Lincoln (Spedding), Kt.
Stenhouse, Sir Nicol, Kt.
Stening, Col. Sir George Grafton Lees, Kt., E.D.
Stephen, Sir Alastair Eward, Kt.
Stephen, Sir Andrew, Kt.
Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt . ( 289 s ).
Stephen, Hon. Sir Ninian Martin, k.c.B.

Stephens, Sir David, r.C.B., c.v.o.
Stephenson, Lt.-Col. Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (2936).

Stephenson, Rt. Hon. Sir John Frederick Eustace, Kt.
Stephenson, Sir Percy, Kt.
Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D. D.E.C.
Sternberg, Sir Sigmund, Kt.
Stevens, Air Marshal Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
Stevens, Vice-Adm. Sir John Felgate, X.B.E., C.B.
Stevens, Sir Roger Bentham, G.C.M.G.

Stevenson, Rt. Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
Stevenson, Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh David, K.b.E.
Stevenson, Sir Matthew, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Stevenson, Sir Simpson, Kt.
Stevenson, Sir William Alfred, K.b.E.

Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (x920).
Stewart, Sir David Brodribb, Bt., T.D. (1960).

Stewart, Sir David James Hen-derson-, Bt. (1957).
Stewart, Sir Dugald Leslie Lorn, K.C.v.o., C.M.G.

Stewart, SirEuan Guy Shaw-, Kt., (s. 3667 ).

Stewart, Prof. Sir Frederick Henry, Kt., ph.d., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Stewart, Sir Hector Hamilton, K.B.E.

Stewart, Sir Herbert Ray, Kt., C.J.E.

Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. ( I 8 O ) ).
Stewart, Sir Iain Maxwell, Kt.
Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).

Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (I 1623).
Stewart, Sir Michael Norman Francis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).

Strling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.c.v.o.

Stoby, Sir Kenneth Sievewright, Kt .
Stockdale, Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull, Bt. (1960).
Stocker, Hon. Sir John Dexter, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Stockil, Sir Raymond Osbourne, K.B.E.

Stockwell, General Sir Hugh Charles G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Stokes, Sir Harold Frederick, Kt., C.b.E.

Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
$\dagger$ Stonhouse, Sir Philip Allan, Bt. (土628).
Stooke, Sir George Beresford-, к.C.M.G.

Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt., (1920).

Stourton, Sir Ivo Herbert Evelyn Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stout, Sir (Thomas) Duncan (Macgregor), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.

Stow, Sir Edmond Cecil Philip-son-, Bt., M.B.E. (I907).
Stow, Sir John Montague, G.C.M.G., K.C.v.o.

Stracey, Sir John Simon, Bt. ( 88 I 8 ).
Strachey, Sir Charles, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x} 8 \mathrm{or}$ ).
Strasser, Sir Paul, Kt.
Stratton, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Henry, к.c.в., с.v.o., с.b.E., D.s.o.

Strawson, Prof. Sir Peter Frederick, Kt.
Streat, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.b.E.

Streatfeild, Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
Street, Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler, K.C.m.g.
Strong, Sir Charles Lorz, k.c.v.o.
Strong, Maj.-Gen. Sir Kenneth William Dobson, K.B.E., C.B.
Strong, Most Rev. Philip Nigel Warrington, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.D.
Stronge, Capt. Rit. Hon. Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. ( $\mathbf{x} 8 \mathrm{oz}$ ).
Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.c.v.o., C.13.

Strutt, Sir Nigel Edward, Kt., T.D.
Stuart, Sir Kenneth Lamonte, Kt.
$\dagger$ Stuart. Sir Philip Luttrell, Bt. (I660).
Stubblefield, Sir (Cyril) James, Kt., D.SC., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Stucley, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. ( 1859 ).
Studd, Sir Edward Fairfax, Bt. (I929).
Studd, Sir Peter Malden, G.b.E.
Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., c.v.o. (I956).

Style, Lt. Cdr. Sir Godfrey William, Kt., C.b.E., D.S.C., R.N. Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. ( 1627 ).
Suffield, Sir (Henry John) Lester, Kt.

Sugerman, Hon. Sir Bernard, Kt. Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
Summerfield, Hon. Sir John Crampton, Kt., C.b.E.
Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, к.в.е., С.м.G.
Summers, Sir Felix Roland Bratten, Bt. (x952).
Summerscale, Sir John Percival, K.B.E.

Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Summerville, Sir (William) Alan (Thompson), Kt., D.Sc.
Sunderland, Prof. Sir Sydney, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.

Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., c.m.G.
Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (192I).
Sutherland, Sir (Frederick) Neil, Kt., C.b.e.
Sutherland, Sir Gordon Brims Black McIvor, Kt., F.R.S.
Sutherland, Sir Maurice, Kt.
Suttic, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (S 1702 ).
Sutton, Sir Frederick Walter, Kt., о.в.E.

Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).

Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster-, K.b.E., C.M.G., Q.C.

Swaffield, Sir James Chesebrough, Kt., C.B.E., R.D.
Swallow, Sir William, Kt.
Swann, Sir Anthony Charles Christopher, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E., (1906).

Swann, Prof. Sir Michael Meredith, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Swanwick, Hon. Sir Graham Russell, Kt., M.B.E.
Swartz, Hon. Sir Reginald William Colin, K.B.E., E.D.
Swaziland, The Ngwenyama of, K.B.E.

Swiss, Sir Rodney Geoffrey, Kt., о.B.E.

Swynnerton, Sir Roger John Massy, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.v.o.

Sykes, Sir Charles, Kt., C.b.E., D.SC., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. ( 178 x ).
Sykes, Sir John Charles Anthony Le Gallais, Bt. (1921).
Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. ( 2783 ).
Sykes, Sir Richard Adam, z.C.M.G., M.C.

Syme, Sir Colin York, Kt.
Syme, Prof. Sir Ronald, Kt., o.M., E.b.A.

Symonds, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles, Putnam, K.в.E., С.B.
Symonette, Sir Roland Theodore, Kt.
Synge, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (x801).
Tailyour, General Sir Norman Hastings, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.M.

Tait, Vice-Adm. Sir Allan Gordon, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Tait, Sir James Blair, Kt., Q.C.
Tait, Sir James Sharp, Kt., Ph.D.
Tait, Sir Peter, K.B.E.
Tait, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
Talbot, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur Allison) FitzRoy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Talbot, Hon. Sir Hilary Gwynne, Kt.
Talbot, Lt.-Gen. Sir Norman Graham Guy, K.B.E., T.D.
Tallack, Sir Hugh Mackay, Kt.
Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. ( 1662 ).
Tang, Sir Shiu-Kin, Kt., C.B.E.
Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt., C.B.E.

Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.

Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.

Tapp, Maj.-Gen. Sir Nigel Prior Hanson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Tate, Ll.-Col. Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).

Taylor, Lt-Gen. Sir Allan Macnab, K.B.E., M.C.
Taylor, Sir Alvin Burton, Kt.
Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., T.D.

Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).

Taylor, Sir Frank, Kt.
Taylor, Sir George, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Taylor, Sir James, Kt., M.B.E., D.SC.
Taylor, Sir John Aked, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.

Taylor, Sir Robert Mackinlay, Kt., C.B.E.
Tebbit, Sir Donald Claude, K.C.M.G.

Teelock, Sir Leckraz, Kt., С. в.E.
Temple, Maj. Sir Richard Anthony Purbeck, Bt., M.c. ( 8876 ).
Templeman, Hon. Sir Sydney William, Kt., M.B.E.
Templer, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Walter Robert, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Tennant, Sir Mark Dalcour, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Tennant, Sir Peter Frank Dalrymple, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Terrell, Capt. Sir Thomas Antonio Reginald, Kt.
Terry, Maj. Sir Edward Henry Bouhier Imbert-, Bt., M.C. (1917).

Terry, Sir John Elliott, Kt.
Tetley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Tett, Sir Hugh Charles, Kt.
Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt., M.B.E.
Thiess, Sir Leslie Charles, Kt., C.B.E.

Kt.
Thomas, Sir (Godfrey) Michael (David) Bt. (1694).
Thomas, General Sir (John) Noel, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Thomas, Sir Patrick Muirhead, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.
Thomas, Sir Robert Evan, Kt.
Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1929).
Thomas, Sir (William) Michael (Marsh), Bt. (1918).
Thompson, Sir Edward Hugh Dudley, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Thompson, Sir Edward Walter, Kt.
Thompson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Thompson, Prof. Sir Harold Warris, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Thompson, Sir (Humphrey) Simon Mersey-, Bt. (r874).
Thompson, Hon. Sir John, Kt.
Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
Thompson, Sir Kenneth Pugh, Bt. (1963).
Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
Thompson, Lt.-Col. Sir Peile Beaumont, Bt., O.B.E. (1890).
Thompson, Sir Richard Hilton Marler, Bt. (I963).
Thompson, Sir Robert Grainger Ker, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Thompson, Sir (Thomas) Lionel Tennyson, Bt. (土806).
Thompson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Evan Rees Whitaker, Kt.
Thomson, Sir (Frederick) Douglas David, Bt. (1929).
Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
Thomson, Hon. Sir James Beveridge, K.B.E.
Thomson, Lt.-Col. Sir John, K.B.E., T.D.

Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
Thorley, Sir Gerald Bowers, Kt., T.D.

Thorn, Sir Jules, Kt.
Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Thornton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Leonard Whitmore, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Thornton, Sir Peter Eustace, K.C.B.
Thornton, Sir Ronald George, Kt.
Thorold, Sir Anthony Henry, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1642).

Thouron, Sir John Rupert Hunt, K.B.E.

Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, Bt. ( 642 ).
Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E. Thwin, Sir U, Kt.
Tibbits, Capt. Sir David Stanley, Kt., D.S.C., R.N.(ret).
Tilney, Sir John Dudley Richard Tarleton, Kt., T.D., M.P.

Tippett, Sir Michael Kemp, Kt., C.B.E.

Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.

Titterton, Prof. Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.M.G.
Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
Tod, Air Marshal Sir John Hunter Hunter-, K.B.E., C.B.
Todd, Sir Bryan James, Kt.
Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
Tollemache, Maj.-Gen. Sir Humphry Thomas, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., R.M. ( 7793 ).

Tomkins, Sir Alfred George, Kt., C.B.E.

Tomkins, Sir Edward Emile, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Tomlinson, Sir Frank Stanley, K.C.M.G.

Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
Tooth, Sir Hugh Vere Huntly Duff Munro-Lucas-, Bt. (1920).

Tooth, Hon. Sir Seymour Douglas, Kt.
Toothill, Sir John Norman, Kt., C.B.E.

Tory, Sir Geofroy William, K.C.M.G.

Touche, Sir Anthony George, Bt. (1920).
Touche, Sir Rodney Gordon, Bt. (1962).

Townley, Sir John Barton, Kt.
Townsend, Prof. Sir (Sydney) Lance, Kt., V.R.D., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Traherne, Col. Sir Cennydd George, K.G., T.D.
Travancore, Maj.-Gen. H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Travers, Sir Thomas A'Beckett, Kt.
Treacher, Admiral Sir John Devereux, K.C.B.
Treatt, Hon. Sir Vernon Haddon, K.B.E., M.M., Q.C.

Trehane, Sir Walter Richard, Kt.
Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salus-bury-, Bt. ( 1628 ).
Tremayne, Air Marshal Sir John 'Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Trench, Sir David Clive Crosbie, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Trench, Sir Nigel Clive Cosby, K.C.M.G.

Trevaskis, Sir (Gerald) Kennedy (Nicholas), K.C.M.G.
Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian, Bt. ( 1874 ).
Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. ( 1662 ).
Trewby, Vice-Adm. Sir (George Francis) Allan, K.C.B.
Trinder, Sir (Arnold) Charles, C.B.E.

Tritton, Sir Anthony John Ernest, Bt. (x905).
Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen Clavering, Bt. (1642).

Troubridge, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Peter, Bt., R.N. (I799).
Troughton, Sir Charles Hugh Willis, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Troup, Vice-Adm. Sir (John) Anthony (Rose), K.C.B., D.S.C.
Trout, Sir Herbert Leon, Kt.
Trowbridge, Rear-Adm. Sir Richard John, K.C.V.O.
Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E., T.D.

Truscott, Sir George James Irving, Bt. (1909).
Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.

Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (rgro).
Tucker, Sir Henry James, K.B.E.
Tuckwell, Sir Edward George, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Tuite, Maj. Sir Dennis George, Harmsworth, Br . M.B.E. (16z2).
Tunbridge, Prol. Sir Ronald Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Tupper, Sir Charies, Hibbert, Bt. ( 1888 ).
Turbott, Sir Ian Graham, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.

Turing, Sir John Leslie, Bt., M.C. ( $\mathrm{S} 163^{8}$ ).
Turnbull, Sir Francis Fearon, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.

Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon, G.C.M.G.

Turnbull, Sir Winton George, Kt., C.B.E.

Turner, Sir Alan George, Kt., C.B.E.

Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Kingcome, K.B.E.
Turner, Admiral Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Turner, Sir Cedric Oban, Kt., C.B.E.

Turner, Sir Harvey, Kt., C.B.E.
Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
Turner, Sir Michael William, Kt., C.B.E.

Turner, Prof. Sir. Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.
Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
Turner, Lt-Gen. Sir William Francis Robert, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Tuttle, Air Marsial Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.P.C.
Tuzo, General Sir Harry Craufurd, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Tweddle, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Twiss, Admiral Sir Frank Roddam, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Tyler, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leslie Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.

Tyndall, Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.

Tyree, Sir (Alfred) William, Kt., O.B.E.

Tyrrell, Sir Murray Louis, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Tyrwhitt, Sir Reginald Thomas Newmant, Bt. (x99).

Udoma, Sir Ethelbert Udo, Kt.
Uhr, Sir Clive Wentworth, Kt., C.B.E.

Unsworth. Hon. Sir Edgar Ignatius Godfrey, Kt., C.M.G.
Unwin, Sir Keith, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Urquhart, Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Urton, Sir William Holmes Lister, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Usher, Sir Peter Lionel, Bt. (I899).
Vaghjee, Sir Harilall Ranchhordas, Kt.
Valentine, Sir Alexander Balmain Bruce, Kt.
Vallat, Sir Francis Aimé, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

Vanderfelt, Sir Robin Victor, K.B.E.

Vasey, Sir Ernest Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Vaughan, Sir (George) Edgar, K.E.E.

Vavasour, Cdr. Sir Geoffrey William, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. ( $\times 828$ ).
Venables, Sir Peter, Kt., Ph.D.
Verdin, Ll.-Col. Sir Richard Bertram, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. (1946).
Verney, Sir Ralph Bruce, Bt., K.B.E. (土818).

Vernon, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
Vernon, Sir Nigel John Douglas, Bt. (Igr4).
Vesey, Sir (Nathaniel) Henry (Peniston), Kt., C.B.E.
Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (192I).
Vick, Sir (Francis) Arthur, Kt., O.B.E., D.SC., Ph.D.

Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., $\mathcal{F}$ (5.
Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
Villiers, Sir Charles Hyde, Kt., M.C.

Villiers, Vice-Adm. Sir (John) Michael, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Vincent, Sir William Percy Maxwell, Bt. (1936).
Vines, Sir William Joshua, Kt., C.M.G

Virtue, Hon. Sir John Evenden, K.B.E.

Vyse, Li.-Gen. Sir Edward Dacre Howard-, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).

Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.
Waddell, Sir James Henderson, Kt., C.B.
Wade, Col. Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
Wade, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ruthven Lowry, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Wadley, Sir Douglas, Kt.

Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (rgix).
Wagner, Sir Anthony Richard, k.C.V.O.

Wake, Sir Hereward, Bt., M.C. (1621).

Wakefield, Sir (Edward) Humphry (Tyrell), Bt. (zg6z).
Wakefield, Sir Peter George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wakeford, Air Marshal Sir Richard Gordon, K.C.B., M.V.D., O.B.E., A.F.C.

Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.SC. (1952).

Wakeman, Sir (Offley) David, Bt. ( 1828 ).
Waldock, Prof. Sir (Claud) Humphrey (Meredith), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.

Walker, Sir Allan Grierson, Kt., Q.C.

Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. ( 1856 ).
Walker, Sir (Charles) Michael, G.C.M.G.

Walker, Vice-Adm. Sir (Charles) Peter (Graham), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.

Walker, Sir Clive Radzlvill Forestier-, Bt. ( 8835 ).
Walker, Sir Edward Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.

Walker, Air Chief Marshal Sir (George) Augustus, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Walker, Sir (Horace) Alan, Kt.
Walker, Maj. Sir Hugh Ronald, Bt. (Igo6).
Walker, Sir Hugh Selby Norman-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Walker, Sir James Graham, Kt., M.B.E.

Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. ( 1868 ).
Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Walker, General Sir Walter Colyear, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Walker, Sir William Giles Newsom, Kt., T.D.
Wallace, Hon. Sir Gordon, Kt.
Wallace, Sir Martin Kelso, Kt.
Waller, Rt. Hon. Sir George Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
Waller, $\operatorname{Sir}$ (John) Keith, Kt., C.B.E.
Waller, Sir John Stainer, Bt. (1815).

Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. ( 1 1780).
Walley, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Wallis, Sir Barnes Neville, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.

Walmsley, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.

Walsh, Sir Alan, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.
Walsh, Sir David Philip, K.B.E., C.B.

Walsh, Prof. Sir John Patrick, K.B.E.
Walsham, Rear-Adm. Sir John Scarlett, Warren, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. ( 183 x ).

Walter, Sir Harold Edward, Kt.
Walters, Sir Roger Talbot, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Walton, Sir John Robert, Kt.
Walton, Hon. Sir Raymond Henry, Kt.
Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., O.M., Mus., DOC.

Wanstall, Hon. Sir Charles Gray, Kt.
Warburg, Sir Siegmund George, Kt.
Ward, General Sir (Alfred) Dudley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Ward, Sir Aubrey Ernest, Kt.
Ward, Hon. Sir Deighton Harcourt Lisle, G.C.M.G.
Ward, Sir John Guthrie, G.C.M.G.
Ward, Sir Joseph James Laffey, Bt. (Igri).
Ward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip John Newling, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ward, General Sir Richard Erskine, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Ward, Sir Terence George, Kt., C.B.E.

Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (S 1631).
Wardle, Sir Thomas Edward Jewell, Kt.
Ware, Sir Henry Gabriel, K.C.B.
Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).

Waring, Sir Douglas Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
Wark, Sir Jan William, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.SC.

Warmington, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1go8).

Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
Warner, Sir Edward Redston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Warner, Sir Frederick Archibald, K.C.M.G.

Warner, Sir Frederick Edward, Kt., F.R.S.
Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Warren, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt., C.B.E.

Warren, Sir (Harold) Brian (Seymour), Kt.
Warren, Sir Brian Charles Pennefather, Bt . ( 1784 ).
Warren, Hon. Sir Edward Emer ton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wass, Sir Douglas William Gretton, к.C.B.
Waterhouse, Sir Ellis Kirkham, Kt., C.B.E.
Waterlow, Sir Christopher Rupert, Bt, ( $\mathrm{I}_{73}$ ).
Waterlow, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt., C.B.E. (1930).
Waterman, Sir Ewen McIntyre, Kt.
Waters, Maj. Sir Amold Horace Santo, Kt., FY (E, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Wates, Sir Ronald Wallace, Kt.
Watkins, Hon. Sir Tasker, Kt., Fe.

Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Inglefield Inglefield-, Bt., T.D. ( 5895 ).
Watson, Sir Francis John Bagot, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. ( 1866 ).
Watson, Sir Michael Milne-, Kt., C.B.E.

Watson, Sir Noel Duncan, K.C.M.G.

Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (rgiz).
Watson, Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Alexander, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Watson, Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Watson, Sir William, Kt.
Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvic-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
Watt, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir James, K.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (S 1667 ).
Way, Sir Richard George Kitchener, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Wayne, Prof. Sir Edward Johnson, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
Weatherhead, Sir Arthur Trenham, Kt., C.M.G.
Weaver, Sir Tobias Rushton, Kt., C.B.

Webb, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard James Holden, K.B.E., C.B.
Webb, Sir Thomas Langley, Kt.
Webber, Sir William James Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
Webster, Sir Richard James, Kt., D.S.O.

Webster, Sir Robert Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Wedderburn, Sir Andrew John Alexander Ogilvy-, Bt. ( $\mathbf{x} 803$ ).
Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (I942).
Weeks, Sir Hugh Thomas, Kt., C.M.G.

Weinstock, Sir Arnold, Kt.
Weipers, Prof. Sir William Lee, Kt.
Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. ( I 80 I ).
Welch, Li.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (x957).
Weld, Col. Sir Joseph William, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Weldon, Sir Thomas Brian, Bt. (I. 1723).

Welensky, Rt. Hon. Sir Roy (Roland), R.C.M.G.
Wellings, Sir Jack Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.

Wellington, Sir (Reginald Everard) Lindsay, Kt., C.B.E.
Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (x944).
West, General Sir Michael Montgomerie Alston Roberts, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Westall, General Sir John Chaddesley, к.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
Westerman, Sir (Wilfred) Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
Weston, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Gerard Willsley, K.B.E., C.B.

Wetherall, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Wharton, Col. Sir George Anthony, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Wheare, Sir Kenneth Clinton, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A., D.Litt.
Wheatley, Sir (George) Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
Wheeler, Sir Frederick Henry, Kt.. C.B.E.

Wheeler, Air Chief Marshal Sir (Henry) Neil (George), G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Wheeler, Sir John Hieron, Bt. (1920).

Wheeler, Hon. Sir Kenneth Henry, Kt.
Wheldon, Sir Huw Pyrs, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.

Wheler, Capt. Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. ( 1660 ).
Whishaw, Sir Charles Percival Law, Kt.
Whitaker, Maj. Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (r936).
White, Hon. Sir Alfred John, Kt.
White, Brig. Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.

White, Sir Christopher Robert Meadows, Bt. (1937).
White, Sir Dennis Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.

White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, R.C.M.G., K.B.E.

White, Sir (Eric Henry) Wyndham, R.C.M.G.
White, Sir Ernest Keith, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

White, Sir Frederick William George, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
White, Sir George Stanley Midelton, Bt. (r904).
White, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.

White, Wing-Cdr. Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).

White, Sir John Woolmer, Bt. (1922).

White, Admiral Sir Peter, G.b.e.
White, Sir Thomas Astley Woollaston, Bt. ( I 8 oz ).
Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. ( I 88 g ).
Whiteley, Sir Hugo Baldwin Huntington-, Bt. (19x8).
Whiteley, General Sir Peter John Frederick, K.C.B., O.B.E., R.M.
Whitford, Hon. Sir John Norman Keates, Kt.
Whitley, Air Marshal Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.P.C.
Whitmore, Sir John Henry Douglas, Bt. (1954).
Whittaker, (Sir) Joseph Meredith, Kt., T.D.
Whitteridge, Sir Gordon Coligny, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Whittingham, Air Marshal Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Whittle, Air Commodore Sir Frank, X.B.E., C.B.
Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
Wicks, Hon. Sir James, Kt.
Wien, Hon. Sir Philip, Kt.
Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. ( 8898 ).
Wiggin, Sir John Henry, Bt., M.C. (1892).

Wigglesworth, Prof. Sir Vincent Brian, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Wigley, Sir Henry Rodolph, K.B.E.

Wigram, Rev. Canon Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. ( $\mathrm{x}^{805 \text { ). }}$
Wilbraham, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
Wild, Rt. Hon. Sir (Herbert) Richard (Churton), K.C.M.G., E.D.

Wilford, Sir (Kenneth) Michael, K.C.M.G.

Wilkinson, Sir (David) Graham (Brook) Bt. (194r).
Wilkinson, Prof. Sir Denys Haigh, Kt., F.R.S.
Wilkinson, Hon. Sir Nicholas Christopher Henry Browne-, Kt.
Williamson, Prof. Sir Geoffrey, Kt., F.R.S.
Wilkinson, Sir Harold, Kt., C.M.G.

Wilkinson, Sir Peter Allix, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Wilkinson, Sir (Robert Frances) Martin, Kt.
Wilkinson, Sir Thomas Crowe Spenser-, Kt.
Willatt, Sir (Robert) Hugh, Kt.
Willcocks, Sir David Valentine, Kt., С.B.E., M.C.
Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt., M.P. (1918).
Williams, Sir Charies Henry Trelease, Kt., C.B.E.
Williams, Admiral Sir David, G.C.B.

Williams, Sir Edgar Trevor, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Williams, Sir Francis John Watkin, Bt., Q.C. ( ${ }^{7} 798$ ).
Williams, Sir Gwilym Tecwyn, Kt., C.B.E.
Williams, Sir Henry Morton Leech, Kt., M.B.E.
Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
Williams, Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.

Williams, Capt. Sir John Protheroe, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Williams, Sir Michael Sanigear, K.C.M.G.

Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (rgog).
Williams, Sir Peter Watkin, Kt.
Williams, Air Marshal Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Williams, Sir Robert Ernest, Bt. ( 8666 ).
Williams, Prof. Sir Robert Evan Owen, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Williams, Sir (Robert) Philip
(Nathaniel), Bt. (2915).
Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).

Williams, Sir Rolf Dudley-, Bt. (1964).

Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume-, Bt. (1922).
Williams, Sir (William) Thomas, Q.C., M.P.

Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
Willink, Sir Charles William, Bt. (1957).

Willis, Hon. Sir Eric Archibald, R.B.E., C.M.G.

Willis, Hon, Sir John Ramsay, Kt.
Willison, Lt.-Gen. Sir David John, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

Willison, Sir John Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.

Willmer, Rt. Hon. Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
Willoughby, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Edward Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
Wills, Lt.-Col. Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
Wells, Sir John Spencer, Kt.
Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
Wills, Brig. Sir Kenneth Agnew, K.B.E., M.C., E.D.

Wilmot, Sir Henry Robert, Bt. ( 7599 ).
Wilmot, Cdr. Sir John Assheton Eardley-, Bt., M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N. ( $182 x$ ).
Wilson, Sir Alan Herries, Kt., F.R.S.

Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Alexander) James, K.B.E., M.C.
Wilson, Sir (Archibald) Duncan, G.C.M.G.

Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
Wison, Sir Charles Haynes, Kt.
Wilson, Sir David, Bt. (Igzo).
Wilson, Sir Geoffrey Masterman, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Wilson, Sir George, K.B.E.
Wilson, Prof. Sir Graham Selby, Kt., M.D.
Wilson, Sir Hubert Guy Maryon, Bt. ( 166 x ).
Wilson, Ri. Hon. Sir (James) Harold, K.G., O.B.E., M.P.
Wilson, Sir John Foster, Kt., C.B.E.

Wilson, Sir John Martindale, K.C.B.

Wilson, Sir Keith Cameron, Kt.
Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, Sir (Leslie) Hugh, Kt., O.B.E.

Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. ( 1874 ).
Wilson, Sir Michael Thomond, Kt., M.B.E.
Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
Wilson, Hon. Sir Robert Christian, Kt., C.M.G.
Wilson, Rt. Rev, Roger Plumpton, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Wilson, Sir Roland, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir Roy Mickel, Kt., Q.C.
Wilson, Sir Thomas Douglas, Bt., M.C. (x906).

Witton, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Gordon
Noel, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Wiltshire, Sir Frederick Munro, Kt., C.B.E.
Windeyer, Prof. Sir Brian Wellingham, Kt.
Windeyer, Rt. Hon. Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.

Windham, Hon. Sir Ralph, Kt.
Wingate, Col. Sir Roland Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).

Winneke, Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Winnifrith, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), к.C.B.
Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (I755).
Winterton, Maj-Gen. Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Wiseman, Sir John William, Bt. (16z8).
Witt, Sir John Clermont, Kt.
Wolff, Hon. Sir Albert Asher, K.C.M.G.

Wolfson, Sir Isaac, Bt., F.R.S. (1962).

Wolfson, Sir Leonard Gordon, Kt.
Wollen, Sir (Ernest) Russell (Storey), X.B.E.
Wolseley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. ( $\mathbf{1 6 2 8}$ ).
Wolseley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (I 1745).
Wolstenholme, Sir Gordon Ethelbert Ward, Kt., O.B.E.
Wombwell, Sir George Philip Frederick, Bt. ( $\mathrm{I}_{7}{ }^{8}$ ).
Womersley, Sir Peter John Walter, Bt. (1945).
Wontner, Sir Hugh Walter Kingwell, G.B.E., c.v.o.
Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt . ( r 837 ).
Wood, Sir David Basil Hill-, Bt. (1921).
Wood, Sir Frederick Ambrose Stuart, Kt.
Wood, Sir George Ernest Francis, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Wood, Sir Henry Peart, Kt., C.B.E.
Wood, Sir Ian Jeffreys, Kt., M.B.E.
Wood, Sir Kenneth Millns, Kt.
Wood, Sir Wilfred William Hill-. K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Woodall, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Dane, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Woodeson, Sir James Brewis, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Woodhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir (Arthur) Owen, Kt., D.s.C.
Woodhouse, Admiral Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, k.C.B.
Woodroofe, Sir Ernest George, Kt., Ph.D.
Woodruff, Prof. Sir Michael Francis Addison, Kt., D.Sc.
Woods, Sir Colin Philip Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Woods, Most Rev. Frank, K.B.E., D.D.

Woods, Rt. Rev. Robext Wilmer, K.C.V.O.

Woolf, Sir John, Kt.

Woolley，Sir Charles Campbell， G．B．E．，K．C．M．G．，M．C．
Woolley，Sir Richard van der Riet，Kt．，O．B．E．，F．R．S．
Worsley，L $t$－－Gen．Sir John Francis，к．b．E．，C．B．，M．C．
Worsley，Lt．－Gen．Sir Richard Edward，K．C．B．，O．B．E．
Worsley，Sir（William）Marcus （John），Bt．（ $\mathrm{I}_{3} 8$ ）．
Worthington，Air Vice Marshal Sir Geoffrey Luis，K．B．E．，C．B．
Wraight，Sir John Richard，K．B．E．， с．m．g．
Wrangham，Sir Geoffrey Walter， Kt．
Wraxall，Sir Morville William Lascelles，Bt．（1813）．
Wray，Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts－，G．C．M．G．，Q．C．
Wrey，Sir（Castel）Richard Bour－ chier，Bt．（16z8）．
Wright，Sir Denis Arthur Hep－ worth，G．C．M．G．
Wright，Sir Edward Maitland，Kt．， D．Phil．，E．R．S．E．
Wright，Sir（John）Oliver， K．C．M．G．，D．S．C．
Wright，Sir Paul Hervé Giraud， K．C．M．G．
Wright，Sir Richard Michael Cory－，Bt．（1903）．

Wright，Sir Robert Brash，Kt．
Wright，Sir Rowland Sydney，
Kt．，C．b．E．
Wrightson，Sir John Garmonds－ way，Bt．（1goo）．
Wrisberg，Lt．－Gen．Sir Frederick George，к．B．E．，с．в．
Wyatt，Vice－Adm．Sir（Arthur） Guy（Norris），․B．E．，C．B．
Wykeham，Air Marshal Sir Peter Guy，K．C．B．，D．S．O．，O．B．E．，D．P．C．， A．f．C．
Wylie，Sir Campbell，Kt．，E．D．， Q．c．
Wyndham，Sir Harold Stanley， Kt．，С．в．е．
Wynn，Lt．－Col．Sir Owen Watkin Williams－，Bt．，C．B．E．（ 1688 ）．
Wynter，Sir Luther Reginald，Kt．， C．B．E．
Yapp，Sir Stanley Graham，Kt．
Yarrow，Sir Eric Grant，Bt．， M．b．е．（1916）．
Yates，Ll．－Gen．Sir David Peel－， K．C．B．，C．V．O．，D．S．O．，O．B．E．
Yates，Sir Thomas，Kt．，C．B．E．
Yeabsley，Sir Richard Ernest，Kt．， с．в．е．
Yellowlees，Sir Henry，к．C．B．
Yocklunn，Sir Soong Chung，Kt．
Yonge，Sir（Charles）Maurice，Kt．，
C．B．E．，D．SC ${ }_{5}$ ，F．R．S．，F．R．S．E．

Yorston，Sir（Robert）Keith，Kt．， C．B．E．
Youds，Sir Edward，X．C．M．G．， M．B．E．
Youens，Sir Peter William，Kt．， C．M．G．，O．B．E．
Young，Col．Sir Arthur Edwin， к．B．E．，C．M．G．，C．v．O．
Young，Sir Brian Walter Mark， Kt．
Young，Prof．Sir Frank George， Kt．，D．SC．，Ph．D．，F．R．S．
Young，Sir George Samuel Knatchbull，Bt．（ 5813 ）．
Young，Hon．Sir John McIntosh， K．C．M．G．
Young，Sir John William Roe， Bt．（182r）．
Young，Sir Norman Smith，Kt．
Young，Sir Richard Dilworth，Kt．
Young，Sir Robert Christopher Mackworth－，K．c．v．o．
Young，Sir Stephen Stewart Templeton，Bt．（1945）．
Young，Sir William，Kt．，C．B．E．
Young，Sir William Neil，Bt． （1769）．
Younger，Maj．，－Gen．Sir John William，Bt．，C．B．E．（rgin）．
Younger，Sir William McEwan， Bt．，D．s．o．（1964）．

Baronetcies Extinct（Since last issue）．－Beauchamp of Grosvenor Place（U．K．，I9II）；Brass（U．K．，1926）； Grace（G．B．，1795）；Rose of Leith（U．K．，1935）：

## 发ames eranio Cross and 耳， the ©roer of St．Atichael and St．©eorge，the 强opal Eictorian Broer and the（Order of the 倨ritist）（Empire

Note．－Dames Grand Cross（G．C．B．，G．C．M．G．，G．C．v．O．or G．B．E．）and Dames Commanders（D．C．B．，D．C．M．G．， D．C．v．O．or D．B．E．）are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Com－ manders，e．g．＂Miss Florence Smith＂after receiving the honour would be addressed as＂Dame Florence＂，and in writing as＂Dame Florence Smith，G．（or D．）C．B．，G．（or D．）C．M．G．，G．（or D．）C．V．O．， or G．（or D．）B．E．＂Where such award is made to＂lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name，e．g．＂The Countess of－G．C．v．O．＂Peeresses in their own right，and Life Peeresses，are not included in this list．Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross．Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders．

Peeresses are not included in this list．

## DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

H．M．Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother，K．G．，K．T．，C．I．，G．M．V．O．
H．R．H．The Princess Margaret， Countess of Snowdon，C．I．， G．c．V．O．
H．R．H．The Princess Alice， Duchess of Gloucester，G．C．B．， C．I．，G．C．V．O．，G．B．E．
H．R．H．The Princess Alice， Countess of Athlone，V．A．， G．C．V．O．，G．B．E．
H．R．H．The Princess Alexandra of Kent，G．C．V．O．
H．R．IH．The Princess Anne， G．C．V．O．
H．R．H．The Duchess of Kent， G．C．V．O．
Abbot，Dame Elsie Myrtle，D．b．E． Abercorn，The Duchess of， D．C．v．o．

Ackroyd，Dame（Dorothy）Eliza－ beth，D．B．E．
Albemarle，The Countess of，D．в．е．
Alexander of Tunis，Margaret Diane，Countess，G．B．E．
Anderson，Dame Judith，D．B．E．
Anderson，Dame Kitty，D．B．E．， ph．D．
Anderson，Brig．Hon．Dame Mary Mackenzie（Mrs．Pihl），D．B．E．
Angliss，Jacobena Victoria，Lady， D．B．E．
Ashby，Dame Margery Irene Corbett，D．B．E．
Ashcroft，Dame Peggy（Mrs． Hutchinson），D．B．E．
Aves，Dame Geraldine Maitland， D．B．E．
Baker，Dame Janet Abbott，D．B．E．

Baring，Lady Rose Gwendolen Louisa，D．c．v．o．
Barnes，Dame（Alice）Josephine （Mary Taylor）（Mrs．Warren）， D．B．E．，F．R．C．P．，F．R．C．S．
Barnett，Air Commandant Dame （Mary）Henrietta，D．B．E．
Bate，Dame Zara Kate，D．B．E．
Berry，Dame Alice Miriam，D．B．E．
Bishop，Dame（Margaret）Joyce， D．B．E．
Blaxland，Dame Felen Frances， D．B．E．
Bolte，Edith Lilian，Lady，D．B．E．
Bottomley，Dame Bessie Ellen， D．B．E．
Bowles，Dame Ann Parker， D．c．v．o．
Brecknock，The Countess of， D．B．E．

Brown, Dame Beryl Paston, D.B.E.

Browne, Lady Moyra Blanche Madeleine, D.B.E.
Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.

Bryce, Dame Isabel Graham, D.B.E.

Buckiey, Hon. Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.
Burnside, Dame Edith, D.B.E.
Buttfield, Dame Nancy Eileen, D.B.E.

Buxton, Dame Rita Mary, D.B.E.
Bynoe, Dame Hilda Louisa, D.B.E.
Campbell, Dame Kate Isabel, D.B.E., M.D.

Carte, Dame Bridget D'Oyly, D.B.E.

Cartwright, Dame Mary Lucy, D.B.E., SC.D., D.Phil., F.R.S.

Cayford, Dame Florence Evelyn, D.B.E.

Clode, Dame (Emma) Frances (Heather), D.B.E.
Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.
Cole, Dame Margaret Isabel, D.B.E.

Coles, Mabel Irene, Lady, D.B.E.
Colvin, Brig. Dame Mary Katherine Rosamund, D.B.E., T.D.
Couchman, Dame Elizabeth May Ramsay, D.B.E.
Coulshed, Brig. Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.
Courtneidge, Dame Cicely (Mrs. Hulbert), D.B.E.
Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.

Cozens, Brig. Dame (Florence) Barbara, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Cramer, Mary Terese, Lady, D.B.E.

Cripps, Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.
Crout, Dame Mabel, D.B.E.
Crowe, Dame Sylvia, D.B.E.
Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.
Davies, Commandant Dame Jean (Mrs. Lancaster), D.B.E.
Daws, Dame Joyce Margaretta, D.B.E.

De La Warr, The Countess, D.B.E.

Denington, Dame Evelyn Joyce, D.B.E.
de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Dickson, Dame Violet Penelope, D.B.E.

Doughty, Dame Adelaide Baillieu, D.B.E.
Doyle, Air Commandant Dame Jean Lena Annette Conan (Lady Bromet), D.B.E.
Drake, Brig. Dame Jean Elizabeth Rivett Rivett-, D.B.E.
Drummond, Commandant Dame (Edith) Margaret, D.B.E.
du Maurier, Dame Daphne (Lady Browning), D.B.E.
Elgin \& Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Evans, Lady Olwen Elizabeth Carey, D.B.E.

Fell, Dame Honor Bridget, D.B.E., P.R.S.

Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.
Frost, Dame Phyllis Irene, D.B.E.
Gallagher, Dame Monica Josephine, D.B.E.
Gardiner, Dame Helen Louisa, D.B.E., M.V.O.

Gardner, Dame Frances Violet (Mrs. Qvist), D.B.E.
Gardner, Prof. Dame Helen Louise, D.B.E.

Gibbs, Dame Anstice Rosa, D.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Gibbs, Molly Peel, Lady, D.B.e.
Giles, Air Commandant Dame Pauline, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Gillie, Dame (Katharine) Annis Calder (Mrs. Peter Smith), D.B.E.

Godwin, Dame (Beatrice) Anne, D.B.E.

Grafton, The Duchess of, D.C.V.O.
Green, Dame Mary Georgina, D.B.E.

Hambleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.

Hammond, Dame Joan Hood, D.B.E.

Hanbury, Air Commandant Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.
Harlech, Beatrice, Baroness, D.c.v.O.

Harris, Dame (Muriel) Diana Reader-, D.B.E.
Heilbron, Hon. Dame Rose, D.B.E.
Herring, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Hill, Dame Elizabeth Mary, D.B.E.
Hill, Air Commandant Dame Felicity Barbara, D.B.E.
Hiller, Dame Wendy (Mrs. Gow), D.B.E.

Isaacs, Dame Albertha Madeline, D.B.E.
Johnson, Brig. Dame (Cecilie) Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Kelleher, Brig. Dame Joan Evelyn, D.B.E.

Kenyon, Dame Kathleen Mary, D.B.E., D.Lit.

Kettlewell, Commandant Dame Marion Mildred, D.B.E.
Kidd, Dame Margaret Henderson (Mrs. Macdonald), D.B.E., Q.C.
Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.
Kirk, Dame (Lucy) Ruth, D.B.E.
Lane, Hon. Dame Elizabeth Kathleen, D.B.E.
Leicester, The Countess of, D.c.v.O.

Limerick, Angela, Countess of, G.B.E., C.H.

Lister, Dame Unity Viola, D.B.E.
Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.
Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Lowrey, Air Commandant Dame Alice, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Lynn, Dame Vera (Mrs. Lewis), D.B.E.

Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
Mackinnon, Dame Una Patricia, D.B.E.

Macknight, Dame Ella Annie Noble, D.B.E., M.D.
Macmillan, Hon. Dame Katharine, D.B.E.

Manning, Dame (Elizabeth) Leah, D.B.E.

Markova, Dame Alicia, D.B.E.
Marsh, Dame (Edith) Ngaio, D.B.E.

Menzies, Dame Pattie Maie, G.B.E. Miles, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.
Millar, Commandant Dame (Evelyn Louisa) Elizabeth Hoyer-, D.B.E.
Miller, Dame Mabel Flora Hobart, D.B.E.

Morant, Dame Mary Maud (Sister Mary Regis), D.B.E.
Mulholland, Hon. Dame Olivia Vernon, D.C.V.O.
Murdoch, Elisabeth Joy, Lady, D.B.E.

Murray, Dame (Alice) Rosemary, D.B.E., D.Phil.

Myer, Dame (Margery) Merlyn Baillieu, D.B.E.
Neagle, Dame Anna (Mrs. Wil(0x), D.B.E.
Niccol, Dame Kathleen Agnes, D.B.E.

Norris, Dame Ada May, D.B.E.
Ollerenshaw, Dame Kathieen Mary, D.B.E., D.Phil.
Origo, Marchesa Iris, D.B.E.
Parker, Dame Marjorie Alice Collett, D.B.E.
Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.c.v.o.

Pepys, Lady (Mary) Rachel, D.c.v.o.

Perham, Dame Margery Freda, D.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.Litt., F.B.A.

Pickerill, Dame Cecily Mary Wise, D.B.E.
Plowden, The Lady, D.B.E.
Portland, The Duchess of, D.b.E.
Powell, Dame Muriel Betty, D.B.E.

Prentice, Dame Winifred Eva, D.B.E.

Railton, Brig. Dame Mary, D.b.e.
Railton, Dame Ruth (Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth King), D.B.E.
Rambert, Dame Marie (Mrs. Ashley Dukes), D.B.E.
Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.
Rankin, Lady Jean Margaret Florence, D.C.v.o.
Raven, Dame Kathleen Annic (Mrs. J. T. Ingram), D.B.E.
Rees, Dame Dorothy Mary, D.B.E.
Riddelsdell. Dame Mildred, D.C.B., C.B.E.

Ridley, Dame (Mildred) Betty, D.B.E.

Roberts, Dame Jean, D.B.E.
Robertson, Commandant Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.
Robson, Dame Flora McKenzie, D.B.E.

Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Scarbrough, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.

Scott, Dame Catherine Campbell, D.B.E.

Seymour, Lady Katharine, D.C.V.O.

Shepherd, Dame Margaret Alice, D.B.E.

Smieton, Dame Mary Gullian, D.B.E.

Smith, Lady Abel, D.c.v.o.
Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.
Snagge, Air Commandant Dame Nancy Marion, D.b.e.
Stark, Dame Freya (Mrs. Perowne), D.B.E.
Stephens, Air Commandant Dame Anne, d.b.e.
Stevenson, Dame Hilda Mabel, D.b.E.

Stewart, Dame Muriel Acadia, D.B.E.

Sutherland, Dame Lucy Stuart, D.B.E., D.Litt.

Tangney, Dame Dorothy Margaret, D.B.E.
Te Ata-I-R angikaahu, Dame Ariki nui, d.b.E.
Tebbutt, Dame Grace, D.B.E.
Turner, Dame Eva, D.b.E.

Turner, Bris. Dame Margot, Whateley, Chief Controller Dame D.B.E., R.R.C.

Tylecote, Dame Mabel, D.B.E.
Tyrwhitt, Brigadier Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
Van Praagh, Dame Margaret (Peggy), D.B.E.
Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E.

Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
Whyte, Air Commandant Dame Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Williamson, Air Commandant Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

Williamson, Dame (Elsie) Marjorie, D.B.E., Ph.D.
Wakehurst, Margaret, Lady, D.B.E.

Walker, Dame Susan Armour, D.B.E.

Wedgwood, Dame (Cicely) Veronica, O.M., D.B.E.
Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn, D.B.E.

Welsh, Air Chief Commandans Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs. Andrews), D.B.E.

Vinner, Dame Albertine Louise, D.B.E., M.D.

Woollcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.

Wormald, Dame Ethel May, D.B.E.

Yarwood, Dame Elizabeth Ann, D.B.E.

Yates, Dame Frances Amelia, D.B.E., D.Lit., F.B.A.

Younghusband, Dame Eileen Louise, D.B.E.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS, ZUC for Conspicuous Bravery.

Instituted on January 29, 1856, the Victoria Cross was awarded retrospectively to $\mathbf{1 8 5 4}$, the first being held by Lieut. C. D. Lucas, R.N. for bravery in the Baltic Sea on June 21, 1854 (gazetted Feb. 24, 1857). The first 62 Crosses were presented by Quecn Victoria in Hyde Park, London, on June 26, 1857.

The GUE is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattée of bronze, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the F̧厄 receive a tax-free annuity of £xoo, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 19xI, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military, or Air Forces of the Crown.

## Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Agansing Rai, Havildar (Gurkha Rifes), World


 Annand, Capt. R. W. (Durham L.I.), World War.
Axford, Corpl. T. L., M.M..........), Gt. War. . Bassett, Col. Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), Gt. War... Bhanbhagta Gurung, Capt. (znd Gurkha Rifles), World War.
Bhandari Ram, Capt. (Baluch R.), World War 2944
Burton, Corpl. R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), World War.

Campbell, Brigadier L. M., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (A. \& S. Highrs.), World War.

Carmichael, Sergt. (N Staff. R), Gl. War. 1943
Carmichael, Sergt. J. (N. Staff. R.), Gt. War.. 1917
Carne, Col. J. P., D.s.o. (Glos. R.), Korea... 195I
Cartwright, Capt. George E. D. (Aust.). Gl. War
Chapman, Sergt. E. T., B.E.M. (Monmouthshire R.), World War.
Cheshire, Group Capt. G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War.

1944
Cooper, Li.E. (K.R.R.C.), Git War.......... x917
Cruickshank, Fl. Lt. J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), World War.
Crutchley, Admiral Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), Gt. War. ...........

Currie, Maf, D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), World War.

1918

Cutler, Sir A. R., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Australia), World War......................
Dean, Col. D. J., O.B.E. (R. W. Kent R.),

De L'Isle, Maj. The Viscount, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Hon. W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), World War.

1944
Dinesen, Lt. T. (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Gr. War. 1918 Dresser, Pte. T. (Green Howards), Gt. War.. 1917
Eardley, Sergt. G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), World War.

1944
Edwards, Air Commodore Sir Hughie, K.C.M.G. C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War.

1941
Ellott, Li. the Rev. K.(N.Z.M.F.), World War 1942
Ervine-Andrews, Lt.-Col. H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), World War.

1940
Foote, Maj.-Gen. H. R. B., C.B., D.s.o. (R. Tank R.), World War................. 1942

Foote, Rev. J. W. (Canada), World War... 1942
Fraser, Cdr. I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), World War 1945
Ganju Lama, Jemadar, M.M. (Gurkha Rifles), World War....................................
Gardner, Capt. War.

1944
Whale, Subedar Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), Wild. War 1943
Gian Singh, Jemadar (Punjab R.), World War. 1945
Gordon, W.O. II J. H. (Australia), World War 194 I
Gould, Lf. T. W. (R.N.), World War. ...... 1943
Gourley, znd Li. C.E., M.M. (R.F.A.), Git.

(M.G.C.), Gi. War ........................ 1917

Gregg, Brig. Hon. Milton F., C.b.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), Gt. War...................
Grimshaw, Lt.-Col. John (Lanc. Fus.), G!. War.

1925
Haine, Li.-Col. R. L., M.C.(H.A.C.), Gt. War. 1927
Hall, Sergt. Arthur (Australia), Gl. Way . . . . 1918

Harvey, Brig. F. M. W., M.c. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War.War.
 Kamal Ram, Havildar (Punjab R.), Wld. War
Kenna, Pte. E. (Australian M.F.), Wld. War.
Kenneally, C.-Q.-M.-S. J. P. (Irish Gds.), World War

1944
wny Pu 1 ....................... 1943
Lachiman Gurung, Rifleman (Gurkha Rifies), World War.
Laurent, Lt. H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), $\neq \mathbf{G} . \mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{W}}$ ar
Learoyd, Wing-Cmdr. R. A. B. (R.A.F.), World War.
Le Patourel, Col. H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), World War
Luke, Sergt. F. (R.H.A.), Gi. War............... 1942
Magennis, L/S J. J. (R.N.), World War. ...... 1945
Mahony, Lt.-Col. J. K., C.D. (Westminster R., Canada), World War.................. Way.....................................
Merritt, Li.-Col. C. C. I., C.D. (S. Saskatchewan R.), World War.
$19 \times 5$
Miers, Rear-Adm. Sir A. C. © C., X.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), World War .................

Mitchell, Ls.-Col. Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engr.), Gr. War.
Moon, Li. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War.. Moyney, Sergf. John (Irish Gds.), Gt. War... Narmdeo Jadhao, Jemadar (Mahratta L. I.), World War
Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, R.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), Gt. War.

Norton, Capt. G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), World War.

1944
Parkash Singh, Maj. (Punjab R.), World War 1943
Payne, W.O. K. (Australian Army), Vietnam 1969
Pearkes, Maj.-Gen. Hon. George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., C.D. (Can. Ind.), Gt. Way 1927

Place, Rear-Adm. B. C. G., C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), World War.

1943
Porteous, Brig. P.A. (R.A.), World War.... 1942
Rambahadur Limbu, Lt. (Gurkha Rifles), Sarawak.

1965
Rattey, Sergt. R. R. (Australia), World War. 1945

Reld, Fl.-Ll. W. (R.A.F.V.R.), World War. 1943 Roberts, Maj.-Gen. F. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc, R.), Gt. War.

191|
Roberts, Com. P. S. W., D...............), World War.

1942
Rutherford, Capt. C. B., M.C., M.M..............ece R.), Gt. War.
$x 988$
Ryder, Sergt. Robert (Middx. R.), Gơ. WWar 1916
Ryder, Capt. R. E. D. (R.N.), World War........................................ Simpson, W.O. R. S., D.C.M. (Australian Army), Vietnam.

1942
Smith, Sergi. E. A., C.D. (Seaforth Highrs, of Canada), World War.
$x 969$
Smyth, Brig. Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., Bt., M......, (Ludhiana Sikhs), Gi. War. ................ Smythe, Capt.Q. G.M.(S.A.M.F.), Wild. Wä 1942
Speakman, Sergl. W. (Black Watch), Korea.. 1951
Starcevich, Pte. L. T. (Australia), World War. 1945
Steele, Com. G. C. (R.N.), Gt. War......... 1919
Steele, Sergt. T. (Seaforth H.), Gt. War...... 2917
Strachan, Maj. H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), Gt. War 1917
Tandey, L/Corpl. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), Gt. War.
$19{ }^{2} 8$
Tilston, Col. F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), World War.

1945
Towner, Maj. Edgar Thomas, M................................... M.G.C.), Gt. War.
$\times 918$
Trent, Group Capt. L. H., D.P......................), World War.
Triquet, Brig. P., c.D. (R. 22 R................. World War.

1943
Tulbahadur Pun, W.O. $\bar{I}$ (Gurkha Rifies), World War.

2943
Um 10........................... 1944
Umrao Singh, Sub-Major (I.A.), World War. Upham, Capt. C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.), World War.

Veale, Corpl. T. W. H. (Devon R.), Gl. War 1916 Vickers, Maj. Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), Gt. War.
x9x5
Waters, Maj. Sir Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), Gi. War.

1918
Watkins, Maj. Hon. Sir Tasker (Welch R.), World War.

1944
Welch, Sgt. J. (R. Berks. R.), G!. War...... 1917
West, Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., c.B.E., M.C. (R,A.F.), Gt. War...................) World War.
Wood, Pte. W. (R. Northd. Fus.)
Wright, C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), World War.

## THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C.-For Gallantry



The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves.
INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3rd, 1942).
The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{C})$ on the left breast $\$$ and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre $I$ circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by ring from $\square$ bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon $\frac{13}{2}$ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger. From April $\mathbf{y}$, 1965, holders of the Cross have received a tax-free annuity of $£ x 00$.
$\$$ When worn by woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.
Empire Gallantry Medal. - The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939.
In October 1972 all surviving holders of the Albert Medal and the Edward Medal exchanged those decorations for the George Cross.

## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)-D.S.O.

Rtbbon, Red, with Blue Edges.
Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

## PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

Victoria Cross.-1856.-V近
George Oross, -1940.-G.C.
British Orders of Knighthood.
Royal Red Cross.-1883-R.R.C. (Class I,),-For ladies.
Distinguished Service Cross.-1914.-D.S.C.-In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of R.N. below the rank of Captain, and Warrant Officers.

Military Cross.-Dec. 1914.-M.C.-Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl I. and II.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross.-1918.-D.F.C.-For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Foree Cross.-1918. - A.F.C.- Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when lying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Cross (Class II-A.R.R.C.).
Order of British India.
Kaisar-i-Hind Medsl.
Order of St. John.
Albert Medaj.-1866-A.M.-" For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea " or " on Land." (Holders receive $£ 100$ tax-free annuity).

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold.
Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.-1854.-D.C.M.-Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.-1874.-C.G.M.-Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N. and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F;

The George Medal.-G.M.-Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

The Edward Medal,-1907. - In recognition of herolc acts by miners or quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed. (Holders receive £100 tax-free annuity).

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Union of South Airica Queen's Medal for Bravery in Silver.
Distinguished Service Medal.-1914.-D.S.M.-For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.

Military Medal.-1916.-M.M.-For warrant and noncommissioned officers and men and serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.-1918, -D.F.M.-and the Air Force Medal.-A.F.M.-For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A. F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9, 1941). Constabulary Medal (Ireland).
in 11 for Saving Life at Sea.
Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry (C.P.M.)
Queen's Gallantry Medal-1974.
British Empire Medal.-B.E.M.-(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922).

Queen's Police (Q.P.M.) and Fire Services Medals for Distinguished Service, (Q.F.S.M.).

Queen's Medal for Chiefs.
War Medals and Stars (in order of date).
Polar Medals (in order of date).
Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze). Imperial Service Medal.
Police Medals for Valuable Service.
Badge of Honour.
Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.
King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II
Long and Faithful Service Medals.
Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Medal for Meritorious Service.
Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.
Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.
Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and
Good Conduct Medal.
King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Miv
Police and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.
Colonial Prison Service Medal.
Army Emergency Reserve Decoration,-E.R.D.
Volunteer Officer's Decoration.-V.D.
Volunteer Long Service Medal.
Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies). Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies). Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.
Medal for Good shooting (Naval).
Militia Long Service Medal.
Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.
Territorial Decoration.-1908.-T.D.
Efficieney Decoration.-E.D.
Territorial Effeciency Medal.
Efficiency Medal.
Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Decoration for Officers, Royal Navy Reserve.-1910.R.D.

Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.-V.R.D.
Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Condnct Medal.
Rojal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Air Efficienoy Award-1942-A.E,
The Queen's Medal. -(For Champion Shots in the Army
T.A.V.R. and R.A.F.).

Cadet Forces Medal.- 1950.
Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.-1911.
Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.
Royal Observer Corps Medal.
Civil Defence Long Service Medal.
Service Medal of the Order of St. John.
Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.
Voluntary Medical Service Medal.-1932.
Women's Royal Voluntary Service Medal.
Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.
Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date).

## THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN

The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem
St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.I
Grand Prior, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, G.C.v.O.
Lord Prior. The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Chancellor, Sir Gibbert Inglefield, G.B.E., T.D.

## THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

## The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the Ministers of the Crown Act (1937), provision was made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) and this number has been increased by later legislation. The Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Sectetaries) Act ( 1960 ) laid down an aggregate limit of 33 Parliamentary Secretaries. Parts of these Acts were repealed by the Ministers of the Crown Act ( $\mathbf{1 9 6 4}$ ) which varied the number of Parliamentary Secretaries (other than Treasury Secretaries) to 36.

## The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly - years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted alace in the Table of Precedence.

## The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of $£ 2,000$ per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since rgo6. In 1957 the salary was increased to $£ 3,000$, in 1965 to $£ 4,500$, and in 1972 to C 9,500 . The present Leader of the Opposition is the Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher.

## LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its First Reading, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the Second Reading, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the Committee Stage and is referred to Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing-see "Committees," p. 3Ix). Bills of major importance are usually sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, $\quad$ Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a Select Committee, and if opposed, witnessess may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the, Report Stage, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its Third Reading (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an Act of Parliament, on receiving the Royal Assent, which is signified by the Sovereign on the

Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the Royal Veto) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since, 1707 , in the reign of Queen Anne.

## COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the Monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's visit to Canada in 1967 , the Councillors of State were the Prince of Wales, Queen Elizabeth the Qucen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Duke of Gloucester.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. Since the Prince of Wales attained the age of 18 in November 1966, the provisions of the Regency Act as to age no longer apply in the event of his accession to the throne.

## SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

Parliament of England
1660 Sir H. Grimston. 1685 Sir John Trevor.
$166 x$ Sir E. Turner.
1673 Sir J. Charlton.
1673 Edwd. Seymour.
${ }_{1678}$ Sir Robt. Sawyer.
1679 Serjeant William Gregory.
x680 W. Williams. $\times 688$ H. Powle. 1694 Paul Foley. 1698 Sir T. Lyttelton. 1700 Robert Harley (Earl of Oxford and Mortimer).
1702 John Smith.
Parliament of Great Britain
${ }^{2708}$ Sir Richard On- ${ }^{1761}$ Sir John Cust. slow (Lord On- 1770 Sir F. Norton. slow).
1710 Wm. Bromley.
1713 Sir Th. Hanmer.
$17 \times 5$ Spencer Compton (Earl of Wilmington).
1727 Arthur Onslow.
1780 C.W.Cornwall.
${ }_{17} 88$ Hon. W. Grenville (Lord Grenville).
1789 Henry Addington (Viscount Sidmouth).

Parliament of United Kingdom
180x Sir John Mitford (Lord Redesdale).
1802 Charles Abbot (Lord Colchester).
$18 \pm 7$ Charles M. Sutton (Viscount Canterbury).
1835 James Abercromby (Lord Dunfermline).
1839 Charles Shaw-Lefevre (Viscount Eversley).
1857 J. Evelyn Denison (Viscount Ossington).
1872 Sir Henry Brand (Viscount Hampden).
1884 Arthur Wellesley Peel (Viscount Peel).
1895 William Court Gully (Viscount Selby).
1905 James W. Lowther (Viscount Ullswater).
1921 John Henry Whitley.
1928 Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943 Col. D. Clifton Brown (Viscount Ruffide).
195 William Shepherd Morrison (Viscount Dutrossil).
1959 Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.
I965 Horace Maybray King, Ph.D. (Lord Maybray-King).
I97 (John) Selwyn (Brooke) Lloyd (Lord SelwynLloyd).
1976 (Thomas) George Thomas.

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament emerged during the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries as a result of diverse forces including the general need for a superior court to deal with legal and administrative problems on a national basis, the financial needs of the Crown, ambition of the baronage to influence the King's government, and the King's desire to make his government more cffective by involving in it all important sections of the community. The nucleus of early Parliaments were the officers of the King's household and the King's judges, who were joined by such ecclesiastical and lay magnates as the King might summon and occasionally by the knights of the shire, burgesses and proctors of the lower clergy. The Commons were summoned to all the Parliaments of Edward III and by the end of the reign a "House of Commons "was beginning to appear. The first known Speaker was elected in 1377 . The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, except for criminal cases in Scotland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tricd for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. Bills such as the Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and the Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorize expenditure, and are commonly known as Supply Bills, must begin in the Commons and have not been amended by the Lords in any respect in modern times. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regard to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1949 -(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of $\equiv$ Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1915 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of $1914-18$ the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 3x, 191I, was dissolved on Nov. 25, x918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Patliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15,1945 .

Since $x 803$ reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, and in 1943 the word "Hansard "was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members -Members of the House of Lords are unpaid. They are entitled to reimbursement of travelling expenses from their residence to the House and repayment of expenses within a maximum of $£_{13} \cdot 50$ for each day of such attendance, or $£_{1} 6.50$ in the case of members incurring expense of overnight accommodation in London.

Since 1 gry Members of the House of Commons have received payments and travelling facilities. Their salary of $£ 400$ was increased to $£ 600$ in 1937, to $£ 1,000$ in 1947 , to $£_{01,750}$ in 1957, to $£_{3}, 250$ in 1964, to $£ 4,500$ in January 1972 and $£ 5,750$ in June 1975 and to $£ 6,062$ in June 1976 and $\mathcal{£} 6,270$ in July x977; they are entitled to claim income tax relief on expenses incurred in the course of their Parliamentary duties. In October 1969 Members were allowed to claim up to $£ 500$ a year for secretarial expenses; the allowance was increased to $£ 1,000 \|$ year from January 1972, to $£ 1,750$ a year from August $\mathrm{x}, 1974$, to $£_{3}, 200$ a year from June 1975 and to $£ 3,512$ - year from June 1976. Also since January 1972, Members can claim reimbursement, within a limit of $£ 750$ a year for the additional cost of staying overnight away from their main residence while on Parliamentary business. This limit was increased to $\mathcal{L}_{1,050}$ a year in August 1974, to $£_{1,814}=$ year from July 1975 and to $£ 2,038$ a year from July 1976 . The cost of travel allowances for 1976/7 Was stated in June 1977 to be $£ 1,243,000$ (car mileage claims $£ 852,000$, rail travel $£ 239,000$ and air travel £152,000). The Members' Pension Act, 1965 , introduced the first comprehensive pension scheme providing Members of Parliament and their dependants with a legal right to a pension. Under the Parliamentary and Other Pensions Act 1972 the pension scheme was modified to include provision for Ministers and other office holders. The Scheme was further amended in 1976 under the terms of the Parliamentary and other Pensions and Salaries Act 1976 to provide for pensions to be based on a notional pensionable salary of $£ 8,000$ notwithstanding that a lower rate of salary was actually authorised for payment. The pension scheme is funded by an Exchequer contribution of approximately three and 1 half times the contributions paid by, or on behalf of, a participant which is 5 per cent. of salary per annum (currently 5 per cent. of $£ 8,000$, or $£ 400$ per annum). Members receive pensions from age 65 , or on ceasing to be Member if later, provided they have served for 4 years or more. Pensions are based bu one sixtieth of salary for each year of reckonable service. Members also continue to contribute £ 24 per annum and the Treasury up to $£ 22,000$ a year towards a Fund to provide annual or lump sum grants to ex-Members, their widows and children whose incomes are below certain limits. The income of the Fund in $1975-76$ was $£ 52,203$ and expenditure on grants $£ 34,497$. The capital account stood in 1976 at $£ 252,806$.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS
The House of Lords consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the $2 x$ senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers and Peeresses in their own right by descent of England, Scotland, Great Britain or
the United Kingdom, hereditary peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and retired Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), and Life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, $\mathbf{1 9 5 8}$. Under the Peerage Act, 1963 , $=$ person inheriting a peerage may within one year (or one month in the case of a Member of the House of Commons) disclaim the peerage for
life. The subsequent descent of the peerage after his death is not affected.

> THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the Representation of the People $\mathrm{Act}(\mathrm{x} 885)$ membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since r8or through the Act of Union with Ireland) to 670 , and by a similar Act (r918) it was increased to 707. By the Government of Ireland Act (1920) and the Irish Free State Agreement Act (x922) membership was decreased to $6 \times 5$. Irish representation being reduced from $x 05$ to 13 members. By the Representation of the People Act of 194525 new constituencies were created, making the total 640 ; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625 . As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the House of Cor:mons (Redistribution of Seats) Act, 1949, the total membership was increased to 630 and under the same Act provision was made in 1970 for further increase to 635 .

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER
An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kepid wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, originally built by Edward the Confessor (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about $\times 340$. St. Stephen's Chapel (first mentioned in the reign of John) was used from about 1550 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867 , at a cost of $£_{2,198,000 \text {. }}$

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in r94x and the foundation stone of new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flagstaff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 3 . 6 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the ${ }^{3} 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$-ton hour bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856 . The dials of the clock are 23 feet in diameter, the hands being 9 feet and $\mathrm{i}_{4}$ feet long (including balance piece). The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

## THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the Woolsacks, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE
Number ro, Downing Street, S.W.r, is the
official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. II of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684 .

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. $x$, I921, $=$ a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS SINCE $x 770$
Lord North, Tory, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, Whig, March 27, 1782.
Earl of Shelburne, Whig, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, Coalition, April 4, 1783. William Pitt, Tory, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, Tory, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, Tory, May 16, 1804.
Lord Grenville, Whig, Feb. 10, 1806.
Duke of Portland, Tory, March 3x, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, Tory, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, Tory, June 16, 18 rz .
George Canning, Tory, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, Tory, Sept. 8, 1827.
Duke of Wellington, Tory, Jan. 26, 1828.
Earl Grey, Whig, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, Whig, July 13, 1834.
Sir Robert Peel, Tory, Dec. 26, 1834.
Viscount Melbourne, Whig, March 18, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, Tory, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, Whig, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, Tory, Feb. 28, $185 z$.
Earl of Aberdeen, Peelite, Dec. 28, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, Libeyal, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, Conservative, Feb. 25, 1858 .
Viscount Palmerston, Liberal, June $\mathbf{1 8}, \mathbf{1 8 5 9}$.
Earl Russell, Liberal, Nov. 6, 1865.
Earl of Derby, Conservative, July 6, 8866.
Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative, Feb. 27, 8868 .
W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, Dec. 9, 8868 .

Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative, Feb. 2x, 1874. W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, April 28, 1880. Marquess of Salisbury, Conservative, June 24, 1885. W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, Feb. 6, 1886.

Marquess of Salisbury, Conservative, Aug. 3, 1886. W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, Aug. 18, 1892.

Earl of Rosebery, Liberal, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, Conservative, July 2, 8895 .
A. J. Balfour, Conservative, July 12, $\mathbf{y}$,

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, Liberal, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, Coalition, May 26, 1915 .
D. Lloyd-George, Coalition, Dec. 7, 3916 .
A. Bonar Law, Conservative, Oct. 23, 1922.
S. Baldwin, Conservative, May 22, 1923 .
J. R. MacDonald, Labour, Jan. 22, 1924.
S. Baldwin, Conservative, Nov. 4, 1924.
J. R. MacDonald, 1 abour, June 8, 1929.
J. R. MacDonald, Coalition, Aug. 25, 193r.
S. Baldwin, Coalition, June 7, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, Coalition, May z8, $x 937$.
W. S. Churchill, Coalition, May Ix, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, Conservative, May 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, Labour, July 26, 1945.

Sir W. S. Churchill, Conservative, Oct. 26, 195 r.
Sir A. Eden, Conservative, April 6, 1955.
H. Macmillan, Conservative, Jan. 13, 1957.

Sir A. Douglas-Home, Conservative, Oct. 19, 1963.
J. H. Wilson, Labour, Oct. I6, 1964.
E. R. G. Heath, Conservative, June 19, 1970.
J. H. Wilson, Labour, March 4, 1974.
L. J. Callaghan, Latour, April 5, 1976.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Rt.Hon. Frederick Elwyn-Jones, C.H., Lord Elwyn-Jones, $\left(+£_{17,500}\right.$ as Lord Chancellor) £2,500 Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, I. H. Maxwell.
Chairman of Committees, The Lord Aberdare, P.C.
£6,750
Principal Deputy Chairman of Committees, The Baroness Tweedsmuir of Belhelvie, P.C. £5.500

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Peter Hender-


Principal Clerks, E. D. Graham (Private Bills and Committees); M. F. Bond, M.V.O., O.B.E., F.S.A. (Information Services and Clerk of the Records); J. V. D. Webb (Judicial Office and Fourth Clerk at the Table)
Chief Clerks, M. A. J. Wheeler-Booth; J. A. Vallance-White; J. M. Davies; P. D. G. Hayter . . . . . ...... £9, 155 to Senior Clerks, C. A. J. Mitchell; M. G. Pownall; C. H. Cumming-Bruce (Seconded as Secretary to the Leader of the House and Chief Whip)....... 66,145 to $£ 6,715$ Deputy Clerk of the Records, H. S. Cobb, F.S.A.. $£ 7,616$ to $£ 9,215$

## Assistant Clerk of the Records, D. J. Johnson

£4,869 to $£ 7,574$
Accountant, E. W. Field. ....... $£ 6,145$ to $£ 7,915$ Assistant Accountant, R. A. Devin $\mathcal{E}_{5,365}$ to $\mathcal{L} 6,365$ Assistant Clerk of the Journals, C. K. Stevens $\AA 5,365$ to $\mathcal{L} 6,365$ Judicial Taxing Clerk, C. G. Osborne
$\AA 5,365$ to $\AA 6,365$
Librarian, R. H. V. C. Morgan. $£ 9,115$ to $£ 11,465$ Asst. Librarian, D. L. Jones...... $£ 7,616$ to $£ 9,215$ Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, E. D. Graham; D. Scott.

Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod and Ser-jeant-at-Arms, Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, K.C.B., D.S.C. ...........................

Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Grp.-Capt. R. M. B. Duke-Woolley, D.S.O., D.F.C. $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,003$
Staff Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. D.E. Brock, Shorthand Writer, A. P. W. Brewin
Editor, Official Report (Hansard), C. R. fees Stanton.
£8,965
Asst. do. D. A. Dumbreck. ............... . $£ 6,965$

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. (Thomas) George Thomas, M.p. for Cardiff, West. ........................£ェ3,000 Chairman of Ways and Means, The Rt. Hon. (Henry) Oscar Murton, O.B.E., T.D., M.P. for Poole. .. £6, 750 First Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, Sir Myer Galpern, M.P. for Glasgow, Shettleston. ..... £5,500 Second Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, (Bryant) Godman Irvine, M.P. for Rye. £5,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Richard Barlas, K.C.B., O.B.E. $\mathcal{L} 8,675$ Clerk Asst., C. A. S. S. Gordon, C.B....... 1 ²,000 Clerk of Committees, D. A. M. Pring, M.C. . £i4,000 Principal Clerks-

Public Bills, A. A. Birley. ............. £ £ 2,465
Committee Records, E. S. Taylor, Ph.D.... £ £2,465
Joumals, F. G. Allen..................... . £12,465
Table Office, K. A. Bradshaw.......... £12,465
Expenditure Committee, R. S. Lankester . £ $£ 2,465$
Overseas Office, J. H. Willcox . . . . . . . . £ır2,465
Private Bills, D. Scott. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ıIr,965
Select Committees, C. A. James. . . . . . . . £ £ $£ 1,965$

Special Adviser (Expenditure Committee),
D. F. Hubback, C.B. (acting) . ........... £, 12,465

Deputy Principal Clerks, M. T. Ryle; C. J.
Boulton; J. F. Sweetman, T.D.; D. W.
Limon; J. R. Rose, C. B. Winnifrith;
A. J. Hastings; W. R. McKay; R. J.

Willoughby; S. A. L. Panton; R. B.
Sands; D. J. Chapman (acting)

Senior Clerks, G. Cubie; M. R. Jack, Ph.D;
D. G. Millar; Mrs. J. Sharpe; Miss A.

Milner-Barry; R. W. G. Wilson; W.
A. Procter;F.A.Cranmer; R. J. Rogers;
C. R. M. Ward, ph.D.; G. C. O. Kcy, O.B.E., D.F.C. (acting); P. D. Brittain (acting); E. James (acting); F. W. Clark (acting); T. W. Keeble (acting); D. A. C. Morrison (acting) ; J. E. Marnham, C.M.G., M.C., T.D. (acting)..... $£ 6,145$ to $£_{7,915}$ Examiners of Private Bills, E. D. Graham; D. Scott.

Taxing Officer, D. Scott.

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER
Speaker's Secretary, Brig. Sir Noel Short, M.B.E., M.C. . .................. £9,115 to £ $£ 11,465$

Speaker's Counsel, Sir Robert Speed, C.B., Q.C..................................... 12,465

Speaker's Second Counsel, Sir Charles Davis, С.в. ................................... £ェ2,465 Chaplain to the Speaker, The Rev. Canon D. L. Edwards.

Editor, Official Repont (Hansard), R.'P. Dring...................... 10,865 to $£ 12,465$
Deputy Editor, R. E. G. Slade ................ £8,715
Shorthand Writer, A. P. W. Brewin...............fees
Deliverer of the Vote, P. K. Marsden, O.B.E.
£7,340 to $£ 9,815$
Deputy Deliverer of the Vote, G. R. Russell $£ 5,365$ to $£ 6,590$
DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT AT ARMS
Serjeant at Arms, Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne, C.B.E.........................................12,465

Deputy do., Cdr. D. Swanston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).............. £9,II5 to £11,465 Assistant do., Major G. V. S. Le Fanu.
£7,915 to $£ 9,115$
Deputy Assistant do., Major P. N. W.
Jennings..........................590 to $£ 7,9 \times 5$ DEPT. OF THE LIBRARY
Librarian, D. Menhennet, D.Phil............. £I2,465
Deputy Librarian, D. J. T. Englefield $\mathcal{E} 9,115$ to $£ 1 x, 465$
Assistant Librarians, E. C. Thompson; H. J.
Palmer. . . . . . . .............. £9, 115 to $£ 10,263$
Deputy Assistant Librarians, G. F. Lock; M.
A. Grifith-Jones; J. B. Poole, Ph.D.; Miss J. B. Tanfield; S. Z. Young; Mrs.
H. R. Coates ..............., $£ 76$ to

Senior Library Cleyks, Miss P. J. Baines: Miss E. K. Andrews; K. G. Cuninghame; Mrs. B. L. Miller; Mrs. J. M.

Lourle; Mrs. F. Poole: Miss C. B.
Mann; Mrs. J. M. Fiddick. ... £4,869 to $£ 7,746$
ADMINISTRATION DEPT. Head of Administration Department, M. H.

Lawrence, C.M.G...................... $\propto 12,465$ Accountant, F. J. Wilkin, O.B.E., D.F.M.

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\bigodot_{9,115} \text { to } £ x x, 465
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Depury Accountam, J. L. G. Dobson £7,340 to $£ 9,215$ Assistant Accountants, A. J. Lewis; G. P.

Brown; F. W. Brewer. . . . . . . $\mathcal{£} 5,365$ to $£ 7,090$ Head of Establishments Section, H. McE. Allen.......................... $£ 9,115$ to $£ 10,865$ Deputy Head of Establishments Section, D. J. Mouat......................... $£ 5,345$ to $£ 6,840$

## NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Writs for a New Parliament, etc. - Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. A newlycreated Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.
Vacant Seats.- When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during $\begin{aligned} & \text { | session of Parliament, }\end{aligned}$ by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue writ, should two members certify to him that seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, or Steward of the Manor of Northstead, I iegal fiction which enables member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that $\square$ member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the Chiltern Hundreds and the Manor of Northstead as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.
hours of Meeting, etc. - The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. In the latter part of the Session, the House usually sits also on Mondays at 2.30 p.m., and occasionally on Fridays at ir a.m. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at xx. Morning sittings on Monday and Wednesday were held from February-July, 1967 and occasionally during 1968 and 1969. Strangers are present during the debates of both Houses on sufferance, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the Press Gallery. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years geaerally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The Quorum of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should member point out to the Speaker at any time fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung. and if forty members have oot anveared within four minutes, the House is said to be Counted Out, and the sitting is adjourned. The Quorum of the Lords is three.
prorogation and Dissolution.-A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or
the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected.
Election Petitions.-The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, e.g. ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

Standing Orders.-These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed, and are frequently suspended or dispensed with. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. Sessional Orders are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

General Procedure.-There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Cummons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker. A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as having caught the Speaker's eye. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak. Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill. A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, $d$ distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters sub judice must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after question has been put, except on $\quad$ point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "seated and covered." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.
Question Time.-After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30 . Two days' notice of questions must be given to the Clerk of the House of Commons, the senior official of the House, whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the Clerk of the Parliaments. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but not more than two demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day to the same Minister. Supplementary questions may be
put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer. In the House of Lords up to four questions for oral answer may be asked at the beginning of business on each sitting day.

Committees.-On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:-Committees of the Whole House, Select Committees (appointed for a specific purpose) and the Standing Committees which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing exclusively with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh members are automatically members thereof.

Closure and the Guillotine.-To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the Closure (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made that the question be now put. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The Guillotine represents $\quad$ more rigorous and systematic application of the Closure. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887 , after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

The Previous Question,--When the House is disinclined to give decision on particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put " or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day.". In the House of Lords the Previous Question has been replaced by the Next Business Motion-"" That the House do proceed to the next business."

Motion for Adjournment.-Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of $a$ Standing Order or through an ad hoc resolution. In the Commons method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. On that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion That the Chairman report Progress. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on $1-$ future date.

Privileges of Parliament.-There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege
is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict $\quad$ fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish - member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

The Spearer.-The Syeaker of the House of Commons is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally partisan but throughout I century of development between Speaker Onslow ( $\mathbf{1 7 2 8}^{28}$ ) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} 39$ ), the theory of the nonpartisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscountcy. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a nember is to Name him. When - member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for ..." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House í always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the Chairman of Committees, officially the Chairman of Ways and Means, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion that the Speaker do now leave the Chair. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of committee neither speaks in debate nor votes (except when the voting is equal). A Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committecs.

The Lord Chancellor is Speaker of the House of Lords. He is a member of the Government, and has none of the powers to maintain order that the

Speaker of the House of Commons has. (These powers, in the Lords, are exercised by the House as a whole.) A panel of Deputy Spcakers is appointed by Royal Commission. The Chairman of Committees is a salaried officer of the House who takes the chair in Committee of the Whole House and in
some Select Committees. He is assisted by a panel of Deputy Chairmen, headed by the salaried Principal Deputy Chairman of Committees, who is also Chairman of the European Communities Committee of the House.

## GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Before the reign of William and Mary the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the Junto and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the Cabinet and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of personnel or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The accession of George $I$, who was unfamiliar with the English language, led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a Prime Minister, II position first acquired by Robert Walpole in $172 x$ and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days.

In 8828 the old party of the Whigs became known as Liberals, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 186 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of $=$ conference at Birmingham in x 877 I National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886 , which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after $=$ further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election. The number is now 13 .
Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known - Conservative, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generaily adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but separate Liberal Unionist organization was maintained until r912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist

Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as Unionists.

The Labour Party.-Labour candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892 , when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12 , with a further fall to 18 at the election of $1 g 00$.

In 1900 the Labour Representative Committee was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which might be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In I906 the L.R.C. became known - The Labour Party.

## Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, Whips (originally known as "Whippersin ") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a " whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to "three-lined whip, headed " Most lmportant," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party. Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (Chief Whip in the Commons) receiving $£_{13,000}$ while $r$ member of the Cabinet; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (Chief Whip in the Lords) \&6,500, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (Assistant do.) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons), each $£ 5,000$; the (Political) Lords in Waiting $£ 4,500$ and the remaining junior Lords of the Treasury, each $£ 4,000$.

## The House of Lords

The Government Whips are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Baroness Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Strabolgi) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting.

The Conservative Whips are: Earl St. Aldwyn (Chief Whip); Lord Mowbray and Stourton; Lord Sandys; Lord Lyell; Viscount Long; Lord Redesdale; Lord Newall.
The Liberal Whip is Lord Wigoder.

## The House of Commons

The Government Whips are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (Chief Whip) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. Assistant Whips are also usually appointed.
The Conservative Whips are: The Rt. Hon. H. E. Atkins (Chief Whip); B. B. Weatherill (Deputy Chief Whip); J. S. Thomas; S. Le Marchant; M. H. A. Roberts; Hon. Anthony Berry; D. C. M. Mather; J. T. Lester; N. Lawson; Hon. P. H. Morrison: Sir George Young, Bt.; Lord James DouglasHamilton.
The Liberal Whip is A. J. Beith.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The RT. Hon. Leonard James Callaghan, M.p., born March 27, 1912.
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, The Rt. Hon. David Anthony Llewellyn Owen, M.P., born July 2, 1938.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Denis Winston Healey, M.P., born Aug. 30, 1917. Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Elwyn-Jones, C.H., born Oct. 24, 1909.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Rt, Hon. Merlyn Rees, M.P., born Dec. 18, 1920.
Secretary of State for Social Services, The Rt. Hon. David Hedley Ennals, M.P., born Aug. 19, 1922.
Secretary of State for Defence, The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Mulley, M.p., born July 3, 1918.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. Bruce Millan, M.P., born Oct. 5, 1927.
Secretary of State for Employment, The Rt. Hon. Albert Edward Booth, M.P., born May 28, 1928.
Secretary of State for Education and Science, The Rt. Hon. Shirley Vivien Teresa Brittain Williams, M.P., born July $27,1930$.
Secretary of State for Wales, The Rt. Hon. John Morris, M.P., born 193 I.
Secretary of State for Trade, The Rt. Hon. Edmund Emanuel Dell, M.P., born Aug. 15, 1921.
Secretary of State for Industry, The Rt. Hon. Eric Graham Varley, M.P., born Aug. II, 1932.
Secretary of State for the Environment, The Rt. Hon. Peter David Shore, M.P., born May zo, 1924.
Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, The Rt. Hon. Roy Mason, M.P., born April $18,1924$.
Secretary of State for Energy, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Neil Wedgwood Benn, M.P., born April 3, 1925.
Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, The Rt. Hon. Roy Sydney George Hattersley, born Dec. 28, $193^{2 .}$
Secretary of State for Transport, The Rt. Hon. William Thomas Rodgers, M.P., born Oct. 28, 1928.
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Michael Mackintosh Foot, M.P. born July 23, 1913.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Lord Peart, born April 30, 1914.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Norman Harold Lever, born Jan. 15, 1914.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Rt. Hon. John Ernest Silkin, M.P., born March 18, 1923.
Minister for Social Security, The Rt. Hon. Stanley Orme, M.P., born April 5, 1923.
Secretary Chief to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. Joel Barnett, M.P., born Oct. I4, 1923.

## MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister for Housing and Construction, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Yarnitz Freeson, M.P., born 1926.
Attorney-General, The Rt. Hon. Samuel Charles Silkin, Q.C., M.P., bom 1918.
Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. Ronald King Murray, Q.C., M.P., born 1922.
Solicitor-General, The Rt. Hon. Peter Kingsley Archer, Q.C., M.P., born 1926.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, The Lord McCluskey, Q.C., born 1929.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. Michael Francis Lovell Cocks, M.P., born $192 g$.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. Robert Edward Şheldon, M.P., born 1923.
Ministers of State (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), The Lord Goronwy-Roberts, P.C., born $\times 9 \times 3$; Edward Rowlands, M.P., born 1940; Frank Ashcroft Judd, M.P., born 1935.
Ministers of State (Home Office), The Lord Harris of Greenwich, born 1930; Brynmor Thomas John, M.P., born 1934.
Ministers of State (Scottish Office), The Lord Kirkhill, born 1930; The Rt. Hon. (James) Gregor Mackenzie, M.P., born 1916.

Minister of State (Health and Social Security), Roland Dunstan Moyle, M.P., bom 1928.
Minister of State (Employment), Harold Walker, M.P., born 1927.
Minister of State (Defence), John William Gilbert, Ph.D., M.P., born 1927.
Ministers of State (Northern Ireland), John Dennis Concannon, M.P., born 1930; The Lord Melchett, born 1948.
Minister of State (Agriculture and Fisheries), The Rt. Hon. Edward Stanley Bishop, M.P., born 1920.
Minister of State (Agriculture and Fisheries), Edward Stanley Bishop, M.P., born $19 z 0$.
Minister of State (Treasury), (David John) Denzil Davies, born 1938.
Minister of State (Privy Courcil Office), John Smith, M.P., born 1938.
Minister of State (Energy), The Rt. Hon. (Jesse) Dickson Mabon, M.P., born 1925.
Minister of State (Environment), The Rt. Hon. Denis Herbert Howell,' M.P., born 1923 (Sport).
Ministers of State (Industry), Gerald Bernard Kaufman, M.P., born I930; The Rt. Hon. Alan John Williams, M.R., born 1930.

Minister of State (Civil Service Department), Charles Richard Morris, M.P., born 1926.
Ministers of State (Education and Science), The Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, born roo7; Gordon James Oakes, M.P., born 1931.
Minister of State (Prices and Consumer Protection), John Denis Fraser, M.P., born 1934.
Minister of State (Overseas Development), The Rt. Hon. Judith Constance Mary Hart, M.P., borm 1924. PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES, ETC.

Agriculture and Fisheries, G. S. Strang, M.P.
Civil Service Department, J. D. Grant, M.P.
Defence, A. E. P. Duffy, M.P. (Royal Navy); R. C.
Brown, M.P. (Army); A. J. Wellbeloved, M.P. (Royal Air Force).
Education and Science, Miss M. M. Jackson, M.P.
Employment, J. Golding, M.P.; J. Grant, M.P.
Energy, A. Eadie, M.P., ; J. A. Cunningham, M.P.
Environment, The Baroness Birk; E. Armstrong, M.P.; K. Marks, M.P.; N. G. Barnett, M.P.

Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, J. E. Armstrong, M.P.; D. E. T. Luard, M.P.

Health and Social Security, E. P. Deakins, M.P. (Social Security): A. Morris, M.P. (Disabled). Home, The Hon. Shirley Summerskill, M.P.

Industry, L. J. Huckfield, M.P.,; G. R. Cryer, M.P.
Law Officers' Dept., A. Davidson, M.P.
Northern Ireland, J. A. Dunn, M.P.; R. J. Carter, M.P.

Overseas Development, J. E. Tomlinson, M.P.
Prices and Consumer Protection, R. A. R. MacLennan, M.P.
Privy Council Office, W. G. Price, M.P.
Scottish Office, H. D. Brown, M.P.; H. Ewing, M.P. Trade, M. H. Meacher, M.P.; S. C. Davis, M.P.
Transport, J. R. Horam, M.P.
Treasury, Junior Lords, D. R. Coleman, M.P.; T. M. Cox, M.P.; J. D. Dormand, M.P.; D. L.
Stoddart, M.P.; T. E. Grabam, M.P.
Welsh Office, S. B. Jones, M.P.; T. A. Jones, M.P.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (x929-1974)

| General Election | Conservative | Liberal | Labour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929 | 260 | 59 | 387 |
| 1931 | 478 | 72 (a) | 65 (b) |
| 1935 | 387 | 54 (c) | 166 (d) |
| 1945. | 189 | 25 (e) | 396 (f) |
| 2950 | - $298(\mathrm{~g})$ | 9 | 355 (h) |
| 1951 | . 320 (i) | 6 | 296 (h) |
| 955 | . $344{ }^{(i)}$ | 6 | 277 (j) |
| $\mathbf{8 5 9}$ | - 365 (i) | 6 | 258 (k) |
| I964 | . 303 (i) | 9 | 317 |
| 1966 | - 253 (i) | 12 | 363 (l) |
| 1970. | - 330 (m) | - | 287 (n) |
| 1974 (Feb | ).. 296 | 14 | 301 (o) |
| 1974 (Oc | r).. 376 | 13 | 319 (p) |

Notes.-(a) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (b) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (c) Liberal National 33; Liberal ax. (d) National Labour

8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (e) Liberal National 13. Liberal 12. ( $f$ ) Labour 393: I.L.P. 3. (g) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (h) Irish Nationalists ( 2 ) and Speaker make total of 625 . (i) Including associates. ( $j$ ) Sinn Fein (z) and Speaker make total of 630. (k) Independent ( $x$ ) makes total of 630 . (l) Republican Labour ( 1 ) makes total of 630 . ( m ) Including Ulster Unionists. ( $n$ ) Scottish Nationalist ( x ); Independent ( 5 ) and Speaker make total of 630. (0) United Ulster Unionist Council (xx), Scottish Nationalists (7), Plaid Cymru (z); Social Democratic and Labour Party ( x ); Social Democrat ( x ); Independent Labour (I); and Speaker make total of 635. (p) Scottish Nationalists ( xI ); United Ulster Unionist (zo) ; Plaid Cymru (3); Social Democratic and Labour Party ( x ); Independent ( x ) and Speaker make a total of 635. Since the October 1974 election Conservatives have gained five seats (Woolwich, West, Walsall, North, Stechford, Workington and Ashfield) from Labour.

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1852


1910 Feb. 151910 Nov. 28 o $913 \quad 1974$ Oct. 29

| Year | Party | Majority | Year |  | Party | Majority |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1833 | Whis | 307 | 1910 | (Jan.) | Liberal | + |
| I835 | Whig | 107 | 1910 | (Dec.) | Liberal | 26 |
| 工837 | Whis | 5 I | 1928 |  | Coalition | 263 |
| 1841 | Conservat | 8x | 1922 |  | Conservative . | 79 |
| 1847 | Whig | 1 | 1923 |  | No Majority. |  |
| 1853 | Liberal | 13 | 1924 |  | Conservative |  |
| 1857 | Liberal | 79 | 1929 |  | No Majority. National Gove |  |
| 1859 | Liberal | 43 | 1931 |  | National Gove | $\begin{aligned} & \because 425 \\ & \therefore \quad 247 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1865 | Liberal | 67 128 | 1935 |  | National Gover | . 2478 |
|  | Conserval | 46 | 1950 |  | Labour. |  |
| 1880 | Liberal | 62 | 1951 |  | Conservative | 5 |
| 1885 | Id Irish | 2). 166 | 1955 |  | Conscrvative | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| -886 | Unionist | - 114 | 1959 |  | Conservative |  |
| צ892 | Liberal. | 40 | 1964 |  | Labour |  |
| 1895 | Unionist | - 352 | 1966 |  | Labour |  |
| 1900 | Unionist | 134 | 1970 |  | Conservative. |  |
| 1906 | Liberal | - 356 | $1974$ |  | No Majority. <br> Labour....... |  |

FORFEITED DEPOSITS AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 1974

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of $£ 350$ which all candidates must lodge.

Deposits forfeited at the 1974 October election
totalled 453, 132 more than in Feb. 1974. Deposits were lost by 15 Labour candidates, 130 Liberals, 30 Conservatives, 29 Communists, 26 Plaid Cymru, 90 National Front and 133 others. In 1950 the previous record number of 443 deposits was lost.

## VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1959-74 AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1966

## General Election, 1959



General Election, 1964
Labour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $12,205,581$
Conservative and Associate. ........... $11,980,783$

## Liberal.

Irish Republican.
3,10r,103

## Welsh Nationalist.

## Scottish Nationalist

Communist 10x,628

Others
Total.

General Election, 1966Conservative and AssociateLiberal13,064,951
11,418,433

## Scottish Nationalist.

Communist

## Plaid Cymru.

Others

## Total

## By-elections 1966-70

At 38 by-elections between the General Elections of 1966 and 1970 , the following votes were cast: Conservative and Ulster Unionist. 629,970 Labour. 439,358 Liberal. 26,3011
Independent 57,527
Scottish Nationalist 40,737
Plaid Cymru 40,518 Communist.

## General Election, 1970

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Conservative and Ulster Unionist. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 13,144,692 \\ 12,179,166\end{array}$
13,144,692
Labour
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Liberal. ................................................ } & 2,157,638 \\ \text { Scottish Nationalist. } & 306,796\end{array}$



Total
$28,344,087$
By-elections 1970-74
At 30 by-elections between the General Elections of 1970 and 1974 , the following votes were cast:Labour

415,798
Conservative............................. 35x,78x
Liberal. .................................... $\quad$. 556,744
Independent. ............................ . 5 . 53,673
Scottish Nationalist. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36 ,204
Plaid Cymru...................................... 15,852
Communist. .......................... . 1 .647
General Election, February 1974*
Conservative. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 . 1 ,868,906

Labour..........................................15,639,243
Liberal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6,063,470

Scottish Nationalist. .................. 632,032
Plaid Cymru. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 171,634
Communist............................ . 3 32,74x
Others. . . ........................... 207,884
General Election, October, 1974*
Labour. ................................ 18,456,597
Conservative. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $10,464,675$
Liberal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5, 346,800
Scottish Nationalist. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 39,628
Plaid Cymru............................... 166,321
Others. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 195,065
By-elections, 1974-7
At 16 by-elections since the General Election of October 1974, the following votes have been cast:
Conservative.
269,991
Labour. ................................. 203,662

National Front. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 19,677
Others. . . . . . ............................ 2 . 24,122

* Excluding Northern Ireland


## PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATIONS

## COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION (rgrx)

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association consists of 30 main branches in Parliaments of the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth and 26 auxiliary branches in countries or territories which are not yet self-governing. There are also branches in State and Provincial Legislatures, in Australia, Canada, India and Malaysia making total of 102 branches. Commonwealth Parliamentary conferences and general meetings are held every year in different countries of the Commonwealth. President, Hon. James Jerome, Q.C. (Canada). Secretary-General, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, K.B.E., Houses of Parliament, S.W.x.
Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, P, G. Molloy, O.B.E., M.C., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.x.

## THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconncx 3209, Geneva, Switzerland.

## British Grour.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker. President, The Rt. Hon. L. J. Callaghan, M.P.
Vice-Presidents, The Lord Home of the Hirsel, p.C., K.T.; The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden. E.G., P.C., C.H.; M.p.; The Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E, M.P.: The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Wilson, K.G., O.B.E., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. D. A. L. Owen, M.P.

Chairman, B. T. Ford, M.P.
Secretary, Brigadier P. S. Ward, C.b.E.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS <br> (Elected October 10, 1974)

For abbreviations, see page 332. The number before the $\quad$ min of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 322-45.
^Abse, L. (b. 1917), Lab., 470Pontypool.... Maj. *Adley, R. J. (b. 1935), C., 349 Christchurch and Lymington.
*Aitken, J. W. P. (b, 1942), C., 569 Thanet, E *Alison, M. J. H. (b. 1926), C., 33Barkston

$$
4,503
$$ Ash.

\#Allaun, F. J. (b. 19ı3), Labo, $51 \times$ Salford, $E$.13.890

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9,94 \pi \\
& 7,836
\end{aligned}
$$

*Amery, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1989), C., 106 Brighton, Pavilion
\#Anderson, Rt. Hon. Betty Harvic-

$$
7.417
$$ (b. 1915), C., 484 Renfrewshire, E..

$$
8,710
$$

Anderson, D. (b. 1939), Lab., 565 Swansea,


$$
20,721
$$

*Archer, Rt. Hon. P. K. (b. د926), Lab., 596 Warley, W.

* Armstrong, E. (b. 1915), Lab., zor D urham,

$$
14,857
$$

N.W. . . .................................. $\mathbf{\text { Arnold }}$
ェ8,756 Gruve.
*Ashley, J. (b. rg22), Lab., 55 I Stoke, S.....

$$
2,83 \mathrm{I}
$$

*Ashton, J. W. (b. 1933), Lab., 39Bassetlaw.

$$
16,495
$$

*Atkins, Rt. Hon. H. E. (b. 1922), C., $53^{8}$

$$
12,169
$$ Spelthome.

*Atkins, R. H. (b. ı916), Lab. 475Preston,

$$
5.948
$$ N.................................................

$$
1,784
$$ *Atkinson, N. (b. 1923), Lab., 579 Tottenham

*Awdry, D. E. (b. 1924), C., 145Chippenham

$$
9,226
$$

*Awdry, D. E. (b. 1924), C., 145Chippenham

$$
1,749
$$

*Bagier, G. A. T. (b. 1924), Lab., $55^{8}$ Sunderland, S. .

$$
13,030
$$

Bain, Mrs. M. A. (b. 1945), Scot. Nat., zox Dunbartonshire, $E$.
*Baker, K. W. (b. 1934), C. 509 Si. Marylebone.
$\star$ Banks, R. G. (b. 1937), C., 290 Harrogate.
*Barnett, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1923), Lab., 3 II Heywood and Royton.
*Barnett, N. G. (b. 1928), Lab., 276Greenwich.
*Bates, A. (b. I944), Lab., 45Bebington and Ellesmere Port.
Bean, R. E. (b. 1935), Lab., 49x Rochester and Chatham.
*Beith, A. J. (b. I943), L., 59 Berwick upon Tweed.
*Bell, R. M. (b. r984), C., 44 Beaconsfield.
*Benn, Rt. Hon. A. N. Wedgwood (b. 1925), Lab., 1 10Bristol, S.E.
*Bennett, A. F. (b. 1929), Lab., 546Stockport, N.
*Bennett, Sir F. M. (b. 19ュ8), C., 577 Torbay
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), C., 234 Fareham
*Benyon, W. R. (b. 1930), C., $1 x_{3}$ Buckingham.
*Berry, Hon. A. G. (b. 1925), C. .............. 534 Southgate
*Bidwell, S. J. (b, 1917), Lab., 529 Southall.

* Biffen, W. J. (b. 1930), C.,454 Oswestry.
*Bishop, Rt. Hon. E. S. (b. 1920), Lab., 420 Newark
*Blaker, P. A. R. (b. 19z2), C., 79Blackpool,


*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), Lab., 367Leigh.
*Body, R. (b. 1927), C., 355Holland with Boston.
*Booth, Rt. Hô.. A. E. (b. s928), Lab. 35 Barrow in Furness
*Boothroyd, Miss B. (b. 1930), Lab., 604 West Bromwich, W..
Boscawen, Hon. R. T. (b. 1923), C. . $_{\text {. }}$ бог Wells.Maj.,

7,354
14.922 9.983 8,414
5.771

5,221
44,825
14,635
8,684

14,799
22
6,503
13.314

7,899
9,906
6,49 I
2,418
73
10,626
9.373

1,824
12,438 $4,44^{8}$

2,918

7,701


3,817
$8,7 \times 0$
4,962
1,528
7,965
2,880
8,248
2,122
9,974
25,074
13,295
4,780
5,300
8,395
5,500
5,300
6,769
minster...............................
\# Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), C. 253 ham.

3,996
*Butler, Hon. A. C. (b. 193z), C., 87 Bosworth.
*Butler, Mrs. J. S. (b. I9xo), Lab., 623Wood Green.
*Callaghan, J. (b. 1927), Lab., 408Middleton and Prestwich.
*Callaghan, Rt. Hon. L. J. (b. rgı2), Lab., 127Cardiff, S.E............................
*Campbell, I. (b. 1926), Lab., z02Dunbartonshire, $W$.

10,710
1,814 anava, D.A.(b. 1942), Lab., 545Stirlingshire,
$3^{6} 7$
*Cant, R. B. (b. 1955), Lab., 549 Stoke, Central.
Carlisle, M. (b. 1929), C., 500 Runcorn.
14,653
5,468
*Carmichael, N. G. (b. 1921), Lab., 260 Kelvingrove.

4,1: 8
\#Carson, J. (b. 1930), U.U.U., 53 Belfast, N. 18,222
*Carter, R. J. (b. 1935), Lab., 68Northfield. 10,597
Cartwright, J. C. (b. I933), Lab., 624 Woolwich, E. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
*Castle, Rt. Hon. Barbara (b. xgr1), Lab., 77 Blackburn.

12,425

* Chalker, Mrs. L. (b. 1942), C. 589 Wallasey.

7,652
г,970
*Channon, H. P. G. (b. 1935), C., 533 Southend, W.

* Churchill W. S. (b. 1940), C., 550 Stretford *Clark, Hon. A. K. M. (b. 1928), C., 468 Plymouth, Sutton.
*Clark, W. G. (b. 1917), C., 169 Croydon, $S$.
*Clarke, K. H. (b. 1940), C., 50 Rushcliffe.
*Clegg, W. (b. 1920), C., 247 Fylde, N....
*Clemitson, I. M. (b. 1932), Lab., $3^{89}$ Luton,
E.................................. wich.
*Cocks, Rt. Hon. M. F. L. (b. 1929), Lab., rogBristol. S...........................
$\star$ Cohen, S. (b. 1927), Lab., 36 ILeeds, S.E..
*Coleman, D. R. (b, 1925), Lab., 4 I BNeath *Colquhoun, Mrs. M. M. (b. 1926), Lab., 438 Northamplon, $N$.
*Concannon, J. D. (b. 1930), Lab., 402Mansfield.
*Conlan, B. (b. 1923), Lab., 25 IGateshead, E.
*Cook R.F. (b. 1946), Lab., 2x6Edinburgh, Central.
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (b. 1914), C., 173 Darwen.
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1930), C., ixiBristol, W.
*Cope, J. (b. 1937), C., 268Gloucestershire, S.................................. Corbett, R. (b. 1933), Lab., 300Hemel Hempstead.
*Cormack, P. T. (b. 1939), C., 540Staffs., S.W..
*Corrie, J. A. (b. 1935), C., 28Bute and N. Ayrshire.
*Costain, A. P. (b. 19 Io), C., 245Folkestone and Hythe.
Cowans, H. Z.,. Lab., 423 Newcastle, Central
*Cox, T. M. (b. 1930), Lab., 576 Tooting...
*Craig, W. (b. 1925), U.U.U., 52 Belfast, E.
*Craigen, J. M. (b. 1938), Lab., 261 Maryhill.
Crawford, G. D. (b. 1941), Scot. Nat., 463 Perth and E. Perthshire.
*Crawshaw, R. (b. 1917), Lab., 379 Toxteeth
*Critchley, J. M. G. (b. 1930), C., 1xAldershot.
*Cronin, J. D. (b. 19r6), Lab., 385 Loughborough.
*Crouch, D. L. (b. ( 919$),$ C., I24Canterbury
*Crowder, F. P. (b. 1919), C., 499 RuislipNorthwood.
*Crowther, J. S. (b. 1925), Lab., 495 Rotherham. (............................
*Cryer, G. R. (b. 1934), Lab., 343 Keighley.
*Cunningham, G. (b. 193x), Lab., 34 Islington, S. and Finsbury.
*Cunningham, J. A. (b. r939), Lab., 6 II Whitehaven.
*Dalyell, T. (b. 1932), Lab., 608West Lothian
*Davidson, A. (b. 1926), Lab., 9Accrington.
*Davies, B. (b. 1939), Lab., 224Enfield, N.
$\star$ Davies, D. J. D. (b. 1938), Lab., $38{ }_{3}$ Llanelii
*Davies, I. (b. 19土0), Lab., 272 Gower.
*Davies, Rt. Hon. J.E. H. (b. s916), C., $35^{2}$ Knutsford
*Davies, S. C. (b. 1928), Lab., 279Hackney, Central.
*Davies, A. G. F. Hall- (b. 1924), C., 414 Morecambe and Lonsdale.
*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 19г6), C., 570 Thanet, W

4,527
3,08
9,593
9.933

2,690
6,220
4,793
22,301
16,204
x0,426

```
12,853
```

12,244
5,108
7.075

1,237
5, 188
14,189
14,943
17,139
3,677
3.374

14,984
1x,016
17,723
ェ,538
17,279
x7,599
3,953
5,65I
6,957
4,346
485
7,539
3.506

8,442
x,838
7,855
17,177
$9,4 \times 8$
793
7,250
10,359
2,348
14,755
10,289
3.081

Ma).
*Fairgrieve, T. R. (b. x924), C., 6Aberdeenshire. $W$.

2,468
*Farr. J. A. (b. 1922), C., 288Harborough. . 13,209
*Faulds, A. M. W. (b. 1923), Lab., 595 Warley, E

8,177
*Fell, A. (b. 1914), C., 633 Yarmouth. ......
*Fernyhough, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1908), Lab., 342 Jarrow.

15,85I
*Finsberg, G. (b. 1926), C., 287Hampstead. 1,725
*Fisher, Sir N. T. L. (b. 1913), C., 559 Surbiton.

6,021
*Fitch, E. A. (b. 19r5), Lab., 6ōWigan..... 18,827
*Fitt, G. (b. I926), S.D.L.P., 55 Belfast, W.
*Flannery, M. H. (b. 1918), Lab., 520 Hillsborough.
5.556
*Fletcher, A. M. (b. 1929), C., z19 Edinburgh,
*Deakins, E. P. (b. 1932), Lab., 593 Waltham*Dean, A. P. (b. 1924), C., 528 Somerset, N.
*Dean, J. J. (b. 1923), Lab., 362Leeds, W...
$\star$ De Freitas, Rt. Hon. Sir G. S. (b. 1913), Lab., 345 Kettering.

Maj.
80,664
9,475
7,607

1 $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{1 7 0}$
6,994
10,568
5,841
2,802
20,937
590
6,82I
2x,555
4.667

9,48
5,956
7,255
468
$3.47^{8}$
4,084
10,728

2,529
11,598
$77^{2}$
469

13,220
9,265
9,204
13,709
3,640
16,064
16,472
x,766
*Ewing, Mrs. W. M. (b. 1929), Scot. Nat., 4 I3Moray and Nairn

367
2,624
*Eyre, R. E. (b. 1924), C., 65 Hall Green...
Fairbairn, N. H. (b 1933), C., 350 Kinross and W. Perthshire. . . ....................

12,308
4.392
 Ebbw Vale.
*Ford, B. T. (b. x925), Lab., gıBradford, N.
Forman, F. N. (b, x943), C., 133 Carshalion
*Forrester, J. S. (b. 1924), Lab., 550Stoke, N.................................. 434 Norfolk, N.W
*Fowler, G. T. (b. 1935), Lab., 630The Wrekin
*Fowler. P. N. (b. r938), C. C. 564 S. ..... Coldfield.
*Fox, J. M. (b. 1927). C., sa2Shipley....... 539Stafford and Stome.
*Fraser, J. D. (b. 1934), Lab., 443 Norwood.
*Freeson, Rt. Hon. R. Y. (b. 1926), Lab., 96 Brent, .
*Freud, C. R. (b. 1924), L., 337Isle of Ely.
*Fry, P. D. (b. 193r), C., 600 Wellingborough.
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (b. 2917), C., 259 Hillhead.
*Galpern, Sir M. (b. 1903), Lab., z65 Shettleston.
*Gardiner, G. A. (b. 1935), C., 483 Reigate.
*Gardner, E. L. (b. 1912), C., $248 \mathrm{Fylde}, S$.
${ }^{1}$ Garrett, J. L. (b. 1933), Lab., 442 Norwich, S................................... Wallsend
*George, B. T. (b. 1942), Lab., 592 Walsall, S..... J. W. (b. 1927), Lab., 196......... E.................................. C., $6 \times 5$ Winchester.
*Gilmour, Rt. Hon. Sir I. H. I. L., Bt. (b. 1926), C.: I39Chesham and Amersham. .
*Gilmour, Sir J. E., Bt. (b. 3912), C., 24 I Fife, $E . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

* Ginsburg, D. (b. 1923), Lab., 186Dewsbury
*Glyn, A. J. (b. 1988), C., 6ェ6 Windsor and Maidenhead.
*Godber, Rt. Hon. J. B. (b. 1914), C., 273 Grantham.
*Golding, J. (b. 1931), Lab., 422 Newcasile-under-Lyme.
*Goodhart, P. C. (b. 1925), C., 46Beckenham.
*Goodhew, V. H. (b. 1919), C., 500 St. Albans.
*Goodlad, A.. R. (b. 1943), C., 440Northwich.
*Gorst, J. M. (b. 1928), C., з02Hendon, N.
Gould, B. C. (b. 1939), Lab., 531 Southampton, Test.
*Gourlay, H. P. H. (b. x916), Lab., 35x Kirkcaldy.
*Gow, I. R. E. (b. 1937), C., zroEastbourne
*Gower, Sir H. R. (b. 1916), C., 36 Barry.
*Graham, T. E. (b 1925), Lab., 223 Edmonton.
*Grant, G. (b. 1924), Lab., $4 \times 5$ Morpeth....
*Grant, J. A. (b. 1925), C., 29xHarrow, Central.............................. Central.
Gray, J. H. N. (b. 1927), C., 493 Ross and Cromarty.
*Grieve, W. P. (b. 19I5), C.. 527 Solihull..
*Griffiths, E. W. (b. 1925), C., 117Bury St.

Maj. 3.714 15.858
*Grimond, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1923), L., 45I Orkney and Shetland

6,852
*Grist, I. (b. 1938), C., 125 Cardiff, N...... Grocott, B. J. (b. 1940), Lab., 373Lichfield and Tamworth. ..... $33^{1}$
*Grylls, W. M. J. (b. 1934), C., 561 Surrey, N.W.

13,58x

*Hall, Sir J. (b. 1911), C., 632Wycombe.... 9,079

*Hamilton, J. (b. 1918), Lab., 88Bothwell... 10,948
Hamilton, Lord James Douglas- (b. 1942),
C., 222 Edinburgh, $W$.

5,202

*Hamilton, M. A. (b. x918), C., 513
Salisbury...............................
Central.

7,986

*Hampson, K. (b. 1943), C., 489Ripon.... 7,004

*Hannam, J. G. (b. 1929), C., 23 Exeter.

*Hardy, P. (b. 193I), Lab., 496Rother
Valley.

32,777

*Harper, J. (b. 1915), Lab., 469 Pontefract and
Casileford.

23,242

*Harrison, Sir J. H., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 232
Eye. ....................................... 7,857

\#Harrison, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1921), Lab., 588
Wakefield. .................................. 12,806

*Hart, Rt. Hon. Judith (b. 1924), Lab., 354
Lanark...................................

12,437 Saffron Walden. ........................
Hastings, S. L. E. (b. 192x), C., 48 Mid
*Hastings, S. L. E. (b. 1921), C., 48MidBeds.... Hattersley, Hon. R. S. G. (b. м932), Lab.,72Syarkbrook.
*Hatton, F. (b. 1921), Lab., 398Moss Side..
*Havers, Rt. Hon. Sir R. M. O. (b. 1923), C., $6 \times 4$ Wimbledon
*Hawkins, P. L. (b. 1912), C., 436Norfolk, S.W....................................... Chiswick.
Hayman, Mrs. H. V-H. (b. 1949), Lab., 602Welwyn and Hatfield.

9,326
8,521
4, III
8,706
4,928
${ }^{232}$
520
*Healey, Rt. Hon. D. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 357 Leeds, E.

12,31I
*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (b. 1916), C., 525 Sidcup.

7,543
\#Heffer, E. S. (b. 19zz), Lab., 380 Walton.. 9,862
*Henderson, D. (b. 1935), Scot. Nat., 5 Aberdeenshire, $E$.

4,37x
\#Heseltine, M. R. D. (b. 1933), C., 304
Henley.......................................216
Hicks, R. A. (b. 1938), C., 82Bodmin....
665
*Higgins, T. L. (b. 1928), C., 629Worthing 17,345
Hodgson, R. G. (b. 1942), C., 59 W Walsall,
*Holland, P. W. (b. 1917), C., 13 Carlton
*Holt, Sir J. A. Langford-(b. 1926), C.. 534 Shrewsbury
*Hooley, F. O. (b. 1923), Lab., 519 Heeley.
*Hooson, H. E. (b. 1925), L., 412 Monlgomery.

4,379
4,619
5,422
*Hopkins, J. S. R. ..................... Derbyshire, W.
*Horam, J. R. (b. 1939), Lab., 252Gateshead, W.
*Hordern, P. M. (b. 1929), C., зzoHorsham and Crawley.
*Howe, Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. G. (b. 工926), C., 560Surrey, E..............................
*Howell, D. A. R. (b. 1936), C., 278 Guildford.

9,406
3.659

7,846
9,427
3,699
9,845
*Howell, Rt. Hon. D. H. (b. 1923), Lab., $5^{3}$ Small Heath.

24,055
*Howell, R. F. (b. 1923), C., 433 Norfolk,

## 318

*Howells, G. W. (b. 1925), L., z29Cardigan-
Hoyle, E. D. H. (b. 2929), Lab., 419 Nelsonand Colne
*Huckfield, L. J. (b. 1943), Lab., 447 Nun-eaton.
*Hughes, Rt. Hon. C. (b. I916), Lab., 14

Anglesey*Hughes, R. (b. r932), Lab., 3 Aberdeen, N.*Hughes, R. J. (b. 1925), Lab., 43 INewport*Hughes, W. M. (b. 1934), Lab., 206Durham.Hunt, D. J. F. (b. 1942), C., 6 r7 Wirral.
*Hunt, J. L. (b. 1929), C., 479 Ravensbourne*Hunter, A. (b. x908), Lab., 205D Dunfermline*Hurd, Hon. D. R. (b. 1930), C., 456MidOxon
*Hutchinson, A. M. C. (b. 2987), C., 22 IEdinburgh, $S$.\#Hyslop, R. J. Maxwell- (b. 1931), C., 574Tiverton.
*Irvine, Rt. Hon. Sir A. J. (b. Igog), Lab., 375Edge Hill

6,17x
*Irvine, B. G. (b. 1909), C., 504Rye....... 13,683
Irving, C. G. (b. 1926), C., 137 Cheltenham *Irving, Rt. Hon. S. (b. 1928), Lab., 172 Dariford.
*Jackson, G. C. (b. 1921), Lab., r04Brighouse and Spenborough.
Jackson, Miss M. M. (b. 1943), Lab., 374 Lincoln.
\#James, D. P. (b. 1919), C., x90Dorset, N. .
James, R. V. Rhodes (b. 1933), C., $12 x$ Cambridge.
*Janner, Hon. G. E. (b. 2927), Lab, 366 Leicester, W.
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1go7), Lab., 42 Battersea, N............................ ${ }^{\star}$ Jeger, Mrs. L. M. (b. 19x5), Lab., $3{ }^{14}$ Holborn and St. Pancras, S. .............
*jenkin, Rt. Hon. C. P. F. (b. 1926), C. 594 Wanstead and Woodford.
*Jenkins, H. G. (b. 1908), Lab., 478 Putney *Jessel, T. F. H. (b. 1934), C., 58 z Twicken-

*John, B. T. (b. 1934), Lab., 47 xPontypridd. \#Johnson, J. (b. 1908), Lab., 328 Hull , W. *Johnson, W. H. (b. 1917), Lab., 179 Derby,
*Johnston, D. R. (b. 1932), L., 335 Inverness *Jones, A. A. (b. 19x5), C., 174 Daventry. . *Jones, D. (b, 19o8), Lab, $1 \times 4$ Burnley. \#Jones, L. Carter- (b. 1920), Lab., 215 Eccles *Jones, S. B. (b. 1939), Lab., 243Flint, E. . *Jones, T. A. (b. 1924), Lab., 486 Rhondda.
*Jopling, T. M. (b. 1930), C., 609 Westmorland.
*Joseph, Rt. Hon. Sir K. S., Bt. (b. г918), C., 358 Leeds, N.E
*Judd, F. A. (b. 1935), Lab., 473 Porismouth, N...
*Kaberry, Sir D., Bt. (b. xgo7), C., 359 Leeds, N. W.
*Kaufman, G. B. (b. 1930), Lab., 394Ardwick.
\#Kelley, R. (b. 1904), Lab., I98Don Valley
*Kerr, R. W. (b. 1921), Lab., 238Felham and Heston.
\#Kershaw, J. A. (b. 1925), C., 555 Stroud.
*Kilfedder, J. A. (b. 1928), U.U.U., 194 Down, $N$.
*Kimball, M. R. (b. Ig28), C., 249 Gainsborough.
*King, E. M. (b. 1907), C., 19xDorset, S.... *King, T. J. (b. 1933), C., rox Bridgwater. *Kinnock, N. G. (b. 1942), Lab., soBedwellty.

9,332
1, 134
9,062
11,876
9,266
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34,485
7.715

5,628
1,345
4,027
6,783
27,420
9,147
7,054
$3^{1,023}$
3,968
6,699
6,187
22,682Maj.2,410669
*Kitson, Sir T. P. G. (b. 1931), C., 488 Richmond, Yorks.........................
*Knight, Mrs. J. C. J. (b. 1923), C., 63 Edgbaston.
$2,4 \times 0$
*Knox, D. L. (b. 1933), C., 363Leek...... 4,324
*Lambie, D. (b. 1935), Lab., 27Ayrshire, Central

9,555
*Lamborn, H. G. (b. 1915), Lab., 459Peck-
ham.................................. 88,827
Lamond, J. A. (b. 1929), Lab., 449 Oldham, Lamont, N. S. H. (b. 1942), C., 348 Kingston-upon-Thames.

8, 237
$8,4 \times 4$
${ }^{*}$ Latham, A. C. (b. 1930), Lab., 457Paddington.

2,3I3
*Latham, M. A. (b. 1942), C., 403Melion. 44,196
*Lawrence. I. J. (b. 1936), C., II5Burton... 2,098
*Lawson, N. (b. 1932), C., 76Blaby. ....... 12,161
*Leadbitter, E. L. (b. 1919), Lab., 294Hartlepool.

7,894
\#Lee, J. M. H. (b. 1927), Lab., 66Handsworth
*Le Marchant, S. (b. 1031), C., 312High
*Le Marchant, S. (b. 1931), C., 312High Peak.
*Lester, J. T. (b. 1932), C., $5_{1}$ Beeston. ..... 121
*Lestor, Miss J. (b. 193x), Lab., 230Eton and Slough.

7,663

*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 429 Newham, N.W.
$13,3^{81}$
*Lewis, K. (b. 1916), C., 503 Rutland and Stamford.

6,990
*Lewis, R. H. (b. 1909), Lab., I30Carlisle. 6,254
*Lipton, M. (b. 1900), Lab., 353 Lambeth, Central.

8,677
Litterick, T. (b. 1929), Lab., 70 Selly Oak.
*Lloyd, I. S. (b. 1928), C., 297 Havant and Waterloo.
W................................................
*Loveridge, J. W. (b. 1925), C., 585 Upminster.

694
*Loyden, E. (b, 2923), Lab., 376Garston... 3.300
Luard, D. E. T. (b. 1926), Lab., 455Oxford 1,036
*Luce, R. N. (b. 1936), C., 523 Shoreham. 11,365
*Lyon, A. W. (b. 1935), Lab., 635 York....
*Lyons, E. (b. 1926), Lab., 93Bradford, W. .
3,689
*Mabon, Rt. Hon. J. D. (b. 1925), Lab., 275 Greenock and Port Glasgow.

4,941
*McAdden, Sir S. J. (b. 1907), C., 532 Southend, $E$

2x,955
*McCartney, H. (b. 1920), 4,603 Cartny, 1.. (b. 1920), Lab., 200Dunbartonshire, Central. .....................
*MacCormick, I. S. M. (b. 1939), Scot. Nat., 19Argyll........................ wood and Ongar. .........................
*McCusker, J. H. (b. 1940), U.U.U., 20 Armagh.

7,946
Amagh............................... 17,663
McDonald, Miss O. A., Lab. 573 Thurrock, 4,839
*McElhone, F. P. (b. 1929), Lab., 264Queen's Pak
*Macfarlane, D. N. (b. 1936), C., 563 Sutton and Cheam

8,914
5,36I
${ }^{\text {* MacFarquhar, R. L. (b. x930), Lab., } 56}$ Belper.

5,684
*MacGregor, J. R. R. (b. د933), C., 435 Norfolk, $S$

8,765
*McGuire, M. T. F. (b. 3926), Lab., ड34Ince 23,530
MacKay, A. J., C., 73Stechford. ............ 1,949
*Mackenzie, Rt. Hon. J. G. (b. 1927), Lab., 502Rutherglen.
7.356

Mackintosh, J. P. (b. 1929), Lab., 58 Berwick and East Lothian

2,740
*MacLennan, R. A. R. (b. 1936), Lab., 120 Caithness and Sutherland

Maj.
＊Macmillan，Rt．Hon．M．V．（b．193z），C．， 235 Farnham．
 Glasgow，Central．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
＊McNamara，J．K．（b．3934），Lab．，326Hulf， Central．
＊Madden，M．O．F．（b．I94I），Lab．， 537 Sowerby．
－ 046
＊Madel，W．D．（b．2938），C．， 49 Beds．，S．．．
＊Magee，B．（b．1930），Lab．，372Leyton．．．．．．
Maguire，M．F．，Ind．， 239 Fermanagh and S．Tyrone．
＊Mahon，S．（b．1914），Lab．， 86 Bootle．
\＃Mallalieu．J．P．W．（b．1908），Lab．， 324 Huddersfield，$E$ ．
＊Mann，B．L．H．Douglas－（b．1927），Lab．， 4 roMitcham and Morden．
＊Marks，K．（b．1920），Lab．， 397 Gorton．
＊Marshall，Dr．E．I．（b．1940），Lab．， 270 Goole．
Marshall，J．（b．194I），Lab．， 365 Leicester，S．
＊Marshall，R．M．（b．1930），C．， 21 Arundel．
＊Marten，H．N．（b．1916），C．， 30 Banbury．．
＊Mason，Rt．Hon．R．（b．8924），Lab．， 34 Barnsley
Mates，M．J．（b．1934），C．， 465 Petersfield．
＊Mather，D．C．M．（b．x9I9），C．，228Esher．
＊Maude，A．E．U．（b．1912），C．， 552 Stratford－ on－Avon．
＊Maudling，Rt．Hon．R．（b．r9x7），C．， 146 Chipping Bamet
＊Mawby，R．L．（b．1932），C．， $57^{8 \text { Totnes．}}$
＊Mayhew，P．B．B．（b．1929），C．，581 Tun－ bridge Wells．
Maynard，Miss V．J．（b．1921），Lab．， 517 Brightside．
＊Meacher，M．H．（b．3939），Lab．， 450 Oldham， W．
＊Mellish，Rt．Hon，R．J．（b．1913），Labo， 57 Bermondsey
＊Mendelson，J．J．（b．1987），Lab．， 46 Peni－ stone．
＊Meyer，Sir A．J．C．，Bt．（b．19zo），C．， 244 Flint，W
＊Mikardo，I．（b．工g08），Lab，6oBethnal Green and Bow．
＊Millan，Rt．Hon．B．（b．1937），Lab．， $25^{6}$ Craigton．
＊Miller，H．D．（b．z929），C．，zr2Bromsgrove and Redditch．
Miller，Mrs．M．（b．1923），Lab．， 33 IIfford，N．
\＃Miller，M．S．（b．1920），Lab．， $2 \times 2$ East Kilbride．
＊Mills，P．M．（b．工921），C．， 185 Devon，W．．
＊Miscampbell，N．A．（b．1925），C．， $7^{8}$ Blackpool，N．
Mitchell，A．V．，Lab．，277 Grimsby
＊Mitchell，D．B．（b．1928），C．， $3^{8 B a s i n g s t o k e ~}$
\＃Mitchell，R．C．（b．1927），Lab．， 530 South－ ampton，Itchen．．
＊Moate，R．D．（b．1938），C．， 237 Faversham
＊Molloy，W．J．（b．1918），Lab．，208Ealing， N．
 Antrim，$S$ ．
＊Monro，H．S．P．（b．19za），C．，Ig9Dumfries
Montgomery，W．F．（b．1927），C．， 13 Altrincham and Sale．
＊Moonman，E．（b．1929），Lab．，37Basildon．
＊Moore，J．E．M．（b．1937），C．，166Croydon， Central．
＊More，J．E．（b．1907），C．，388Ludlow．
＊Morgan，W．G．O．（b．2920），C．，${ }^{76}$ Denbigh．
＊Morris，A．R．（b．2928），Lab．，40x Wythen－ shawe．
＊Morris，C．R．（b．x926），Lab．，399Openshaw

4,443
13，513
2，510
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Maj．
＊Morris，Rt．Hon．J．（b．xgag），Lab．，sAber－ avon．

Maj．
21，752
＊Morris，M．W．L．（b．1936），C．， 439 North－ ampton，$S$ ．
\＃Morris，P．Temple－（b．1938），Co， 368 Leominster．
$14 x$
579
＊Morrison，Hon．C．A．（b．1932），C．， 183 Devizes．
＊Morrison，Hon．P．H．（b．1944），C．， 140 Chester．

7，02I
$4,6 \times 8$
\＃Moyle，Hon．R．D．（b．1928），Lab．，370
Lewisham，E．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，952
＊Mudd，W．D．（b．1933），C．，z33Falmouth
and Camborne．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Mulley，Rt．Hon．F．W．（b． 9 18），Lab．， 521 Sheffield，Park．．

5，856
＊Murray，Rt．Hon．R．K．（b．zgzz），Lab．， 218Leith．
＊Murton，Rt．Hon．H．O．（b．1914），C．， $47^{z}$ Poole．

23，964
＊Neave，A．M．S．（b．x9x6），C．， 8 A $\mathbf{A}$ ingdon
Nelson，R．A．（b．1948），C．， 143 Chichester
＊Neubert，M．J．（b．1933），C．，492Rom－ ford
＊Newens，A．S．（b．1930），Lab．， 289 Harlow
＊Newton，A．H．（b．1937），C．，94Braintree． Noble，M．A．（b．1935），Lab．， 494 Rossen－ dale．
＊Normanton，T．（b．1917），C．， 134 Cheadle
＊Nott，J．W．F．（b．1932），C．，508S！．Ives．．
＊Oakes，G．J．（b．293x），Lab．，6ı2Widnes．
＊Ogden，E．（b．1923），Lab．0 382Liverpool， West Derby．

3，445
17，425
x0，637
1x，34
2，65x
13，451
x，090
203
7,176
5,868
86，871
＊O＇Halloran，M．J．（b．z928），Lab．， 340 Islington，N．．
＊Onslow，C．G．D．（b．1926），C．， 6 I8Woking
＊Oppenheim，Mrs．S．（b．1930），C．， 267 Gloucester．
＊Orbach，M．（b．1902），Lab．， 547 Stockport，S．
＊Orme，Rt．Hon．S．（b．1923），Lab．， 512 Salford，W．
＊Osborn，J．H．（b．1922），C．， 5 18Hallam．．
＊Ovenden，J．F．（b．1942），Lab．，274 Graves－
 466Devonport．
＊Padley，W．E．（b．1916），Lab．，448Ogmore
＊Page，A．J．（b．1919），C．，293 Harrow，W．．
＊Page，Rt．Hon．R．G．（b．191I），C．， 162 Crosby．
Page，R．L．（b．1941），C．，628 Workinglon．．1，065
＊Paisley，I．R．K．（b．1926），U．U．U．， 87 Antrim，N．
＊Palmer，A．M．．F．（b．I912），Lab．， 107 Bristol，N．E．．（b．1934），L．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 159 Comwall， N．
＊Park，G．M．（b．z914），Lab．，ェ6oCoventry， N．E．
＊Parker，J．（b．1906），Lab．，170Dagenham．．
＊Parkinson，C．E．（b．193x），C．， 308 Herts， S．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Scotland Exchange．
$\star$ Pattie，G．E．（b．1936），C．，$x^{88}$ Chertsey and Walton．

10，304
＊Pavitt，L．A．（b．1914），Lab．， 98 Brent，S．．．$\quad$ 13，053
＊Pendry，T．（b．1934），Lab．， 341 Stalybridge and $H y d e$ ．

9，757
Penhaligon，D．C．（b．1944），L．， 580 Truro
＊Percival，W．I．（b．192土），C．， 535 Southport
＊Perry，E．G．（b．x9ro），Lab．， 43 Battersea，S．
＊Peyton，Rt．Hon．J．W．W．（b．19r9），C．， 634 Yeovil．
＊Phipps，C．B．（b．1934），Lab．， 197 Dudley． W

464
5，627
2,851
7•379
8,525
*Pink, R. B. (b. 19z2), C., 474 Portsmouth,
Powell, Ri. Hon. J. E. (b. x....... U.U.U.U.U., 195Down, S.
*Prentice, Rt. Hon. R. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 428Newham, N.E.

13,54
*Prescott, J. L. (b. 1938), Lab., 327 Hull, E.
*Price, C. (b. 1932), Lab., 378 Lewisham, W.
*Price, D. E. C. (b. 1924), C., 213Eastleigh.
*Price, W. G. (b. 1934), Lab., 498Rugby.
*Prior, Rt. Hon. J. M. L. (b. 1927), C., $3^{87}$ Lowestoft.
$\star$ Pym, Rt. Hon. F. L. (b. 1922), C., 122 Cambridgeshire.
*Radice, G. H. (b. 1936), Lab., 142 Chester-le-Street.
*Raison, T. H. F. (b. 2929), C., 25Aylesbury
*Rathbone, J. R. (b. 1933), C., 369 Lewes..
*Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. Sir P. A. G. (b. 1919), C., 226Epsom and Ewell.......

*Rees, P. W. I. (6. 1926), C., I93 Dover and Deal.
*Reid, G. N. (b. z940), Scot. Nat., 544 Stirlingshire E., and Clackmannan.
*Renton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. L. M. (b. 1908), C., 329Huntingdonshire.
*Renton, R. T. (b. 1932), C., 562 Mid Sussex.
*Richardson, Miss J. (b. 1923), Lab., $3^{2}$ Barking .
$\star$ Ridley, Hon. N. (b. 1929), C., 150 Cirencester and Tewkesbury.
*Ridsdale, J. E. (b. 1915), C., 295Harwich.
*Rifkind, M. L. (b. 1946), C., 220Pentlands
*Rippon, Rt. Hon. A. G. F. (b. 1924), C., 3 roHexham.
\#Roberts, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 437 Normanton
*Roberts, G. E. (b. 1928), Lab., 323 Cannock
*Roberts, I. W. P. (b. 1930), C., 158 Conway
*Roberts, M. H. A. (b. 1927), C., 126 Cardiff, N.W.
*Robertson, J. (b. 19 13 ), Scot. Lab., $45^{8}$ Paisley.
Robinson, G. Lab., s6iCoventr, $\mathfrak{N} . \mathfrak{W}$.
*Roderick, C. E. (b. 1927), Lab., 95 Brecon and Radnor.
*Rodgers, G. (b. x925), Lab., i48Chorley.
*Rodgers, Sir J. C., Bt. (b. 1906), C., 515 Sevenoaks.
*Rodgers, Rt. Hon. W. T. T. (b. х..........äb., 548Stockton.
*Rooker, J. W. (b. उ941), Lab., 69Perry Bar.
*Roper, J. F. H. (b. 1935), Lab., 236Fänworth.
*Rose, P. B. (b. 1935), Lab., 395Blackley. .
*Ross, S. S. (b. 1926), L., 3381sle of Wight.
*Ross, Rt. Hon. W. (b. I9II), Lab., 347 Kilmarnock.
*Ross, W. (b. 1936), U.U.U., $3^{84}$ Londonderry.
$\star$ Rossi, H. A. L. (b. 1927), C., 319Hornsey
\#Rost, P. L. (b. 1930), C., I8s Derbyshire, S.E..................................
*Rowlands, E. (b. 1940), Lab., 406 Merthyr Tydfil.
$\star$ Royle, Sir A. H. F. (b. 1927), C., 487 Richmond upon Thames..

16,805

Ryman, J. (b. 193z), Lab., 8ıBlyth. .
*Sainsbury, Hon. T. A. D. (b. 1932), C., 322 Hove .

* Sandelson, N. D. (b. 1923), Lab., 298B̈ayes and Harlington.


## Maj.

Scott, N. P. (b. 1933), C., 136Chelsea. Maj.
13,167
*Sedgemore, B. C. J. (b. 1937), Lab., 390
6,439
*Selby, H. (b. 1914), Lab., 258Govan....... x,952
Sever, E. J., Lab., 67 Ladywood............. 3, 825
*Shaw, A. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 332 Ilford, S... 1,749
*Shaw, J. G. D. (b. 1931), C., 477 Pudsey. 4.58 I
*Shaw, M. N. (b. 1920), C., 514 Scarborough 9.708
\#Sheldon, Rt. Hon. R. E. (b. 1923), Lab.,
24Ashion-under-L pne.................... 20,7
\#Shelton, W. J. M. (b. 1929), C., 553
Streatham. . ............................... 2,867
Shepherd, C. R. (b. 3938), C., 305 Hereford 1,312
*Shersby, J. M. (b. 1933), C., 586 Uxbridge. 2,353
*Shore, Rt. Hon. P. D. (b. 1924), Lab., 542
Stepney and Poplar..................... 20,976
*Short, Mrs. R. (b. 19z9), Lab., 6zoWolverhampton, N.E.

14,653

*Silkin, R. R. Hon. J. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 177
Deptford. ....................... 13,034

*Sillars, J. (b. 1937), Scot. Lab., 29 A yrshire S. $\times 4,47^{8}$
*Silverman J. (b. 2905), Lab., 64Erdington. 8,777
*Silvester, F. J. (b. 1933), C., 400 Withington 2,001
*Sims, R. E. (b. 1930), C., 147 Chislehurst. . 3.894

*Skeet, T. H. H. (b. 1918), C., 47 Bedford. $\quad 4,088$
*Skinner, D. E. (b. 1932), Lab., 83 Bolsover. 21,066
*Small, W. W. (b. 1909), Lab., 257Gars-
cadden......................................626
*Smith, Hon. A. L. Buchanan- (b. 1932), 2,55
C., 15 North Angus and Mearns..........
*Smith, C. (b. 1928), L., 490Rochdale. ..... 2,753
*Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker-. Bt.
(b. 1910), C., 307Herts., E............. 8,335
\#Smith, D. G. (b. 1926), C., 598Warwick
and Leamington............................
8,245
*Smith, G. Johnson (b. 1924), C., 215 East Grinstead.
*Smith, J. (b. 1938), Lab, 355LLanarkshire, N. Smith, T. J., C., 22 Ashfield ...............
*Snape, P. C. (b. 1942), Lab., 603West Bromwich, E. ..............................
*Spearing, N. J. (b. 1930), Lab., 430 Newham, S.....................................721

Speed, H. K. (b. 1934), C., z3Ashford..... 6,025
\#Spence, J. D. (b, 8920), C., 57x Thirsk and
Malton. ..................................13,862
*Spicer, J. W. (b. 1925), C., 192Dorset, W. 8,685
*Spicer, W. M. H. (b. 1943), C., 627W orcs.,
Spriggs, L. (b. 39ro), Lab., 507St. Helens.... 22,066
*Sproat, I. M. (b. I938), C., 4Aberdeen, S.. 365

*Stallard, A. W. (b. 1921), Lab., 5zoSt.
Pancras,
N.....................................
7.553
\#Stanbrook, I. R. (b. 1924), C., 453
Orpington....................................
Stanley, J. P. (b. 1942), C., 575 Tonbridge
and Malling....................... 8,609
*Steel, Rt. Hon.D.M.S. (b. x938), L., 497
Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles.......... 7,433
*Steen, A. D. (b. 1939), C., 381 Wavertree. 2,755
\#Stevas, N. A. F. St. John-(b. 1929), C., 135 , 4,002
Chelmsford. .................................


*Stewart, Rt. Hon. R. M. M. (b. 1906),
Lab., z46Fulham. ....................
5,32I
*Stoddart, D. L. (b. 3936), Lab., 567 Swindon 30,370
*Stokes, J. H. R. (b. 1917), C., 282Halesowen and Stourbridge.
*Stott, R. W. (b. 1943), Lab., 607 Westhoughton.
*Strang, G. S. (b. 1943), Lab., 317 Edinburgh, E.
*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. xgox), Lab., $5^{8}{ }^{7}$ Vauxhall.
*Summerskill, Hon. Shirley (b. 193x), Lab., 283 Halifax
*Swain, T. H. (b. 1912), Lab., 工80Derbyshire, N.E
*Tapsell, P. H. B. (b. 1930), C., 317Horncastle
*Taylor, E. M. (b. 1937), C., 254 Cathcart.
*Taylor, R. G. (b. 1932), C., 168Croydun, N.W..

Taylor, Mrs. W. A. (b. 1947), Lab., 85 Bolton, W.
*Tebbit, N. B. (b. 1941), C., 144 Chingford.
*Thatcher, Rt. Hon. Mrs. M. H. (b. 1925), C., 242 Finchley.
*Thomas, D. E. (b. 2946), P.C., 405 Merioneth.
*Thomas, J. (b. 1933), Lab., 7 Abertillery. .. 18,355
*Thomas, J. S. (b. 1925), C., 4 IxMonmouth
Thomas, M. S. (b. 1944), Lab., 424Newcastle, E.
*Thomas, Rt. Hon. P. J. M. (b. 19zo), C., ${ }_{30}$ Hendon, S.
Thomas, R. R. (b. 1929), Lab., zo8Bristol, N.W.
*Thomas, Rt. Hon. T. G. (b. xoog), Lab. (now The Speaker), $\mathbf{2 8 C a r d i f f , ~ W ~}$
Thompson, G. H. (b. 1928), Scot. Nal., 250 Galloway.
*Thorne, S. G. (b. IgI8), Lab., 476Preston, Shorpe, Rt. Hon. J. J. (b. 1929), L........ Devon, N.
*Tierney, S. (b. 1923), Lab., 74 Yardley.
*Tinn; J. (b. 19z2), Lab., 482 Redcar.
*Tomlinson, J. E. (b. 1939), Lab., 404 Meriden
*Tomney, F. (b. xوob), Lab., 286 Hammersmith, $N$.
 S...................................
*Townsend, C. D. (b. 1937), C., $\mathbf{x}$ Bexleyheath
*Trotter, N. G. (b. د932), C.............. mouth.
*Tuck, R. H. (b. 1910), Lab., 594Watford.
*Urwin, T. W. (b. 1912), Lab., $3^{2 x}$ Houghton-le-Spring.
*Van Straubenzee, W. $\mathbb{R} .(6 . .1924)$, C., $6 \times 5$ Wokingham........................
*Varley, Rt. Hon. E. G. (b. 1932), Lab., 141Chesterfield.
*Vaughan, G. F. (b. 1923), C., 48ı Reading, S..................................
*Viggers, P. J. (b. 1938), C., 271 Gosport...
*Wainwright, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 175Dearne Valley.
*Wainwright, R. S. (b. . . . 98 ) ${ }^{2}$ L., 156 Colne Valley.
*Wakeham, J. (b. 1932), C., 393 Maldon.
*Walder, A. D. (b. 1928), C., 153 Clitheroe.
*Walker, H. (b. 1927), Lab., 187Doncaster.
*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. E. (b. 1931), C., 626 Worcester.

2,592

1,666
Maj.
850
13,575
8,456
9.766

4,178
10,237
5,244
1,757
1,479
906
4.645
3.97I

2,342
6,249
4.963

4,989
*Walker, T. W. (b. 1935), Lab., 349Kingswood.

Maj.
*Wall, P. H. B. (b. 1916), C., 284 Haltemprice.

2,566
. 11,66I
*Walters, D. M. (b. 1928), C., 605 Westbury
Ward, M. J. (b. 193x), Lab., 464 Peterborough 6,143
W, 1,848
*Warren, K. R. (b. 1926), C., 296Hastings. 4,652
*Watkins, D. J. (b. 1925), Lab., 157 Consett 19,446
Watkinson, J. T. (b. 194I), Lab., 269Glos., W

409
*Watt, I. H. (b. 1926), Scot. Nat., 3 IBanff. x,851
*Weatherill, B. B. (b. 1930), C., 167 Croydon, N.E.

2,151
Weetch, K. T. (b. 1933), Lab., 336Ipswich 1,733
*Weitzman, D. (b. 1898), Lab., 280N. Hackney and Stoke Newington. .........
*Wellbeloved, A. J. (b. 1926), Lab., 227 Erith and Crayford.

10,553
*Wells, J. J. (b. 1925), C., 392Maidstone... 10,27
Welsh, A. (b. 1944), Scot. Nat., 16 Angus, S.
White, F. R. (b. 1939), Lab., x 16 Bury and Radcliffe.

442
*White, J. (b. 1922), Lab., 262Pollok........
*Whitehead, P. (b. 1937), Lab., 178Derby, N.
*Whitelaw, Rt. Hon. W. S. I. (b. د918), 462 Penrith and the Border. ............ *Whitlock, W. C. (b. 1988), Lab., 445 Nottingham, N........................ super-Mare
*Wigley, D. (b. 1944), P.C., 118 Caernarvon
*Willey, Rt. Hon. F. T. (b. 1930), Lab., 557 Sunderland, $N$.

15,673
*Williams, Rt. Hon. A. J. (b. 1930), Lab., 566 Swansea, W.

4,836

*Williams, Sir B. M. Rhys-, Bt. (b. 1927), C., 344 Kensington.....................
*Wiliams, Rt. Hon. Shirley (b. 1930),
Lab., 306 Hetford and Stevenage.........
9,046
1,917
*Williams, Sir W. T. (b. 1915), Lab., 597 Warrington.
x2,261
*Wilson, A. (b. 1917), Lab., 285Hamilton.. 3,33²
*Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 330Huyton.

16,233
(Wilson, P. M. E. D. McNair- (b. 1929),
C., 427 New Forest................... 13,423
*Wilson, R, G. (b. 1938), Scot. Nat., 203
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Dundee, E.................................6,983 }\end{aligned}$
*Wilson, R. M. C. McNair- (b. 1930), C., $4_{21}$ Newbury.
x,022
*Wilson, W. (b. 1953), Lab., 工ozCoventry, S.E. ..........................
*Winterton, N. R. (b. 1938), C., 39 r Macclesfield.

13,093
*Wise, Mrs. A. (b. 1935), Lab., 163 Coventry,
S.W. ................................ 2,188
*Wood, Rt. Hon. R. F. (b. 1920), C., 102 Bridlington.

10,106
*Woodall, A. (b. 1918), Lab., 301Hemsworth.
$3^{1,572}$
*Woof, R. E. (b. 1911), Lab., 8oBlaydon... 33,466
*Wrigglesworth, I. W. (b. I939), Lab., 572 Thornaby. ...................... E......................................
*Young, Sir G. S. K., Bt. (b. 194r), C., 10 Acton.

808
*Younger, Hon. G. K. H. (b. 193x), C., 26Ayr.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES, OCTOBER 1974

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of Electors in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of October 1974.

Abbreviations. - C. $=$ Conservative; Comm. $=$ Communist; N.I.Lab $=$ Northern Ireland Labour; Ind. $=$ Independent; $L .=$ Liberal; Lab. = Labour; P.C. $=$ Plaid Cymru; Scot. Nat. = Scottish Nationalist; S.D.L.P. = Social Democratic and Labour Party; Repub. $=$ Republican; Scot. Lab. $=$ Scottish Labour; U.P.N.I. $=$ Unionist Party of Northern Ireland; U.U.U. $=$ United Uister Unionist.
An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; $\dagger$ for a different division.

| Aberavon |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| «*Rt. Hon. J. Morris, Q.C., |  |
| Lab.................. 29,683 |  |
| N. K. Hammond, | 7,931 |
| Mrs. S. Cutts, L. | 5,178 |
| G. Thomas, P.C. | 4,032 |
| J. Bevan, Ind.. | 427 |
| Lab. maj.. | 21,752 |
| (Feb. '74, Lab. | 20,688) |

ab. maj. ............. 21,752
(Feb.'74, Lab. maj. 20,688)

> Aberdare E. $4^{8,380}$
> 2*I. L. Evans, Lab.......... 24, 197
> G. R. Owen, P.C.. . . . . 8, 133
> B. G. C. Webb, C...... 2,775
> G. Hill, L. . . . . . . . . . . . 2,138
> A. T. M. Wilson,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Feb. 74, Lab. maj. II,832) }
\end{aligned}
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(Feb. '74, C. Maj. 3.558)

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Abertillery E. 36,56I
$7^{\star}$ I. Thomas, Lab...........20,835
W. A. Richards, P.C... 2,480

Mrs. P. J. E. Larney, C. . 2,364
H. W. Clark, L. . . . . . . 5,779

Lab. maj................ 18,355
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 16,949 )

| Abingdon |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| E. 90,45I |  |
| 8*A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., |  |
| O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C... 3I,956 |  |
| D. E. H. Moriarty, Lab. 21 ,319 |  |
| M. P. Fogarty, L. . . . . 15,239 |  |
| C. maj.. ............. 10,637 |  |
| (Feb. 74, C. maj. 13.743 ) |  |

## Accrington

 E. 50,8209*A. Davidson, Lab......... 19,838 J. McLaughlin, C........ $13,6{ }^{1} 8$ W. I. Cooper, L. . . . . . . 5,704
D. Riley, Nat. Front. . . 1,176

Lab. maj................. 6,220
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 5,032)

## Acton

E. 56,689
ro* Sir G. S. K. Young, Bt., C 17,669
G. A. Barnham, Lab.. . $\mathbf{x} 6,86 \pm$
M. R. Uziell-Hamilton,

(Feb. 74, C. may. 1,451)

## Aldershot

E. 80,522
xI*J. M. G. Critchley, C... 26,463 A. Burton, L. . . . . . . . . 16,104 Mrs. E. P. Sudworth,

Lab.................... 14,936 A. Greenslade, Nat. Front. . ............... 1,120 C. maj. . . . . . . . ..... . 10,359
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 10,658)
Aldridge-Brownhills E. 6x,73I

12*G. Edge, Lab............21,403
A. J. M. Teacher, C... 18,884
J. A. Crofton, L. . . . . . . 8,693
T. Keen, Ind........... 210

Lab. Maj............... 2,519
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 366)

## Altrincham and Sale

I3 W. F. Montgomery, C., 23,910
E. Wood, Lab.......... 16,998
D. Blackburn, L. . . . . . . 14,980
C. maj................ 6,912
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,696)

## Anglesey

E. 44,026

14» R1. Hon. C. Hughes, C.H., Lab.
T V................... 13,947
I. Lewis, C......... 7,975
D. Iwan, P.C.......... 6,410
W. D. M. Ankers, L... 5, 182

Lab. maj.............. 5,972
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 5,754)

## Angus North and Mearns E. 37,604 <br> 15ネHon. A. L. Buchanan-

Smith, C. . . . ....... 11,835
I. Murray, Scot. Nat.... 9,284
J. M. S. McEwan, Lab. 3,344
M. Bruce, L. . . . . . . . . . 2,700
C. maj. . . . ........... 2,551
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7,45 1 )

> Angus South E. 52,275 I6 A. Welsh, Scot. Nat.... 17,073 *]. Bruce-Gardyne, C... 15,249 N. L. Geaughan, Lab... H. Will, L............. H.529 Scot. Nai. maj......... 1,824 (Feb. '74, C. maj. 5,343 )

## Antrim

NORTH E. 103,737
17*I. R. K. Paisley, U.U.U. 43,186
H. Wilson, Alliance.... 8,689

Miss M. McAllister S.D.L.P. . . . . . . . . . 7,616 U.U.U. maj.......... 34.497
(Feb. '74, Prot. U. maj. 27,63x)

## SOUTH E. 117,834 <br> 18*J. H. Molyneaux,

 U.U.U............. 48,892C. H. G. Kinahan, Alliance. ...............10,460
P. J. Rowan, S.D.L.P.. 9,06x U.U.U. maj.......... 38.432
(Feb. '74, U.U.U. maj. 35,644 )

> Argyll
> 19*I. S. M. MacCormick, Scot. Nat. . . . . . . . . 14,967
> J. J. Mackay, C............ Ir,036
> M. J. N. MacGregor,
> Lab.................... 4, 103
> Scot. Nat. maj........ 3,931
(Feb. '74, Scot. Nat maj. 3,288)

> Armagh E. 91,060 20*J. H. McCusker, U.U.U. 37,518 S. Mallon, S.D.L.P.... 19,855 M. McGurran, Rep.... 5,538 U.U.U. maj........ 17,663 (Feb. '74, U.U.U. maj. 15, 104)

Arundel
E. 83,464

2I*R. M. Marshall, C..... 34,215
J. R. Kingsbury, L..... 35,404
M. E. Stedman, Lab.... II,286
C. maj. . . . . . . ...... 18,811
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 19.943)
Ashfield
E. 74,701
$22^{\star}$ D. 1. Marquand, Lab....35,367 R. N. Kemm, C....... $\mathbf{~ 2 , 4 5 2 ~}$ H. C. Flint, L. . . . . . . . . 7,959 Lab. maj.. . . . . . . . . . . 22,915 (By-election, April 28, 1977) T. J. Smith, C........... 19,6x6 M. R. L. Cowan, Lab. . 19,352 H. C. Flint, L......... 4, $3^{80}$ G. Herrod, Nat. Front. . $\quad$, 734 Mrs. T. Holt, Ind. 453
C. maj. 264
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2x,788)

## Ashford <br> E. 58,419

${ }^{23}$ H. K. Speed, C....... 19,294 M. B. Jackson, Lab. . . . ³, $_{3} 269$ C. G. Dennis, L. ....... 10, 1083
C. maj.
6,025
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 8,459)


## Barkston Ash

 E. 83,80333*M. J. H. Alison, C..... 30,498
J. H. Muir, Lab........ 20,557
D. R. O. Paige, L.... 12,483
D. R. O. Paige, L. .... 12,483
C. maj............... 9.941
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 13.197)

## Barnsley

E. 76,572

34*Rt. Hon. R. Mason, Lab. 34,312
G. England, C......... 9,400
P. Tomlinson, L........ 8,753

Lab. maj.............. 24,812
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 24,626)

## Barrow-in-Furness

E. $54,54 \mathrm{x}$
$35^{\star}$ Rt. Hon. A.E. Booth, Lab................... 21,607

$$
\text { Lord Richard Cecil, C. } 14,253
$$

$$
\text { M. A. Benjamin, L.... } 5.788
$$

$$
\text { V. Moore: Ind. . ....... } 384
$$

Lab. maj............... 7,354
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 5, 107) Barry

## E. 69,992

$3^{6 *}$ Sir H. R. Gower, C.... 23,360 J. E. Brooks, Lab. ...... 20,457 Miss J. Lloyd, L........ 8,764 Mrs. V. Wynne-Wil-

$$
\text { liams, P.C............ } 1,793
$$

$$
\text { C. maj..............., } 2,93
$$

(Feb. '74, C. maj. 5.547)

## Basildon

## E. 91,416

37*E. Moonman, Lab.......32,298 D. A. Atkinson, C.... 21,747 E. Fortune, L........... $\mathbf{1 2 , 8 1 6}$ R. Chaplin, Ind. ...... 599 Lab. maj.............. 10,551 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 10,667)

Basingstoke
 T. E. Hunt, Lab....... 22,826 N. A. L. Whitbread, L. 14,636 G. Goodall, Nat. Front. ${ }^{763}$

(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7,797)

## Bassetlaw

E. 71,724

39${ }^{\star}$ J. W. Ashton, Lab...... 28,663
D. K. Harris, C. .... . . 16,494
A. Wilkinson, L....... 7,82I
A. Storkey, Ind......... ${ }_{408}$

Lab. maj............... 12,169
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. II,234)
Bath
E. 62,304

40*Sir E. J. Brown, M.B.E.,
C.................. 18,470
$\dagger$ C. P. Mayhew, L...... 16,348
M. L. Bishop, Lab..... 14, 1 , 1
J. Kemp, Ind........... $\quad 150$
C. maj................ 2,122
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 5, 182)
Batley and Morley
E. 6r,894
$4^{\star}{ }^{\star} \operatorname{Sir}$ A. D. D. Broughton, Lab................... 21,179
G. N. A. Crone, C. . . . x2,93I
I. H. Lester, L.......... 8,928 Lab. maj............... 8,248
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,091)

## Battersea

NORTH E. 44.799
$4 z^{\star \text { Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay, }}$
Lab.................. 17,16x
S. J. C. Randall, C. . . 6,019
C. R. Williams, L..... 3,048
R. Friend, Nat. Front. . 1,250

Miss C. Reakes, Ind.... 102
Lab. maj............. 11,142
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 10,423 )
SOUTH E. 46,724
$43^{\star E}$. G. Perry, Lab....... 24,284
W. T. O. Wallace, C. II,433

Mrs. J. Ware, L. . . . . . . 4,02I
T. Keen, Ind............ $\quad$. 870

Lab. maj.............. 2,851
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 1,653)

## Beaconsfield

 E. 68,541$44^{\star}$ R. M. Bell, Q.C., C. . . 23,234
W. H. Eastwell, L. . . . 12,606

Mrs. M. Johnson, Lab. . 12,253 C. maj.

10,628
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 1x,248)
Bebington and Ellesmere Port E. 86,64I

45* A. Bates, Lab............ 32,310
E. P. Cockeram, C.... 25,819
N. R. L. Thomas, L... 9,947

Lab. maj............... 6,491
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 4,462)

## Beckenham

E. $59,5 \mathrm{x} 2$
$4^{\star *}$ P. C. Goodhart, C....... 19,798
N. J. Sharp, Lab........ I1, 440
G. D. Mitchel1, L. . . . . I0, $57^{8}$
C. maj. . . ........... 8,658
(Feb. '74, C. maj. ı0,I55)

## Bedford

E. 74,143

47* T. H. H. Skeet, C....... 24,834
B. S. Parkyn, Lab...... 20,746
J. C. Griffiths, L. . . . . . . Ix, 360
C. maj............... 4,088
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,22x)

SOUTH E. 51,330
39* J. Sillars, Lab. (now
Scot. Lab.)......... 22,329
R. Mullin, Scot. Nat... 7,85I

Mrs. J. Armstrong, C. 7,402
R. Mabon, L. . . . ...... 2,130

Lab. maj............... 14,478
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 12,450 )
(Fb. 'ク4, Lab. mal. 12,450 )

## NORTH AND BUTE E. 49,071 <br> ${ }^{28 \star}$ J. A. Corrie, C........ 13.5999 <br> J. N. Carson. Lab....... 10,093 <br> J. A. Murphy, Scot. Nat. 9,055 <br> R. Stevenson, L. ....... $\quad 2,224$ <br> (Feb. $744, \mathrm{C}$. maj. 6,730 )

## Bedfordshire

MID E．75， 17 y
$4^{8}$ S S．L．E．Hastings，M．C．
C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．26，885
Mrs．J．E．Crow，Lab．．．17，559
P．W．Meyer，L．．．．．．14，388
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9.326
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．11，III）

SOUTH E．64，329
49＊W．D．Madel，C．．．．．．20，794
R．A．Little，Lab．．．．．16，35
D．J．H．Penwarden，L．13，194
C．maj．
4，443
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，758）

```
Bedwellty E． 50,183
50 \({ }^{\text {N．G．Kinnock，Lab．．．．27，4 } 18}\) P．L．Brooke，C．．．．．．．．4，556
R．G．Morgan，L．．．．．．3，621
D．Mogford，P．C．．．．．．3，086
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．22，862
（Fob．＇74，Lab．maj．21，637）
```


## Beeston

## E．74，172

```
51＊J．T．Lester，C．．．．．．．．．．25，095
A．J．Gardner，Lab．．．．．24，974
S．C．Reddish，L．．．．．9， \(65^{8}\)
C．maj． 121
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，544）
```


## Belfast

```
EAST E．79．59I
\(5^{\star \star R t . H o n . ~ W . ~ C r a i g, ~}\)
P．I．McLachlan，
U．P．N．I．．．．．．．．．．．．14，417
Rt．Hon．D．W．Bleak－
ley，N．I．Lab．．．．．．．．7，415
U．U．U．maj．．．．．．．．．．．17，177
（Feb．＇74，U．U．U．maj．7．740）
```

NORTH E． $7 x, 779$
53＊J．Carson，U．U．U．．．．．．29，622
T．Donnelly，S．D．L．P．． 11,400
J．Ferguson，Alliance．．．3，807
W．R．Boyd，N．I．Lab．2，48ェ U．U．U．maj．．．．．．．．．．18，222
（Feb．＇74，U．U．U．maj．8，776）
SOUTH E．75，112
54ネRev．R．J．Bradford，
U．U．U．．．．．．．．．．．．．．30，116
J．B．C．Glass，Alliance．Ix，715
S．R．McMaster，Ind．U．4，982
B．J．Caraher，S．D．L．P． 2,390
J．E．Holmes，N．I．Lab．$\quad$ ，643
U．U．U．maj．．．．．．．．．．．18，401
（Feb．＇74，U．U．U．maj．3，998）
WeST E．66，279
55 ${ }^{\star}$ G．Fitt，S．D．L．P．．．．．．21，82I
J．McQuade，U．U．U．．． 16,265
Mrs．K．O＇Kane，Rep．． 3,547
S．M．Gibson，Ind．．．．．．2，690
P．Kerins，Ind．．．．．．．．．． 203
S．D．L．P．maj．．．．．．．．．5，55 5
（Feb．＇74，S．D．L．P．maj．2，18o）
Belper
E．7x，197
$56 *$ R．L．MacFarquhar，Lab．27，365
S．D．Newall，C．．．．．．．．2x，681
J．J．Wates，L．．．．．．．．．9，017
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．5，684
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．2，034）
Bermondsey
E．55，254
57 ${ }^{\star}$ Rt．Hon．R．J．Mellish，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，875
H．E．Flight，C．．．．．．．．4，294
J．Taylor，L．．．．．．．．．．．．$\quad 2,5^{20}$
G．Davey，Nat．Front ．． 1,488
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．18，581
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．18，72I）

## Berwick and East Lothian

E．57，503
58 J．P．Mackintosh，Lab．．．20，682
＊M．A．F．J．Ancram
（Earl of Ancram），C．17，942
R．Macleod，Scot．Nat．6，323
C．F．Lawson，L．．．．．．．2，8II
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，740
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．540）
Berwick－on－Tweed E． $41,86 \mathrm{I}$
59＊A．J．Beith，L．．．．．．．．．．．14，684
C．A．E．Baker－Cress－
well，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．14，6rı
G．T．P．Spain，Lab．．．4， 768
L．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 73
（Feb．＇74，L．maj．443）
Bethnal Green and Bow
E．53，763
60＊I．Mikardo，Lab．．．．．．．19，649
T．D．Gates，L．．．．．．．．3，700
C．P．Y．Murphy，C．．．2，995
W．E．Castleton，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，172
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．15，949
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．14，954）
Bexleyheath
E．5I，022
6x＊C．D．Townsend，C．．．． 17,399
J．Stanyer，Lab．．．．．．．． 15.412
W．E．H．Pickard，L．．．6，882
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，987
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．3，866）

## Birkenhead <br> E．60，400

62＾E．E．Dell，Lab．．．．．．．．．21，748
E．G．Gearing，C．．．．． 12,264
G．C．Lindsay，L．．．．．．8，380
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，484
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，994）

## Birmingham

EDGBASTON E． 70,078
63＊Mrs．J．C．J．Knight，
M．B．E．，C．．．．．．．．．．． 19.483
J．G．Hannah，Lab．．．．． 77,073
P．Davies，L．．．．．．．．．7，770
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2,410
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．5，920）
ERDINGTON E． 65,764
64＊J．Silverman，Lab．．．．．．．．22， 260
J．Alden，C．．．．．．．．．．．． 33,383
Mrs，J．Mills，L．．．．．．．6，1I9
T．M．Finnegan，Nat．

Hall Green E．67，043
65＾R．E．Eyre，C．．．．．．．．．．．20，569
Mrs．T．J．Stewart，Lab．17，945
I．G．Powney，L．．．．．．． 1,532
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，624
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，244）

HANDSWORTH E．45，676
66＊J．M．H．Lee，Lab．．．．．．．ェ5，oII
R．Tyler，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．II，II5
D．I．Grant－Smith，L．．． 3,205
J．Finnegan，Nat．Front．$\quad 838$
T．L．Keen，Ind．．．．．．．． 105
J．L．Hutchinson，Ind．．． 103
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，896
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．1，623）
LADYWOOD E．40，394
$67^{\star}$ A．B．Walden，Lab．．．．．14，818
R．Lawn，C．．．．．．．．．5，079
K．G．Hardeman，L．．．3，086
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．9，939
（For by－election，Aug．18， 1977，see p．346．）
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，962）
NORTHFIELD E．77，593
68＊R．J．Carter，Lab．．．．．．．．27，435
J．B．L．Cadbury，C．．．．16，838
D．Hains，L．．．．．．．．．．．．7，85
Mrs．E．A．Davenport， Ind．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

359
D．W．Robinson， 180 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，597 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，529）

PERRY BAR E．52，509
69＊J．W．Rooker，Lab．．．．．．18，291
J．R．Kinsey，C．．．．．．． 15,087
K．J．Hovers，L．．．．．．．．．4，23
R．J．Warren，Nat． Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
T．L．Keen，Ind．
826
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，204
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．2，023）
SELIY OAK E．62，757
70 T．Litterick，Lab．．．．．．．．17，320
＊H．E．Gurden，C．．．．．．16，994
R．A．Grant，L．．．．．．． 7,850
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 326
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，882）
Small Heath E．5r，405
7士ぇRt．Hon．D．H．Howell， Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．19，703
R．O＇Connor，C．．．．．5，5， 58
D．Caney，L．．．．．．．．．4，4， 260
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．14，055
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． $1 \pm, 878$ ）
SPARKBROOK E． 49.683
$7^{\star}$ Rt．Hon．R．S．G．Hat－
tersley，Lab．．．．．．．．．．．17，476
D．J．Savage，C．．．．．．．8，955
C．Williams，L．．．．．．．．2，920
J．Mollay，Ind．．．．．．．．．． 548
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，521
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，405）
STECHFORD E．62，516
73＾Rt．Hon．R．H．Jenkins，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．23，075
D．J．Wedgwood，C．．．II，I52
G．A．Gopsill，L．．．．．．．5， 860
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．． 11.923
（By－election，March 3x，1977）
A．J．MacKay，C．．．．．．．．ェ5，73I
T．A．G．Davis，Lab．．．． 13.782
A．Brons，Nat．Front．．2，955
G．A．Gopsill，L．．．．．．．2，90I
B．Heron，Ind．．．．．．．． 494
P．M．Foot，Ind．．．．．．． 377
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．1，949
（Feb，＇74，Lab．maj．10，232）Yardiey E. 59,052

$$
74^{\star} S \text {. Tiemey, Lab........ } 20,834
$$

D. M. Coombs, C..... 16,664
J. Aldrídge, L ..... 4.518
H. Challendar, Nat.Front.1,034
T. L. Keen, Ind ..... III
Lab. maj. ..... 4,170
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8.947)
Bishop Auckland E. $72,58 \mathrm{I}$
75ぇH. J. Boyden, Lab. ..... 27,58I
D. W. Etheridge. ..... 16,086
D. L. Cobbold, ..... 8,168
Lab. maj. 11,005
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,875)
Blaby
E. 65,073
${ }^{7}{ }^{\star}$ N. Lawson, C.. 25,405
M. F. Fox, Lab. ..... 23,244
D. W. Inman, $L$ ..... 12,290
12,161
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 12,298)
Blackburn
E. 54,21377*Rt. Hon. Barbaya Castle,Lab................... 20,344
I. D. McGaw, C. ..... 12,692
F. J. Beetham, L. ..... 4.741
J. K. Read, Nat. Front ..... 1,758
Lab. maj ..... 7,652
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6,300)
Blackpool
NORTH E. 59,743
$7^{8}$ N. A. Miscampbell, Q.C.,
C........... ..... 19,662
I. J. Taylor, Lab. ..... 14,195
G. Mulholland, $L$ ..... 7,750
C. maj. ..... 5.467
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8, x54)
SOUTH E. 57.95I
79*P. A. R. Blaker, C. . . . 18, 888
M. Atkins, Lab ..... 12,967 ..... 12,967
E. E. Wynne, $L$ ..... 9,327
C. maj. ..... 5,221 ..... 5,221
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,09I)
Blaydon
E. 59,908
8o ${ }^{\star}$ R. E. Woof, Lab ..... 23.743
A. A. Craig, C. ..... 10,277
P. Barker, L. ..... 7,439
Lab. maj. ..... 13,466
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 11,574)
BlythE. 74,462
8x J. Ryman, Lab.. ..... - 20,308
*E. J. Milne, Ind ..... 20,230
J. W. Shipley, L ..... 8,177
B. Griffiths, C ..... 6,590
Lab. maj ..... 78
(Feb. '74, Ind. Lab. maj. 6,140)
Bodmin
E. 55.485
82 R. A. Hicks, C. ..... 20,756
*P. A. Knight, Lab. ..... 4,814
C. maj. ..... 665

(Feb. ${ }^{7} 74$, L. maj. 9)

## Bolsover

E. 51,880

83*D. E. Skinner, Lab. . . . . 27,275
C. L. Sternberg, C...... 6,209
M. Taylor, L. ......... 5,176

Lab. maj............... 21,066
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 21,3³)

## Bolton

EAST E. 60.177
84*D. W. Young, Lab. . . . . 2I,569
B. J. Heddle, C........ 17,504
T. J. Akeroyd, L....... 5,792
G. Booth, Nat. Front . . 1,106
H. Smith, Ind. . . . . . . . 149

Lab. maj............... 4,065 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. x,6 53 )

WEST E. 50.782
$8_{5}$ Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Lab. 16,967
*R. S. Redmond, C. . . . 16,06I
P. S. Linney, L........ 5, 527
W. Roberts, Nat. Front 1,070

Lab. maj............. . 906 (Feb. '74, C. maj. 603)

## Bootle <br> E. 64,236

86*S. Mahon, Lab.......... 27,633
J. F. Burrows, C...... 10, 10,73

Mrs. H. Fiortoft, L. . . . 4,266
R. Morris, Comm...... 516

Lab. maj............... 16,890
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 14.935)

## Bosworth

E. 83,820

87^Hon. A. C. Butler, C.. 28,490
M. G. M. Sloman, Lab. 28,188
M. J. Galton, L. ........ 12,082
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . . . 302
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 1,687)

## Bothwell <br> E. 59,357

88*J. Hamilton, Lab....... 22,086 J. McCool, Scot. Nat. . . 11,138
D. Roser, C........... 8,125
T. Grieve, L. . ......... 4, 4,057

Lab. maj............... 10,948 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 9,60s)

Bournemouth
EAST E. 57,010
89*I. H. Cordle, C........ 20,790
G. H. Musgrave, L.... 10, 129
D. E. Lock, Lab. . ..... 8,422
M. J. Hayes, Nat. Front 828
C. maj............... 10,661
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 9,314) (By-election pending.)
WEST E. 6r,2II
90*Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Eden,
Bt., C................ 21,294
L. F. Bennett, Lab. . . . . 10,566
T. D. G. Richards, L.. 10,166
C. maj. . . ........... 10,728 (Feb. '74, C. maj. 10,818)

## Bradford

NORTH E. 66,135
91ネB. T. Ford, Lab......... 22,841
H. P. Thompson, C. . 14,252
A. G. Lishman, L...... 9,475

Lab. maj.............. . 8,589
(Feb. ' 74 , Lab. maj. 6,617)

SOUTH E. 73,272
92* T. W. Torney, Lab. . . 25,219
G. C. Littlewood, C. . 16,964
C. J. Cawood, L. . . . . . 10,306

Lab. maj.............. 8,255
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,653)
WEST E. 62,684
93*E. Lyons, Q.C., Lab..... 21, 133
J. A. D. Wilkinson, C. 16,192
S. Harris, L............ . 50884
H. Smith, Ind.......... 339

Lab. maj............... 4.941
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2,219)

## Braintree

E. $65,53^{8}$

94*A. H. Newton, C....... 20,559
J. K. Kyle, Lab......... 19, 19,469
R. G. Holme, L. . . . . . . $\mathbf{1 2}$,004
C. maj............... 1,090
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 2,00ı)

## Brecon and Radnor

 E. 54,30095*C. E. Roderick, Lab..... 18,622
L. H. Davies, C........ 15,610
N. K. Thomas, L....... 7.682
D. N. Gittins, P.C..... 2,300

Lab. maj.............. 3,012
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2,277)

## Brent

EAST E. 63,168
96*Rt. Hon. R. Y. Freeson,

> Lab. . .................. 20,48I
M. Knowles, C. ......... II,554
P. O’Brien, L. . . . . . . . 4,416
N. Lyons, Nat. Front . . 1,096
J. Curran, Ind. . . . . . . . $3_{82}^{82}$

Lab. maj................ 8,927
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,622)
NORTH E. 72,122
$97^{\star}$ R. R. Boyson, C...... 24,853
T. J. C. Goudie, Lab. . . 17,541
F. Harrison, L......... 8,158

Mrs. J. Cattanach, Nat.
Front . . . . . . . . . . . . . . x,297
C. maj. . . . . . ....... 7,312
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7,94r)
South E. 6I,244
98*L. A. Pavitt, Lab. . . . . . . 21,611
Hon. M. A. Lennox-
Boyd, C. . . ......... $10,55^{8}$
J.Q.G.H. Rappaport, L. 3,929
J. Harrison-Broadley,

## Nat. Front. . . . . . . . . 1,388

Lab. maj. . . . . . . . . . . . 11,053
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 10,624)

## Brentford and Isleworth

E. 71, 199

99^B. J. Hayhoe, C..... . . . . 22,527
P. I. Walker, Lab. . . . . . 22,295
R. Blundell, L. . . . . . . 6,ox9
T. W. Benford, Nat.

Front . ................ x,36z
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . . . 232
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 726)

## Brentwood and Ongar

E. $58,3^{6} 3$

Ioo*R. A. McCrindle, C... 21, ${ }^{*} 36$
H. E. Miller, Lab. . . . . 13,190
L. R. Wernick, L. . . . . 10,725
C. maj............. 7.946
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 9,093)

## Bridgwater

E. 69,755

101* T. J. King, C......... 23,850 Mrs. A. Mitchell, Lab. 17,663 J. H. G. Wyatt, L. . . 12,077
S. R. Harrad, Ind.

288
C. maj.............. 6,187
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,044)

## Bridlington

E. 65,759
roz^Rt. Hon. R. F. Wood,
C. .................. $2 x, 901$
J. M. S. Cherry, L. ... 11,795
A. A. W. Dix, Lab. . 9,946
F. Day, Nat. Front.... 987 C. maj............. 10,106
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 10,996)
Brigg and Scunthorpe E. 90,159
ro3*J. Ellis, Lab........... 28,929
J. P. S. Riddell, C..... 22,187
J. F. Harris, $L$. $12,45^{2}$
Lab. maj...
6,742
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3,074)

## Brighouse and Spenborough

 E. 63,645104*G. C. Jackson, Lab.... 2x,964
G. W. Proudfoot, C.. 19,787
J. R. Smithson, L.... 8, 265

Lab. maj............ 2,177
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 1,546)

## Brighton

Kemptown E. 65,443
105*A. Bowden, M.B.E., C. 21,725
D. H. Hobden, Lab. . . 19,060
S. Osborne, L......... 6,214
R. Beaumont, Ind. . . . 155
J. Buckle, Ind.......... 125
B. Ralfe, Ind.......... 47
C. maj.............. 2,665
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 4,020)
Pavilion E. 57,35
106*R1. Hon. J. Amery, C. 19,04x G. W. Humphrey, Lab.rr,6z4 Mrs. D. Venables, L. 8,648 C. maj............. 7,417 (Feb. '74, C. maj. 20,618)

## Bristol

## NORTH EAST E. 5x,970

 107 ${ }^{\star}$ A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. . 19,647P. Hills, C............ Ir,056
W. Watts-Miller, L... 6,303 Lab. maj............. 8,591 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6,087)
NORTH WEST E. $66,38 \mathrm{I}$ ${ }_{108}$ R. R. Thomas, Lab.... 22,156 *M. J. McLaren, C.... 2x,523 E. David, L........... 8,914

Lab. maj............. 633
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 650)
SOUTH E. 6r,040 109 ${ }^{\star}$ Rf. Hon. M. F. L.

Cocks, Lab. . ........ 25, 208
R. J. Kelleway, C.... 10,124
D. Burrows, L........ 6,289
P. H. Gannaway, Nat.

Front.
798
Lab. maj.............. 14,984
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 23, 667 )

SOUTH EAST E. 69.427
rio*Rt. Hon. A. N. Wedgwood Benn, Lab..... 25,978
J. P. Godwin, C...... $\mathbf{~ 5 6 , 6 0 5}$
R. Wardle, L. . ........ 8,987
R. J. Bale, Nar. From. 775
R. Goding, Ind....... 457
P. Rowe, Ind........ 79

Lab. maj............. 9. 9,373
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,9z2)
WEST E. 60,447
1×I*R. G. Cooke, C. . . . . 18,555
R. G. R. Stacey, L... 11,598
J. Malos, Lab. ......... 9, 9,372


## Bromsgrove and Redditch

E. 87,849

112*H. D. Miller, C...... 31,153
T. A. G. Davis, Lab... 29,085
P. Kelway, L.......... 9,679
C. maj.............. 2,068
(RB. 74, Ci ma. 3.509)

## Buckingham <br> E. 79,077

113 ${ }^{\text {® }}$ W. R. Benyon, C..... 26,597
I. R. Maxwell, Lab.. . 23,679
S. B. Crooks, L. . ..... 12,707
C. maj.............. 2,918
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3,123)
Burnley
E. 52,930

114*D. Jones, B.E.M., Lab. 21,642
A. Pickup, C......... 9,766
S. P. Mews, L......... 8,189

Lab. maj.............. 11,876
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 9,840)
Burton
E. 67,801

115 ${ }^{\text {I. J. Jawrence, C...... } 23,496}$
D. R. Hill, Lab...... 21,398
K. Stevens, L. . ........ 7,969
C. maj.............. 2,098
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3,303)
Bury and Radeliffe E. 77,798

116 F. R. White, Lab. . . . 26,430
*M. M. Fidler, C...... 25,988
A. Benson, L. . . . . . . . ro,463

Lab. maj............ 442
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 345)
Bury St. Edmunds E. $87,3^{21}$

117^E. W. Griffiths, C.... $3^{32,179}$ J. K. Stephenson, Lab. 21,097 Mrs. S. M. Hobday, L. 10,63x C. maj.............. 11,082
(Feb. '74, C. maj, $\mathbf{x}^{2}, 253$ )

## Caernarvon

E. 42,508
s $28 \star$ D. Wigley, P.C....... 14,624 E. J. Sherrington, Lab. 11,730 R. L. Harvey, C..... 4,325 D. Williams, L........ 3,690 P.C. maj............. 2,894
(Feb. '74, P.C. maj. $\mathbf{~}, 728$ )
Caerphilly
E. 56,462
1 $19^{\star A . T . \text { Evans, Lab...... 24,161 }}$
P. J. S. Williams, P.C. 10,452
D. R. Dover, C...... 4,897
N. H. Lewis, L....... 3, 3,184
Lab. maj.............. 13,709
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 12,882)

Caithness and Sutherland
E. 28,837

120*R. A. R. MacLennan,
Lab................ 7,94x
E. A. C. Sutherland, Scot. Nat. .......... 5,38x
M. R. Burnett, L..... 4,949
A. McQuarrie, C..... 4,240 Lab. maj............. 2,560 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2,352)

## Cambridge

121*D. W. S. . S. S. Lane, C.. 21,790
J. P. Curran, Lab.. ... 19,017
M. W. B. O'Loughlin,

| L.................. 11,129 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 885 |

C. I. Curry, Ind...... 885
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . 2,773
(By-election, Dec. 2, 1976)
R. V. Rhodes James, C. 19,620
M. Smith, Lab. ...... 9,995
M. W. B. O'Loughlin,
L.................. 7,05I
J. Sharp, Ind............ 7エI
J. Wotherspoon, Nat.

Front. ............. 700
P. Sargent, Ind. . . . . . . 374
C. maj............... 9,625
(Feb. 774, C. maj. 4,676)

## Cambridgeshire <br> E. 84,434

122*Rt. Hon. F. L. Pym,
M.C., C

$$
30,508
$$

M. P. Farley, $L a b \ldots . .$. 37,853
S. R. Jakobi, L. . . . . 15, 841
C. maj. . . . ......... 12,655
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 13,8ız)

## Cannock

E. 56,572

323*G. E. Roberts, Lab. . . . 23, 887
E. G. Hill, C.......... II, 665
E. Freeman, L. . . . . . . . 7,459

Lab. maj............ . . 12,222
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. I 1,064 )

## Canterbury

E. 85,718

124*D. L. Crouch, C. . . . . 31,002
M. F. Fuller, Lab. . . . 16,247

Mrs. S. E. Goulden, L. 13,898 K. R. McKilliam,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nat. Front. . . . . . . . 1,096 } \\
& \text { C. maj............... 14,755 } \\
& \text { (Feb. 74, C. Maj. } 77.04 \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Cardiff

NORTH E. 43,858
125* I. Grist, C............. 13,480
J. Collins, Lab. . . . . . . Ix,479
M. E. German, L.... . 5,728
P. Richards, P.C. .... 1,464
C. maj............. 2001
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3,853)

NORTH WEST E. 43,787
126*M. H. A. Roberis, C. . 15,652
C. A. Blewett, Lab. . 11,319
H. J. O'Brien, L...... 6,322
C. P. Palfrey, P.C. ... 1,278
C. maj.............. 4,333
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,or3)
SOUTH EAST E. 57,299
127*Rt. Hon. L. J. Callaghan, Lab............ 3x,074
S. Terlezki, C.......... $\mathbf{x о , 3 5 6}$
C. Bailey, L.......... 8,006
K. Bush, P.C......... $9^{83}$
B. C. D. Harris, Ind. . 75

Lab, maj............ 10,718
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,146)

## WEST E. 52,083

128*Rt. Hon. T. G. Thomas,
Lab. (now The Speaker) $\mathbf{x , 1 5 3}$
W. F. N. Dunn, C. . ir,48I
R. M. James, L....... 4,669
D. Hughes, P.C...... 2,008

Lab. maj..............6,672
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3,346)

## Cardigan

## E. $43,05^{2}$

129*G. W. Howells, L..... 14,612
D. E. Morgan, Lab... 12,202
C. G. Davies, P.C.... 4,583
D. J. D. Williams C. 3,275
L. maj.............. 2,410
(Feb. '74, L. maj. 2,476)

## Carlisle

## E. 52,319

${ }^{130^{\star} \text { R. H. Lewis, Lab...... 25,079 }}$

$$
\text { D. G. P. Bloomer, C. } 44,825
$$

F. Phillips, L. . . ...... 5, 5,306

> Lab. maj............ 6.254
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 4,980) Carlton
E. 71,779
${ }^{13}{ }^{\star}$ P. W. Holland, C..... 24,638

> D. Pettitt, Lab........ 20,019
D. L. Lange, L........ 9,859
C. Marriott, Nat.

Front............... 1,273
C. maj............... 4,619
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7, $55^{8}$ )

## Carmarthen

E. 60,402
${ }^{132}$ G. R. Evans, P.C..... 23,325
*G. G. Jones, Lab....... 19,685
D. R. Owen-Jones, L. 5,393
R. A. Hayward, C.... 2,962

$$
\text { E. B. Jones, Ind....... } 342
$$

P.C. maj............ 3,640(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3)CarshaltonE. 66,856

133^Rt. Hon. L. R. Carr, C. $22,53^{8}$
B. E. Atherton, Lab.... 18,840 Mrs. H. M. G. Small-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { bone, L. ............ } & 8,272 \\
\text { C. maj........... } & 3,698
\end{array}
$$(By-election, March Ix, 1976)

F. N. Forman, C. . . . . zo,753C. J. Blau, Lab........ 1 rr,oz1
I. Hatherley, L........ 6,028
T. Denville-Faulkner,
R. Nat. Front..........
Ind.................. ..... 253
W. S. Dunmore, Ind. ..... 833
W. G. Boakes, Ind
W. G. Boakes, Ind ..... 115
C. maj. ..... 9,732

(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,224)

## Chelmsford

 E. 80,042${ }^{135}{ }^{\star}$ N. A. F. F. St. JohnStevas, C........... 26,334
S. G. Mole, L. . . . . . . . 22,332
J. T. Acklaw, Lab...... 14,7xI C. maj.............. 4,002
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,63r)

## Chelsea

## E. 64,554

136 N. P. Scolt, M.B.E., C. 19.674
G. A. Colerick, Lab... 6,507
N. L. Clarke, L. . . . . . 5,758
R. E. Byron, Ind. .... ${ }_{321}$
C. maj.............. 13,167
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 15,308)

## Cheltenham

 E. 62,746137 C. G. Irving, C........ 31,691
F. C. Rodger, L...... 13,237
F. C. Inglis, Lab....... 12,134
C. maj. ........... 8,454
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 5.9²)

## Chertsey and Walton

E. 67,527
${ }^{13} 8^{\star}$ G. E. Pattie, C....... 25,151
N. J. Brady, Lab....... 14,847
T. W. Robinson, L... 9,194
H. J. Redgrave, Ind... 424
C. maj.............. 10,304
(Feb. '74, C. maj. $\mathbf{x 1 , 9 6 3 \text { ) }}$
Chesham and Amersham
E. $63,3^{8} 5$

139*Sir I. H. J. L. Gilmour,
Bt., C.............25,078
D. A. Stoddart, L. . . . 24,09
J. R. Poston, Lab...... 10,325
C. maj. . . . . ....... 10,987
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 10,416)

## Chester <br> E. 69,605

140*Hon. P. H. Morrison, C................... 23.095 J. Crawford, Lab. . . . . 18,477 R. M. Green, L. . . . . . 10,907 C. maj.. . . . ........ 4,618
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,768)

> Chesterfield
> E. 71,210
> 14x Rt. Hon. E. G. Varley, Lab.................. 30,953
> J. D. Taylor, C....... 13,393 M. W. Brown, L..... 7,349 Lab. maj............ 17,560 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 15.396 )

[^12][^13]
## Chichester

E. 69,768

143 R. A. Nelson, C. . . . . . 26,942
G. A. Jeffs, L. . . . . . . . . 15,601
N. J. M. Smith, Lab. . 8,767 C. maj. . . ........... 11,341
(Feb. 74, C. maj. $81,4 \times 3$ )

## Chingford

E. 56,984
$144^{\star}$ N. B. Tebbit, C........ 19,022
P. F. Tinnion, Lab. . . 14,377
D. A. Nicholson, L... 8,438
C. maj............. 4,645
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 5,683)

## Chippenham E. 67,852

145^D. E. Audry, T.D., C. . 22,721
R. E. J. Banks, L. . . . 20,972
J. Whiles, Lab. . . . . . . 9,396
E. J. John, Ind... . . . . . . $\quad 278$
C. maj. . . . . ......... $\quad$ x,749
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3,09z)

## Chipping Barnet <br> E. 56,487

146^Rt. Hon. R. Maudling,
C..................... $9,66 r$
J. A. D. Mills, Lab. ... 1 Ir,795 Miss N. M. Wyn-Ellis,
L.................. 8,884
R. Cole, Nat. Front . . 1,207
C. maj.............. 7,866
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 9.9II)

## Chislehurst

## E. 53,699

$147^{\star}$ R. E. Sims, C....... 18,926 A. H. MacDonald, Lab. ............... 15,032
J. M. Crowley, L..... 6,900
C. maj. . . . ......... 3,894
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 5.493 )

## Chorley E. 76,218

148*G. Rodgers, Lab........ 27,290
G. B. Porter, C. . . . . 24.577

Mrs. N. Orrell, L. . . 9,83I
H. Smith, Ind........ $\quad \$ 85$

Lab. maj............. 2,713
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 405)

## Christchurch and Lymington E. 55,299

149*R. J. Adley, C........ 23,728
J. Madeley, L. . . . . . . . 9,838
L. K. Hatts, Lab. . . . . . 7,759
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . . 13,890
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 14,634)

Cirencester and Tewkesbury
E. 80,408
I50*Hon. N. Ridley, C.... 28,930
R. G. Otter, L. . . . . . . 8 8,770
J. R. Booth, Lab. . . . . 13,973
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . 10,160
(Feb. 74 , C. Maj. 10,zor)

```
City of London and Westminster
            South
            E. 52.170
15I\starC. S. Tugendhat, C... 14,350
    P. J. Turner, Lab..
                            8,589
    T. G. Underwood, L. 4,122
    D. Baxter, Nat. Front.
        686
        C. maj.. ......... 5,761
        (By-election, Feb. 24, 1977)
        Hon. P. L. Brooke, C. . . I1,962
        M. M. Noble, Lab... . 3,997
        A. Scrimgeour, L. . . 1,98m
        P. Kavanagh, Nat.
        Front. . ........... 1,05I
        P. Mitchell, Ind.. . . . . }44
        M. Lobb, Ind. .
        364
    D. Delderfield, Ind.
        W. G. Boakes, Ind.
        306
                6x
    R. Herbert, Ind...... }4
        W. Thompson, Ind.
        C. maj............ 7,965
                            4 3
            (Feb. 74, C. maj. 8,247)
```

        Cleveland and Whitby
                E. 60,674
    152^L. Brittan, C.......... 19,973
B. J. Pimlott, Lab..... 18,445
G. G. Watson, L. . . . 7,795
C. maj.. . . ......... 1,528
(Feb. 74, C. Maj. 3.642)

## Clitheroe

E. 52,086

153^A. D. Walder, E.R.D., C. . ................. 19,643 B. W. McColgan, Lab. 12,775
C. W. Roberts, L. . . . 8,503
C. maj............. 6,868
(Feb. ${ }^{\circ} 74$, C. maj. 8,528)

Coatbridge and Airdrie

## E. 59,903

154^I. Dempsey, Lab....... 23,034
D. R. M. Hill, Scot.

Nal.................. 12,466
J. Love, C. . . . . . . . . . 7.683
A. Smith, L............ 1, 1,446

Lab. maj. . . . . . . . . 10,568
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 11,783)

Colchester E. $8 \mathrm{r}, 836$

${ }^{155}{ }^{\star}$ P. A. F. Buck, Q.C., C. 27,693
D. Whytock, Lab..... 22,193
D. Christian, L. . . . . . . 12,42 I
C. maj. . . . ......... 5,500
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,86z)

# Colne Valley <br> E. 60,774 <br> 156*R. S. Wainwright, L... 21,997 <br> D. G. Clark, Lab. . . . . 20,33 <br> K. E. Davy, C. . . . . . 7,337 <br> L. maj............... 1,666 

(Feb. '74, L. maj. 719)

Consett<br>E. 590, 14<br>157^D. J. Watkins, Lab. ... 27,123<br>M. Lycett, C. ........ . 7,677<br>J. Gillinder, L. . . . . . . . 5,695<br>Lab. maj............. 19,446<br>(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 18,343)

## Conway

E. $51,73^{\circ}$
58^I. W. P. Roberts, C. .. 35,614 Rev. D. B. Rees, Lab. 12,808 D. T. Jones, L......... 6,344
M. Farmer, P.C....... 4,668
C. maj.............. 2,806
(Feb '74, C. maj. 4.549)

## Cornwall North

E. 5x,779
159*J. W. Pardoe, L........ 21,368
G. A. Neale, C....... 17,512
R. Tremlett, Lab..... $\quad 2,663$
R. J. Bridgwater, Ind.. 148
L. maj................ 3,856
(Feb. '74, L. maj. 8,729)

## Coventry

NORTH EAST E. 63,605
160*G. M. Park, Lab....... 26,489
I. Clarke, C. . . . . . . . . . 10,520
R. Dredge, L. . . . . . . . 6,846
A. Wilkins, Ind....... 352
J. Hosey, Comm. . . . . . . $\begin{array}{r}309 \\ \text { Lab. maj........... } 15,969\end{array}$
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 15,427)
NORTH WEST E. 49,247
16x*M. Edelman, Lab....... 19,205
Hon. J. B. Guinness,
C....................111,717

Mrs. P. Newnham, L. 5,798
Mrs. A. L. Whittaker,
Ind.. . . .............. 313
Lab. maj. . .......... 7,488
(By-election, March 4, 1976)
G. Robinson, Lab...... 27,1×8

Hon. J. B. Guinness, C. 13,424
A. Leighton, L. . . . . . . 4,062
A. Fountaine, Nat.

Front............... $9^{86}$
J. K. Read, Ind. . . . . . $\quad 208$
T. L. Keen, Ind....... 40
W. S. Dunsmore, Ind.. $\quad 33$

Lab. maj. ........... 3,694
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6,658)
SOUTH EAST E. 50,8I8
16z*W.Wilson, Lab........ 20,77x
C. Hannington, C.... 8,640
D. Woodcock, L. . . . 4,952

Lab. maj. ............ 12,131
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 10,75 )
SOUTH WEST E. 67,84I
${ }_{163}{ }^{\star}$ Mrs. A. Wise, Lab. . . 23,225
J. R. Jeffrey, C....... 21, 107
N. B. Chapple, L..... 8,579
R. Rickard, Nat. Front 822
T. L. Keen, Ind....... 144

Lab. maj........... 2,118 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 5I3)

## Crewe

## E. 59,227

164*Hon. Mrs. G. P. Dun-
woody, Lab. ....... . . 21,534
J. G. Park, C.......... 14,279
E. Richardson, L. . . . 7.559

Lab. maj............ 7,255
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 5, 223 )

## Crosby

E. 78,605
${ }^{165^{*}}$ Rt. Hon. R. G. Page,
M.B.E., C.......... 29,764

Miss M. J. Hignett,
Lab. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17,589
A. Hill, L. . . . . . . . . . . . 10,429
C. maj. . . . ......... 12,175
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 15,570)


SOUTH E. 60,090
169*W. G. Clark, C. ..... 25,703
D. Nunneley, L....... 18,514
D. W. Keene, Lab.... 7,203
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . . 14,189
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 15,867)

## Dagenham <br> E. 70,004

I70*J. Parker, C.B.E., Lab... 29,678
A. G. Hamilton, C. . 7,684
G. Poole, L. . . . . . . . . 7,564
G. C. Wake, Comm... 569

Lab. maj............. 21,994
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 23,490)

## Darlington

E. 62,955

171*E. J. Fletcher, Lab. . . . 21,334
B. H. Hord, C. . . . . . 17,620
P. Freitag, L. . . . . . . . 7, 882

Lab. maj.............. 3,714
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2,069)

## Dartford <br> E. 57,03 ${ }^{8}$

172^Rt. Hon. S. Irving, Lab. 20,817
G. F. J. Bright, C. .... 15,331
G. Dunk, L. . . . . . . . . 6,606
R. H. Aldous, Nat.

Front. .............. 939
Lab. maj.................. $\quad 5,486$
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3,654)

## Darwen

E. $70,6 \mathrm{rI}$

173 ${ }^{\star}$ C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C.,
C. ..................23,577
D. N. Campbell-

Savours, Lab....... I7,926
A. Cooper, L. . . . . . . $\mathbf{~ 2 2 , 5 7 2 ~}$
C. maj.............. 5,651
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 9.30)

## Daventry

E. 83,253

174^A. A. Jones, C.........29.801
D. Forwood, Lab. . . . 20,739
D. Cassidy, L. . . . . . . 13,640
C. maj............... 9,062
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 9,749)
Dearne Valley
E. 63,265

I75 ${ }^{\star}$ E. Wainwright, Lab. . . 33,3I5
Lord Irwin, C......... 6,046
P. Hargreaves, L. . . . 5,588

Lab. maj............. 27,269
(Feb. '74, Lab. Maj. 26,854)
DenbighE．63，506176 ＊W．G．O．Morgan，Q．C．，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 88,753D．L．Williams，L．．．． 14,200P．P．Flynn，Lab．．．．．．9，824
I．W．Jones，P．C． ..... 5，754
C．maj． ..... 4，551
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，015）
Deptford
E．6r，210
77Rt．Hon．J．E．Silkin，
Lab． 21，145
C．H．Cross，C． 8，III
M．M．Steele，$L$ ..... 4．93I
R．Edmonds，Nat．
Front．． ..... 1，73I
Lab．maj． ..... 13，034
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．II，629）
DerbyNORTH E．82，697
$178 \star$ P．Whitehead，Lab ..... 26，960
D．J．Penfold，C． ..... 22，767
M．D．Peel，L．． ..... 10，595
H．Smith，Ind． ..... 242
Lab．maj． ..... 4，193
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．1，293）
SOUTH E． 74.342
179＊W．H．Johnson，Lab．．．．26，342
A．J．Bussell， ..... 17，010
R．Palmer，$L$ ． ..... 7,520
A．S．Ashby，Ind． ..... 793
Lab．maj． ..... 9，332
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，143）
Derbyshire
NORTH EAST E．68，869180＾T．H．Swain，Lab．．．．．25，234
J．C．Ramsden，C ..... 14，997
C．Cook，I ..... 10，336
Lab．maj ..... 10，237
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，282）SOUTH EAST E． 53.739181＾P．L．Rost，C．．．．．．．．．． 18,856
R．J．Madeley，Lab． ..... 37，851
H．Warschauer，$L$ ． ..... 6，404
C．maj ..... 1，005
（Feb．＇ 3，035
WEST E．49，142
182 ${ }^{\star}$ J．S．R．Scot－Hopkins，
p．M．Worboys，L．．．．．．．．．．． 10,468
D．A．Townsend，Lab．9，456
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，846
（Feb．${ }^{1} 74$, C．maj．8，460）
Devizes
E．77，793${ }_{18} 3^{\star}$ Hon．C．A．Morrison，
C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．24，842
V．E．Finlayson，Lab．．17，821
J．B．Ainslie，L． ..... 5,851
C．maj． ..... 7,021（Feb． 74, C．．．．．．．．．．． 9,898 ）

## Devon

NORTH E． 73.598
184＾Rt．Hon．J．J．Thorpe，A．Speller，C．．．．．．．．．．2r，488Mrs．A．J．Golant，Lab．8，356
F．Hansford－Miller，
Ind． ..... 568
L．maj． ..... 6，721
（Feb．＇74，L．maj． 12,072 ）

## WEST E．57，43z

185＾P．M．Mills，C．．．．．．．．22，594 M．A．Pinney，L．．．．．．16，665
J．B．H．Dufin，Lab．．． 5,899
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．5，929
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．5，268）

## Dewsbury <br> E．61，508

${ }^{186 * D}$ ．Ginsburg，Lab．．．．．．20，378
Mrs．M．Wood，C．．．． 53,477
A．Allsop，L．．．．．．．．10，99x
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，901
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，42）

## Doncaster E．59，464

187＾H．Walker，Lab．．．．．．．．22，177
T．Wilkinson，C．．．．．． 54,747
W．J．Davison，L．．．．．． 6,336 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．7，430 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，476）

## Don Valley

$$
\text { E. } 88,777
$$

188＾R．Kelley，Lab．．．．．．．．41，187
p．J．Le Bosquet，C．．． 13,767
E．Simpson，L．．．．．．．．．．10，16x Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．27．420 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．27，945）

## Dorking <br> E．58，955

r89＊Sir G．E．Sinclair， C．M．G．，O．B．E．，C．．．． 22,403
G．S．A．Andrews，L．． 12,098 Miss J．Chapman，Lab．9，714 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10,305 （Feb．＇74，C．maj．10，3 ${ }^{2}$ ）

## Dorset

NORTH E．71，325
rgo＊D．P．James，M．B．E．，
D．S．C．，C．．．．．．．．．28，891
P．G．Watkins，L．．．．．20，350
T．G．Jones，Lab．．．．．．7，245
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，541
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，883）
SOUTH E． $70,4 \times 6$
19ıネE．M．King，C．
24，35I
A．Chedzoy，Lab．．．．．．17，652
C．Sandy，L．．．．．．．． 11,075
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，699
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，6ı5）
WEST E． 53,569
192＊J．W．Spicer，C．．．．．．．20，517
R．M．Angus，L．．．．．．． 11,832
P．J．Dawe，Lab．．．．．．．9，350
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8,685
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7，45 5）

## Dover and Deal

E．74，704
193＊P．W．I．Rees，Q．C．，C．．25，647
L．J．A．Bishop，Lab．．23，353
R．S．Young，L．．．．．9， 967
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，294
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，850）

## Down

North E． 93.604
194 ${ }^{\star}$ J．A．Killedder，U．U．U．40，996 K．Jones，Alliance．．．．．9．973 Maj．W．Brownlow，

U．P．N．I．．．．．．．．．．．．6，037
U．U．U．maj．．．．．．．．．31，023
（Feb．＇ 74 ，U．U．U．maj．x6，226）

SOUTH E．91，354
195 R1．Hon．J．E．Powell，
M．B．E．，U．U．U．．．．．33，6ェ4
S．Hollywood，
S．D．L．P．．．．．．．．．．．．30，047
G．O＇Hanlon，Rep．．．．2，327
D．Vipond，ind．．．．．．．．$\$ 52$
U．U．U．maj．．．．．．．．．3，567
（Feb．＇74，U．U．U．maj．5，602）

## Dudiey

EAST E． $60,38 \mathrm{z}$
196ネJ．W．Gilbert，Lab．．．．．23，62I
J．M．Taylor，C．．．．．．．II 5,430
G．Hopkins，L．．．．．．．．5，003
C．Knott，Nat．Front．．1， 17 y
Lab，maj．．．．．．．．．．．12，191
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．xr，62z）

## WEST E． 74,746

197＊C．B．Phipps，Lab．．．．．．28，740
L．E．Smith，C．．．．．．．．20，215
A．Martin，L．．．．．．．．．．7，259
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，525
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．4，669）

## Dulwich

## E．67，542

198＾Rt．Hon．S．C．Silkin，
Q．C．，Lab．．．．．．．．．．．21，790
E．Morley，C．．．．．．．．． 44,335
W．H．Pearson，L．．．7，866
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，459
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，34x）

## Dumfries

E．6I，856
199＊H．S．P．Monro，C．．．．18，386
J．F．Wheatley，Lab．．．12，558
L．A．B．Whitley，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，542
A．Sinclair，L．．．．．．．．3，961
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 5.828
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，968）

## Dunbartonshire

Central E．49，357
zoo丸H．McCartney，Lab．．．．15，837
A．C．W．Aitken，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 11,452
M．W．Hirst，C．．．．．．．6，792
J．Reid，Comm．．．．．． $3.4^{17}$
J．E．Cameron，L．．．．． 1,895
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，385
（Feb．74，Lab．maj．6，664）
EAST E． 61,788
zor Mrs．M．A．Bain，Scol．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．15，55I
＊J．S．B．Henderson，C．15，529
E．F．McGarry，Lab．．． 15,122
J．A．Thompson，L．．．3，636
Scot．Nat．maj．．．．．． 22
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．3，676）
WEST E．51，943
202＊l．Campbell，Lab．．．．．．．15，511

$$
\text { A. Murray, Scot. Nat. } 13,697
$$

R．R．MacDonald，C． 9,42 I

$$
\text { J. D. Murricane, L. . . } \quad 2,029
$$

Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，814
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．2，609）

## Dundee

EAST E．63，152
203＾R．G．Wilson，Scot．

| Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，120 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| G．Machin，Lab．．．．．． | 15,137 |
| W．L．Walker，C．．．． | 7,784 |
| C．Brodie，L．．．．．．．．． | 1,302 |
| Scot．Nat．Maj．．．．．． | 6,983 |

（Feb．＇74，Scot．Nat．maj．2，966）


| Dunfermline <br> E． 60,679 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 205＊A．Hunter，Lab．．．．．．． |  |
| Miss A．C．Cameron， Scot．Nat．．．．．．．．． 13,179 |  |
|  |  |
| K．MacLeod，C．．．．．．${ }^{\text {Io，6II }}$ |  |
| M．D．H．Valentine，L． 3,800 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．}}{\text {（Feb．}}$ ， 74,291 |  |
|  |  |

## Durham <br> E．74．7II

206＊W．M．Hughes，Lab．．．3ז，305
D．L．Conway，C．．．．13， 889
P．A．J．Heesom，L．．．．9，ory
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．18，116 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．15，203）

Durham North West<br>E． $6 \mathrm{x}, 283$<br>207＊E．Armstrong，Lab．．．．．．27，953<br>M．J．B．Cookson，C．9，197<br>J．K．Forster，L．．．．．．．．6，418<br>Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．18，756<br>（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．17，46ı）

> Ealing North E. 73,898
> 208*W. J. Molloy, Lab..... 24.574
> G. K. Dickens, C..... 21,652
> C. S. Phillips, L. . . . . . 8,355
> Lab. maj............. 2,922
> (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2,448)
> E. 63,815
> 209*J. D. Dormand, Lab. . 28,984
> J. S. Smailes, C........ 8,047
> N. J. Scaggs, L........ 7,005
> Lab. maj. ............ 20,937
> (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 20,530)
> Eastbourne
> E. 74,697
> $210 * I$. R. E. Gow, C....... 30,442
> G. H. Millar, L........ 14,417
> L. Caine, Lab......... 10,830
> C. maj................16,025
> (Feb. '74, C. maj. 7.475)

## East Grinstead <br> E．55，602

2xx＊G．Johnson Smith，C．．．22，035
P．Hayden，L．．．．．．． 12,755
D．W．J．Blake，Lab．．．．6，648
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，280
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，577）

## East Kilbride

E．65，799
212＾M．S．Miller，Lab．．．．．25，8ะo G．S．Murray，Scot．

Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ェя，ха6
G．W．Parvin，C．．．．．8，573
D．Miller，L．．．．．．．．．2，644
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，704
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7．968）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Eastleigh } \\
& \text { Eastleigh } \\
& \text { E. 75,826 } \\
& \text { 273*D. E. C. Price, C..... 26,869 } \\
& \text { E. A. Presman, Lab... : } 19,054 \\
& \text { G. D. Johnson, L. . . . . } 13,832 \\
& \text { C. maj............. } 7,815 \\
& \text { (Feb. 74, C. maj. xo, } 1 \text { ro) } \\
& \text { E. 37,640 } \\
& 214^{\star \text { Rt. Hon. M. M. Foot, }} \\
& \text { Lab.................2x,226 } \\
& \text { A. Donaldson, L. .... } 3,367 \\
& \text { I. P. Evans, C........ 2,153 } \\
& \text { G. ap Robert, P.C.... 2,10x } \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
\text { Lab. maj.......... } & \text { 18,059 } \\
\text { 15,664) }
\end{array} \\
& \text { (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. }{ }^{5} 5,664 \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Eccles

E． 57,549
215＊L．Cartex－Jones，Lab．．．22，328
R．J．Dunn，C．．．．．．． 13,062
Mrs．A．M．Collier，L．6，170
T．E．Keenan，Comm． 348
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．9，266
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 7,786 ）

## Edinburgh

Central E．40，956
216ぇR．F．Cook，Lab．．．．．．．11， 229
P．Jones，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，876
A．W．S．Rae，Scot．
Nal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，866
C．B．H．Scott，L．．．．．$\quad 2,463$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．3，953
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．96x）
EAST E． 57,460
217＊G．S．Strang，Lab．．．．．．19，669
G．C．MacDougall，
Scot．Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．11，213
A．M．Hogg，C．．．．．．．10，117
G．N．Dalzell，L．．．．．．．2，578
Mrs．I．Swann，Comm． 213
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，456
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5．549）
LEITH E．39，407
218＊Ri．Hon．R．K．Murray，
Q．C．，Lab．．．．．．．．．．．． 81,708
W．R．V．Percy，C．．．8，263
R．Scott，Scot．Nat．．．． 7,688
A．J．H．Squair，L．．．． 1,836
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{3,445}$
（Feb． 74, Lab．maj． 72 I ）
NORTH E． 47,215
219＊$A$ ．M．Fletcher，C．．．．．．12，856
M．J．O＇Neill，Lab．．．．．8，465
J．Lynch，Scot．Nat．．．．7，68x
M．MacDonald，L．．．．3，677
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，391
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7，013）
Pentlands E．54，955
220＊M．L．Rifkind，C．．．．．14，083
G．Foulkes，Lab．．．．．．12，8z6
J．Hutchison，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10,189
S．P．Ross－Smith，L．4，41I
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，257
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，60z）
SOUTH E． 56,154
221＊A．M．C．Hutchison，C． 14,962
Mrs．C．Haddow，Lab． 11,736
R．J．Shirley，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，034
N．L．Gordon，L．．．．． 5 5，92I
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，226
（Feb．${ }^{7} 74, \mathrm{C}$. maj．6．38x）

WEST E． 52,569
$2 z z$ Lord James
Hamilton，C．．．．．．．．． 55.354
W．J．Taylor，Lab．．．．x0， 152
Mrs．C．M．Moore，
Scot．Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．8， 135
D．C．E．Gorrie，L．．．． 6,606
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．5，202
（Feb．${ }^{7} 74$, C．maj．8，477）

## Edmonton

## E． 61,476

223＊T．E．Graham，Lab．．．．．20，229
J．Attwood，C．．．．．．． 13,40 I
J．Dawnay，L．．．．．．．． 5 5，699
D．J．Bruce，Nat．Front 1,895
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．6，828
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5．723）

## Enfield North <br> E． $67,8 \times 8$

224＊B．Davies，Lab．．．．．．．．．．20，880
C．de H．Parkinson，C． 26,087
Mrs．S．Curtis，L．．．．．．9，526
R．Burton，Nat．Front $\mathbf{x , 3 3 0}$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，793
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．3．4i6）
Epping Forest
E．64，055
225＊J．A．Biggs－Davison，C．22，392
S．J．Palfreman，Lab．．．15，6ェ8．
D．F．J．Wood，L．．．．8，952
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6， 774
（Feb．74，C．maj．8， $\mathbf{x 6 7}$ ）
Epsom and Ewell E． 80,597
$226 \star$ Rt．Hon．Sir P．A．G．
Rawlinson，Q．C．，C．．32，109
D．J．H．Griffiths，$L \ldots \ldots 15,819$
N．J．Kearney，Lab．．．．11，47I
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．16，290
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．16，924）

## Erith and Crayford

E．60，595
227＾A．J．Wellbeloved，Lab．．22，670
M．MacDonald，C．．．．14，203
T．Hibbert，L．．．．．．．．．7，423
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，467
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，08I）

## Esher

E． 47,572
$228^{\star}$ D．C．M．Mather，C．．19，74x
C．S．Welchman，L．．．8，88i
A．G．Hudson，Lab．．．6，729
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10,860
（Feb．＇74，C．maj． $10,7 \times 5$ ）

## Essex South East

E．76，013
229＊Sir B．R．Braine，C．．．．．．27，348
D．B．Jones，Lab．．．．．．．18，638
A．Morris，L．．．．．．．．． $\mathbf{~ 1 0 , 0 4 9 ~}$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，710
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．9，265）
Eton and Slough
E． $63,8 I_{3}$
230＊Miss J．Lestor，Lab．．．．22，238
S．Dolland，C．．．．．．．． 14,575
P．Goldenberg，L．．．．．8，213
A．P．Coniam，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1,24 x$
J．Renton，Ind．．．．．．．． 120
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，663
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，89r）

> Exeter
> E. 67,184
> 33J. G. Hannam, C. . . . . 2x,970 F. K. Taylor, Lab. .... 19,623
> D. J. Morrish, L. . . . . I2,342
> C. maj.
> 2,348
> (Feb. 74, C. ........ 5,076 )

Eye E． 65,710
a3aネSir J．H．Harrison，Bl．，
T．D．，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，387
D．Robinson，L．．．．．．14，530
R．Bushby，Lab．．．． 13,948
R．Bushby，Lab．．．．．． 13,948
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，857
（Feb． 74, C．maj．7，675）

## Falmouth and Camborne

## E．66，921

233＊W．D．Mudd，C．．．．．．．23，950 M．G．Dalling，Lab．．． 18,094 E．Sara，L

6,428

> A. G. S. T. Davey, Ind.
> L................... . . 2,246
> C. maj. . . . . . . . . . . 5,856
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，264）

## Fareham

E．57，330
234＾R．F．B．Bennett，V．R．D．，
C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．19，053
P．Smith，L．．．．．．．．．．．．14，605
B．R．Townsend，Lab．8，153 W．P．Boulden，Ind．．． 1,727
R．M．Doughty，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $61_{7}$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，448
（Feb．${ }^{9} 74$, C．maj． 7,877 ）

## Farnham

E． $62,73^{8}$
235 ${ }^{\star}$ Rt．Hon．M．V．Mac－
millan，C．．．．．．．．．．．23，885
P．Davies，L．．．．．．．．．．．15，626 Miss H．C．Hodge，

Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，305
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．8，259
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，462）

## Farnworth

## E．70，565

236＊J．F．H．Roper，Lab．．．．28，184 R．H．Shepherd，C．． 13,489 Mrs．M．P．Rothwell，

L．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 11,059
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．14，695
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．12，637）

> Faversham E. 76,000 237^R. D. Moate, C..... 25,087 M. Freedman, Lab.... 22,210 P. J. Morgan, L...... 10,979 C. maj............ 2,877 (Feb. '74, C. maj. 5,407)

Feltham and Heston
E． $7^{8,983}$
$23^{8 \star}$ R．W．Kerr，Lab．．．．．．．26，611
R．P．Ground，C．．．．． 17,464
J．A．Quinn，L．．．．．．．7，554
Mrs．J．M．Reid，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1,984
Lab．maf．．．．．．．．．．．．．9．147
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，055）

Fermanagh and S．Tyrone E．71，343
239 M．F．Maguire，Ind．．．．32，795
＊Rt．Hon．H．W．West，
U．U．U．．．．．．．．．．．．． 30,285
A．J．Evans．Ind．．．．． 185
Ind，maj．．．．．．．．．．．2，510
（Feb．＇74，U．U．U．maj．10，629）

> Fife Centrat E. 58,402 $240 \star$ W. W. Hamilton, Lab. 22,400 D. V. Livingstone, Scot. Nat...........14,414 P. Clarke, C......... 5,308 A. Maxwell, Comm.... 1,040 Lab. maj...........7,986 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 14,094)

EAST E．56，453
242＊Sir J．E．Gilmour，Bt．，
D．S．O．，T．D．，C．．．．．．．土6，II6
J．Braid，Scot．Nat．．．．13，202
Mrs．H．Liddell，Lab．7，040
D．Docherty，L．．．．．5， 247
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，914
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．12，579）

## Finchley <br> E．53，933

242＊Rr．Hon．Mrs．M．H．
Thatcher，C．．．．．．．． 16,498
M．J．O＇Connor，Lab． 12,587
L．S．Brass，L．．．．．．．7，384
Mrs．J．Godfrey，Nat．
Front．
993
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，911
（Feb． 74 ，C．maj．5．978）

> Flint
> EAST E. 69,273
> $243^{\star}$ S. B. Jones, Lab. . . . . . 27,002
> M. J. A. Penston, C. $17,4 \times 6$
> R. Fairley, L......... 8,986
> F. Evans, P.C. . . . . . . . 1,779
> Lab. maj............. 9,586
> (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,85z)
> WEST E. 64,302
> $244^{\text {* }} \operatorname{Sir}$ A. J. C. Meyer, Bt.,
> C. . . . . ............ 20,054
> N. B. Harries, Lab.... ${ }^{5}, 234$
> P. J. Brighton, L. . . . . ェ0,88ı
> N. Taylor, P.C....... 2,306
> C. maj.. ............ 4,820
> (Feb. '74, C. maj. 7, 142 )

## Folkestone and Hythe

E．64，714
245＊A．P．Costain，C．．．．．．．20，930
B．W．Budd，Q．C．，L．．12，488
M．J．S．Butler，Lab．．． 11 ， 639
H．Button，Ind．．．．．． 265
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8.442
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，510）

## Fulham

E．58，303
$246 *$ RI．Hon．R．M．M． Stewar！，C．H．，Lab．．．20，616
M．Stevens，C．．．．．．．．．I5，295
G．A．Dowden，L．．．4，577
J．Cordrey，Nat．Front． 855
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．5，321
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．． 5,321

Fylde
NORTH E．74．799
247＊W．Clegg，C．．．．．．．．．．．29，66x
H．J．Berkeley，Lab．．．12，52z
A．Perry， $2 . . . . . . . .$. ． $1 x, 254$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．17，139
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．19，658）
SOUTH E． $90,86 \mathrm{r}$
248＊E．L．Gardner，Q．C．，C．．37，193
A．Lawson，L．．．．．．． 14,527
T．A．Dillon，Lab．．．．． 13,724
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．22，666
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．25．379）

## Gainsborough

E． 61,749
249＊M．R．Kimball，C．．．．．．19，163
R．B．Blackmore，L．． $15, \times 95$
T．J．Lansbury，Lab．．．Ix，797
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，968
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，210）

## Galloway

E． 39,407
250 G．H．Thompson，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，242
K．A．Ross，C．．．．．．． 12,212
D．R．Hannay，L．．．．．3， 58 I
T．G．Fulton，Lab．．．．．2，742
Scot．Nat．maj．．．．．． 30
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，008） Gateshead
EAST E．63，496
251ネB．Conlan，Lab．．．．．．．．27，620
R．A．Ryder，C．．．．．．．10，021
K．A．Buckingham，L．6，998
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．17，599
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 15,299 ）
WEST E．30，768
252ネJ．R．Horam，Lab．．．． 13.859
P．Brown，C．．．．．．．．．．4，432
Mrs．K．Stoddart，L．．．1，909
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．9，427
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，467）
Gillingham
E．62，099
253＊F．F．A．Burden，C．．．．．19，042
H．G．N．Clother，Lab． 15,046
T．Jones，L．．．．．．．．．．iz， 1 ² $^{\text { }}$
S．Campbell，Naf．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 922
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，996
（Fcb．＇74，C．maj．5，88z）
Glasgow
CATHCART E．49，826
254＾E．M．Taylor，C．．．．．．26，30I
Mrs．J．E．Carnegie，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 44,544
A．Ewing，Scot．Nat．．．6，292
H．Wills，L．．．．．．．．．x， $05^{8}$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．1，757
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，095）
Central E． 25.5 16
255＊T．M．McMillan，Lab．．9，23x
B．Nugent，Scot．Nat．．2，790
N．Woolfson，C．．．．．．x．880
E．Bennett，L．．．．．．． 605
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，441
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，965）
Craigton E．44，333
256＊B．Millan，Lab．．．．．．．．．16，952
R．G．Houston，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8， $7^{x}$
G．F．Belton，C．．．．．．6，734
R．McIntyre，L．．．．．．$x, 728$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，781
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，238）

## Garscadden E. 54,700 <br> 257^W.W. Small, Lab.... 19,737 K. S. Bovey, Scot. Nat. 12,1II J. Corbett, C......... 5,004 <br> M. R. Kibby, L....... 1,915 Lab. maj............ 7,626 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. II, 264) <br> Govan E. 32,094 258*H. Selby, Lab. . ....... 1x,392 Mrs. M. MacDonald, Scot. Nat Miss M. Todd, C...... $9,4,623$ E. Mason, L... , M. A. Brooks, Nat. Front. 86 <br> T. Clyde, Ind <br> ..... 27 <br> Lab. maj. <br> ..... 1,952

(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 543)
Hilliead E. 41,726
259*Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, C...........11,203
D. Welsh, Lab. . ..... 8,507
G. Borthwick, Scot.

C. maj.............. 2,696
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,381)
Kelvingrove E. 42,654
$260 *$ N. G. Carmichael, Lab. 11,567
J. G. Rennie, C...... 7,448
C. D. Calman, Scot.

Nat.................. 6,274
S. Glasgow, L......... $\quad$ x,735

Lab. maj............. 4,119 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2,398)
MARYHLLL E. 51,545
${ }^{266} I^{\star}$ J. M. Craigen, Lab.... 19,589
A. McIntosh, Scot.

Nat................. 10, 17 1
J. S. Younger, C...... 3.160

Mrs. E. Attwooll, L. . 1,063 Lab. maj............ 9,418 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 13,383)
POLLOK E. 59,45
262*J. White, Lab.......... . 18,695
G. Malone, C......... 1 Ix,604
D. P. Macquarrie,

Scot. Nat. .......... 10,441
M. C. Todd, L. ...... 2,274

Lab. maj............. 7,091
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3,406)
Provan E. 54,975
${ }_{26} 3^{\star H}$. D. Brown, Lab. . . . 20,602
R. Edwards, Scot. Nat. 10,628
R. McKay, C........ . 3,448
J. Jackson, Comm. . . . 503

Lab. maj............. 9,974
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 15,787)
QUEENS PaRK E. $38,77^{6}$
264*F. P. McElhone, Lab... 14,574
D. G. MacKellar, Scot.

Nat................. 5,660
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { I. D. Mackinno.... C. . } & 4,42 \mathrm{x} \\ \text { Miss M Aitchison, } & 4.466\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Miss M. Aitchison, L. } & 966 \\ \text { J. R. Kay, Comm...... } & 354\end{array}$
J. R. Kay, Comm...... $\begin{array}{r}354 \\ \text { Lab. maj........... } \\ 8,914\end{array}$ (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,366)
Shettleston E. $3^{8,324}$
265 ${ }^{\text {Tir M. M. Galpern, Lab. .. 13,391 }}$ R. Hamilton, Scot. Nat................ 7, 7,042
J. Cran, C............ 3.543
R. J. Brodie, L. ...... $\quad 6 .{ }^{690}$

Lab. maj.............
(Feb. 74,
6,349.

Springburn E. 48,066
266^R. Buchanan, Lab..... 87,444
W. J. Morton, Scor.

Nat................. 9,049
S. Taylor, C.......... 4,245
T. Marshall, L........ 865
N. McLellan, Comm. . $8_{32}^{35}$

Lab. maj............ 8,395
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 10,395)

## Gloucester

E. 62,503

267*Mrs. S. Oppenheim, C. 22,664
Mrs. A. C. Roberts,
Lab................... 19,136
D. G. Halford, L..... $\quad 7,357$
C. maj.............. 3,528
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 4,837)

## Gloucestershire

SOUTH E. 79,439
268*J. Cope, C............ 26,58I
Miss O. A. McDonald,
Lab.................. 22,235
D. C. Short, L. . . . . . . 14,412
C. maj.............. 4,346
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,459)

## WEST E. 67,255

269 J. T. Watkinson, Lab. . 22,481
P. Marland, C. . . . . . . 22,072
A. I. MacGregor, L... 9,353

Lab. maj............ ${ }^{409}$
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 1,624)
Goole
E. $64,63 \mathrm{I}$

270^E. I. Marshall, ph.D.,

> Lab................ 26,804
N. P. Kemp, C. ...... 12,707
J. T. Clarkson, L..... 5,285

Lab. maj............ 14,097
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 13,225)
Gosport
E. 48,87x
${ }^{27} \mathrm{I}^{\star}$ P. J. Vigzers, C........ 17,487
P. M. Tebbutt, Lab. . . 10,62I
P. D. Clark, L. . . . . . . 8,708
C. maj.............. 6,866
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7,228)

## Gower

E. 56,867
$2^{27} 2^{\star}$ I. Davies, Lab........ 25,067
D. F. R. George, C... 8,863
R. Owen, L.......... 5,453
M. Powell, P.C....... 4, 469

Lab. maj.............. 16,204
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 15,076)
Grantham
E. $7^{8,404}$

273^R1. Hon. J. B. Godber,
C.................27,738

Mrs. S. M. Smedley,
Lab.................. 19,708
W. T. Bailey, L....... 10,752
C. maj.............. 8,030
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 17,343)

## Gravesend

## E. 87,269

274*J. F. Ovenden, Lab..... 29,569
R. F. Needham, C.... 27,264
L. Cartier, L.......... 10,244
J. D. Turner, Nal.

Front............... 1,304
T. L. Keen, Ind........ $\quad 239$

Lab. maj.............. 2,305
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. x,582)

Greenock and Port Glasgow
E. 62,126

275*Rt. Hon. J. D. Mabon,
Lab..................21,279
J. K. Wright, Scot.

Nal................ 9,324
W. M. Campbell, L. . 8,580
A. Foote, C.......... 4.969

Lab. maj............. 11,955
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 11,776)
Greenwich
E. 52,847

276*N. G. Barnell, Lab...... 19,155
Mrs. S. M. T. Harold,
C................... 9,249
A. J. D. Wilson, L.... 5,838
D. Green, Ind. . ...... 254

Lab. maj............... 9,906
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,870)

| Grimsby |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| E. 66,302 |  |
| Hon. C. A. R. |  |
| K. C. Brown, |  |
| D. M. Rigby, L...... 9,4 |  |
| J. McElrea, Ind....... ${ }_{\text {Lab. maj......... }}^{6,982}$ |  |
|  |  |
| (By-election, April 28, 1977) |  |
| A. Blair, C........... 21,370 |  |
|  |  |
| A. de Freitas, L. . . . . 3,121 |  |
| M. Stanton, Ind. |  |
| P. H. H. Bishop, Ind. |  |
| M. Nottingham, Ind. |  |
| Lab. maj........... 520 |  |
| (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 5,67 |  |

## Guildford

E. 72,302
278*D.A. R. Howell, C.... 25,564
C. J. Fox, L........... 14,660
R. W. Harris, Lab... . 11,727
C. maj.............. 10,904
(Feb. 74, C. maj. $9,89 \mathrm{y}$ )
Hackney
Central E. 48,524
279*S. C. Davis, Lab. . .... 17,650
K. S. Lightwood, C.. 4 ,797

Mrs. M. G. Snow. L. 3,174
Lab. maj............ 12,853
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 12,403)
NORTH AND StOke Newington
E. 52,870

280*D. Weitzman, Q.C.,
Lab.
16,525
A. J.Wylson, C...... 5,972
S. J. Lyons, L......... 3 3,796
H. C. Lord, Nat. Front. 1,044
M. Goldman, Comm. $4^{18}$
M. Van der Poorten,

Ind. . . ................ 159
Lab. maj. . . . . . . . . . . 10,553
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 9,334)
SOUTH AND SHOREDITCH
E. 49.540

281^R. W. Brown, Lab. . . 17,333
K. H. Proctor, C..... $4,03^{8}$
C. Bone, L. . ........ 3, 3, 73
R. May, Nat. Front. . . 2,544

Lab. maj............. 13,295
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 12,018)

## Halesowen and Stourbridge E．82， 889

282＊J．H．R．Stokes，C．．．24，387
D．Turner，Lab．．．．．．．．23．537
L．T．Eden，L．．．．．．．．．．14，672
C．maj．
850
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，049）
Halifax
E．63，562
$283^{\star}$ Hon．Shirley Summerskill，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．20，976
S．R．Lyons，C．．．．．．．．16，798
A．Clegg，L．．．．．．．．．．8，693
R．S．Pearson，Ind．．．． 919
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．4，4，178
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．3，003）

## Haltemprice

E．76，257
$284 *$ P．H．B．Wall，M．C．
v．R．D．，C．
28，206
R．Walker，$L$ ．．．．．．．．．．．16，545
L．Cross，Lab．．．．．．．．12，1262
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．11，661
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．11，824）

## Hamilton <br> E． 50,346

$285^{\star}$ A．Wilson，Lab．．．．．．．． $18,4{ }^{87}$
I．C．H．Macdonald，
Scot．Nat．．．．．．．．．．．15，155
G．Warner，C．．．．．．．．3，682
J．M．Calder，L．．．．．．．． 1 ，559
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，332
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，378）
Hammersmith North E．52，37I
286＊F．Tomney，Lab．．．．．．．．18，06ェ
R．G．Beckett，C．．．．．9，939
S．H．J．A．Knott，L．．．5，200
J．P．McFadden，Ind．．． 633
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．8，128
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，04x）

## Hampstead E．64，085

287＊G．Finsberg，M．B．E．，C．18，ㅈ39
A．J．Clarke，Lab．．．．．16，414
R．H．Longland，L．．．5．566
Mrs．M．Maguire，Ind． 146
R．O．Critchfield，Ind．$\quad 118$
C．Rao，Ind．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{35}$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，725
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，257）

## Harborough E． 65,855

288＊J．A．Farr，C．．．．．．．．．25，776
N．G．Reynolds，L．．． 12,567
R．L．W．Briant，Lab．II，934
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．13，209
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．12，473）

## Harlow <br> E．62，964

289＾A．S．Newens，Lab．．．24，96I
J．E．Smith，C．．．．．．．．．II，5IO
B．E．Goldstone，L．．．．10，869
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．13，451
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．12，534）

## Harrogate E．64．759

290＾R．G．Banks，C．．．．．．．24，583
I．de C．Bayley，L．．．．．11，269
B．H．Seal，Lab．．．．．．．．8，047
A．H．W．Brons，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1,030
C．Margolis，Int．．．．．．． 719
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．13，314
（Feb．${ }^{74}$ ，C．maj．11，789）

## Harrow

Central E．45，260
29ıネJ．A．Grant，C．．．．．．．．．14，356
D．M．Offenbach，Lab． 12,288
R．S．Montgomerie，L．5，566
C．Byrne，Nat．Front．$\quad 813$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，068
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，917）
EAST E．49，315
292＾H．J．M．Dykes，C．．．．17，073
R．W．Lewis，Lab．．．．． $\mathbf{~ 2 3 . 5 9 5}$
J．McDonnell，L．．．．．．．6，268
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，478 （Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，493）
WEST E． 56,641
293＊A．J．Page，C．．．．．．．．．．21，924
M．P．Reynolds，Lab．．10，342
R．E．Bell，L．．．．．．．．．．9，903
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．11，582
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．13，869）

## Hartlepool

E．65，345
294＊E．L．Leadbitter，Lab．．．24，440
N．H．Freeman，C．．．． 16,546
I．．Tostevin，L．．．．．．．．．．6．314
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，894
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．4，288）

## Harwich

E．88，710
295＊J．E．Ridsdale，C．B．E．，C．29，963
J．B．Fryer，Lab．．．．．．．19，135
T．O．Kellock，Q．C．，L． 55,048 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10,828
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．12，463）
Hastings
E．57，023
296＊K．R．Warren，C．．．．．18，337
M．J．Foster，Lab．．．．．I3，685
A．Leggett，L．．．．．．．8，893
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，652
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7，083）
Havant and Waterloo E．75，472
297＾I．S．Lloyd，C．．．．．．．．．24，880
S．Brewin，L．．．．．．．．．．．16，148
T．King，Lab．．．．．．．．．．．14，615
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，732
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．9， 188 ）

## Hayes and Harlington

## E．55，960

$29 u^{*}$ N．D．Sandelson，Lab．．20，29x
N．R．Balfour，C．．．．．ıо, 87 I
C．Lyon，L．．．．．．．．．．．6，336
J．S．Fairhurst，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，189
R．Bull，Ind．．．．．．．．．．． 198
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．9，920
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 10,048 ）
Hazel Grove
E．67，648
299 T．R．Arnold，C．．．．．．25，012
＊M．P．Winstanley，L．．22，18r
A．Roberts，Lab．．．．．．8，527
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，831
（Feb．＇74，L．maj．x，998）

## Hemel Hempstead

E．83，795
300 R．Corbett，Lab．．．．．．．29，223
＊］．H．Allason，O．B．E．，C． $28,73^{8}$ Miss C．A．M．Baron，

L．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，497
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 485
（Feb，74，C．maj． 187 ）

## Hemsworth

E．69，8ro
301＊A．Woodall，Lab．．．．．37，467
P．Carvis，C．．．．．．．．．．5， 895
R．F．Taylor，L．．．．．．．5，607
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．31，572
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．34，94x）

## Hendon

NORTH E． 50,762
302ネJ．M．Gorst，C．．．．．．．．16，299
J．S．Champion，Lab．．14，549
I．Senior，L．．．．．．．．．5，522
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．． 1,750
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，6r2）
SOUTH E． 5 I， 889
$303^{\star R}$ R．Hon．P．J．M．
Thomas，Q．C．，C．．．．16，866
R．M．Hadley，Lab．．．Ix，903
M．D．Colne，L．．．．．7，404
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，963
（Feb．74，C．maj．6，597）

## Henley <br> \section*{E．62，475}

304＾M．R．D．Hescliine，C． 22,504
S．R．C．Evans，L．．． $\mathbf{1 2 , 2 8 8}$
I．M．Haig，Lab．．．．．． $1 x, 14 \pm$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，216
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，900）

## Hereford

E． $57,83^{\circ}$
305 C．R．Shepherd，C．．．． 17,060
C．B．T．Nash，L．．．．．I5，948
M．K．Prendergast，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10,820

C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1,112
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．3，438）
Hertford and Stevenage
E． 82,218
$306^{\star}$ Rt．Hon．Shirley Williams，Lab．．．．．．29，548
V．W．H．Bendall，C．． $\mathbf{2 0}, 502$
T．N．Willis，L．．．．．．．II，419
K．Taylor，Nat．Front．1，z32 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，046
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8， 176 ）

## Hertfordshire

EAST E． 88,848
$307^{\star R 1}$ ．Hon．Sir．D．C． Walker－Smith，Bt．， T．D．，Q．C．，C．．．．．．29，334
M．M．Keir，Lab．．．．20，999
P．C．Clark，L．．．．．． 15.446 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，335 （Feb．＇74，C．maj． $11,35^{8}$ ）
SOUTH E．64，666
308＊C．E．Parkinson，C．．．．21，018
A．Dubs，Lab．．．．．．．．18，790
J．D．O．Henchley，L． 9,393
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，228
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．3，086）
SOUTH WEST E． 75,992
309＾G．H．Dodsworth，C．．24，939
A．L．C．Cohen，Lab．19，098
J．E．S．Jarrett，L．．．．．．I4，470
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $5, \$ 41$
（Feb．74，C．maj．8，098）

## Hexham <br> E．65，088

$3^{10^{\star} R t . H o n . A . G . F . ~}$ Rippor，Q．C．，C．．．．．．21，352
E．Wade，Lab．．．．．．．．．．16，711
R．Cairncross，L．．．．．．vo，99I
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，641
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7，930）

Heywood and Royton

## E. 77,705

$3^{11} \star$ Rt. Hon. J. Barnett, Lab. 27,206
P. Morgan, C......... 19,307
V. N. Bingham, L.... 12,969

Lab. maj............. 7,899
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7, 162 )

## High Peak

E. 57,095

312*S. Le Marchant, C. . . . 19,043
D. Bookbinder, Lab... 17,04I
C.Walmsley, L........ 9,875
C. maj.............. 2,002
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 2,275)

> Hitchin
> E. 72,845
> $3^{\text {² }}{ }^{\star \text { B. H. I. H. Stewart, C.. } 25,842}$ Miss A. Mallalieu, Lab. 22,656 E. Dix, L.............. 9,454 (Feb. 74, C. maj. ${ }^{3,018}$ )

Holborn and St. Pancras South E. $39,17 x$
$314^{\star}$ Mrs. L. M. Jeger, Lab. 11,790 R. F. J. Parsons, C.... 6,349
F. M. J. Lee, L. ....... 2,938

Lab. maj............. 5,441
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 4,19I)

## Holland with Boston E. 80,454

$3^{12} 5^{\star}$ R. Body, C.......... 28,145
M. D. Cornish, Lab... 19,46I
G. R. Stephenson, L.. 10,476 C. $m a j$

8,684
(Feb. 74, C. Maj. 12,38I)

| Honiton <br> E. 73,070 <br> *P. F. H. Emery, C. <br> V. T. Howell, L. <br> R. L. Spiller, Lab.... <br> C. maj. <br> (Feb. '74, C. C maj. |
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|  |  |

## Horncastle

E. 49,627

317*P. H. B. Tapsell, C. . . 16,750 M. J. C. Starky, L. . . . In,506 K. Bratton, Lab....... 6,849
C. maj.
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,789)

## Hornchurch

E. 60,423
$3^{18 *}$ A. L. Williams, Lab... 21,336
R. C. Squire, C...... 14,535
B. G. McCarthy, L... 7,284
B. Percy-Davis, Ind... 797

Lab. maj............ 6,801
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6,196)

## Hornsey <br> E. 58,278

319*H. A. L. Rossi, C..... 17,226
I. H. Kuczynski, Lab.. 56,444
P. Smulian, L......... 5,283

Mrs. J. Stubbs, Nat.


Horsham and Crawley
E. 90,944

320*P. M. Hordern, C..... 29,867
M. A. Oakeshott, Lab. 26,168

Mrs. P. Greenwood, L. 13,848
A. Brewer, Nat. Front 1, 101
C. maj.............. 3,699
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6.774)
Houghton-le-Spring E. 59,905

323*T. W. Urwin, Lab. ... 29,699
W. Robson, L. . . . . . . 9,298
R. C. Ritchie, C..... 4,399

Lab. maj............ . 20,401
(Feb. '74 Lab. maj. 23,963)

## Hove

E. 73,034

322ฝHon. T. A. D. Sains-
bury, C............. 27,345
J. M. Walsh, L........ 12,469
L. E. Hamilton, Lab... 11,179
C. maj. ............ 14,876
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 1x,509)

## Howden

E. 57.512
$3^{23}{ }^{\star}$ Sir P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O., M.C., C..... 19,583
S. C. Haywood, L.... 14,803
F. H. V. Lewis, Lab... 7,271 C. maj. . ........... 4, 4,780 (Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,21x)

## Huddersfield

EAST E. 53,515
324ネJ. P. W. Mallalieu, Lab. 19,522
A. F. J. Povey, C..... 11 ,108
G. M. Lee, L.......... 7.326
J. Robertshaw, Nat. Front................ $7_{84}$
Lab. maj............. 8,414
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,304)
WEST E. 53,510
325*K. Lomas, Lab......... 16,882
J. M. Stansfield, C.... $\mathbf{3 5 , 5 1 8}$

Mrs. K. J. L. Hasler, L. 7.503
D. Ford, Nat. Front... $\quad 760$
H. Smith, Ind......... 136

Lab, maj............. 1,364
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 630)

## Hull

Central E. 63,278
326*J. K. McNamara, Lab... 22,417
P. W. J. Carver, C.. . 22,596
N. W. Turner, L...... 7,810

Lab. maj.............. 9,821
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,6I9)
EAST E. 81,624
327*J. L. Prescott, Lab. . . . . 34,190
S. Dorrell, C.......... 10,397
J. Adamson, L. . . . . . . 10,196

Lab. maj............ 23,793
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 23.593)
WEST E. 57,592
$3^{28 \star}$ J. Johnson, Lab. ....... 20,393
C. M. K. Taylor, C.. 10,272
A. Michell, L. . . . . . . 6,508 Lab. maj............. 10,121 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,93x)

## Huntingdonshire

E. 79,724
$3^{22}{ }^{\star}$ Rt. Hon. Sir D. L. M. Renton, K.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C.............26,989
A. G. Dowson, Lab... 17,745
D. G. Rowe, L...... 15, $5^{52}$ C. maj. ............. 9,244
(Feb. '74, C. maj. по,0о2)

Huyton
E. 73,485
$33^{\star}$ Rı. Hon. Sir J. H. Wilson, K.G., O.B.E., Lab.... 31,750
W. Peters, C.......... 15.517
M. P. Braham, L...... 4.956

Lab. maj............. 16,233
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 15.305)

|  | Iford |
| :---: | :---: |
| NORTH | E. 65,195 |

$33^{I}$ Mrs. M. Milleq, Lab... 20,62I
*T. L. Iremonger, C. . . 19,843
G. L. P. Wilson, L. . . . 8,080

Lab. maj............ 778
(Feb. ${ }^{4} 74$, C. maj. 285)
Sourt E. 56,257
332*A. I. Shaw, Lab........ 17.53
N. G. Thorne, T.D., C. $15.7^{89}$

Miss E. Yates, L...... 5,734
T. L. Keen, Ind........ 169

Lab. maj............. 1,749
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 1, 543)

## Ilkeston

## E. 74,980

$333^{\star}$ L. R. Fletcher, Lab. . . 31,253
A. N. R. Hamilton, C. 15,295
G. F. Pool, L. . . . . . . 9,67r

Lab. maj............. 15,858
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 14,180)
Ince
E. 77, 113

334*M. T. F. McGuire.
Lab.
.35,453
J. R. Dyson, C........ 11,923
J. Gibb, L............. 8,436

Lab, maj............. 23,530
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 22,759)

## Inverness

E. 57,527

335* D. R. Johnston, L. . ... 13,128
D. G. Barr, Scot. Nat.. 11,994
R. E. Henderson, C. . 8,922
J. W. L. Cumming,

Lab................. 6,332
U. Bell, Ind........... 155
L. maj................. 1,134
(Feb. '74, L. maj. 5,223)
Ipswich
E. 87,675
$33^{6}$ K. T. Weetch, Lab. . . . 3x,566 *E. D. D. Money, C... 29,833
R. B. Salt, L. . . . . . . . . 8,295

Lab. maj............. 1,733
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 259)

## Isle of Ely <br> E. 68,491

337* C. R. Freud, L........ 22,040
I. T. Stuttaford, C.... 19,355
M. B. Ferris, Lab. .... II,420
L. maj................ 2,685
(Feb. '74, L. maj. 8,347)
Isle of Wight
E. 85,897
$33^{8 *}$ S. S. Ross, L........... 29,697
J. D. Fishburn, C.... 27,657
L. D. Brooke, Lab.... 8.562
L. maj................ 2,040
(Feb. '74, L. maj. 7,766)
Islington
Central E. 45:347
339*J. D. Grant, Lab. . . . . . 14.689
C. Stanbrook, C. . . . . 5, 296
P. W. Murphy, L. . . . 3.286
R. Score, Nat. Front. I 335 Lab. maj. 9.393 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. B,691)

NORTH E. 4T,390 340*M. J. O'Halloran, Lab. 12,973 Marquess Douro, C... 6,155 M. W. S. Davenport, L................. $\begin{aligned} \text { 2,736 } \\ 558\end{aligned}$
 Lab. maj............. 6,818
(Feb. 74, Lab. maj. 6,6z8)
SOUTH AND Finsbury $E .42,251$ 34I*G. Cunningham, Lab... 14.544 Miss P. Hodgson, C. 4.95 I R. G. Adams, L...... 3.66x Mrs. M. Betteridge,
Comm.............. 512
Lab, maj............... 9,593
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,591)

## Jarrow

E. 54,735

342*Rt.Hon. E. Fernyhough,
Lab................. 24,558
Mrs. B. Bolam, C.... 8,707
L. Ormston, L........ 5.818 Lab. maj............. 15,851 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. $\times 3,892$ ) Keighley
E. 51,74 I

343*G. R. Cryer, Lab...... 19,569 C. J. H. Taylor, C.... 16,488 Miss M. Holmstedt, $L$. 5,839 G. Wright, Nat. Front. 859 C. W. Deakin, Ind.... 179 Lab maj. 3,081
(Feb. 74, Lab. Maj. 878 )
Kensington
E. 61,105
$344 \star \operatorname{Sir}$ B. M. Rhys-
Williams, Bt., C... 15,562
J. V. Tilley, Lab....... $\mathbf{x}, 645$
R. Cohen, L.......... 5, 536
C. maj.. . . .......... 1,917
(Feb. ${ }^{7} 74, \mathrm{C}$. maj. 5, ³2)

## Kettering <br> E. 85,802

$345^{\star}$ Rt. Hon. Sir G. S. de Freitas, K.C.M.G., Lab. 30,970 G. D. Reed, C....... 19,800 A. J. W. Haigh, L..... 12,038 Lab. maj............ 11,170 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 9,787)

## Kidderminster

 E. 78,965346*J. E. Bulmer, C....... 25,602 R. H. Jones, Lab...... 18,833
A. J. Batchelor, L...... 14.733
C. Maj............. 6.769

## Kilmarnock <br> E. 60,380

$347^{\star R 1}$. Hon. W. Ross, M.B.е., Lab......... 22,884 A. MacInnes, Scot. Nat 14,655 W. Adams, C......... 9,203 K. Purcell, L.......... $\quad 2,508$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { Lab. maj.............. } \\ \text { (Feb. 74, } \\ \text { 7,529 } \\ \hline\end{array}$

Kingston on Thames
E. $59,25 \mathrm{I}$
$34^{\star{ }^{\star}}$ N. S. H. Lamont, C. . . 20,680
A. Quicke, Lab........ 12,266
S. J. E. Wells, L....... 9,580
C. maj.............. 8,414
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 10,307)

## Kingswood

E. 55,967

349*T. W. Walker, Lab. . . 20,703
D. F. J. Hunt, C....... 88,137
J. H. Aspinwall, L.... 8,216

Lab. maj............. 2,566
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 1,64x)
Kinross and West Perthshire
E. 35,237

350 N. H. Fairbaim, Q.C.,
C..................11,034
D. Cameron, Scot. Nat. ro,981
D. A. Barrie, L....... 2,427
D. G. Skene, Lab..... 2,028
C. maj............. 53
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 1,08 )

## Kirkcaldy

E. 60,824

35 $^{\star}$ H. D. H. Gourlay, Lab.. 20,688
R. T. Knox, Scot. Nat. 14,587
R. B. Jones, C....... 7,539
F. Young, L. . ........ 2,788

Lab. maj............. 6,101
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 9,382)

## Knutsford

E. $55,23^{8}$
$35^{\star}$ Rt. Hon. J. E. H.
Davies, M.B.E., C..... 21,636
B. M. Lomax, L...... 11,210
D. L. Swain, Lab..... 9,565
C. maj.............. 10,426
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 15,090)
Lambeth Central
E. 48,722
$353^{*}$ M. Lipron, C.B.E., Lab. $15,38 \mathrm{x}$
N. W. Lyell, C...... 6,704
P. Easton, L.......... 3,213
S. Smart, Ind. ........ ${ }^{233}$
P. Bratton, Ind........ 88

Lab. maj.............. 8,677
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 7,369)
Lanark
E. 48,408
$354^{\star}$ Rt. Hon. Judith Hart,
Lab.................. 14,948
T. McAlpine, Scot.

Nat................. 14,250
A. Bell, C............. 9,222
F. McDermid, L...... 1,374 Lab. maj............ 698 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. $z, 100$ )
Lanarkshire North
E. 54,147

355^J. Smithl, Lab.......... 19,902
Mrs. P. Watt, Scol.
Nat................. 11,563
J. Crichton, C......... 9,665
A. P. Brodie, L. . . . . . $\quad 1,899$

Lab. maj............. 8,341
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6.784)
Lancaster
E. 49,643

356*Mrs. M. E. Kelletl-
Botuman, C.........16,540
D. Owen, Lab. ....... 15, 119
M. Mumford, L....... 7,16玉
C. maj.............. 1,421
(Feb. ${ }^{7} 74$, C. maj. 2,469 )

## Leeds

EAST E. 67,736
357*R1. Hon. D. W. Healey,
M.B.E., Lab.......... 24,745
J. W. Dawson, C..... 12,434
S. Marsh, L............ 6,970

Mrs. N. Russell, Ind. . 327
Lab. maj............ 12,311
(Feb. '74, Lab. Maj. 10,5 54 )
NORTH EAST E. 58,968
358^Rt. Hon. Sir K. S.
Joseph, Bt., C....... 88.749
W. J. Gunnell, Lab.. . 3 , x2x
C. J. Greenfield, L. ... 6,737
C. maj.............. 5,628
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7,260 )
NORTH WEST E. 65.062
$359^{\star}$ Sir D. Kaberry, Bl, T.D.
L. G. K. Fenwick, Lab. 15,216
D. Rolfe, L........... 8,663
C. maj............... 4,027
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,67x)
SOUTH E. 52,709
360*R1. Hon. M. Rees, Lab. 21,653
T. N. M. Stow, C.. 6,388
J. Adams, L........... 5,563

Lab. maj............. 15,265
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 1x,860)
SOUTH EAST E. 49,797
$3^{6 \pi}{ }^{\star} S$. Cohen, Lab......... 17,160
Mrs. M. Sexton, C.. . 6,144
Miss M. G. Clay, L... 4,429
W. H. Innes, Comm. . $\quad 317$

Lab. maj............. 11,016
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 9,454)
WEST E. 60,402
362ネJ. J. Dean, Lab. ....... 20,669
M. J. Meadowcroft, L. $\mathrm{I}_{3,062}$
R. D. Hall, C......... 7,907

Lab. maj............. 7,607
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3.985) Leek E. $83.93^{\circ}$

363^D. L. Knox, C....... 30,796
B. Whittam, Lab . .... 26,472
M. Holden, L......... 8,615
C. maj.............. 4,324
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 5,73z) Leicester
EAST E. 63,899
$364^{\star}$ T. G. Bradley, Lab.... 20,688
K. G. Reeves, C. . . . . 16,877
W. Capstick, L........ 5,668
A. Reed-Herbert, Nat.

Front . . . ............. 2,967
Lab. maj............. 3,811
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. $x, 4 \times 3$ )
SOUTH E. 72,558
365 J. Marshall, Lab....... 2x,588
*T. G. Boardman, C... 20,455
H. Young, L.......... 5,709
A. R. Cartwright, Nat.

Front. ............. 2,072
G. H. Rousseau, Ind. . $\quad{ }^{3} 6$

Lab, maj............ 1,133
(Feb. '74, C. maj. x,766)
WEST E. 64,650
366*Hon. G. E. Janner, Q.C.,
Lab..................23,406
A. M. H. Simpson, C. $\mathbf{1 3 , 4 4 6}$
J. Windram, L....... 5, 535
W. J. Newcombe,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nat. Front. . . . . . . . . } & 2,253 \\ \text { Lab. maj.. . . . . . . . } & 9,960\end{array}$
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,652)
Leigh
E． 65,053
$367^{\star}$ H．Boardman，Lab．．．．．27，036
Mrs．M．Williams，C．12，40I
R．D．Pemberton，L．．8，640
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．14，635
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 13,647 ）

## Leominster <br> E．44，055

368ぇ ${ }^{\text {P．Temple－Morris，C．．．15，741 }}$
R．J．Pincham，L．．．．15，162
S．Allen，Lab．．．．．．．．．．3， 264
C．$m a j$ ．
579
（Feb．＇74，C．．Maj．1，619）

## Lewes

E．72，060
369ネJ．R．Rathbone，C．．．．．27．588
G．Hook，L．．．．．．．．．．． 13,74 I
J．F．Little，Lab．．．．．．． 1 x， 857 C．maj． 13,847 （Feb．＇74，C．maj． 14,257 ）

## Lewisham

EAST E．69，540
370＊Hon．R．D．Moyle，Lab．24，350
D．Mahony，C．．．．．．．15，398
M．A．Minter，L．．．．．．8，8，069
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．8，952
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，306）
WEST E．62，435
37ェ ${ }^{\text {C．Price，Lab．．．．．．．．．．21，102 }}$
Miss M．Marshall，C． $\pm 5,573$
J．D．Eagle，L．．．．．．．．．5，952
P．Williams，Naf．Front I，II4
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．5，529
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．2，402）

## Leyton

E．64，34I
$372^{\star}$ B．Magee，Lab
B．S．Dare，C．．．．．．．．．．22，130，617
R．Scott，L．．．．．．．．．5，408
Mrs．S．M．Bothwell，
Nat．Front．．．．．．．．．．2，168 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．11，513
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．9，937）

## Lichfield and Tamworth

## E．89，752

373 B．J．Grocott，Lab ．．．．29，872
＊Maj．－Gen．J．A．d＇Avig－
dor－Goldsmid，
С．В．，О．В．Е．，М．С．，C．．29，54I
P．Rule，L．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，7ז4 Lab，maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 331
（Feb．＇74，C．maj． $\mathrm{I}, 807$ ）

## Lincoln <br> E． 53,022

374 Miss M．M．Jackson，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ェ4，698
＊D．Taverne，Q．C．Soc．
Dem．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．13．714
P．M．Moran，C．．．．．．． $1 \mathbf{1 1 , 2 2 3}$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．． 984
（Feb．＇74，Soc．Dem，maj．1，293）

## Liverpool

Edge Hill E．40，970 375＊Rt．Hon．Sir A．J． Irvine，Q．C．，Lab．．．．${ }^{13,023}$
D．P．Alton，L．．．．．．． 6,852
S．N．Perry，C．．．．．．．．5，208
Lab．maj．
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 6,171
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，750）

Garston E．81，030
376 ${ }^{\text {E }}$ ．Loyden，Lab．．．．．．．．27， 857
D．C．Stanley，C．．．．．24，557
G．H．Black，L．．．．．．．．5，865
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．3，300
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．68x）
Kirkdale E． 45,344
377＊J．A．Dunn，Lab．．．．．． 77,686
M．J．Jones，C．．．．．．．．．8，205
M．J．Storey，L．．．．．．．2，908
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，481
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，525）
SCOTLAND EXCHANGE E．35，146
378＊R．Parry，Lab．．．．．．．．．．15，154
P．Rankin，C．．．．．．．．．2，234
Mrs．P．Crockett，L．．． 944
R．O＇Hara，Comm．．．． 556
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，920
（Feb．＇74，Lab，maj．12，332）
TOXTETH E． 45,883
379＊R．Crawshaw，O．B．E．，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．15，312
H．L．J．Malins，C．．．．8，06z
D．L．Mahon，L．．．．．．．．3，176
I．Dillon，Ind．．．．．．．．．． 365
Lab，maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，250
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，557）
Waiton E．51，967
$3^{80}$＊E．S．Heffer，Lab．．．．．．20，568
R．Gould，C．．．．．．．．．．10，706
J．R．Watton，L．．．．．．．4，22I
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，862
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，216）
Wavertree E．59，720
381＊A．D．Steen，C．．．．．．．．18，971
R．E．Morris，Lab．．．．． $6,2 \times 6$
W．A．Limont，L．．．．．6，193
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，755
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．5，275）
West Derby E． 58,890
382＾E．Ogden，Lab．．．．．．．．23，964
J．W．Last，C．．．．．．．．．．．II，445
R．Ousby，L．．．．．．．．．． 4,215
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，519
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．9，973）

> Llanelli
> E. 64,495
> $3^{88}{ }^{\star}$ D. J. D. Davies, Lab.. 29,474
> M. M. Gímblett, L... 7,173
> R. Williams, P.C..... 6,797
> G. D. J. Richards, C. 6,14I
> Lab. maj............ 22,301
> (Feb. '74, Lab. Maj. 21,445)

Londonderry
E．93，24I
384 ${ }^{\star}$ W．Ross，U．U．U．．．．．35， 138
J．Hume，S．D．L．P．．．．26，118
M．Montgomery，Rep．2，530
R．Foster，Ind．．．．．．．．． 846
U．U．U．maj．．．．．．．．． 9,020
（Feb．＇74，U．U．U．maj．9，390）
Loughborough
E． 70,244
$3^{85} 5^{\star}$ J．D．Cronin，Lab．．．．．．222，869
R．M．Yorke，Q．C．，C．20，52I
M．Bennett，L．．．．．．．．．10，409
K．Sanders，Nat．Front．1，215
H．Smith，Ind．．．．．．．．． 125
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，348
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．697）
Louth E． 70,498
$3^{86}$ M．L．Brotherton，C．．．19，819
J．C．L．Sellick，L．．．．．16，939
R．Mitchell，Lab．．．．．．14，747
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．． 2,880
（Feb． 74, C．maj．9，718）
Lowestoft
E． $76,93^{6}$
$3^{8} 7^{\star}$ Rt．Hon．J．M．L．Prior，
C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．25，510
D．A．Baker，Lab．．．．．23，448
P．J．Hancock，L．．．．．．Ix，165
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．2，062
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．3，604）

## Ludlow <br> E．48，625

388ネ］．E．More，C
17，124
E．Robinson，L．．．．．．．．Io， 888
1．Marek，Lab．．．．．．．．8，353
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．． 6,236
（Feb．74，C．maj．7．987）

## Luton

EAST E．53．549
389＾1．M．Clemitson，Lab．．17，877
A．Johnston，C．．．．．．．．14，200
E．J．Fisher，L．．．．．．．．6，947
L．Byrne，Ind．．．．．．．． 299
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，677
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 1,425 ）
WEST E． 58,272
390＊B．C．J．Scdgemore，Lab．20，402
R．J．Atkins，C．．．．．．．．13，963
M．J．Dolling，L．．．．．．9， 989
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 6,439
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，04z）

## Macclesfield <br> E．80， 150

$39 x^{\star}$ N．R．Winterton，C．．． $3 x, 685$
K．W．Little，Lab．．．．．I8，592
A．J．Berry，L ．．．．．．． 12,764
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．13，093
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．14，286）

## Maidstone <br> E．88，130

392ネJ．J．Wells，C．．．．．．．．．28，852
E．J．Burnett，L．．．．．．．．18，58I
K．M．Graham，Lab．．． 17,828
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，271
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7，656）

## Maldon

## E． 61,725

393ネJ．Wakeham，C．．．．．．20，485
A．J．Shaw，Lab．．．．．．．14，098
J．R．C．Beale，L．．．．． 12,473

$$
\text { C. maj. ........... } 6,387
$$

（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7，222）

## Manchester

Ardwick E．47，937
394＊G．B．Kaufman，Lab．．． 15,632
R．H．Hargreaves，C． $\mathbf{8 , 8 4 9}$
G．Wilmott，L．．．．．3， 675
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，783
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．4，895）
BLACKLEY E．54，860
395＾P．B．Rose，Lab．．．．．．．19，720
A．S．Lea，C．．．．．．．．．r2，60ı
D．Jackson，L．．．．．．．． 5 ．517
H．Andrews，Nat．

| Lab．maj．$7,119$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

CENTRAL E． 39,857

## 396＊Rt．Hon．N．H．Lever，

Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 14.753
R．Jackson，C．．．．．．．．4，4，42
P．Coleman，L．．．．．．．2，382
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，611
（Feb．＇74 Lab．maj．Io，004）
GORTON E．55，955
397＊K．Marks，Lab．．．．．．．．．31，287 S．H．Waley－Cohen，
$\begin{array}{r}\text { C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} \\ \text { 12，423 } \\ \text { Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．} \\ 8,884 \\ 8,864 \\ \hline\end{array}$ （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，976）
Moss Side E． 51,444 398＊F．Hatlon，Lab． 15,212 J．R．L．Lee，C．．．．．．．．Ir，ror
W．J．L．Wallace，L．．． 5,686
N．Boyle，Ind．．．．．．． 238
H．Smith，Ind．．．．．．．．．．． 96
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，111
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．2，39z）
OPENSHAW E．42，554 399＊C．R．Morris，Lab．．．．．．16，109 G．E．Green，C．．．．．．7．596 A．R．Wood，L．．．．．3．980 P．Widdall，Comm．．．． 300 Lab，maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8,513 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，457） WITHINGTON E．58，200 400＊F．J．Silvester，C．．．．． 16,937 P．J．Hildrew，Lab．．．．14，936
Mrs．A．B．Davies，L．．7．555 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，001 （Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，413）
WYTHENSHAWE E．65，123 401＊A．R．Morris，Lab．．．．．26，448 Mrs．J．D．W．Hill，C．12，269
R．N．Scott，L．．．．．．．．6，071 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．14，179 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． $12,43^{8}$ ）

## Mansfield

## E． 69,555

402ネJ．D．Concannon，Lab．．28，964
J．R．Wood，C．．．．．．．．Ix，685
D．J．Chambers，L．．．．9，35 ${ }^{8}$
F．C．Westacott，

（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．16，142）

## Melton

E．82， 339
403ネM．A．Latham，C．．．．30，943
D．J．Knaggs，Lab．．．．． 16,747
J．B．Pick，L．．．．．．．．．．15，567
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．14，196
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．12，749）

## Meriden <br> E． 97,364

404＊J．E．Tomlinson，Lab．．．34，64I
C．F．Horne，C．．．．．．．25，675
D．G．Minnis，L．．．．．． 32,782
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．8，966
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．4，485）

## Merioneth <br> E． 26,728

405＊D．E．Thomas，P．C．．．．9，543
W．H．Edwards，Lab．．6，95I
R．O．Jones，L．．．．．． 3,454
R．R．Owen，C．．．．．．．2，509
P．C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，592
（Feb．＇74，P．C．maj． $5^{88}$ ）

Merthyr Tydfil
E．39，714
406＊E．Rowlands，Lab．．．．．21，260
E．Roberts，P．C．．．．．． 4,455
L．J．Walters，C．．．．．． 2,587
D．Bettall－Higgins，L． 1,300
T．Roberts，Comm．．．． 509
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．16，805
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 13,150 ）

## Middlesbrough

E．60，259
407ネRt．Hon．A．G．Bot－ tomley，O．B．E．，Lab．22，791
E．J．E．Leigh，C．．．．8，984
C．Wood，L．．．．．．．．5，080
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．13，807
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 13,409 ）
Middleton and Prestwich
E．76，737
408＊J．Callaghan，Lab．．．．．．26，639
A．D＇A．Fearn，C．．．．．22，925
J．Clarney，L．．．．．．．．．．．8，340
H．Smith，Ind．．．．．．． 234
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3．314
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． $5^{17}$ ）

## Midlothian <br> E．89， 19 x

409＊A．Eadie，B．E．M．，Lab．．．28，652
J．G．McKinlay，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．24，568
A．Ballantyne，C．．．．． $1 x, 046$
P．Wheeler，L．．．．．．．4，4，793
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，084
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．1x，742）

## Mitcham and Morden

E． 65,398
410＊B．L．H．Douglas－Mann，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lab.............. 22,384 } \\
& \text { D. Samuel, } 16,193
\end{aligned}
$$

D．Samuel，C．．．．．．．．．．16，193
M．Simpson，L．．．．．
7,429
S．E．French，Comm．．．28I
Miss G．Giddins，Ind．$\quad 106$
W．G．Boaks，Ind．．．．． 68
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，191
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．3，225）
Monmouth
E． $74,83^{8}$
4II J．S．Thomas，C．．．．．．25，460

> R. O. Faulkner, Lab. . 23,118

D．M．Hando，L．．．．．． 10,076
T．Brimmacombe，
P．C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8339
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，562）

## Montgomery

E． 33,583
412＊H．E．Hooson，Q．C．，L．11，280
W．R．C．Williams－
Wynne，C．．．．．．．．．7，421
P．W，Harries，Lab．．．．5，03I
A．P．Jones，P．C．．．．．． 2,440
L．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，859
（Feb．＇74，L．maj．4，651）

## Moray and Nairn

E． 4 1， 174
4I3＊Mrs．W．M．Ewing，
Scol．Nat．．．．．．．．．．．12，667
A．Pollock，C．．．．．．．．．12，300
E．G．Smith，Lab．．．．． 2,985
K．Schellenberg，L．．．．2，814
Scot．Nat．maj．．．．．．． 367
（Feb＇74，Scot．Nat．maj．1，817）

Morecambe and Lonsdale
E． 68,473
414＾A．G．F．Hall－Davis，C． 24,877
E．Garbutt，Lab．．．．．．．12，633
A．R．D．Stuttard，L．．12，404
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．12，244
（Feb． 74 ，C．maj．14，756）

## Morpeth

## E． 48,518

415＊G．Grant，Lab．．．．．．．．．22，696
D．M．Curry，C．．．．．．8，009
B．Rogers，L．．．．．．．．．4， 866
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．14，687
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．${ }^{3}, 034$ ）

## Motherwell and Wishaw

E． 5 I，506
416 J．W．Bray，Lab．．．．．．17，319
J．MacKay，Scot．Nat．． 12,357
G．Rae，C．．．．．．．．．．．7，069
D．P．Young，L．．．．．．1，126
J．W．Sneddon，Comm． 946
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，962
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，313）

## Nantwich

## E．6x，196

4I7ネJ．H．Cockcroft，C．．．．．20，395
A．E．Bailey，Lab．．．．．17，021
Mrs．H．Glidewell，L．9，209
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，374
（Feb．74，C．maj．5，168）

## Neath <br> E．52，257

4ェ8ぇD．R．Coleman，Lab．．．25，028
H．G．Evans，P．C．．．．．7，305
M．I．Harris，C．．．．．．．4，64I
D．Owen，L．．．．．．．．．3，759
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．17，723
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．16，593）

## Neison and Colue

E． 48,356
419 E．D．H．Hoyle，Lab．．．$\times 7,505$ ＊D．C．Waddington，

Q．C．，C．．．．．．．．．．．． 16,836
A．R．Greaves，L．．．．．4，850
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 669
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．177）

## Newark

E．71，346
$420^{\star}$ R．Hon．E．S．Bishop，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．26，598
D．H．Cargill，C．．．．20，827
I．G．M．Jones，L．．．．8，816
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．5，771
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．4．497）

## Newbury

E．72，587
$4^{2 I^{\star}}$ R．M．C．McNair－
Wilson，C．．．．．．．．．．23，499
D．S．C．Clouston，L．22，477
Mrs．C．A．Fletcher，

（Feb． 74 ，C．maj．1，zor）
Newcastle－under－Lyme
E． $7^{2,7^{8 r}}$
422＾J．Golding，Lab．．．．．．．28，354
N．C．Bonsor，C．．．．20， 784
R．C．M．Fyson，L．．．7，604
S．Rowe，Ind．．．．．．．$\quad 256$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 7.370
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，648）
SOUTH E. 44,862

442*J. L. Garrelt, Lab....... 16,590

    Miss M. Tomison, C. \(\mathrm{I}_{3}, 185\)
    
    P. G. Smith, L. ....... 5.429
    
            Lab. maj............ 3.405
    
            (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 652)
                Norwood
                    E. 52,893
    443*J. D. Fraser, Lab....... 16,449
Miss D. B. Hancock,
C.................. 11,678
E. Hawthorne, L. . . . . 4,377
M. J. Greatbanks, Ind. $\quad 223$
Lab. maj............ 4,771
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 4,022)
Nottingham
EAST E. 53,786
444*J. J. Dunnett, Lab....... 16,530
S. M. Swerling, C. . . . 土0,574D. W. Peetz, Ind..... 736
Lab. maj............ . . 5,956
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3,978)
NORTH E. 76,490
445*W. C. Whitlock, Lab. . 24,694
M. F. Spungin, C.... 17,853
M. Crew-Gce, L. . . . 7,470
D. Caine, Nat. Froni. 792
J. H. Peck, Conmm. . . 525
Lab. maj.............. 6,841
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 4,445)
WEST E. 77.7II
446*M. English, Lab........ 27,373
P. R. C. Lloyd, C.... 18, ro8
A. Johnson, L........ 9, 9,598
Lab. maj............. 9. 9,265
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 5,797)

## Nuneaton

E. 77,892
$447^{\star}$ L. J. Huckfield, Lab.... $3^{2,308}$
R. J. M. Freeman, C. 14,547
N. A. Hawkins, L. . . . 10,729

Lab. maj............. 17,761
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 17,493)

## Ogmore

## E. 67,927

448*W. E. Padley, Lab..... 30,453
R. K. Jones, C....... 8,249

Mrs. J. T. Gibbs, L... 8,203
D. I. Jones, P.C...... 4,290 Lab. maj. ........... 22,204 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 17,553)

## Oldham

EAST E. 50,737
449*J. A. Lamond, Lab...... x9,054
L. McGrandle, C. . . . . 10,917
C. G. Hilyer, L. . . . . . 6,142 Lab. maj............. 8,137
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6,302)
WEST E. 48,062
450*M. H. Meacher, Lab. . 18,444
D. A. Trippier, C. . . 10,407
K. Stocks, L. . . . . . . . . 5,838

Lab. maj............. 8,037
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6,305)

## Orkney and Shetland

 E. 26,289$45 x^{\star} R$ t. Hon. J. Grimond,
T.D., L............. 9,877
H. N. Firth, Scot. Nat. 3,025
R. Fraser, C......... 2,495
W. J. G. Wills, Lab... 2,175
L. maj.............. 6,852
(Feb. 74, L. maj. 7,305)


Ormskirk
E. 96,593
B. M. Keefe, C. . . . 26,541
D. Parry, L. . . . . . . . . . 8, 888

Lab. maj.......... 8,851

## Orpington

E. 65,686

Lady
Mrs. C. Spillane, Lab. 8,1ar
(Feb. '74, C. ....aj. 3,664)

## Oswestry

E. 56,429

454*W. J. Biffen, C. . . . . . . r9, 165
J. Bishton, Lab. . . . . . . 10, 75 I
. J. Evai , L. ........ . . 1
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7,010)
Oxford
E. 77,270

455 D. E. T. Luard, Lab... 23,359
Hon. C. M. Wood-
C. . . . . . ............ 22,323
I. H. M. Anderson,

Mrs. B. O. Smith, Ind.
Lab. maj............ 1,036
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 82x)
Oxon, Mid
E. 59,697

45**Hon. D. R. Hurd, C.B.E.
C. ................. 20,944
M. J. Saunders, Lab. . . 13,64I

Miss M. E. Burton, L. Ix,006
C. maj.............. 7,303
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 7.973)

## Paddington

E. 58,499

457*A. C. Latham, Lab. . . 17,155
G. M. Wolfson, C.... 14,844
N. J. S. Lewis, L. . . . . 3,742
C. D. Wertheim, Ind. 192
S. Allman, Ind....... 135

Lab. maj............ 2,311
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 872)

## Paisley <br> E. 66,059

458* $\int$. Robertson, Lab. (now
Scot. Lab.)......... 2r,368
D. R. Rollo, Scot. Nat. $15,77^{8}$ I. Robertson, C. . . . . 7,440 D. Thompson, L. .... 3,116

Lab. maj............ 5,590
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,897)

## Peckham <br> E. 63,349

459^H. G. Lamborn, Lab. . . 24,587
N. B. Baker, C....... 5,760
S. W. F. Saltmarsh, L. 3,97I

Lab. maj........... 18,827
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 18,071)

## Pembroke


(Feb. '74, C. maj. 1,479)

## Penistone

E. 67,060

46z*J. J. Mendelson, Lab... 27,146
G. C. W. Harris, C... iz,ori
D. Chadwick, L. . . . . 10,900 Lab. maj............. 15,135
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. $13,7{ }^{13}$ )
Penrith and the Border

## E. 55,602

462^Rt. Hon. W. S. I.
Whitelaw, C.H., M.C.,
C. ...................23.547
J. N. D. Weedall, Lab. 9.79x
J. G. Pease, L. . . . . . . . 7,215
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . . 13, 1356
(Feb. ${ }^{9} 74, \mathrm{C}$. maj. $17,33^{8}$ )
Perth and East Perthshire E. 57.646

*I. MacArthur, C...... 16,544
J. White, Lab. . . . . . . . 5,805
R. Duncan, L......... 2,851

Scot. Nat, maj....... 793
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,975)

## Peterborough

E. 63,044

464 M. J. Ward, Lab...... 21,820 *Sir H. Nicholls, Bt., C. 19,972
P. J. Boizot, L. . . . . . 7:302

Lab. maj............ 1,848
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 22)

## Petersfield

 E. 74,260465 M. J. Mates, C........28,689 T. W. Slack, L........ 19,702 J. M. Bloom, Lab..... 8,301 P. H. H. Bishop, Ind.. 117
C. maj. . .......... 8,987
(Feb. ${ }^{3} 74$, C. maj. 9,580)

## Plymouth

DEVONPORT E. 50,105
466*Rt. Hon. D. A. L.
Owen, Lab. ........ 17,398
Dame Joan Vickers,
D.B.E., C.......... 15,139
N. E. Westbrook, L. . 3.953
J. N. Hill, Ind. . . . . . . 312

Lab, maj............. 2, 259
(Feb. '74, Lab. Maj. 437)
DRAKE E. 55,556
467^Miss J. E. Fookes, C... 17,287 B. W. Fletcher, Lab... 17,253 Miss M. E. Castle, L. . 7,354
C. maj............. 34
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 2,6rr)
SUTTON E. 6r,007
468*Hon. A. K. M. Clark,
C. . . . . . . . ........ 20,457
J. G. Priestley, Lab. . . . 15,269
S. G. Banks, L. . . . . . . 10,131
C. maj............. 5,188
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,104)

## Pontefract and Castleford <br> $$
\text { E. } 60,288
$$

469*J. Harper, Lab. . . . . . . 30, 208
I. R. Bloomer, C..... 6,966
S. F. Galloway, L...... 5, 259
T. Parsons, Ind. ....... 457

Lab. maj............. 23,242 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 23.804)

## Pontypool

## E. 55,112

47o*L. Abse, Lab.............25,38I
R. J. Moreland, C.... 6,686
E. A. R. Mathias, L. . 5,744
R. D. Tanner, P.C... 2,223 Lab. maj............ 18,695
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 17,465 )

## Pontypridd

E. 70,200

47ェ ${ }^{\text {B B. T. John, Lab......... 29,302 }}$
I. A. S. Jones, C....... 10,528

Mrs. M. G. Murphy,
L................... 8,050
R. A. Kemp, P.C.... 3,917

Lab. maj............. 18,774
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 16,622 )
Poole

## E. 83,403

472^Rt. Hon. H. O. Mur-
ton, O.B.E., T.D., C... 28,982
G. M. Goode, L...... I7,557
G. W. Hobbs, Lab. . . . 16, 262
C. maj.............. 11,425
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 10,068)

## Portsmouth

NORTH E. 69,089
473*F. A. Judd, Lab........ 24,352
J. Ward, C. . ......... 23,007

Mrs. E. Brooks, L. . . 5, $\mathbf{5 0 8}$
T. L. Keen, Ind. ..... . $5 \times 7$

Lab. maj...............1,345
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 320)
SOUTH E. 70,773
474 ${ }^{\star}$ R. B. Pink, C.B.E.,
V.R.D. C.......... 23.379
A. M. Halmos, Lab... 15,308
M. Tribe, L........... 9,807
A. D. Rifkin, Ind..... 612
C. maj.......... 8,071
(Feb. '74, C. maj. xo,982)

## Preston

NORTH E. 51,369
475*R. H. Atkins, Lab...... 18,044
Miss M. Holt, C. . . . . 16,260
G. Payne, L. . . . . . . . . . 4.948
H. Smith, Ind......... ${ }^{138}$

Lab. maj............. 1,784
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 255)
SOUTH E. 51,522
476^ S. G. Thorne, Lab..... 18,449
A. Green, C.B.E., C. . 14,700
R. P. Marshall, L.... . 5,456
E. Harrison, Nat. Front 663
H. Smith, Ind. . . . . . . 87

Lab. maj.............. 3,749
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. $\quad, 887$ )
Pudsey
E. 65,354

477* J. G. D. Shaw. C..... 20,180
S. J. Cooksey, L. ..... $\sqrt{5}, 599$
K. Targett, Lab. . . . . . . 55,293
C. maj............. 4,581
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3.739)

## Putney <br> E. $66,5 \times 5$

478*H. G. Jenkins, Lab. . . . 21,6xI
G. A. Wade, C....... 18,836
A. C. Slade, L. . . . . . . 7,159
T. L. Keen, Ind....... 125

Lab. maj............ 2,775
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 1,439)
Ravensbourne
E. 48,541
479ネJ. L. Hunt, C.
D. E. A. Crowe, L.

18,3 ${ }^{8} 8$

C. 9,8 r3
I. Stevens, Nat. Front
7,204
Ctevens, Nat. Front . 8574
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,897)

## Reading

NORTH E. 64,484
480*R. A. B. Durant, C.... 18,734 Miss M. J. Denby,
Lab................ 8,266
K. E. V. Watts, L. ... 9,064
P. Baker, Nat. Froml. . 594
C. maj............ 468

## (Feb. '74, C. maj. 2,369)

## SOUTH E. 69,I24

## 48I*G. F. Vaughan, C. . . . . 21,959

P. R. Burall, L........ . 15,293
L. Silverman, Lab. . . . . 14,375
C. maj............. 6,666
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 5.359)

> Redcar
E. 62,365

482^J. Tinn, Lab........... 23,204
R. Hall, C................ 2,774
N. Clark, L. ......... . 7, Iox

Lab, maj................. 10,430
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 9, 254)

> Reigate

$$
\text { E. } 72,745
$$

483*G. A. Gardiner, C..... 27,769
M. G. Ormerod, Lab. . 14,185
A. C. Bryan, L........ 12,554
M. Taggart, Ind. 266
C. maj. .............13,584
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 14,060)

## Renfrewshire

EAST E. 6I,8II
$4^{8} 4^{\star}$ Rt. Hon. Betty Harvie
Anderson, O.B.E., T.D.,
C....................19,847
I. Jenkins, Scot. Nat... Ix, I37
C. J. Roberts, Lab.... 9,997
W. G. A. Craig, L.... 7,015
C. maj. ........... 8,710
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 15,486)
WEST E. 67,078
$4^{85}{ }^{\star}$ N. F. Buchan, Lab..... 20,674
C. D. Cameron, Scot.

Nat................. 55,374
J. Ross-Harper, C. . . . 14,399
D. O. Brown, L....... 3,275

Lab. maj............. 5,300
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 2,668)

## Rhondda <br> $$
E, 65,7^{87}
$$

486ぇT. A. Jones, Lab...... 38,654
D. Morgan, P.C...... 4, 173
P. Leyshon, C. 3.739
D. J. Austin, $L$. 2,142
A. True, Comm. 1,404
Lab. maj............. 34,481
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 30,141) Richmond (Surrey) E. 53,8zI

487*Sir A. H. F. Royle,
K.C.M.G., C. . . . . . . I7, 7 , 0
A. J. Watson, L. ..... 1 r 3,235
R. G. Marshall-
R. G. Marshall-

Andrews, Lab...... 8,714
E. A. Russell, Nat.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Front. . . . . . . . . . . . } & 1,000 \\ \text { C. maj.............. } & 4,215\end{array}$
C. maj.................. 4,215
(Feb. ${ }^{7} 74$, C. maj. 3.827)

Richmond (Yorks.)
E. 62,002

488* Sir T. P. G. Kitson, C. 23,156
Mrs. P. Waudby, L... 9,528
I. A. Wilkie, Lab. . . . 8,025
C. mai............. 13,628
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 15,267 )

## Ripon

E. 50,172

489*K. Hampson, C.......20,636
D. Austick, L. . . . . . . . . 13,632
S. P. Meyer, Lab. . . . 5, 530
C. maj.............. 7,004
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 4.335)

## Rochdale

E. 67,029

490^C. Smith, M.B.E., L.... 20,092
J. Connell, Lab. . . . . . 17,339
R. Young, C........ 7,740
M. W. Sellors, Nat.

$$
\text { Froni. . . . . . . . . . . } 1,927
$$

L. maj................ 2,753
(Feb. '74, L. maj. 8,899)

## Rochester and Chatham

E. 79,799

491 R. E. Bean, Lab........ 25,467
ฝMrs. P. E. Fenner, C. . 23,049
Mrs. M. Black, L. .... 9,035
G. Hazelden, Nai.

## Front. . ............... 1,150

Lab. maj.................... 2,418
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 843)

## Romford

E. 55,337

492^M. J. Neubert, C...... 17,164
D. R. O'Flynn, Lab... I4,513
T. E. Hurlstone, L. . . . 7,663
L. C. H. Sampson, Ind. 200
C. maj. . ........... 2,651
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3,073)

(Feb. '74, C. maj. 2,87x)

## Rossendale

E. 50,463

494 M. A. Noble, Lab. . ... 16,156 *R. W. T. Bray, C.... 15,953
J. A. Hamilton, L..... 8,693

Lab. maj............ 203
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 797)

## Rotherham <br> E. 6I, 209

495*Rt. Hon. B. K. O'Mal-
ley, Lab............. 25,874
R. A. Hambro, C.... 8,840
V. Bottomley, L. . . . . 5,350

Lab. maj... . . . . . . . . 17,034
(By-election, June 24, 1976) J. S. Crowther, Lab. . . . 14,35I D. Hinckley, C....... 9,824

Miss E. Graham, L. . . . 2,214 G. Wright, Nat. Front. I,696 P. Bishop, Ind. ........ 129
R. Robinson, Ind.

99
Lab. maj............ 4,527
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 16,734 )

## Rother Valley <br> E. 91,963

496*P. Hardy, Lab........44,670
G. P. A. Waller, C. . . $1 \mathbf{1}, 893$

Rev. G. Reid, L. . . . 9,828
Lab. maj............. 32,777
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 33,474)
Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles E. 57,824

497*Rt. Hon. D. M. S. Steel,
L..................... 20,006

Mrs. C. M. Anderson,
C. ..................12,573
A. Edmonds, Scot.

Nat..................... 9,78
D. A. Graham, Lab... 4,076
L. maj................ 7,433
(Feb. '74, L. inaj. 9,017)

## Rugby

E. 59,590

498*W. G. Price, Lab.......22,926
A. R. Marlow, C.... 17,722
A. Butcher, L. . . . . . . 6,775
A. S. Frost, Ind.. .... 137

Lab. maj............. 5,204
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 6,354)
Ruislip-Northwood

## E. 54, 119

$499^{\star} F$. $P$. Crowder, Q.C., C. 20,779 D. A. G. Race, Lab... 10,490

Miss J. M. Arram, L. . 8,621
Mrs. W. Hobday, Ind. 458
C. maj. . . . ......... 10,289
(Feb. '74, C. maj. II,42I)

## Runcorn

E. 69,929
$500 *$ M. Carlisle, Q.C., C... 25,047
A. J. Eccles, Lab. . . . . 19, 579

Rev. D. Sanders, L... 9,188
N. Dobson, Ind. . . . . 464
C. maj.. ............ 5,468
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 7,268 )

## Rushcliffe

E. 63,976

501*K. H. Clarke, C....... 27,074
Mrs. V. Bell, Lab. . . . . 12 , 13 I
J. E. Hamilton, L. . . . . 10,300
C. maj. ............ 14,943
(Feb. '74, C. maj. $\mathbf{1 7 , 7 0 9 )}$

## Rutherglen <br> E. 48,824

502^Rt. Hon. J. G. Mackenzie,
Lab.................. 17,088
I. O. Bayne, Scot. Nat. 9,732
J. Thomson, C....... 9,248
R.E. Brown, L. . . . . 2,424

Lab. maj.............. 7,356
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 4,153)

## Rutland and Stamford

E. 54,656

M. R. C. Withers,

Lab...................... 12,11I
D. C. Howie, L. . . . . . 10, I $^{2}$ r
C. maj. . . ......... 6,990
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,885)

## Rye

E. 7 72,263

## $504^{\star}$ B. G. Irvine, C....... 30,5II

D. R. S. Moore, L. . . 14,828
D. W. Threlfall, Lab.. 8,303
C. maj. . . . ........ 15,683
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 16, 135 )
Saffron Walden E．62，397 505＊Sir P．M．Kirk，C．．．．．21，291 F．P．D．Moore，L．．．．14，770 H．Green，Lab．．．．．．．．12，652 C．maj． 6，521 （By－election，July 7，1977） A．G．B．Haselhurst，C． 22,692 A．W．Phillips．．．．．．．．．10，255 B．Stoneham，Lab．．．5，948 O．Smedley，Ind．．．．．． 1,8 ェ8
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\sqrt{22,437}$
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7，545）

> St. Albans E. 69,693
$506 \star$ V．H．Gnodhew，C．．．．24，436 E．Hudson，Lab．．．．．．．15，30x
A．C．Shaw，L． 14,614
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，135
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，42I）

## St．Helens <br> E．76，067

$507 \star$ L．Spriggs，Lab．．．．．．．32，620
K．J．Bridgeman，C．．．10，554
A．E．Lycett，L．．．．．．．7，689
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，066
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．21，7x6）

## St．Ives <br> E． 51,440

508＊J．W．F．Nott，C．．．．．．． 7,198
G．E．T．Tonkin，L．．$x 1,330$
B．M．Tidy，Lab．．．．．． 9.388
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．5，868
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．5，425）

## St．Marylebone <br> E．43，633

509＾K．W．Baker，C．．．．．ェ3，660 Mrs．P．J．Moberly， Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，157 B．Silver，L．．．．．．．．．．4，067

C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，503
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，77）
St．Pancras North E．41，629
510＊A．W．Stallard，Lab．．．14，155 J．R．Major，C．．．．．．．6，602 P．J．W．Medlicott，L． 3,428 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．7，553
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，835）

## Salford

EAST E．40，144
5IIネF．J．Allaun，Lab．．．．．．14，276
S．Latimer，C．．．．．．．． 6,440
A．F．Bell，L．．．．．． 3,160
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，836
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，931）
West E． 45,833
$5 \pm 2^{\star}$ Rt．Hon．S．Orme，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．17，112
J．N．L．Tillett，C．．．．．8，540
A．E．Arstall，L．．．．．．． 4,237
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，572
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，46z）

## Salisbury <br> E．62，8：7

513＾M．A．Hamillon，C．．．．20，478
J．F．Lakeman，L．．．．．16，298
C．J．Connor，Lab．．．．I0，140
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，180
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，217）

Scarborough
E．58，553
5×4＊M．N．Shaw，C．．．．．．．．29，832
M．J．L．Brook，L．．．．．I0，123
D．J．Taylor－Goodby，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9.923
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，708
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．5，107）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sevenoaks } \\
& \text { E. 74,969 } \\
& \text { 515*Sir J. C. Rodgers, Bt. } \\
& \text { C. . . . . ............ 26,670 } \\
& \text { J. Scanlan, Lab. . . . . . } 15,065 \\
& \text { R. F. Webster, L. . . . . . I5,024 } \\
& \text { C. maj. . . ........... 11,605 } \\
& \text { (Feb. '74, C. maj. } 13.71_{3} \text { ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Sheffield

ATTERCLIFFE E． 63,917
516＊A．E．P．Duffy，Lab．．．29，601 Miss P．M．Santhouse， C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，043 G．P．Broadhead，L．．．．5，282 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．21，558 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．21，176）
Brightside E．54，095
$5 \times 7$ Miss V．J．Maynard，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．18，108
＊E．Griffiths，Ind．Lab．．10，18z
R．E．Walker，C．．．．．4，905
W．T．W．Blades，L．． 3,27 I
Lab．mai．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，926
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．20，567）
Hallam E． 77,400
528＊J．H．Osborn，C．．．．．．．．26，083
C．J．C．Betts，Lab．．．． 15,419
M．A．K．Johnson，L．．11，724
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，664
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．12，913）
Heeley E．65，244
5I9＊F．O．Hooley，Lab．．．．．24，728
A．E．Page，C．．．．．．．．． 55.322
R．J．Fairfax，L．．．．．．．7，151
P．Revell，Nat．Front．． 723
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，406
（Feb．＇74，Lab．Maj．6．585）
Hillsborough E．52，032
$520 \star$ M．H．Flannery，Lab．．．21，026
R．B．Williamson，C．8，718
R．C．Osner，L．．．．．．．4，912
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．12，308
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．Ir，280）
PARK E． 67,425
$521 \star R t$ ．Hon．F．W．Mulley，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．30，057
F．R．Butler，L．．．．．．6，093
R．Trench，C．．．．．．．．．5．539
G．Ashberry，Comm．．． 403
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 23,964
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．22，677）

## Shipley



## Shoreham

E． $68,49^{8}$
523＊R．N．Luce，C．．．．．．．．．26，170
P．F．Bartram，L．．．．．． 14,797
Q．Barry，Lab．．．．．．．． 10,200
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．11，373
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．9．758）

Shrewsbury
E．60，228
524＾Sir J．A．Langford－Holt，
W．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 19,064
W．Marsh，L．．．．．．．．．． 13,642
D．W．Woodvine，Lab．Ix，504
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．5，422
（Feb． 74 ，C．maj．6，18x）
Sidcup
E． 49,564
525＊Rt．Hon．E．R．G．
Heath，M．B．E．，C．．．．18，99I
W．J．Jennings，Lab．．．． 1 I，44
I．R．P．Josephs，L．．．6，954
D．H．Jones，Ind．．．．．． 174
M．J．Norton，Ind．．． 61
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，543
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．9，698）

## Skipton

## E．52，562

526＊G．B．Drayson，T．D．，C．17，822
Mrs．K．C．Brooks，L． 37,232
C．G．Burks，Lab．．．．8，8，
C．maj．
590
（Feb． 74, C．Maj．2，$x$ ， 6 ）

## Solihull

E．79．992
527\＃W．P．Grieve，Q．C．，C．31，707
J．A．Windmill，L．．．． 55,848
D．McShane，Lab．．．．． 12,640
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．15，859
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．17，363）
Somerset North E．89，056
528＊A．P．Dean，C．．．．．．．．．32，146
H．R．White，Lab．．．22，67x
Mrs．J．M．Bourne，L． 16,428
J．K．Polling，Ind．．．．． 387
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．． 0,475
（Feb． 74, C．maj．12，155）

## Southall <br> E． 70,832

529＊S．J．Bidwell，Lab．．．．．24，228
R．C．Patten，C．．．．．．14，235
C．I．M．Arnold，L．．．6，557
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，983
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，8ı2）

## Southampton

ITCHEN E．82，009
$530^{\star}$ R．C．Mitchell，Lab．．．．28，168
P．T．James，C．．．．．．．20，373
J．Cherryson，L．．．．．．．9，071
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，795
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，590）
TEST E．73，895
53 I B．C．Gould，Lab ．．．．22，780
＊S．J．A．Hill，C．．．．．．．．22，250
J．R．Wallis，L．．．．．．．．8，994
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．． 530
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．1，403）

## Southend

EAST E．57，295
532＾Sir S．J．McAdden，
C．B．E．，C．．．．．．．．．．． $18,08_{3}$
Mrs．S．K．Ward，Lab． 13,480
I．W．J．Curry，L．．．．7，856
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．4，603
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．4，952）
West E． 67,438
$533^{\star}$ H．P．G．Channon，C． 23,480
W．Greaves，L．．．．．．．x6，409
A．N．Wright，Lab．．． 9,45 I
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．071
（Feb． 74 ，C．maj．5．155）

Southgate

## E. 70,935

534* Hon. A. G. Berry, C... 25,888 I. P. Sheppard, Lab. . . ro,966 G. J. Bridge, L. . . . . . 9,922 B. W. Pell, Nat. Front 1,255 C. maj. . ........... 14,922 (Feb. '74, C. maj. 14,454)

## Southport

E. 66,109
$535^{\star W .}$ 1. Percival, Q.C., C. $23,0 \times 4$
R. C. Fearn, L........ 17,387
I. G. James, Lab. . . . . . 8,323
C. $m a j$.

5,627
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3,882)
South Shields
E. 72,584

536*A. Blenkinsop, Lab.... 26,492
N. S. Smith, C....... 11,667
L. Garbutt, L......... 8,106
W. Owen, Nat. Front. 711

Lab. maj............ 14,825
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 11,986)

> Sowerby
> E. 48,747
> 537^M. O. ${ }^{\text {F. }}$ Madden,
> Lab.................. $14,97 x$
> D. Thompson, C..... 14,325
> D. T. Shutt, L........ 9, 136
> H. Smith, Ind......... . . ${ }^{9,157}$
> Lab. maj............ 646
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. I 15 )
Spelthorne
E. 69,4 II
$53^{8 \star}$ Ri. Hon. H.E. Atkins,
C....................23,125
C. H. Dodwell, Lab. . 17,177
P. E. Winner, L. ..... 10,212
J. Clifton, Naf. Front. r, 180
C. maj............. 5,948
(Feb. ${ }^{9} 74$, C. maj. 8,059)

## Stafford and Stone E. 78,817

539*Rt. Hon. H. C. P. J.
Fraser, M.B.E., C.... 27, 173
T. E. Cowlishaw, Lab., 845
H. S. Martin, L...... Ix,49I
D. E. Sutch, Ind...... 35 I
C. maj.............. 6,328
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 8,983 )
Staffordshire South West
E. 61,042

540^P. T. Cormack, C..... 22,604
I. K. Wymer, Lab. . . . 15,065
A. Lambert, L. ...... 8,355
C. maj.

7,539
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 9,758)

## Stalybridge and Hyde E. 66,389

54 I $^{\star}$ T. Pendry, Lab. . . . . . . 25, x6x
S. Burgoyne, C. . . . . . . 5 5,404
D. F. Burden, L. . . . . 7,725
G. Tetler, Ind. ........ $3_{18}$

Lab. maj............. 9,757
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,068)

Stepney and Poplar E. $60,45^{8}$
$54^{\star}$ Ri. Hon. P. D. Shore,
Lab.................. 24, 559
H. Greenway, C..... 3, 183

Mrs. F. W. Alexander,

Kab. Maj............ 20,976
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 23,330)
Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth E. 64,362

543*H. Ewing, Lab......... 22,090
Dr. R. D. McIntyre,
Scof. Nat........... 20,324
G. A. Campbell, C.... 7,186
I. Angles, L........... 1,477

Lab, maj............ 1,766
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3,849)

## Stirlingshire

East and Clackmannan

$$
\text { E. } 62,693
$$

544*G. N. Reid, Scot. Nat. 25,998
R. G. Douglas, Lab... 18,657
T. N. A. Begg, C.... 5,269
D. Shields, L........... 1,268

Scot. Nal. maj. . . . . . 7,341
(Feb. '74, Scot. Nat. maj. 3,6io)
WEST E. 52,989
545 D. A. Canavan, Lab... 16,698
Mrs. J. T. Jones, Scot.
Nat................ $56,33^{x}$
D. W. Mitchell, C.... 7,875
I. MacFarlane, L....... $x, 865$

Lab. maj............ 367
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 4,844)
Stockport
NORTH E. 52,842
546*A. F. Bennett, Lab..... I7,979
I. W. Owen, C. . . . . . 16, 155
P. J. Arnold, L. . . . . . . 7,085

Lab. maj...................1,824
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 203)
SOUTH E. 47,795
$547^{\star} M$. Orbach, Lab.........16,28I
Viscount Lewisham,
C. .................. 12,061
C. J. Carter, L. ........ 7,160

Lab. maj............. . 4,220
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 3,098)

## Stockton <br> E. 85,519

$54^{8 \star}$ W. T. Rodgers, Lab... 32,962
B. S. Mawhinney, C. 18,488

Mrs. N. Long, L..... 6,906
Mrs. V. Fletcher, Ind. . 750
Lab. maj.............14,474
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. $12,37 \mathrm{I}$ )

## Stoke-on-Trent

Central E. 61,217
549^R. B. Cant, Lab....... 24,146
W. Williams, C....... 9,493
A. Thomas, L. ....... 6,313

Lab. maj............... 14,653
(Feb, '74, Lab. maj. 1x,748)
NORTH E. 59,899
550* J. S. Forrester, Lab. . . 25,264
J. W. D. Davies, C... ro, 192
M. Smith, L. . . . . . . . . 6,239

Lab. maj...............15,072
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj, $\mathbf{3 2}, 459$ )

SOUTH E, 72,629
55ı ${ }^{\star}$ J. Ashley, C.H., Lab . . 30,699
J. S. Heath, C......... 14, 204

Mrs. E. Johnson, L... 5,278 Lab. maj............ 16,495 (Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 25.669)

## Stratford-on-Avon

## E. 71,895

552^ A. E. U. Maude, T.D.,
C. W. Wright, … 27,123
M. J. W. Wright, L... 14,555
D. V. Hunt, Lab...... Ix,55I
C. maj.............. 12,568
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 13,22x)

## Streatham

E. 56,453

553*W. J. M. Shelion, C...16,515
Mrs. J. Gaffin, Lab.... 13,648
R. G. O. Silver, L.... 4,987
T. Lamb, Nat. Front . . 817

Mrs. T. Moore, Ind. . . 210
C. maj............. 2,867
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 4,475)

## Stretford

E. 68,766
$554^{\star}$ W. S. Churchill, C.... 22,114
P. N. Scott, Lab. . . . . . 20,877
D. I. Wrigley, L. . . . . 9,629
C. maj. . . . . . . . . . . 1,237
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 3,989)

## Stroud <br> E. 69,398

555* J. A. Kershaw, M.C., C. 24,406
W. H. Maddocks, Lab. 17,352

Mrs. S. A. Ritchie, L. ${ }_{3}, 756$
J. S. Churchill, Ind... 241
C. maj.. ........... 7,054
(Feb. 74, C. maj. 8,47x)

## Sudbury and Woodbridge <br> \section*{E. 84,286}

556*K. M. Stainton, C..... 30,049
R. E. Russell, Lab.... 17,986
N. S. Lewis, L. . . . . . 15, 206
C. maj.............. 12,063
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 13,701)

## Sunderland

NORTH E. 75,577 $557^{*}$ Rt. Hon. F. T. Willey,

> Lab.....................618
J. D. S. Brown, C.... 13,947
J. A. Lennox, L. . . . . . 7,077

Lab. maj............. 15,671
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 11,400 )
SOUTH E. 76,479
558ぇG. A. T. Bagier, Lab.. 28,623
Sir J. C. Buchanan-
Riddell, Bt., C..... 55,593
W. J. Nicholson, L. . 7,828

Lab. maj. . . . . . . . . . 13,030
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 8,596)

## Surbiton

E. 46,073

559*Sir N. T. L. Fisher,
M.C., C............. 15,330
A. S. Mackinlay, Lab. $\quad 9,309$
D. A. S. Brooke, L. . $8,93^{x}$
C. maj............. 6,021
(Feb. '74, C. maj. 6,500)

（Feb．＇74，C．maj．14，949）

## Sussex，Mid

## E．61，074

562＊R．T．Renton，C．．．．．．35，126 R．A．Symes－

Schutzman，L．．．．．．13，129 Miss M．R．Fraser，

Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，404 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．11，997
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．12，155）

## Sutton and Cheam

E． 60,559
563＊D．N．MacFariane，C．．22，156 G．N．Tope，L．．．．．． $\mathbf{~} 6,995$ J．K．Rhodes，Lab．．．7，158 Dr．Una Kroll，Ind．．． 298

C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．5，161
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．1．719）

## Sutton Coldfield

E．60，491
564』P．N．Fowler，C．．．．．．25，729 Sir J．A．Watson，Bt．，
L．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，373
G．W．Wells，Lab．．．6，955
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．13，356
（Feb．＇74，C．maj． 13,426 ）

## Swansea

## EAST E． $5^{8,780}$

565 D．Anderson，Lab．．．．．．26，735
D．J．Mercer，C．．．．．．6，014
R．H．Anstey，L．．．．．．5， 173
J．G．Ball，P．C．．．．．．3， 978
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．20，721
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．19，687）
WEST．E，65，225
566＾Rt．Hon．A．J．Williams，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，565
A．P．Thomas，C．．．．．17，729
B．E．Keal，L．．．．．．．．．6，842
G．ap Gwent，P．C．．．． $1,77^{8}$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．4，836
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．3．33 ${ }^{\text {B }}$ ）

## Swindon E．62，900

567 ＊D．L．Stoddart，Lab．．．．24， 124
J．N．Gripper，C．．．．．． 13,854
R．Hubbard，L．．．．．．．．8，849
Mrs．K．B．Blakeney，
Ind．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 206
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，270
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，709）
Taunton

$$
\text { E. } 63.654
$$

568»R1．Hon．E．D．L．du
Cann，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，542
B．J．Sheerman，Lab．．． 5 5，72x
M．E．Mann，L．．．．．．．．II，984
L．D．Bradford，Ind．．． 283
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．6，821
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．8，440）
Thanet
EAST E．47．942
569ฝ．W．P．Aitken，C．．．．15，8土3 Mrs．S．M．Bartlett， Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．11，310
C．Hogarth，L．．．．．．． 6,472
K．Munson，Nat．Front 708 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4.503 （Feb．${ }^{3} 74$ ，C．maj．6，597）
WEST E．43．90I
570＾W．R．Rees－Davies， Q．C．，C．．．．．．．．．．．．13，763
C．J．Smith，Lab．．．．．．8，655
I．G．Tiltman，L ．．．．．7，935 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．5， 108
（Feb．74，C．maj．7，660）
Thirsk and Malton
E．63，856
57 ＊J．D．Spence，C．．．．．．．24，779
R．Kent，L．．．．．．．．．．．．10，917
R．K．Illingworth， Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，842
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．13，862
（Feb．＇74，C．maj． 14,408 ）

## Thornaby <br> E．62，330

572ネ1．W．Wrigglesworth， Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，130
J．H．V．Sutcliffe，C．．．17，482
R．F．Tennant，L．．．．． 5,442 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4,648 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．1，718）

## Thurrock

E． 89,448
573 ${ }^{\star}$ H．J．Delargy，Lab．．．．34，066
P．W．C．Lomax，C． 14,986
A．Charlton，L．．．．．．12，255
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．19，080
（By－election，July 15，1976）
Miss O．A．McDonald，
Ph．D．Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．22，191
P．W．C．Lomax，C．． 17,352
A．Charlton，L．．．．．．5，977
J．Roberts，Nat．Front－3，255
F．Hansford－Milier，
Ind．
187
P．Bishop，Ind．．．．．．．．．． $7^{72}$
Lab．Maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4.839
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． $18,5 \times 8$ ）

## Tiverton

E． 69,884
574 R．J．Maxwell－
Hyslop，C．．．．．．．．．．25，265
F．J．Suter，L．．．．．．．．．39，91I
M．Phillips，Lab．．．．．． 8.946
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．5，354
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．5．54I）
Tonbridge and Malling
E． 65,589
575＊J．P．Stanley，C．．．．．．．．23，188 Mrs．P．Knight，Lab．．．14，579 M．J．B．Vann，L．．．． 11,767 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，609
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．ro，xo8）

## Tooting

E．53．793
576＊T．M．Cox，Lab．．．．．． 88,530 A．C．Elliot，C．．．．．．．．10，675
R．F．J．Heron，L．．．．4， 644
R．E．Lewis，Comm．．． 268
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，855
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，108）

Torbay
E．85．575
$577^{\star}$ Sir F．M．Bennelt，C．． 30,208
J．M．Goss，L．．．．．．．17，770
J．R．W．Tench，Lab．．14，44I
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，438
（Feb．＇74，C．maj． 12,408 ）

## Totnes <br> E． 80,715

578＾R．L．Mawby，C．．．．．．．27，987
A．H．Rogers，L．．．．．．21，586
Mrs．S．M．Spence，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，366
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，401
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．9，643）

## Tottenham

E． $47.53^{\circ}$
579＊N．Atkinson，Lab．．．．．．．15，708
P．Lilley，C．．．．．．．．．．．6，492 Miss K．Alexander，L．2，288 R．W．Painter，Nat．

Froni．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，21x Lab，maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，216
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．9，126）

## Truro

E．71，992
580 D．C．Penhaligon，L．．．22，549
＊P．J．S．Dixon，C．．．．．22，085 A．F．Long，Lab．．．．．．．．11，606 J．C．A．Whetter，Ind． $3^{84}$ L．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 464
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，56x）

## Tunbridge Wells

 E． $69,13^{8}$$58 x \star P$ ．B．B．Mayhew，Q．C．，
C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．24，829
D．C．Owens，L．．．．．．． 12,802
R．C．Blackwell，Lab． 12,499
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，027
（Feb． 74 ，C，maj．II，028）
Twickenham
E，72，210
582＊T．F．H．Jessel，C．．．．．24，959 Mrs．M．Cunningham，

Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $15,45^{2}$ S．E．Kramer，L．．．．．．13，02 1 W．Burgess，Ind．．．．．． 287 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，507
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．Ix，503）

## Tynemouth

E． 76,449
$5^{8} 3^{\star}$ N．G．Trotter，C．．．．．．．24，510 J．E．Miller，Lab．．．．．．21， $3^{89}$ R．S．Turner，L．．．．．． 10,895

C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，121
（Feb．＇74，C．maj． $6.3^{87}$ ）
Ulster，Mid
E． $8 \mathrm{r}, 689$
584＊J．Dunlop，U．U．U．．．．．30，552 I．A．Cooper，S．D．L．P． 25,885
F．Donnelly，Rep．．．．．8，091
U．U．U．maj．．．．．．．．4，667 （Feb．＇74，U．U．U．maj．6，632）

[^14]> Uxbridge
> E. 59.746
> G. E. Pringle, Lab. . . . . 19, 7,826
> J. S. Pincham, L. . . . . 7, 7,08x
> C. maj. . ............ 2,153
> (Feb. '74, C. maj. 2,415)

| $E .$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 588＊Rt．Hon．W．Harrison， |  |
| E．J．L． L．Koops，．．．．．．． 25 2，616 |  |
|  |  |
| A．Fussey，L．．．．．．．．8，304 |  |
| Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．12，806 （Feb．＇74，Lab．Maj．II，418） |  |
|  |  |
| Wallasey <br> E．70，095 |  |
|  |  |
| 589＊Mrs．L．Chalker，C．．．23，499 |  |
| G．McNamara，Lab．．．21，529 |  |
| P．E．Tyrer，L．．．．．．．7，643 |  |
| J．Fishwick，Nat．Front |  |
| C．maj． （Feb．＇74，C．maj．2，492） |  |
|  |  |

## Wallsend

E． 90,300
$590 *$ W．E．Garrett，Lab．．．37， 180 Miss J．F．Chambers，

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| P．Hampton，L．．．．．．．． 10,453 |  |
| K．Flynn，Ind．． |  |
| Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．21，269 |  |
| （Feb．＇74 |  |


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|  |  | South（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．14，704） E． 59,24 I 592＾B．T．George，Lab．．．．．20，9I7

H．Smith，O．B．E．，C．．． 16,255
G．F．A．Hooper，L．．．5，03I
J．C．Parker，Nat．
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 1,226 \\ \text { T．L．Keen，Ind．．．．．．．} & 150 \\ \text { Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 4,662\end{array}$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．4，662
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 1,580 ）

## Walthamstow

E． 52,280
593＊E．P．Deakins，Lab．．．．19，088
D．Arnold，C．．．．．．．．．8，424 M．P．O＇Flanagan，L．．5，199 R．Adde，Nat．Front．．I，911 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，664 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．8，734）
Wanstead and Woodford E． $58,37^{8}$
$594^{\star}$ R．Hon．C．P．F．
Jenkin，C．．．．．．．．．2r，209
R．Darlington，Lab．．．10，369
D．J．Gilby，L．．．．．．．．8，27z
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．10，840
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．11，901）

## Warley

EAST E． 57,530
595＊A．M．W．Faulds，Lab．2x，065
P．Holliday，C．．．．．．．12，888
R．Smith，L．．．．．．．．．4，664
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，177
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，571）
West E．6x，274
596＊Rt．Hon．P．K．Archer，
Q．C．，Lab．．．．．．．．．24，76ı
R．Evans，C．．．．．．．．．．．9，904
D．Owen，L．．．．．．．．．．6，363
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．14，857
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．14，624）

## Warrington

E．46，549
597＊Sir W．T．Williams，
Q．C．，Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．19，882
J．W．Hayton，C．．．．．．7，62I
F．J．Deakin，L．．．．．．．4， 158
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，261
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．1x，106）

## Warwick and Leamington

E． 78,666
$598^{\star}$ D．G．Smith，C．．．．．．．．27，72I
J．W．England，Lab．．． 19,476
T．A．Jones，L．．．．．．．．II，625
C．maj．
8，245
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．II，293）

## Watford <br> E．56，010

599＊R．H．Tuck，Lab．．．．．．．19，177
T．W．A．Garel－Jones，
C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．15，220
D．A．Jacobs，L．．．．．．．．8，243
J．E．Wotherspoon，
Nat．Front．．．．．．．．．． 671
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，957
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．2，795）

## Wellingborough

E．85，288
600＊P．D．Fry，C．．．．．．．．．．29，078
J．H．Mann，Lab．．．．．．27，320
Mrs．P．Jessel，L．．．．．．． 1 I，500
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．1，758
（Feb．74，C．maj．2，270）
Wells
E． 69,658
60』＊Hon．R．T．Boscawen，
M．C．，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．23．979
A．A．S．Butt－Philip，
L．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．16，278
G．Mortimer，Lab．．．．．． 13,909
Miss P．Howard，Ind．．$\quad 778$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．7，701
（Feb． 74, C．Maj． 7,785

Welwyn and Hatfield
E．67，I49

## 602 Mrs．H．V．H．Hayman，

Lab．
＊Rt．Hon．Lord
Balniel，C．．．．．．．．．．22，8ェ9
P．H．Robinson，L．．．．8，418
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．． 520
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．1，415）

## West Bromwich

EAST E． 58,400
603＾P．C．Snape，Lab．．．．．．．19，942
D．Mellor，C．．．．．．． $22,4 \geq 3$
J．P．T．Hunt，L．．．．． 5,442
G．Bowen，Nat．Froni $\mathbf{x , 6 9 2}$ Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 7.529
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．5，209）
WEST E． 59,749
604＊Miss B．Boohhroyd，Lab．23，336
J．N．W．Bridges－
Adams，C．．．．．．．．． 8,537
D．J．Corney，L．．．．．．3，619
R．Churms，Nat．Front 2，02z Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．14，799 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj． 13.43 I）

## Westbury

E．73，592
605＊D．M．Walters，M．B．E．，
C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．24，172
A．W．G．Court，L．．．18，129
A．J．Smith，Lab．．．．．． 15,613
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6，043
（Feb．＇74，C．Maj．8，419）

## Western Isles

E． 22,477
606＊Rt．Hon．D．J．Stewart，
Scot．Nal．．．．．．．．．．．．8，758
Mrs．M．Doig，Lab．．．3，526
N．K．Wilson，C．．．．． 1,180
N．MacMillan，L．．．．． $7^{89}$
Scot．Nat．maj．．．．．．5，232
（Feb．＇74，Scot．Nat．maj．7，200）
Westhoughton
E．72，055
607＾R．W．Stolt，Lab．．．．．．．30，373
B．H．Tetlow，C．．．．． 6,798
R．S．Hale，L．．．．．．．．8，926
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．13，575
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．12，665）

## West Lothian

E．77，526
608＊T．Dalyell，Lab．．．．．．．．27，687
W．C．Wolfe，Scot．
Nat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．24，997
A．H．Lester，C．．．．．．．6，086
H．MacAulay，L．．．．． 2,083
C．Bett，Comm．．．．．． 247
Lab，maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，690
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6．42z）

## Westmorland

E．55．880
609＊T．M．Jopling，C．．．．．．20，559
B．N．Wates，L．．．．．．． 12,844
M．Taylor，Lab．．．．．．．7，028
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，715
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，534）
Weston－super－Mare
E．84，988
610＊A．W．Wiggin，C．．．．．31，028
R．S．Miller，L．．．．．．．．ェ8， 169
P．H．Owen，Lab．．．．．． 14,057
E．P．Iszatt，Ind．．．．．．． 296
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．12，859
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．13，60I）
WhitehavenE． 50,964
6xI＊J．A．Cunningham，Lab．21，832 ..... Lab． 31832P．B．Vose，C．．M．Gilbert，L．5，563
Lab．maj． ..... 9，933
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7，362）

## Widnes

## E．75，14

612＾G．J．Oakes，Lab．．．．．3x，532
A．H．K．Maynard，C． 14,661
A．Turner，L．．．．．．．．7，067
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．16，871
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．16，499）

## Wigan

E．56，915
6ェ3＊E．A．Fitch，Lab．．．．．．27，692
P．M．Beard，C．．．．．．
J． 8,865
Lampbell，L．．．．．．
Lab， 8,828
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．． 18,827

## Wimbledon E． 70,726 <br> $614^{\star}$ Rt．Hon．Sir R．M．O．Havers， Q．C．，C．．．．．．．．．．．．23，6ז5 K．Bill，Lab．．．．．．．．．14，909 <br> K．N．Searby，L．．．．．． 10,133 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．8，706 <br> （Feb．＇74，C．maj．12，213） <br> Winchester <br> E．82，790 <br> 6I5＊Rear Adm．M．C．M． Giles，D．S．O．，O．B．E．， <br> G．M．，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．27，671 <br> J．W．Matthew，L．．． $\mathbf{1 8 , 4 5 I}$ <br> W．H．Allchin，Lab．．$\times 6,153$ <br> C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．． 9,220

## Windsor and Maidenhead

E．79，703
6x6＊A．J．Glyn，E．R．D．，C．．28，013
M．D．Golder，Lab．．．．25， 172
G．H．Kahan，L．．．．．．14，022 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 12.841 （Feb．74，C．maj．14，995）

## Wirral <br> E．93，135

$6 \mathrm{I}^{*}$ Rt．Hon．J．S．B．Lloyd，
C．H．，C．B．E．，T．D．，
Q．C．，The Speaker．．．35，705
P．R．Thomas，Lab．．．．22，217
M．R．D．Gayford，L．22，345
The Speaker＇s maj．．．13，488
（By－election，March 1x，1976）
D．J．F．Hum，C．．．．．．34，675
A．E．Bailey，Lab．．．．．．．10，563
M．R．D．Gayford，L．．5，914
F．Hansford－Miller， Ind．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 466
H．Jones，Ind．．．．．．．．． 307
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．24，112
（Feb．＇74，The Speaker＇s maj．
15，847）

## Woking

## E．67，916

6ェ8＊C．G．D．Onslow，C． 22,804 P．Wade，L．．．．．．．．．．14，069 J．W．Tattersall，Lab．．Ix，737 R．Vaughan－Smith，

Nat．Front．．．．．．．． 921
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，735
（Feb． 74 ，C．maj．7．583）

Wokingham
E． 73.598
6x9＊W．R．van Straubenzee，
M．B．E．，C．．．．．．．．24，009
R．W．Crew，Lab．．．． 16,304
T．W．Blyth，L．．．．．． 5,329
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，705
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．10，432）
Wolverhampton
NORTH EAST E．69，513
6a0＊Mrs．R．Short，Lab．．． 25,788
P．W．Hawksley，C．．II， 135
J．F．Porter，L．．．．．．．．．7，156
A．D．C．Webber，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，928 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．14，653
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．12，6ェ7）
SOUTH EAST E． $55,3^{82}$
621＊R．J．Edwards，Lab．．．．21，466
Mrs．E．J．Holt，C．．．．9，768
B．Norcott，L．．．．．．． 3,636
G．Oldland，Nat．Front 1,703 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．11，698 （Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．10，905）
SOUTH WEST E．64，075
$622^{\star}$ N．W．Budgen，C．．．．20，854
I．E．Geffen，Lab．．．．．． 55,554
J．Wernick，L．．．．．．．9，215
G．A．Cooper，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1.573
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．5，300
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．6，90x）
Wood Green
E．52，019
623＊Mrs．J．S．Builer，Lab．．16，605
T．Benyon，C．．．．．．．．8，394
M．J．Walton，L．．．．．．4， $7^{8 z}$
K．Squires，Nat．Front．2，603 Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．8，211 （Feb．${ }^{174, \text { Lab．maj．7，644）}}$ Woolwich
EAST E． 50,998
624 J．C．Cartwright，Lab．．ェ9，812
B．H．Watson，C．．．．．7，387
D．J．Woodhead，L．．． $4,63^{8}$
M．Skeggs，Nat．Front 1，000
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．12，425
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．81，977）
WEST E． 56,368
625＊W．Hamling，Lab．．．．．I9，6I4
P．J．Bottomley，C．．．．16，073
J．P．Johnson，L．．．．．5 5，962
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．3，541
（By－election，June 26 ， 1975）
P．J．Bottomley，C ．．．17，280
J．Stanyer，Lab．．．．．．．．14，898
Mrs．S．M．Hobday，L．$x, 884$
Mrs．R．Robinson，
Nat．Front．．．．．．．．．． 856
R．Mallone，Ind．．．．．． 218
F．Hansford－Miller， Ind．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
R．Simmerson，Ind．．． 104
P．Bishop，Ind．．．．．．．． 41 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，38z （Feb．74，Lab．maj．2，436）

## Worcester <br> E． 74,844

626»Rt．Hon．P．E．W／alker，
M．B．E．，C．．．．．．．．．．25， $\mathrm{I}_{3}$
Rev．W．B．Morgan，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．20，194
Mrs．D．Elliott，L．．．．．． 9,888
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4,989
（Feb．；74，C．．．．．．．7．467）

Worcestershire South
E．73，695
627＊W．M．H．Spicer，C．．．26，790
J．P．Birch，L．．．．．．．17，738
S．J．Randall，Lab．．．．． $10,8_{3} 8$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，052
（Feb．74，C．maj．7，165）

## Workington <br> E．53，114

628＊Re．Hon．T．F．Peart，
Lab．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，539
R．L．Page，C．．．．．．．．． 12,988
Mrs．J．Burns，L．．．．．．．4，728
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．9，551

## （By－election，Nov．4，1976）

R．L．Page，C．．．．．．．．19，396
D．N．Campbell．
Savours，Lab．．．．．．．．18，33I
B．N．Wates，L．．．．．． 2,480
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，065
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．7．770）
Worthing
E．72，594
629＊T．L．Higgins，C．．．．．．．30，036
M．H．C．Foley，L．．．．． 12,691
M．W．J．Neves，Lab．．8，890
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．17，345
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．18，930）
Wrekin，The
E．82，659
630＊G．T．Fowler，Lab．．．． 30,385
P．Banks，C．．．．．．．．．23，547
W．Dewsnip，L．．．．．．8，442
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．． 6,838
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．6，52x）

## Wrexham

E．76，106
63＊R．T．Ellis，Lab．．．．．．28，885
D．M．Thomas，L．．． 12,519
J．L．Pritchard，C．．．．．．I2，25I
H．W．Roberts，P．C．$\quad 2,859$
Lab．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．16，366
（Feb．＇74，Lab．maj．13，083）

## Wycombe


W．F．Back，Lab．．．．．．18，053
M．T．James，L．．．．．．．．II，333
D．H．Smith，Nat．
Front．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，049
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．．9，079
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．10，699）

## Yarmouth

E．70，802
633＊A．Fell，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．22，573 Mrs．P．L．Hollis，Lab．20，313 P．R．Coleby，L．．．．．．9，250 C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，260
（Feb．${ }^{74}$ ，C．maj．4，937）

## Yeovil

E．75， 159
634＊Rt．Hon．J．W．W． Peyton，C．．．．．．．．．．．．24，709
M．T．McVicar，Lab． $\mathbf{~ 7 7 , 3 3 0}$ G．F．Taylor，L．．．．．．．17，298
J．E．Tippett，Ind．．．．．$\quad 332$
C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．．7，379
（Feb．＇74，C．maj．7．490）

| York |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| E. 77,172 |  |
| 635*A. W. Lyon, Lab. . . . . 26,983 |  |
| J. G. B. Watson, C... 23,294 |  |
| Miss E. Graham, L. | 7,370 |
| H. Smith, Ind. |  |
| H. L. Stratton, Ind. |  |
| Lab, maj........... | 3,689 |
| (Feb. '74, Lab. | j. 831) |

York
A. W. Lyon, Lab. ..... 26,983
J. G. B. Watson, C... 23,294 Mis E. Graham, L.... 7.370
H. Stratton 304

Lab. maj............ . 3,689
(Feb. '74, Lab. maj. 83 1 )

## Birmingham

## Ladywood

(By-election, Aug. 28, x977)
E. J. Sever, Lab........ 8,227
J. Q. Davies, C........ 4,40z
A. Reed-Herbert, Nat.

Front................. 888
K. G. Hardiman, L... 765


# PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1976-77 

THE 1976 SESSION

Because of the serious back-log of legislation, especially on five highly controversial bills, Parliament had $\square$ shorter summer recess than usual, the House of Lords resuming as early as Sept. 27 and the House of Commons on October 11, 1976, the overspill period lasting until November 22 when prorogation took place, the new session of Parliament being opened by the Queen two days later on November 24.

By this time, the most contentious measures-the Dock Work Regulation Bill, the Rent (Agriculture) Bill, better known as the Tied Cottage Bill, the Health Services Bill, the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill, and the Education Billhad been shuttlecocked to and from both Houses because of what was claimed to be a record number of amendments made in the Lords to each piece of egislation, culminating in the rejection by the Commons of most but not all of them, there being compromise amendments on the Dock Work Regulation Bill.

The Lords versus Commons battle, $\quad$ a these procedures were eventually labelled, ended with prospects of a serious confrontation when the Lords deliberately and decisively threw out the whole Aircraft and Shipbuilding Bill mainly because of the Government's insistence on retaining the shiprepairing nationalisation clauses. The Government reacted by invoking the Parliament Act. Three times the Lords insisted that ship-repairing should be deleted and thrice the Commons disagreed, the final vote occurring in the Commons on November in when the Government again rejected the Lords' amendment by $276-268$ votes, a majority of 8. The same day nonetheless the Lords again insisted on this amendment by 197-90 votes, majority of ro7 against the Government.

It was the ultimate chapter to probably the fiercest and most heated session in post-war years, during which peers and MPs were engaged in five-day-a-week tussles for months on end and involving almost continual late sittings of both Houses with an abnormal number of all-night sittings in both Chambers also.
In the Lords on Sept. 28, during the second reading of the Aircraft \& Shipbuilding Industries Bill, Lord Carr of Hadley, the former Tory Home Secretary, said that nationalisation was one cause of the disastrous fall in the value of sterling. It had already led to unemployment. The track record of nationalisation was appalling. Lord Kirkhill, Minister of State, Scottish Office, said that the Bill would provide - favourable climate for industrial democracy to develop naturally, and in due course yield substantial benefits. Public ownership would mean reorganisation and should lead to a more effective use of resources.

On Sept. 30, peers gave unopposed second reading to further controversial measure, the

Dock Work Regulation Bill, which was severely criticized by Tories and Liberals. Opening the debate Lord Jacques, || Government employment spokesman, justified the Bill because of the fundamental changes in the last decade through containerisation and roll-on-roll-off loading methods. These had reduced the dock labour force by half. Under the new dock labour scheme, the cargohandling zone would be defined as within five miles of the or a major waterway open to the sea.

Lord Mansfield, Opposition employment spokesman, considered the Government's motives as murky and said that the Bill created privileged class of citizens.

The Lords staged a full-scale debate on the economy on Oct. 4 when Lord Peart, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Lords, emphasized that Britain was not applying to the I.M.F. to finance any sort of consumer boom. Credit would be used to finance investment and industrial regeneration. "But we are going to them in the confidence of shared objectives, of the wish to see Britain paying her way and prospering again." The solution would not be easy or quick. What Britain looked for was an economic miracle, but he suspected such miracles, like genius, were 99 per cent. perspiration.

Balancing the whole economy while expansion and regeneration got under way was no easy task. We could afford to sway but not fall off the wire, for underneath lay unemployment at still higher level and cuts in living standards. In real sense it was our last chance to get it right and in getting it right the Government must work with industry and the T.U.C., for it was a joint balancing act and one party disrupting it could bring down the whole.

Lord Thorneycroft, former Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer, said what was needed was a policy of realistic restraint and commonsense, in which mixed economy could flourish. We had to try fairly quickly to live within our means. But if steps were not taken to safeguard the currency, keeping an adequate standard of living in this country would become intolerably difficult. There could be rationing and other controls. It was not that there was danger of dictatorship if we abandoned present policies, but there was a real danger of something like it if we kept them. We could not go borrowing money. One possible solution was a 10 per cent. all round cut in public spending which would halve the present deficit. Taxes were affecting efficiency at the top and right across the scale. "We have reached a point where it is beginning to pay people to stay in bed rather than go to work." Lord Byers, leader of the Liberal peers, called for national support and national decisions to meet the gravity of the crisis.

The decision to press on with aircraft and shipbuilding nationalization was proof that the Government had lost its perspective, and the new dock labour plans were another indication that the Government was suffering from ieath wish. The Earl of Cromer, former Governor of the Bank of England, said our improvidence and imprudence was "like the last throw of the compulsive gambler, waiting to see ace turn up-or is it North Sea oil?" Lord Allen of Fallowfield, chairman of the T.U.C. Economic Committee, said the trade union movement was as determined now to make success of the policies that were being followed as it was when the social contract was first begun. "We shall not lose our nerve and I am confident that the Government will not lose theirs." Viscount Amory, another former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the current Government legislative programme involved more Government expenditure and was at best irrelevant and at worst highly counter-productive. Lord Harmar-Nicholls (C.) said Government of National Recovery should be formed for a limited period. Lord Cullen of Ashbourne (C.) suggested five years of coalition government. The present Labour Government was in more disagreement with its own left wing than with the Conservative party. Lord Carrington, Opposition leader, said if the British people were given leadership by a united Government and the facts were stated bluntly and inescapably they would rise to the challenge. Replying, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, said the Government believed it was tackling the problems on the right lines. "The people of our country will rally to its support, bitter as much of the medicine the Prime Minister so frankly prescribed, was."

On Oct. 6, the Lords carried an Opposition amendment to the Education Bill, by 14 I votes to 59 , majority of 82 , which meant that education authorities could keep or revert to grammar schools.

Moved by Lord Elton, an Opposition spokesman on education, it restated the part of the 1944 Education Act setting out general principle that pupils were to be educated in accord with parental wishes. The amendment also stressed education authorities' duty to provide secondary schools offering pupils "such variety of instruction and training may be desirable in view of their different ages, abilities and aptitudes." Lord Elton said the Tory party's quarrel with the Bill was not with the comprehensive system as such but with the prospect of blindly doctrinaire and universal enforcement of it. The interests of children, parents and elected local authorities should take precedence in that order, and the over-riding concern of Parliament and local authorities must be the welfare of the children. Lord Donaldson, Government spokesman, said that his objection to selection was that it made proper comprehensive education impossible. Baroness Emmet of Amber-
ley (C) said the Bill Education the Bill would make the Minister of gave Liberal support for the amendment "to affirm the possibility of parental choice." Viscount Eccles, Education Minister in two Conservative Governments, said that instead of aiming gradually for universal system of non-selective schools, the Bill promised a surgical operation which would further damage parts of the education system which were by no means satisfactory today. Baroness Lee of Asheridge (Lab.), former Minister for the Arts, said there was nothing in a good grammar school which could not be given in a good comprehensive,
but we was we had to stop down-grading the child who was going to be an artisan or craftsman. Lord
Alexander of Potterhill supported the amendment,
which he sald would reject the principle of allability grouping, a concept which went back to the village schools of the last century. Later the Opposition again defeated the Government-this time by 37 votes-to admit an element of "partial selection ${ }^{\text {² }}$ in school admissions. The Conservative motion was approved by 112 votes to 75. The Government was defeated further, by 56 votes to 54, majority $z$, on an amendment moved by Lord Beaumont of Whitley (Lib.) to widen the exceptions already given to schools for music and dance.

By the time the House of Commons reassembled on Oct. II, the Lords had carried amendment after amendment to the Race Relations Bill and the Education Bill on committee stage, but on Oct. 12 the Government had a majority of 13 in the Commons after an Opposition attack on its handling of the economy, voting on a formal motion to adjourn being 301 to 288 .

Opening the debate, Mr. Healey said that Britain was no longer bottom of the inflation league, but was still at the wrong end of the second of the three divisions. Sharp rises in commodity prices and the rapid depreciation of the pound meant that the original target of single figure inflation by the end of the year was now out of reach.

Evidence since July suggested that the economy was developing in line with the Government's strategic objectives. Mr. Healey announced a new National Savings certificate for small savers with I value of $£ 5$ rising to $£ 7$ over four years. The certificate would be on sale for a limited period from its issue in December to the end of March, and the maximum holding would be limited to $£ x, 500$. Rates of interest paid on National Savings Bank accounts would also be increased from Jan. 1, 1977. The rate on ordinary accounts would be increased from four to five per cent., and on investment accounts from nine to 10 per cent. In the 1977 Finance Bill he would introduce provisions to make a corresponding increase in the amount of tax-free interest on National Savings Bank ordinary accounts and Trustee Savings Bank ordinary departments from the first $£ 40$ to the first $£ 50$.

The Government believed it prudent to make application to the I.M.F. for the remaining tranche of credit available to Britain in order to ensure that drawings on the June stand-by could be repaid and the external deficit financed in the coming year without undue strain on the reserves. There was no alternative to the course on which the Government was set. It was a "long and painful road."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Shadow Chancellor, said that if Mr . Callaghan was unable to take necessary action in the interests of the nation, it was time for him to make way for $\quad$ Government which would. The Chancellor's speech had been totally inadequate and had been - combination of complacency about his own disastrous record and "unspeakable impertinence" towards anyone who had ever criticized him. Time and again the Opposition had warned that public spending was too high and should be reduced, but the Government had argued that this could not be done because it would destroy jobs. Yet failure to cut public expenditure was creating unemployment. "The Chancellor who has spent the last two-and-a-half years wandering around the world with a begging bowl in his hands ought now to drop the begging bowl and carry the can instead." Mr. John Pardoe, Liberal Treasury spokesman, said that any strategy to halt our decline would need to be pursued for at least ten years. It was certain that the correct strategy would have harsh effects in the early years and would be very unpopular. "We are faced with $=$ situation in which what is economically necessary is politically impossible." Mr. Enoch Powell (UUU, Down S) said that we must
bring total intake and total output of resources and money by the Government much more nearly into balance and it had to be done with greater urgency than ever. Winding up for the Opposition, Mrs. Thatcher said "I believe capitalism and democracy are inseparable. I believe you do not get one without the other. Unless we do something, not only to cut public expenditure but later to change taxation levels, we shall have no chance whatever of having istandard of living anything like our competitors." The Prime Minister had talked about the long march ahead. "We are on the long march but we are on the wrong road. The Chancellor has presided over the worst economic decline we have seen in the post-war period." The Prime Minister replied that Britain's economy was not suffering from terminal illness. "We must pursue our policies steadily. We must pursue the social contract, the incomes policy and we must build up manufacturing industry. We must keep public expenditure in bounds. Above all we have to try to preserve the social cohesion of the country." Mr. Callaghan said that inflation was down, the new pay agreements had already been accepted by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million people, public expenditure had levelled off, savings were high, and manufacturing investment intentions-before the increase in the minimum lending rate-were estimated at between 15 and 20 per cent in 1977. The Government would be making a profound mistake if it attempted - surgical operation to cut £ro billion off the public sector borrowing requirement. The policy was to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product over the next two or three years. "There is no reason to depart from the overall objectives that the Government has set itself. The indicators today are all pointing in the right direction. We have got to move along that path."

The Government's plan, in its Dock Work Regulation Bill, to give dockers a monopoly of cargo-handling within five miles of every port and waterway was rejected by the Lords on October 13 , when by 72 votes to 34 , a majority against the Government of 38 , Opposition peers carried an amendment to restrict the scheme to places within half a mile of a major harbour. Three Labour exCabinet Ministers supported an Opposition amendment requiring the National Dock Labour Board to consider the public interest as well as the limited interests detailed in the Bill. Lord Oram, spokesman for the Government, opposed the Opposition plan initially but agreed to reconsider the question of public interest. Lord Shinwell said that the Bill was a cock-eyed piece of legislation. Its purpose was to provide dockers, who had hitherto perhaps been unemployed but had been receiving all the remuneration to which they were not entitled, with an opportunity to be engaged in operations about five miles away from the scene of their existing operations. Lord George-Brown said that "public interest" was neither imprecise nor unnecessary. The Bill was conceived to satisfy one particular interest which could and might well be contrary to that of the general public. Lord Wigg said that as it stood the clause in the Bill was a very dangerous provision indeed. Following Lord Oram's promise to reconsider, Lord Lyell, who moved the Opposition amendment, withdrew it. The question of who should be consulted before the Employment Secretary made some of the appointments to the reconstituted National Dock Labour Board brought the first defeat for the Government. By $137-69$ votes, a majority of 68 against the Government, the House opened the way for wider consultation than the Bill proposed. Opposition peers carried ill amendment by $x \leq 6$ votes to $54-\mathrm{a}$ Government
defeat by 6 votes-to make it a duty on the Employment Secretary to hold ${ }^{-1}$ public inquiry if anyone affected by the scheme maintained objection. The fourth change forced by the Opposition-by 59-27 votes-prevented the application of the new dock labour scheme to small harbours or places which were within $n$ half mile of them but not within half a mile of a major harbour.

On October 19 the Government suffered further major committee stage defeat over the Dock Work Regulation Bill in the Lords when Opposition peers altered a definition of "dockwork ". Under the original Bill goods due to be or which had been loaded as cargo in a ship would remain cargo at all times while within a cargohandling zone. By 54 votes to 37 , $n$ majority of 17 against the Government, this was changed so that they became "cargo" when physically received by the stevedore, wharfinger or lighterman from the sender or his agent.

A further amendment, carried without a vote, ensured that goods loaded in a ship as cargo ceased to be so when physically handed over to the receiver or his agent. The amendments reduced the number of jobs allocated to the dockers. The final Government defeat of the day, by 55 votes to 30 , was on an Opposition amendment to include the National Freight Corporation, which was originally to be excluded in classifying dock work.

Earlier the same day, the Lords rose at 7.55 a.m. after I sitting lasting more than 17 hours, much of it spent on amendments to the controversial Bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. The Government suffered five defeats. In one defeat, Conservative amendment to postpone until after the next general election the date on which nationalisation of the aircraft industry would take effect was carried by 60 votes to 32 . Another Conservative amendment to limit the power of the Minister to intervene in the day-to-day management of the new corporations after the corporate plan had been drawn up was carried by $67-29$, majority of 38 .

A Lords amendment to the Race Relations Bill, removing the need for a person against whom discrimination was alleged to show that his action was justifiable, was reversed in the Commons on Oct. 27 by 213 votes to $\mathbf{x 6 0}$, a Government majority of 53 . Conservatives declared that the burden of proof was being shifted from the complainant to the respondent. MPs later rejected a Lords amendment which the Government said cut the protection against victimisation the Bill gave to persons who asserted their rights to bring complaints. They voted 198 to 150 against the Lords proposal.

Mr. Boris Ponomarev, leader of the Soviet Communist party delegation which was on a six-day visit to Britain as guests of Labour's national executive committee, was in the Strangers' Gallery of the Commons on Oct. 28 when MPs heatedly denounced his visit. He departed with eight other men and a woman during a division on the motion that "strangers withdraw"-a procedure for clearing both the Press and public galleries and a dramatic method to demonstrate disapproval. The motion was defeated by 192 votes to 80 , a Government majority of xxz , but before the result was known the Russians had departed because Mr. Ponomarev had an appointment with the Prime Minister. The motion to clear the galleries was sought by Mr. Nicholas Ridley (C, Cirencester and Tewkesbury) "in view of the presence of a man who holds this free Parliament in contempt..." Mr. Ridley shouted the customary words "I spy strangers," making it plain his move for the division was directed at Mr. Ponomarev and his party. Most of the time Mr. Ponomarev and the rest of the dele-
gation spent in the gallery was taken up with angry protests to the Prime Minister about the visit. Mrs. Thatcher said that it was I major diplomatic blunder and particularly insensitive for the Prime Minister to receive Mr. Ponomarev during the zoth anniversary of the Hungarian uprising. Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Callaghan: "What you do as leader of the Labour party in your desire to support the invitation of your own Left is not a matter for us, but what you do as Prime Minister of Great Britain is a matter for us. We condemn your decision to invite Mr. Ponomarev to see you and to receive him-totally." Mr. Callaghan said that if Mrs. Thatcher was enunciating the doctrine that if she ever became Prime Minister she never intended to meet a member of the Politburo, she had better make it clear now. Mr. Grimond (Lib., Orkney and Shetland) said that a lot of people felt that whatever the Labour party did the Prime Minister was making a mistake in meeting Mr. Ponomarev.

On Nov. I the Commons decided that their select committee which was to investigate the involvement of M.P.s in the Poulson affair should sit in private. A Liberal amendment allowing the committee to sit in public if it considered this was necessary to meet "the requirements of justice or of the public interest," was defeated by 219-63. A Labour Left-Wing amendment that the committee must sit in public was defeated by $256-35$. Mr. Rees, Home Secretary, urged M.P.s to allow the committee to examine the allegations in private and then reach a decision when the committee published a full report of its proceedings. "It will not be a report which is a cover-up," he declared. "It will only leave out the scurrilous and the information I am sure members in all parts would not wish to see published." The Government's decision that the committee should sit in private was backed by the Conservatives. Mr. Callaghan said that as there was prospect of further prosecutions in regard to the bankruptcy proceedings of Mr. Poulson the time had come for the House to consider again the fact that the names of some members had been made public in connection with these proceedings. "The House has a duty to protect the innocent as we have uduty to punish misdemeanour. Those in public life, as we are, are particularly vulnerable to slander and false allegations." Mrs. Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said that because of the inquisitorial nature of i select committee, they must take special care to protect those who were innocent. Because allegations emerged Ine inquiry went on, it rendered it specially liable to hurt the innocent person.

The same day, by a majority of three votes, a Liberal amendment in the House of Lords designed to take nationalisation of the aerospace industry out of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill was lost by $65-62$ votes. Lord Carr of Hadley, from the Front Opposition Bench, reluctantly advised Conservatives not to vote on the issue for fear of creating "a Lords v Commons smokescreen with which the Government would wish to blow up an emotional volcano." But many Conservative and cross-bench peers joined Liberal peers in the lobby. The House also voted so exclude ship repairing firms from the Bill. Voting was 73 to 34 .

The Government succeeded by one vote in the Commons on Nov. in guillotining consideration of changes made by the Lords to the Bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. A motion to restrict debate on the Bill was carried by 311-310. In another vote the Government had Lojority of three on a motion to curtail debate on Lords amendments to the Bills to phase out pay beds from Health Service hospitals umi to extend
the dock labour scheme. Voting $\quad 3$ 30-307. A third timetable motion to limit debate on Lords' amendments to the Bills to end the system of agricultural tied cottages and enforce comprehersive eduction was carried by 312-296. In the Lords almost simultaneously, with nearly the whole Opposition side and liberal peers abstaining, the Government easily rejected a move which would have delayed its Dock Work Regulation Bill at least for the session. By 87 votes to 16 , the Government threw out Viscount St. Davids' motion to postpone the third reading for six months. Then came three more defeats with majorities against the Government of 16,39 and 41 during discussion of third reading amendments moved by Opposition peers. By 104 votes to 88 , peers carried num Opposition amendment to prevent the National Dock Labour Board from recommending that work done in substitution for that by registered dock workers, on the same premises or elsewhere, should be classified - dock work. The Government was defeated again when an Opposition amendment to exclude cold stores not near docks from the Bill's operations was carried by $116-77$ votes.
The Government won a nerve-racking division on the Bill to extend the dock labour scheme in the Commons on Nov. so on the casting vote of Sir Myer Galpern, a Deputy Speaker. Voting was 309309 on $\quad$ motion to reject a Lords amendment providing for public inquiries to be held before new dock labour schemes, which extend the scope of work to be done only by registered dockers, were introduced. Sir Myer, who was in the chair, followed precedent by casting his vote in favour of the Bill as it left the Common for the Lords, and in favour of the Government.

Following a series of close votes in the Commons on Nov. ix, the Government deleted all the amendments made by the Lords to its Bill nationalising the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. The Government was successful in restoring the Bill to its original provisions despite a series of single figure majorities and one division where Ministers were saved again by 1 casting vote.

The Lords ended the committee stage of the Health Service Bill to phase out pay beds from the National Health Service at $6.54 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. after almost ${ }^{5} 5$ hours of discussion, and a succession of Government defeats.

Compromise amendments agreed between Government and Opposition since the Government defeat in the Commons on the Dock Work Regulation Bill were accepted in the Lords on Nov. 15. These amendments followed the Commons vote supporting $\quad$ Lords amendment which cut the area over which jobs done in warehouses, depots and cold stores could be taken over by dockers as registered dock work. In the Commons, by 312 votes to 308 , majority against the Government of 3 , the range of the Bill was cut back from a five mile radius from coast and waterways to a half mile from an existing port. Lord Peart, Leader of the House, announced that the Government would not be re-introducing the Bill under the Parliament Act. The amendments they were putting forward would substitute throughout the Bill a complete concept of a definable dock area, as the Lords decided, for the cargo handling zone. Lord Sandford, Opposition Front Bench spokesman on the Bill, accepted that the amendments now to be made were $\quad$ way of making the changed Bill operate satisfactorily. Mr. Albert Booth, Employment Secretary, made it clear in the Commons that the Government had accepted the two Lords amendments to the Dock Work Regulation Bill, which were upheld in the Commons. But he was not committing the Government " not
to introduce amending legisiation on future occasion." Mr. James Prior, Shadow Employment Secretary, welcomed the Government's acceptance "of the clear will of the House of Commons." He said: "We welcome the fact that the five mile socalled dockers corridor is dead. We consider this a victory for common sense and a relief to MPs in all parts of the House."

On November 16 the Lords remained firm in their earlier decision to exclude ship-repairing from nationalisation जmen al in the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill. By 173-65 votes on an amendment to one of the compensation clauses in the Bill, they substituted a new amendment replacing ame rejected by the Commons, and by I44-5I votes they insisted that three further amendments on shipbuilding, thrown out by the Commons, should remain in the Bill.

Two days later, on November 18, the Government succeeded by two votes in the Commons in again restoring ship repairing to the Bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. The Lords' amendment to exclude es ship repair companies was rejected by 280 votes to 278 . Mr. Varley, Industry Secretary, said that the Lords would be blamed for any consequences of delay, and that it was the Government's firm policy that the nine privately-owned and three publiclyowned ship repair companies named in the Bill should vest in British Shipbuilders. Mr. Heseltine, Shadow Industry Secretary, said that in industrial terms the Government's policy added up to humbug. It contributed nothing to the prosperity of British industry and investment. The Bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries failed on November 22 in the Lords after final vote in the Commons which the Government won by 276-268, majority 8. The Commons' reason for insisting on including ship repairing was conveyed to the Lords but the Government took no further action and shortly afterwards the Parliamentary session ended with prorogation. Mr. Varley, Industry Secretary, was firm that ship repairing must be included with shipbuilding and aircraft in the nationalisation measure. He accused Tory peers of "arrogance" and "effrontery" and said that they would be to blame for the "catastrophic" effects further delay in implementing the Bill would have. Mr. Varley said the reintroduced Bill in the next session would contain no improvement in compensation terms, and the safeguarding provisions would remain the same with the same effective dates. The last episode of the bitter battle began in the Lords earlier when ship repairing was again voted from the Bill by $197-90$. Mr. Varley declared: "The Tory peers in the House of Lords are now taking it upon themselves to tell the Government what policies they will allow us to pursue. They, and they alone, have the arrogance and effrontery to tell the House of Commons what policies they will permit us to implement." Mr. Tom King, an Opposition spokesman on aircraft and shipbuilding, described Mr. Varley's speech a nauseating mixture of threat and blackmail. It was not just Conservative peers who that morning again voted against nationalisation of ship repairing. They were joined by 16 Liberal peers, 27 crossbenchers and Lord Shinwell. Previously in the Lords, Lord Carrington, Opposition leader, said that there would be no point in a second chamber which gave way to blackmail and threats to save its existence or for the Lords not to use powers it had in order to reserve them for a future occasion when it would not dare to use them either.

Tory opposition to the Government's plan to phase out pay beds ended in the Lords on November 11 when peers accepted the decision of the

Commons to throw out over 60 changes they had made to the Health Services Bill. Parliament was then prorogued.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

The Queen opened the new session of Parliament on Nov. 24 when, in announcing the Government's legislative programme, she said:-
" My Government will introduce legislation to provide for the election of United Kingdom members of the European Assembly.
My Government will continue to strive for $\begin{aligned} & \text { just }\end{aligned}$ solution to the problems of Northern Ireland and for the improvement of economic and social conditions. They are determined to combat terrorism and to maintain the rule of law. Legislative provision will be made to introduce independent element into consideration of complaints against the police on lines already adopted in England and Wales.
My Government will re-introduce the Bill to bring into public ownership the aircraft and guided weapons, shipbuilding, ship-repairing and marine engine building industries.

Further opportunities for the exploration and development of the nation's valuable petroleum resources will arise from the grant of further licences following the very satisfactory response to the recent round of offshore licensing.

Legisiation will be introduced to provide for the addition to the employers' national insurance contribution and to give effect to other measures which were announced in July.

My Government will continue to encourage the expansion of home food production in the interests of consumers, processors and producers, and will seek further improvements in the operation of the Common Agricultural Policy. Legislation will be laid before you for the purpose of enabling the United Kingdom to extend fishing limits to 200 miles at the beginning of 1977. My Government are seeking adaptation of the Common Fisheries Policy to new circumstances. They will aim to secure conditions in which the British fishing industry can plan ahead and make its proper contribution to the food supplies and economy of the nation.

My Government attach great importance to strengthening the democratic processes of our society. A Bill will be introduced for the establishment of Assemblies to give the Scottish and Welsh people direct and wide-ranging responsibilities for their domestic affairs within the economic and political framework of the United Kingdom.

Legislative proposals for the extension of industrial democracy in the private and public sectors of the economy will be brought forward as soon as possible after the Committee on Industrial Democracy has reported and the necessary consultations have taken place.

Legislation will be introduced to give effect to the job release scheme, and My Government will not hesitate to add as necessary to this and other manpower measures already introduced for the reduction of unemployment. They will continue to promote the development of industrial training.

My Ministers will also pay special attention to housing and the needs of inner city areas. Proposals arising from My Government's review of housing policy will be brought before you.
There will be annual increase in pensions and other social security benefits in order to protect the living standards of the most vulnerable members of the community.

A Bill will be introduced to restrict the payment of unemployment benefit for certain occupational pensioners; to determine the level of carnings at which retirement pension is affected; and to adjust the national insurance scheme in certain other respects.

Legislation will be introduced to remove unnecessary restrictions on the powers of the local authorities to undertake construction work by direct labour.

Legislation will be introduced to provide for greater equality in average charges for unmeasured water supply between different water authorities in England and Wales. Proposals will be brought before you for strengthening the national organisation of the water industry.

A Bill will be introduced to amend the criminal law, particularly in relation to conspiracy, and to improve its administration.

A Bill will be introduced to provide a comprehensive reform of patent law and enable ratification of international agreements, including the European Patent Convention.

Measures will be introduced relating to Scotland, including housing subsidies, reform of the law on marriage, and the introduction of an independent element in the procedure for handling complaints against the police."

A five day debate on the Queen's speech was opened by Mrs. Thatcher, who said it would not be legislation which would dominate the lives of people this year, but how successfully they managed to cope with the deficit and public expenditure and taxation. We believe that at the moment Britain has lost credibility and that the sooner we regain it by sound financial policies the better. The Chancellor has continued to talk big but his actions in fact have made Britain look very, very small." Once again, though the Prime Minister paid lip service to the mixed economy, he produced programmes which made it less and less mixed. "Our purpose in opposition will be to further those policies which lead to confidence in our economy and industrial future, revitailise the wealth-creating sections of the mixed economy, ensure that the individual counts in society, and to try to see that constitutional changes are carried out in accordance with the traditions and achievements of the United Kingdom a a whole. "

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government hoped shortly to announce further measures under the Industry Act to assist the textile industry. Attacking the House of Lords, he said: "It was sul un-elected, in-built anti-Labour majority in the House of Lords which abrogated to itself the right to refuse to accept the repeated decisions of this House "Mr. Callaghan stressed that the changes under devolution must be made within the secure framework of the continuing unity of the United Kingdom. "The Government does ask Parliament to place this Bill min the Statute Book by the end of the session we are now beginning. The people of Scotland and Wales are entitled to a decision these matters during this session." On the economic situation, Mr . Callaghan said that world economic growth had slackened since the first quarter of the year. In most countries including Britain, inflation remained too high. It was still an open question as to the continuing strength of upturn in world trade. The Government's estimate was that on present policies there was more prospect of the downturn going on than too fast expansion. The prospect in that case was that unemployment would continue to rise in Britain and many other countries. On present
prospects $I$ do not see the rate of infation declining during the next few months. This is bad from every point of view-employment, exports, investment and for consumers, especially large and poor families. We must ask the country to adhere to existing policies, hard though this may appear to families who see the necessities of life costing more each month. This will include the geed for a further voluntary agreement on income levels for $1977-$ 78. " The Government's strategy for a successful United Kingdom economy was based sustained and substantial improvement in industrial performance. Nothing else would give lasting full employment and rising standards.
Mr. Grimond said that devolution for Scotland and Wales was the main legislative proposal for the coming year, but it was mistake to deal with Scotland and Wales in in single Bill. He personally had the gravest reservations about the powers of the Scottish Assembly and the method of election to it.
The five day debate ended in the Commons on November 30 with the Government defeating an Opposition motion regretting that the Queen's speech provided no grounds for confidence in the Government's economic policies by 276 votes to 266.

The Government had a majority of 18 in the Commons on December a in a move to secure swift passage for its re-introduced Bill nationalising the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, when a motion seeking to smooth the Bill's progress through the Commons, introduced by Mr. Foot, Leader of the House, was carried by 286-268.

The motion set aside any likelihood of the Bill being dealt with in the Commons under the procedure for hybrid Bills, and also dispensed with anything but a formal committee stage. Mr. Foot said that the purpose was to allow the Commons to assert its supremacy over the " non-elected, irresponsible "Lords and to do so quickly and firmly. Mr. Pym, Shadow Leader of the House, described the motion - a double-headed guillotine. It was seeking to suspend Standing Orders for two quite different purposes, and was - "monster" never before seen. Accusing Mr. Foot of setting aside the procedures for his own deliberate purposes, Mr. Pym declared: "This motion is uw abuse of our procedures, an abuse of our democracy, an abuse of our Standing Orders." Mr. Foot was breaking the rules, and was not acting well guardian of the liberties and responsibilities of the House of Commons. Mr. Richard Wainwright, Liberal spokesman, said: "This is most unworthy attempt to abandon i traditional and most important arrangement whereby private interests are entitled to be properly heard by a committee of this House." Nearly 30 Labour backbenchers rebelled against the Government December by voting against a Bill which curb social security benefits at a saving in public expenditure of $£ 75,000,000$. The Social Services (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill was given I second reading by 158 votes to 43 . Mr. Ennals, Social Services Secretary, moving the second reading, said that action should be taken to ensure that benefits were not made available where the need and justification for them was manifestly not established. The proposal to stop students claiming supplementary benefits in the Christmas and Easter holidays would not make any material difference to most students. A hardship scheme would be introduced to cover contingencies such madents with inescapable rent commitments during the short vacations. Otherwise they must look to their maintenance grants, which were recently increased. Entitlement to supplementary benefit in the long vacation would continue in the normal way. Mr.

Ennals agreed that the proposals on the unemployment benefit paid to occupational pensioners were "highly controversial". Occupational pensioners aged 60 and over would have their unemployment benefit reduced by 5 p for every 5 p their occupational pension exceeded 25 week. Unemployment benefit would cease to be paid altogether only where the occupational pension was $£ 58 \cdot 10$ or more for married man and $£ 50 \cdot 10$ for a single man. Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Shadow Social Services Secretary, said that the Tories were opposed to the clause reducing unemployment benefit for occupational pensioners, and would try to remove it from the Bill. They would not vote against the Bill on second reading, however, because it contained some welcome measures. Mr. Cyril Smith, for the Liberals, attacked the Bill as "silly and ill-conceived". Mr. William Molloy (Lab., Ealing N.) said that the clause wanemployment benefit for occupational pensioners was ${ }^{-1}$ "complete abomination", and "could bust the social contract ". The Government had majority of 146 in a division forced by Liberal MPs on their attempt to refuse the Bill second reading because it would " make small savings in public expenditure at the expense of increased hardship for m already disadvantaged section of society ". Voting was 172-26.

There was a majority of a for the Government in the Commons on December 6 on the second reading of a Bill to increase employers' National Insurance contributions by two per cent, voting for the National Insurance Surcharge Bill being 280278. The surcharge, which took effect in April 1977 and was expected to yield $£ 950,000,000$ in $1977-78$, was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his economic package in July $\mathbf{\text { r }}$ 6. Mr. Sheldon, Financial Secretary, Treasury, said that it was necessary to help to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement. He argued that to achieve the required reduction by increasing VAT would have - greater impact on unemployment and prices. Mr. David Howell, Opposition Treasury spokesman, said that the Bill raised taxes when taxable capacity was almost at its limit. "It is part of the Government's job destruction programme," he added. The Government had majority of II in the Commons on December 8 when the Bill was given a third reading by 244 votes to 233. Earlier that day the Government succeeded by a majority of 16 in defeating $m$ Opposition amendment seeking to halve the surcharge.

## DEVOLUTION

On December 13 , MPs mustered for a four day debate on the second reading of the Scotland and Wales Bill to devolve power to directly-elected Scottish and Welsh assemblies. Mr Callaghan said that while the block grant from Westminster would remain the main source of revenue for the assemblies, the Government did not have I closed mind ou giving them power to raise extra taxes. The Commons was being called on to make a bold judgement. The Bill would seek to encourage diversity in the British Isles, while maintaining our unity. The dissatisfaction with the existing relationship between Scotland, Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom, and a demand for an even greater measure of self-government for the first two countries, was not isolated in the United Kingdom. Now that the Government had placed the Bill before Parliament, Scotland and Wales were entitled to a clear verdict and not just an "interminable and never ending flow of argument". Many MPs on both sides wanted to see the final scheme made the subject of referendum. Al though the Government had considered this
question, it had not yet reached a final conclusion. The kind of issues that would be devolved to the assemblies would include matters like housing, education, health, aspects of local government and social services, and in the case of Scotland, many law functions. There would however be safeguards to enable the Government and Parliament to restrain divergence where its practice could harm other parts of the United Kingdom, and damage our unity. The theme that ran through the Bill was the common authority of Parliament at Westminster. Overall industrial and regional policies would continue to be settled by Parliament, and the devolution Bill rejected separatism and federalism. Mrs. Thatcher questioned what the Prime Minister had said about the possibility of having referenda before the Bill took effect and said that the capital cost of the Welsh assembly was $£_{3,800,000}$ and the Scottish assembly $£ 4,000,000$. For the Scottish assembly an estimated 14,000 staff would be taken on by 1978 and 2,720 for the Welsh. "It makes the EEC Commission which has $7,8 \mathrm{xo}$ look very economical by comparison." She added: "The Bill is bad because it is wrong to have Scotland and Wales in the same Bill. This has been done because the Government knows that Wales would not get through otherwise. The Government has chosen a completely wrong approach and structure for the Scottish assembly. They have chosen to make it separate but supervised. It will satisfy no one and will lead to the discord and confict it is our purpose to avoid. It will be used as a basis of agitation and eventually to fragment the unity of the Kingdom." The unity of the Kingdom and the authority of Parliament would not be maintained by starting off on the course upon which the Government had embarked with the Bill. They would be endangered. The structure which the Government had chosen would have a far-reaching effect on the United Kingdom Parliament, and would cause increasing confict. "This is a bad Bill and the thing to do with a bad Bill is to say so fearlessly, which I have done, and vote accordingly, which $\dot{I}$ shall do." Mr. Steel, Leader of the Liberal party, said that the Government's Bill was in I mess. It proceeded from no discernible fundamental principle. Liberals wanted $=$ federal United Kingdom eventually. He warned that the Government would run into hot water for not having provided any revenue-raising powers. Representation without taxation was a recipe for conflict. There were no proposals which would lead him to believe there would be a reduction in the scale of Government. Mr. Donald Stewart, Leader of the Scottish Nationalists, said that the Government had faced the reality of Scottish intentions and what the effect of excluding them would be. But he said that the Bill was "anaemic". Describing talk of break-up of the United Kingdom as a red herring, he said that the United Kingdom had been united in $\times 603$, with the union of the two crowns. There would be no change in that. "It is the aim of my party to remain in the Commonwealth, recognising the monarchy," he said. Mr. Gwynfor Evans, Leader of Plaid Cymru, said that once nationalism was as deep-rooted as it was in Wales it did not go away. As the self-confidence and the sense of loyalty of the Welsh to their nation increased, so too would nationalism grow until it became irrepressible. The Welsh Nationalists saw Wales a member of closely knit family of nations, co-operating closely as $\quad$ member of a British confederation," he said. On the last day of the debate, Mr. Francis Pym, Shadow Leader of the House, said that the Bill had high party-political motivation. "It is an attempt by the Labour party to save seats they fear they
would lose." He stressed that the Tories were agreed that the preservation and strength of the United Kingdom was the over-riding necessity for our future prosperity. There was "a fluid and evolving situation" in Parliament and in Scotland. To jeers from all sides of the House, he said that in such circumstances "it would be impossible and irresponsible to say at this stage exactly what would happen with a change of Government". Mr. Foot, Leader of the House, replying, said that there was a genuine fear that the provisions in the Bill would destroy the unity of the United Kingdom. But there were many MPs who supported the Bill for precisely the reason that they believed it was the best way-in certain circumstances the only wayto sustain that unity. The Bill received I second reading by $292-247$ votes, maiority of 45 - Mr. Heath and $3^{2}$ other Conservative MPs ignored Mrs Thatcher's three-line whip. He was one of 27 Tories who abstained. Five Conservatives voted with the Government. Twenty-nine Labour MPs abstained and yo others voted with the Tories.

## DEFENCE ESTIMATES

On Dec. 14, more than 50 Labour MPs voted in the Commons to reduce the defence supplementary estimates by over half. An amendment moved by Mr. Ron Thomas, new chairman of the Tribune Group, to cut the $£_{513}$ million estimates by nearly £a73 million was defeated by $299-5 x$, Government majority 248 . Dr Gilbert, Minister of State, Defence, said: "There is nobody on either side who could not find better things to spend public money on than defence if we could justify it. But it would be irresponsible for any Government of this country to go in for major cuts in defence spending outside the context of mutually balanced force reductions." Mr Gilmour, Opposition spokesman on defence, said it was strange that Tribune group MPs seemed to welcome unemployment in the defence sphere. Many of the signatories of the amendment were seeking to put their own constituents out of work.

## THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

On Dec. 15 Mr . Healey made Istatement about the economic situation. He said: "The immediate objective of the measures I announcing is to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement to about $£ 8.7$ billion in $1977 / 78$ and to somewhat less in the following year-on present forecasts expect 1 figure of some $£ 8.6$ billion. Expressed as percentage of GDP, the PSBR will fall steadily from 9 per cent. in the current year to about 6 per cent. in 1977/78 and rather over 5 per cent. in 1978/79.
"To achieve these objectives, the Government are proposing adjustments to current plans amounting to $£ x \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1977/78 and $£^{2}$ billion in $197^{8 / 79 .}$ I am therefore announcing specific measures which amount to some $\mathrm{fx}_{2}^{2}$ billion in each year. In addition, the Government will make further fiscal adjustment of about $£ \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1978/79.
"If the forecasts at the time show the economy growing from the beginning of 1978 to the end of r979 at a rate of more than $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a year, the Government intend to make a further fiscal adjustment in the $197^{8}$ Budget-of between $£ \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ billion and fx billion, depending mi the buoyancy of demand and the state of the world economy at that time- to ensure that with those higher growth rates domestic conditions do not prevent us from giving the necessary priority to exports and investment."

On expenditure or taxation, the Chancellor said: "The fiscal adjustment in both years will come mainly from savings in public expenditure rather than increases in taxation".

In accordance with their medium term strategy for public expenditure, they were holding expenditure in this financial year within the planned level by the rigiorous application of cash limits, by new arrangements for regular consultation with the local authorities, and by refusing to accept new commitments which would breach the contingency reserve. In carrying out the 1976 public expenditure survey they had already made certain adjustments so - to keep within the February White Paper plan for each year, as modified by the measures announced in July.

In order to achieve the new PSBR targets, Mr. Healey had decided to reduce public expenditure programmes further by $£ x$ billion in $1977-7^{8}$ and fx $\frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1978 -79 at 1976 survey prices. Mr. Healey continued: "So far the Civil Service is concerned, we intend in addition to the economies already announced, to obtain further economies of some $£ 30,000,000$ next year and $£ 10,000,000$ in 1978-79. Local Authority current expenditure is now more strictly influenced by the central Government through the recent reduction of the main Rate Support Grant for England and Wales from $65 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $6 x$ per cent. in $1977-78$ and the corresponding reduction for Scotland. We are not re-opening those settlements. But there will be reduction in housing capital programmes. Without these adjustments there would have been substantial overspend on housing. The reduction now decided will offset most of the likely excess next year and will contribute saving of $£_{300,000,000}$ in the following year. New construction will be suspended or curtailed in several other central and local government programmes, including roads, other environmental services, school building, Government accommodation, and capital spending by the Water Authorities. This will save about $£ 270,000,000$ next year and over $\mathcal{L}_{300,000,000}$ in $197^{8 / 79}$.
"Borrowing approvals will be reduced to achieve a slower build-up of land acquisitions under the Community Land Act, producing savings of $£_{35,000,000}$ in each year, although the total amount to spend will still rise substantially. The planned programme for phasing out the Government's food subsidies will be accelerated and will be completed in $1977 / 78$, saving $£ 160,000,000$ in that year and about $£ 60,000,000$ in the following year. This will add less than \& per cent. to the Retail Price Index over 1977/78.
"Besides reductions in school building, the programme for current expenditure on education will be reduced by economies in the administration of school meals, by deferring the operation of Section 9 of the Education Act 1976 dealing with school milk, and by other minor savings, making 1 total of $£ 20,000,000$ in $1977 / 78$ and $£ 30,000,000$ in 1978/79.
"Under the new treatment of the nationalised industries, we shall in future be including in public expenditure only Government finance for these industries, rather than their investment programmes as such. We intend to agree with the nationalised industries action which will reduce the level of Government financing by firo,000,000 and f, $33^{0,000,000}$ in the next two years. As well as economies in spending there will be increases in revenue, notably 1 gas price increase which the Government are asking the British Gas Corporation to effect from April 1977.
" As I told the House in July, the Government want to move progressively towards more selective approach to assistance for industry. It is doubtful whether the regional employment premium now fulfils the original purpose of attracting
employment to the regions. We therefore believe that it should now give way to more selective nill alres and it will be withdrawn by Statutory Order early in the New Year, saving $£ 150,000,000$ next year and $£_{0} 70,000,000$ in the year after.
"In an exercise of this magnitude, spending in support of our external policies must inevitably play its part. Despite the big cuts which we have already made in defence expenditure, we cannot achieve the necessary reductions in public expenditure and the P.S.B.R. without a contribution from the Defence Budget. We are looking to defence for further savings of $£ 100,000,000$ in x977/78 and $£ 200,000,000$ in $197^{8 / 79}$. There will be reductions in the provision for overseas aid which, until now, has been almost entirely protected from expenditure savings. The savings will be $£ 50,000,000$ in survey prices in each year.

The refinancing by the Government of fixed rate credit for exports and ship-building imposes a major charge on public expenditure and the P.S.B.R. which threatens to exceed previous forecasts. Partly to deal with this, I have asked the clearing banks to finance from their own resources an additional $£ 100,000,000$ of fixed rate sterling business in each of the next two years and they have agreed to do so. There will be an increase in the resources of the National Enterprise Board and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies. A mim selective investment scheme will be introduced to follow up the very successful Accelerated Projects Scheme. It will give help to manufacturing companies for major projects designed to improve capacity and performance. I will allocate $£$ x00,000,000 to this scheme in the first instance. There will be an increase of $£ 120,000,000$ in $1977-7^{8}$ in spending on measures to reduce unemployment. New applications for the Temporary Employment Subsidy ane to close at the end of this month and for the Job Creation Programme shortly after. We have decided to extend these two schemes to the end of April, and then to review their future along with the other new schemes which the Government has recently introduced.
"To finance this additional expenditure on investment and employment, i must look for some contribution from the specific revenue duties, which are fixed in money terms and are therefore continually eroded by inflation. I have decided to my regulator powers to increase by zo per cent. all the revenue duties charged on tobacco and alcoholic drinks. The increases will come into force for the customs duties on imported tobacco at midnight tonight, and for the duties on tobacco products and drinks on ist January. They will have no effect on prices during the Christmas and New Year holidays. If fully passed on, these duty increases, taking into account the consequential increase in VAT, will add rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the Retail Price Index. They will raise the tax charge on I pint of beer of average strength by a little under ip., and on a standard bottle of spirits by about 31p. They will increase the charge on a standard bottle of table wine by about 5p., and on a bottle of fortified wine such as sherry by about 7 p . The tax on $\boldsymbol{\text { packet of }} 20$ filter cigarettes of average size will be increased by about 4 p . The additional revenue raised will be $£ 50,000,000$ in the remainder of this financial year and $£ 280,000,000$ in 1977/78."
"There is one further step which we propose to take to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement in $1977-78$. Two years ago the Government rescued the Burmah Oil Company from severe financial difficulties, and as part of a package of support the Bank of England bought

Burmah's holding of shares in the British Petroleum Company. We now propose that the Bank should sell enough of Burmah's former shareholding in BP to leave the total of the Government's and the Bank's holdings at 5 per cent $\begin{aligned} & \text { against the } 48 \text { per }\end{aligned}$ cent. held by the Government before the acquisition of the Burmah BP shares."

The Chancellor went on: "I hope that the IMF agreement and the measures I have announced will enable - to see interest rates fall from their present exceptional levels while keeping control of the monetary aggregates. The Government's measures amount to $\overline{1}$ total fiscal adjustment of £x $_{\frac{1}{2}}$ billion in 1977/78 and $£ 2$ billion in 2978/79."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Shadow Chancellor, said: "I speak for the whole House when I say we min deeply anxious that with this attempt, for the sake of the nation $n=$ whole, he has indeed got it right." It seemed that a Labour Government could only be prevented from steering the economy towards disaster when it was under the firm survelllance of the IMF. He told Mr. Healey: "We welcome this further evidence of your conversion, however relunctant and belated, to the views we have been putting forward for the last two and a half years on the importance of the money supply and of achieving substantial reductions in public spending." Sir. Geoffrey welcomed signs from the Chancellor that new jobs and prosperity could only come from renewing confidence in the private sector. The private sector on which recovery depended would continue to languish until effective action was taken to restore incentives at every level. " Today's dose of bitter medicine is the direct result of his reckless and incompetent mismanagement of the economy during his three wasted years at the Treasury."

## PENSIONS AND DEFENCE

The Government's proposal to reduce unemployment pay to mem over 60 with occupational pensions of more than £30 a week was defeated in a Commons standing committee on Jan. Ix when three Labour M.P.s voted with the Conservatives. The proposal-in the Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill-had been introduced part of the Government's economy measures. Mr. Orme, Minister for Social Security, who had appealed to the committee not to delete the clause, said that his department would ume have to look for alternative savings, and these might be "painful."

In the Commons on Jan. 32, 77 Labour M.P.s voted for Left-wing amendment describing the recent $£ 300 m$ defence cuts as inadequate. A Conservative attack on Mr. Mulley, Defence Secretary, on the grounds that the defence cuts in the mini-Budget before Christmas had imperilled Britain's security, was defeated by $288-265$. The Conservatives abstained on the amendment moved by Mr. Frank Allaun (Lab., Salford E.) calling for more cuts, and it was defeated by 214-77. Mr. Ian Gilmour, Opposition spokesman on Defence, was cheered by Conservative M.P.s when he condemned Mr. Mulley for his failure to resign in protest at the $£ 300,000,000$ cut. It was the duty of Mr. Mulley to resign. "He be no further good, for all his amiability. In $\quad$ very weak Government he is now a total passenger," he declared. Mr. Mulley said that the Chiefs of Staff would like to spend more on defence, and could make a strong case in military terms. But they must accept political decisions made by ministers and Parliament. Mr. Alan Lee Williams (Hornchurch), chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party's defence group, suggested in view of the latest defence cuts that the time had now come for is fundamental review of
the kind of weapons systems which the Chiefs of Staff were recommending to the Defence Secretary. It was also time for a serious reappraisal of the role of the Royal Air Force, which had given up its strategic role and was basically now a tactical force in aid of the army in the forward position in the central front of N.A.T.O.

## DEVOLUTION AGAIN

On Jan. I3, detailed consideration of the Scotland and Wales Bill was delayed by a three-hour argument about what M.P.s would or would not be able to discuss. Members on both sides, mostly opposed to devolution, expressed the view that the long title of the Bill, "To Provide for Changes in the Government of Scotland and Wales," would restrict debate, in particular on matters affecting government in other parts of the United Kingdom. Finally, Government motion on the order in which the Bill w 咅 to be considered was agreed without a division.

The Government's proposals for devolving power to a Welsh Assembly were fundamentally unsound and would not work, Mr. Nicholas Edwards, Shadow Welsh Secretary, said in the Commons on Jan. 18. He said that the Government were proposing " a second government" with sufficient power to render totally ineffective the intentions of the United Kingdom Parliament but with insufficient power to improve the economic health of Wales. He observed: "It seems to me a recipe for disaster, frustration and bitterness, particularly when the Nationalist party is itching to exploit the opportunity."

An attempt to adopt proportional representation for the Scottish and Welsh Assemblies w. made by Mr. John Mackintosh (Lab., Berwick) on Jan. 25. Mr. Mackintosh moved an amendment for usystem of proportional representation for the first elections to the new assemblies, modelled on the West German system. After 12 hour debate ending at 4.30 a.m. on Jan. 26, the amendment was defeated by $244-62$ votes.

A Liberal move to call the elected bodies proposed for Edinburgh and Cardiff under the Devolution Bill Parliaments instead of Assemblies was defeated in the Commons on Jan. 26. An amendment moved by Mr. Steel, Liberal leader, on the resumed committee stage of the Bill was rejected by 156 votes to 24. After another all-night sitting a major Opposition amendment calling for a Speaker's Conference to decide how many Scottish and Welsh MPs should sit at Westminster after devolution was defeated by $277-199$ votes.

The Cabinet on Feb. 3 retreated from an early guillotine on the Devolution Bill and announced referenda for Scotland and Wales. The polls-to be decided by a simple majority-for people living in Scotland and Wales would seek $\begin{aligned} & \text { a straight yes or }\end{aligned}$ no answer to the question: Do you agree that the provisions of Scotland and Wales Act, x977, should be put into effect? The future government of Scotland and Wales would be decided by people living in those countries, if they were the electoral register. Exiled Scots and Welsh would not be entitled to vate although Servicemen might as long as they were the electoral register. The polls would be along the lines of the E.E.C. referendum, on I regional and island basis in Scotland and on a county basis in Wales. Conservatives were not advised to vote against the proposal, which was carried by 23 I votes to 24. Although the dissentients were Conservative M.P.s, there had been a general welcome for announcement by Mr. Foot, Leader of the House,
resumed committee stage of the Bill, that the Government had decided that the referenda should be consultative and not legally binding on M.P.s. The Scots Nationalists however challenged the change, on the grounds that their countrymen might vote for devolution in a referendum, but that the "English majority" in the Commons might override that result. "Parliament will now have the last word," Mr. Foot declared, but he made it clear that he expected the Government and all M.P.s to be bound by the referendum result. Mr. Foot made another concession to anti-devolution M.P.s when he announced a change in the wording of the referendum question. The electorate would be asked if they "want" Scottish and Welsh Assemblies and the other proposals in the Bill, not if they "agree" with them. Mr. Foot said that the Government recognised the unease that the referendum should be mandatory. "We envisage after the referendums, and whatever the outcome may be in respect of Scotland and Wales separately, that there should be - positive Parliamentary process before the Act $\quad$ eu be implemented or repealed." After anmouncing the change in the referendum question, Mr. Foot said that the Government proposed that the reference to the continuance of the United Kingdom in the explanatory preamble should be quite explicit that this was $n$ factual statement about the provisions of the Act and not I general political prediction of the future. Mr. Stecl, leader of the Liberals, supporting the Government's change of mind, referred to the wishes of some M.P.s that the electorate should also be asked if they were in favour of independence for Scotland and Wales. Now the referendum was to be an opinion poll, the Government could be more flexible about the questions it was prepared to put. Mr. Foot replied that the Government believed that the referendum should be put in as clear terms possible, and they should stick to the single question. Mr. Enoch Powell (U.U.U., Down S.) said the proposition of a referendum only arose when a party was unable to resolve its internal differences on a matter of major importance.

On Feb. 16 debate on the Devolution Bill ended in uproar with M.P.s from both the Nationalist parties repeatedly accusing the Chair of bias. Scottish Nationalists were angry when none of their Members was called to speak to a Government motion to adjourn debate for the day, and Mr. Wigley (Plaid Cymru, Caernarvon) accused Sir Myer Galpern, who was in the Chair, of "the most blatant example of bias." The matter ended when Mr. Gordon Wilson (Scot. Nat., Dundee E.) said that his party had tabled motion of "No confidence" in the Chair, and were prepared to withdraw the allegations. The motion to adjourn the debate was carried by 215 votes to 80 , Government majority 135. The flare-up came after an attempt to extend the referenda on devolution to the whole of the United Kingdom. was rejected by 249 votes to 69 , Government majority 880 .

The Commons was in pandemonium again on Feb. 17 as Mr. Foot, Leader of the House, announced guillotine motion on the Devolution Bill. Mrs. Thatcher, said: "This is the most discreditable and disgraceful use of the guillotine we have yet man in this House." The Devolution Bill raised constitutional matters that had not been discussed in the Commons for 50 years. Mr. Foot was suppressing discussion on matters of supreme importance to everyone in the United Kingdom and was thoroughly debasing the standard and standing of Parliament. The Government's motion to guillotine the Devolution Bill and thereby restrict debate was defeated by 29 votes in the Commons biI

Feb. 22, voting being 3 22-283, Labour M.P.s voting against the Government and another 20 abstaining.
Mr. Pym, Opposition Spokesman, pleaded with the Government to "think again"' before proceeding with the Bill at all, and repeated his suggestion that they should instead hold an allparty convention on the future of Scotland and Wales. Mr. Pym disagreed with those who predicted dire and dangerous consequences if the measure was not passed. There was no genuine majority in the Commons for the Bill. Mr. Foot said that it would be dangerous for the House and the country if the Commons were to deny the legitimate claims of Scotland and Wales. Moving the timetable motion, Mr. Foot emphasised that he was not making accusations of filibustering in the debates so far on the bill. Mr. David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that part of the trouble was that Ministers as a whole were not committed to devolution.

The result of the guillotine vote had not been a defeat for the Government but I victory for representative parliamentary democracy, Mr. Pardoe (Lib., Cornwall N) said in the Commons on Feb. 23 when moving $\quad$ Liberal motion calling for proportional representation in the resumed committee stage of the Bill. A Government should accept this kind of defeat not as a disaster but as part and parcel of the job of a representative chamber. The Liberals did not press the motion to a vote. Mr. Reginald Prentice (Lab., Newham NE) said that the Government defeat on the guillotine motion had been a victory for Parliament, and commented: "We were emphasising the point that no Government of this country can govern without the consent of Parliament. In addition we were striking a blow for Parliament and democracy." Mr. Francis Pym, Opposition spokesman on devolution, welcomed in the Commons on Feb. 24 the Government proposals for talks with other parties to try to reach wider agreement on devolution following the Government defeat on the guillotine motion on the Scotland and Wales Bill. Mr. Foot told him that the Government still believed the general outline of the Bill was the best way forward. It did not necessarily accept that an all-party convention on the lines proposed earlier by Mr. Pym would achieve the desired result. Mr. Steel, the Liberal leader, promised that the Liberals would join the discussions in a constructive way, but Mr. Dafydd Thomas (Plaid Cymru, Merioneth) said that his party would not be prepared to take part without an assurance that the Government intended to get a Bill through during the lifetime of this Parliament. Mr. Gordon Wilson (Scot. Nat., Dundee E.) attacked Mr. Foot's statement as " meaningless nonsense." Mr. Foot replied that there would be no time wasting on the Government's part. In his statement the Leader of the House said that the Government were not only willing to explain their proposals further but also to consider how they might be improved "so that what finally reaches the Statute Book shall reflect the widest possible agreement in Parliament." In general the working out of legislative proposals was best conducted by the normal processes of the House of Commons. "We are however ready in the exceptional circumstances of devolution to supplement these processes by special discussions. The aim of these discussions will be to explore how we may achieve, if it is possible, $I$ wider agreement in the House" Mr. Foot proposed that the initial discussions should be on a bilateral basis, but the Government would be fully prepared to consider suggestions to place substantive talks on a wider basis if the initial talks suggested this would be useful. "At this stage, the Government would not
wish to rule out any particular method that might prove $\quad$ fruitful method of carrying matters forward. " The Government remained committed to the principle of devolution, both to satisfy the aspirations of the Scottish and Welsh and to preserve the unity of the United Kingdom. Mr. Yym told Mr. Foot: "This statement sounds like second thoughts on your perhaps too hasty rejection of my proposals for a convention. As an initial reaction on the Government's part to Tuesday's very significant vote, we welcome it. We will respond to that invitation to bilateral talks, but I must make it clear that we see them as un more than a preliminary to discussions on that wider basis that we have proposed." After some further discussion on the committee stage, debate was adjourned in view of developing events.

## NATIONALISATION OF AIRCRAFT AND SHIPBUILDING

Mr. Varley, Industry Secretary, announced in the Commons on March 2 that ship repairing was being dropped from the Bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Deletion of the 12 ship repairing companies listed in the Bill was made necessary because of the findings of examiners that the Bill was hybrid. Mr. Varley said that the Government had decided on this course in view of the grave industrial consequences of further delay to the measure. Consultations had taken place with the Opposition, who agreed that the Bill should proceed to Royal Assent as a public Bill in its present form, apart from deletion of the repair companies. Sir Keith Joseph, Shadow Industry Secretary, said: "Although we deplore this Bill and think it thoroughly bad for the country and the industries concerned, we welcome the Government's belated acceptance of the implications of the rules of procedure and natural justice." Sir Keith gave notice that a Conservative Government would seek to return the nationalised companies to private ownership.

The Bill concluded its final stage in the Commons, on March 15, in nineteen minutes. The Commons agreed, without a vote, to amendments made by the Lords deleting the 12 ship repairing companies.

## REDUNDANCY REBATES

The Government won at the second attempt the second reading vote on a Bill reducing the redundancy rebates paid to employers, in the Commons on March 2x. When the Bill came before the House on February 7 it was defeated by one vote, the first time a Government had lost a second reading vote since 1888 , but on this occasion the Government won by $220-183$. Mr. Barney Hayhoe, Opposition spokesman on Employment, said that the Government was "divided, demoralised and discredited. "The fact that it insisted on giving priority to such an "insignificant irrelevance of $\quad$ Bill" demonstrated its " manifest unfittedness to remain in charge of the nation's affairs." Because the Bill and the 40 per cent had been rejected by the previous month's vote, Mr. Walker, Minister of State, Employment, explained that the new one permitted any one of ten different percentages to be introduced from 35 per cent to 80 per cent. The Government would in fact introduce, by order, a rate of 4 I per cent. rebate to employers. At no time would it be possible to bring in $\begin{gathered}\text { figure }\end{gathered}$ of 40 per cent., adding: "We must respect the view of the House." Mr. Douglas Henderson (Scot. Nat., Aberdeenshire E.) alleged that the Government brought back the Bill in "I sneaky and backdoor way."

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

At the end of the debate in the Commons on March 37 on its public expenditure White Paper, the Government, realising it would be defeated on a vote, did not contest the division on I technical motion for the adjournment of the House on which their economic policy was attacked, and allowed the Conservatives and the other opposition parties a clear field so that the motion was carried by 293 votes to nil. Labour M.P.S abstained on the vote forced by the Scottish Nationalists against the Tories merely to ensure a division to put the Government on the mat, and the next day (March 18) Mrs. Thatcher, still angry at the Government's tactics, announced that the Opposition was tabling - motion of no confidence in the Government. On March 23 the troops were fully mustered for the onslaught on the Government. Mrs. Thatcher accused the Prime Minister of wheeling and dealing and of trying to cling to office by political cunning. Mr. Callaghan counter-attacked by commending the Government's industrial and financial strategy and explained that he had beerr conducting conversations to see how best their policies could be continued. He then described the agreement which he called an experiment between the Liberals and the Government which would last until the end of the present session which would give the Government the opportunity to maintain the stable position it needed to carry through its economic and social policies. The terms of the experiment evoked all kinds of adjectival accusations and counter arguments from both sides of the Chamber, and as the debate neared its decisive end Tory M.P.s crowded on to the bench normally occupied by Liberals and some Liberals retaliated by listening to the closing speeches from the Opposition Front Bench and some Tory back-benches. As expected in the circumstances, the Government easily survived the Conservative no confidence motion by 322 votes to 298.

## THE BUDGET

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Budget statement on March 29 and made the following main points:

Immediate changes were: $£ \frac{3}{3}$ billion increase in indirect tax, 年住 billion cut in income tax.

Later changes would occur when satisfactory pay agreements were reached with an extra $6 x$ billion cut in income tax.

Taxes on spending had not risen with inflation m much as taxes on incomes. But a big rise in indirect tax was not right now because of effect on prices. His proposals were: Cigarettes-up 4 p on a packet of 20 ( $£ 150$ million); Petrol and dervduty up 5 p i gallon (no extra cost to bus companies) ( 6300 million); Heating oil-duty up from sp to ${ }_{2} \frac{1}{2} p$ gallon (£i50 million); Car tax-up £ro from $£ 40$ to $\mathcal{C} 50$ ( $\mathcal{L} 50$ million); Lorry tax heavier pay more according to size ( $£ 60$ million).

Income Tax cuts now would be: Personal allow-ances-Single up £70 to £805; Married up £ 840 to $£ x, 225$; Head of one-parent family up also to £ $x, 225$, with same tax cuts for over-65s (who already had higher tax starting points).

The effects were that some 850,000 people would stop (or not start) paying any income tax.

Regarding higher-rate taxpayers, the Chancellor pointed out that at present, after allowances, people started paying tax at 40 per cent. on any income over $\mathrm{f} 5,000$, and higher rates went up on each slice of income up to $£ 20,000$. The Budget proposals were: 40 per cent. rate to start ${ }^{(66,000}$ instead of $£ 5,000,45$ per cent. rate to start at
£7,000 instead of $£ 5.500,50$ per cent. rate to start at $£ 8,000$ instead of $£ 6,500$, with further increases right up the scale.

The effect was to help to keep skilled workers out of higher rates and to adjust differentials among middle-managers, professional people and others, who had had very little or no increase in take-home pay in the last two years. More than 500,000 people would not now have to pay the higher rate of tax for the first time.

The total number of people taken out of basic rate of higher rate tax was over $\mathbf{x , 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$.

On incomes from investment for people under 65 , the starting point for mer cent. surcharge (on top of the 35 per cent. or higher rate on pay) was up from $£ \mathrm{I}, 000$ to $£ \mathrm{I}, 500$ but the starting point for 55 per cent. surcharge stayed at $£ 2,000$. For people over 65 , the starting point for so per cent. surcharge was up from $£ 1,500$ to $£ 2,000$, and the starting point for 15 per cent. surcharge up from $£ 2,000$ to $£ 2,500$. The main aim was to help elderly people living on income from savings. Total cost to revenue of cuts was $£ x \frac{1}{2}$ billion.
Income Tax cuts later would be made when pay agreement assured continuing fall in inflation rate.

For all income tax payers the basic rate of tax was down from 35 per cent. to 33 per cent. at I cost to revenue of $£$ I billion.

On business and other taxes, the Chancellor announced: new tax reliefs for exporters and others working abroad; and two-year continuation of present stock relief scheme.

Self-employed: More tax relief on retirement annuity.

Churches and Charities: exempted from $\pm$ per cent. National Income Surcharge.

Small Companies: Additional relief from corporation tax.
Construction: $£=00,000,000$ programme for inner city areas.

The total effect on jobs should be that the expenditure measures would increase employment by over 150,000, and tax measures would also increase employment by about 100,000 .
Other Budget measures included two changes in capital gains tax on businesses, a clamp-down on some forms of tax avoidance, possible changes in oil companies' tax relief and a decision not to compensate firms for exchange losses in repaying overseas loans.

Mrs. Thatcher, pronouncing the Opposition's verdict on the proposals, declared that looked at a whole, the Budget was still a " take away " rather than a "give away " Budget. The Chancellor had said that much of it was dependent on a satisfactory pay policy, but he had made no attempt to describe what such - policy was. "Many of us," she commented, " are worried that we are practically near the peak of $I$ very temporary recovery, and we are in danger of going into a minor recession. It is not a revival Budget for Britain at all; it appears to be survival Budget for the Labour Government."

When the Budget debate was resumed on March 30, Mr. Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary, Treasury, spoke of the need to conclude successfully an agreement with the unions on the third phase of the incomes policy. The alternative would be a pay explosion that would destroy all hope of cutting the rate of price increases and the level of unemployment. Mr. Barnett said he confident that union leaders and, more important, their members, would recognise how essential it w. to reach agreement.
"We mav have a golden opportunity of seeing the end of stagnation and moving to new nof moderate but real wage increases, bringing about lower price increases, more jobs and a steady improvement in living standards." Sir Geoffrey Howe, Shadow Chancellor, said that the detailed regulation of pay bargaining could not be maintained indefinitely, although there would have to be $\quad$ period of transition. He emphasised the need for restraint in pay bargaining, pointing out that the alternative must be higher unemployment. The total sum available to finance higher pay had to be strictly limited. After the four-day Budget debate finished on April 4, the Government's Budget proposal to raise petrol tax by 5 tp wiw approved by 290-28r, the Liberals abstaining. The Labour Left voted against the Chancellor's tax reliefs for those earning over $£ 6,000$, but were defeated by 369-54.
The Government w defeated in the Commons Gn April I by $203-185$ votes, when the Opposition forced a vote at the end of a debate on teacher training colleges in Scotland.

Scottish Nationalists voted with the Conservatives in formal motion to adjourn the House, and the defeat forced the postponement of the second reading debate on the Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill which whe to have been discussed under the usual procedure for private business. The Opposition wn protesting \# Government plans to close down some of the ten Scottish teacher training colleges.

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

At the start of a two-day debate the White Paper on direct elections to the European Parliament in the Commons on April 20, Mr. Edward Heath, former Tory Prime Minister, proposed that directly elected British M.P.s should also have the right to sit and speak in the House of Commons, but not the right to vote. Mr. Heath said that this would be meffective way of ensuring that European M.P.s knew the view of the House, and could speak on the actions taken in the European Assembly.

Mr. Heath declared his opposition to $=$ first past the post election system which would be unrepresentative and unacceptable, and could not be in the long term interest of democracy. Opening the debate, Dr David Owen, Forelgn Secretary, said that the views expressed would be of great importance to the Government in consldering what form of electoral process to recommend to Parliament. The Government were not announcing decisions now, but wanted to listen and note the arguments put forward. The principle of a directly elected Parliament Nu incorporated in the Treaty of Rome 20 years ago. When the Government, in honouring their treaty obligation, came to introduce their Bill it would be for Parliament to decide. Dr Owen said that the issue of federalism lay behind - lot of the anxieties about a European Parliament. "A directly-elected European Parliament will be mim indispensable and practical step in the construction of in more cohesive and democratic Europe." Mr. John Davies, Shadow Foreign Secretary, said that the House could be drawn into cul-de-sac if it were not given an opportunity to decide the issues raised in the White Paper before second reading of the Bili. Mr. Davies ill that the electoral method decided upon was of secondary importance to attaining direct elections. "I ma perfectly content to abide by the majority decision of the House as to what electoral decision they desire," he added.

Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal Foreign Affairs spokesman, gave three criteria. He hoped ill M.P.s would agree to in - Bill direct elections: fairness, the ease and speed with which a system could be introduced, and the need to avoid distorting the political balance in the Assembly. Il would make I mockery to have a first past the post system. The problems facing the European Parliament were regional and not individual constituency n= The single transferable vote system 18 the best devised as fair, logical and simple.

Next day, April 3x, during question time, the Prime Minister warned the Commons that it would be "very ill-advised" to overturn the decision to hold direct elections to the European Parliament. The repercussions could go beyond the Community. "It is for that reason among others that I shall my best endeavours to see that in Bill is produced for consideration by the House."
On April 25, the second day of the direct elections debate ended without division. Mr. Enoch Powell said they would reach the same conclusion on this as they had on the Devolution Bill. That was that the Commons and another directly elected assembly drawn from the will electorate could not co-exist. One must yield to the other. Mr. Whitelaw, Shadow Home Secretary, winding up for the Opposition, said that the Commons would be taking very grave responsibility if it denied the Prime Minister the opportunity of meeting the target date of May/June 1978 , for the first European elections. "We shall have given our friends in Europe grounds for despair and our enemies the chance to proclaim once more the dangers of working with perfidious Alblon." Mr. Whitelaw said that he had decided that, provided there time to meet the target date, the first past the post system was the simplest way of having direct elections now. That would leave open an alternative method for subsequent elections. Mr. Rees, the Home Secretary, replying, said that there were serious constitutional difficulties in the issue. They would be creating Inew breed, the European elected person.
"We are making $\quad$ break in the tradition of centuries that the most important elected person in each area is the M.P. There wil time for the Boundary Commission to undertake determination of single member constituencies to meet the May/ June deadiline."

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The Bill seeking to strengthen control over price increases was given a second reading in the Commons on April $2 \eta$ after a Conservative amendment had been defeated by 279 votes to 267 .
The allocation of a further $£ 30,000,000$ to reduce unemployment in the construction industry was announced by Mr. Freeson, Minister for Housing, in the Commons oc May z. The money would to local authorities and housing associations for improvement and renovation of substandard housing. Mr. Freeson said that this was made possible by the fall in interest rates, enabling the Government to budget for I somewhat smaller provision for housing subsidies this year. The Conservative environment spokesman, Mr. Keith Speed, said that Government policies nof "knocked the construction industry for six." In three years of Socialism none had been clobbered more. Mr. Rossi, Opposition spokesman on Housing and Land, said that the Minister seemed not to realise IIEil the construction industry was in the gravest recession for I century. Aa Opposition motion ix
the Government's handling of the industry was defeated by 295 votes to 286.

## PETROL TAX

F the Commons on May 9, the Government removed the extra $5 \$ p$ on petrol tax with effect from August 5 .

Mr. Barnett, Chief Secretary, Treasury, said that because the increase was not being taken off immediately, the Government would have time to consider "the nature and extent " of recouping the lost money -" or indeed whether there needs to be recoupment." Mr. Barnett, moving the amendment during the committee stage of the Finance Bill, said that the Government would act if petrol suppliers failed fully to pass on to motorists lle was reduction. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Shadow Chancellor, welcomed the Government's change of mind, but objected that they were persisting with the increase on derv and industrial fuels. A Conservative motion to extend the cancellation to derv defeated by 275 votes to 250 . The Government amendment removing the $5 \frac{1}{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{p}$ increase on petrol approved without a division.

THE PRICE COMMISSION
An Opposition move to have the Price Commission wound up by $\mathbf{~ g} 80$ at the latest m - defeated by 250 votes to 238 , Government majority 20 , in the Commons on June $2 x$.

An amendment moved by Mrs. Sally Oppenheim, Shadow Prices Secretary, of the report stage of the Price Commission Bill, also provided for the Commission's existence to be reviewed and ended before the three years wirs up. The Bill, which sought to strengthen control over price increases, would give the Price Commission power to investigate price increases and would authorise the freezing of individual prices for up to a year. Mrs. Oppenheim gave $\quad$ warning of the danger to busiM: confidence and investment if the powers of the Commission were prolonged beyond the date she proposed. Mr. Fraser, Minister of State, Prices and Consumer Protection, replied that to give the commission and its powers 1 temporary life would undermine the confidence of industry, which wanted certainty and security. The Government 10 majority of 23 in another division when they defeated proposal from the Scottish National party to allow the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to retain the right to appoint in of the Commission members, and a suggestion that the Scottish Secretary, too, should be able to appoint members, voting being 254 to 23x. The Commons continued its debate on June in on the Bill after an all-night sitting. Business for June 23 was theoretically lost when the sitting passed the 24 hour mark. Wednesday, June 22, will never appear in tha Parliamentary records in is sitting day. "We shall go straight from the zrst to the azrd," said the Speaker, Mr. George Thomas. The Bill completed all remaining stages and the House rose at 9.33 p.m. after $I$ sitting of $3^{z}$ hours 3 minutes, the longest for -1 years.

## SCOTTISH PEERAGE CLAIMS

The House of Lords on June a7 accepted the recommendation of its committee of privileges to revive the old Scottish Viscountcy of Oxfuird and to recognise the claim of Sir John Makgill, the rzth baronet, to succeed the second viscount who died $27^{2}$ years ago. Lord Molson (C) suggested that the Lords should appoint - committee to consider whether the whole F part of the archaic peerage law of Scotland should be repealed. Lord Keith of Kinkel, 1 Lord of Appeal, argued in the Erom
succession law was not arcanc. Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, a Lord of Appeal, said that there w no question of repealing the law and to change it in a retrospective way seemed a dangerous procedure. The Earl of Dundee said that the whole subject rested the execution of justice. Viscount Dilhorne said that further consideration should be given to whether there should be future claims of this character. Lord McCluskey, Solicitor General for Scotland, said the proposal looked like in sledgehammer designed to crack $=$ nut. But Ministers would study ways to reduce the waste of time and expense involved in considering such matters.

## SCOTLAND AND WALES

On July 4, a Scottish and Welsh Nationalist urmwe motion on the Prime Minister was defeated in the Commons without difficulty though supported by the Conservative party. The motion, to reduce the Prime Minister's salary by haif, wai rejected by 300-27I. government majority 29. Mr. John Morris, Welsh Secretary, winding up the debate, described the Conservatives' decision to back the Nationalists n "the biggest political misjudgment of all time." Opening the debate, Mr. Donald Stewart, leader of the Scottish Nationalists, sald that Mr. Callaghan should not base his hopes for all optimistic economic future men the oil reserves in the Scottish sector of the North Sea. "He cannot blind the Scottish people to the enormous resources in their area and at the same time tell them there are nin resources to deal with deprivations in Scotland," he said. "That bluff cannot continue indefinitely," Mr. Bruce Millan, Scottish Secretary, said that the Scottish seasonally adjusted unemployment figure was $7 \% 7$ per cent. That was far too high, but it compared with 9.4 per cent in Belgium and the Irish figure of 12 per cent. North Sea oll activities had created 56,000 to 65,000 jobs already in Scotland. Mr. Gwynfor Evans, leader of the Welsh Nationalists, said: "No policy decisions are made in Wales or for Wales. Much power over Wales has been transferred outside the United Kingdom to Brussels, but none has been transferred to Wales. " Mr. Teddy Taylor, for the Conservatives, said: = While we will be voting for the Nationalists' motion, I wish to make it clear that this does not muan that we support in any way the economic policies proposed by the Nationalists, which we believe would make a serious situation II great deal worse."

## EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

A two-day debate opened on July 6 on the European Assembly Elections Bill, which provided for a choice between the existing simple majority system and Iform of proportional representation, the regional list. Mr. Callaghan intervened to declare that if the simple majority system wa adopted it might not be possible for the Boundary Commissioners to determine the new constituencies in time to meet the target date. "It will not be the end of the world if it is not 1978 ," he said. "I have always said to my colleagues i. the continent that it might have to be 1979 if the procedures vate to be proper." The Home Secretary, Mr. Rees, moving the second reading, declared the Government's commitment to try to meet the target date of MayJune, 1977, for the first direct election. "The Government accepts Britain's membership of the European Community in endorsed by the British electorate in the decisive referendum of 1975.0 The Bill would enable $\square$ clear choice between two electoral systems, the regional list system, and the traditional " irst-past-the-post " system. The Government would be recommending the House to accept tmin reglonal list system. =Whil I acknow-
ledge that support for such a system is an important step in favour of proportionality, I emphasise that support for this system of election can only be extended to this particular election to this particular body." An argument for the regionalist system was that it was likely to produce $\quad$ British delegation to the Assembly which was more representative of electoral opinion than would be the case with the simple majority system. "Without the use of I proportional representation system it might be that there would be such - wide divergence between the balance of power at Westminster and the composition of the British delegation at the Assembly that there would be $I$ real danger of friction between the Government and our representatives in Europe. " Mr.- John Davies, Opposition spokesman, urged them to respond to the major issue of principle with mositive "Yes" despite deep and understandable misgivings about the content of the Bill. "There is a need for a vast majority of the House to express itself profoundly in favour of the purposes of the Bill because direct elections to a European Parliament are the next step in the evolution of in truly democratic community." The past 18 months had been - period of procrastination, deferment and evasion by the Government. The Opposition had consistently put pressure on Ministers to produce the Bill to give effect to international undertaking. Mr. Callaghan said that there were peculiar difficulties about the British Parliament which did not exist for parliaments among their neighbours. " Because they do not have this system of first past the post and because they are constitutionally used to voting for the party and not the individual, in most cases their problems are far less than ours," he added. Mr. David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that European elections were very important indeed in the development of the EEC towards - more democractic and less bureaucratic institution. It was important to try to keep to the May-June ' 78 deadline. It would be a pity if this country were to be the one member to put the brake on the movement of Europe towards democratic processes. The regional list system in the Bill would produce $n$ much fairer result than the first past the post, and would avoid a distortion of the political balance in Europe. The Bill was given a second reading by $394-347$, although over 100 Labour MPs, 6 Cabinet Ministers and 26 junior ministers voted against on a free vote.

## COUNTER-INFLATION

In the Commons on July 15 , the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement on further measures which the Government proposed to take in the fight against inflation and unemployment in the light of discussions it had held with representatives of the T.U.C., and of the revised prospects for the economy. The Government and T.U.C. had recognised that the period after July 1977 must bring an orderly return to normal collective bargaining and that there must be mo free-for-all or pay explosion.

On June 22, the T.U.C. General Council made a major contribution towards these objectives by publishing guidance on the strict maintenance of settlements made under the current policy. The General Council said that negotiators should not re-open settlements made under the current policy after July $3^{I}$ in breach of the $=$ months rule; and should not defer settlements due before July $3^{x}$ in the hope of securing $-u$ advantage by doing so. Provided this guidance was observed by all concerned with pay determination in both the private and public sectors, it would go far to prevent a wage explosion from developing after July 1977.
the keystome for $=$ orderly return to collective bargaining. It meant that the Phase $\square$ policy would continue to affect the level of the nation's earnings until the last settlement made under it expired at the end of July 2978.

The effect was to facliltate a phased return to normal collective bargaining. For most people the next settlement would not come until the first half of 1978 . By that time there was 1 good chance that, thanks to the strict adherence to the T.U.C. pay policy in the past year, the rate of inflation would be approaching, or would have reached, that of our major competitors. That would provide a better climate for settlements, which could be reinforced by any assistance which the Government was able to give.

Mr. Healey stated: "The T.U.C. do not think it practicable for them to give general guidance on the level of pay settlements in the next round when the twelve months has expired for the bargaining group concerned. Since the Government has a responsibility for the economy as whole and for the management of the public sector, it has a duty to the British people to state its position on this matter.
"The Government has a clear duty to urge all concerned to base their approach to pay negotiations on getting inflation into single figures. It must therefore urge that the general level of pay settlements should be moderate enough to secure that the national earnings increase is no more than in per cent. In a period which must mark an orderly return to normal collective bargaining the Government agrees with the T.U.C. that it is not possible to stipulate I specific figure at which individual negotiators should invariably settle, but it must seek to ensure that the national target is achieved. This means that the general level of settlements must be well within single figures."

On Government measures to maintain living standards, the Chancellor said:
"Tax Relief.-I propose that the reduction already agreed in petrol duty should take effect from 6.00 p.m. on 8 August. I do not intend to look for offsetting tax increases elsewhere.
"The Government also accepts the principle expressed in certain amendments made at Committee Stage of the Finance Bill that the income tax personal allowances should be increased further. However, the Government wishes to concentrate relief this year particularly on families. By contrast, the Committee Stage amendments would tilt the balance in favour of the single personal allowance. I shall therefore be proposing at Report Stage of the Finance Bill to substitute an amendment which will increase the allowances, but restore the balance of my original proposal in favour of families. It will increase the single personal allowance by $£ 40$ and the married person's allowance by $£ 70$ as compared with the increase in these allowances which I originally proposed in my Budget Speech, at a cost of some $£ 490$ million; and there will be corresponding increases in other allowances. At the same time, I will propose $\begin{aligned} & \text { reduction in the basic rate of }\end{aligned}$ income tax by mp from 35 p to 34 p , at a cost of some $£ 470$ million. The total full year costs of the income tax reliefs in this year's Finance Bill will thus come to some £at billion-closely in line with my original intention in the Budget.
"Cmid Benerit.-The Government has also decided to increase family support in 1978-79 by a substantial improvement in the rates of child benefit part of the further phasing in of the child benefit scheme. From April $197^{8}$ child benefit rates will be increased from the present fI for the first child and $\mathcal{L} \times 50$ for subsequent children to $£ 2 \cdot 30$ for all
children, together with a doubling of the present premium for the first child of one-parent families to 6x, at a net Exchequer cost in 1978-79 which will be over $£_{300}$ million. The new rates will result in part from $\quad$ further step in the phasing out of child tax allowances, the basic level of which will be reduced to $£$ roo.
"Price Reductions.-The Government has decided to prevent certain increases in the cost of living which would otherwise take effect before the end of this year and which are particularly burdensome for people on low incomes or with family commitments. The Government has decided to increase the milk subsidy so as to prevent an immediate further price rise of $x \frac{1}{2} p=$ pint and to keep the price of milk unchanged until the end of the year. The cost will be about frro million falling in the financial year 1977-78. The Govermment has also decided to raise the income limits for eligibility for free school meals. This will provide over half a million more children with free school meals and increase the number benefiting to about one quarter of those children who take school meals. School meals will now be free for a family with two children having earnings up to over $£ 60$ a week, and for 1 family with four children up to over $£ 75$ a week. The cost will be £ 18 million in $1977-78$ and $£ 28$ million in a full year. The electricity discount scheme will be operated again this winter, in order to relieve households receiving Family Income Supplement or Supplementary Benefit of 35 per cent of one quarter's bill.
"Additional Jobs and the Industrial StraTEGY. -The Government has also decided to approve up to a further $£$ roo,000,000 for construction in the current financial year, so as to assist employment in the construction industry. The Government has also reviewed the requirements for additional expenditure in support of the industrial strategy. As $\quad$ result, a further cash sum of $\mathcal{L} 0,000,000$ will be provided, to be drawn down over the next few years for schemes in the ferrous foundry and machine tools industries and for a new product and process development scheme.
"The total cost of all the measures just announced is fx billion in the current financial year, rising to £x $\frac{1}{2}$ billion next year. The resulting stimulus to demand in the economy will in itself generate substantial additional employment.
" Cash Limits.-For $1977-78$ the cash limits have already been fixed. No general changes are planned in the limits. For $197^{8-79}$ the assumptions used will refiect the Government's policy on pay. Spending authorities will not be able to rely on supplementary provision beyond the cash limits."
Sir Geoffrey Howe, Shadow Chancellor, declared: "The failure of the Government to reach a satisfactory agreement on pay with the trade unions, let alone to publish $\quad$ White Paper embodying it, means that the economic strategy which was at the heart of the letter to the International Monetary Fund and at the heart of the last Budget statement has now entirely collapsed." In the eyes of almost everyone, the continued pursuit of social contract policies involving the extension of trade union power, high taxation and the destruction of differentials, had done very great damage to the economy. "We shed no tears whatsoever at the death of the social contract. But we regret that the Government has failed to cut public spending further; has failed to face the need for higher indirect taxation, if necessary, and is not going to give skilled workers and managers the full benefit of the tax cuts originally promised, which essential to the restoration of incentives in our economy." The Chancellor sald that he had assured the T.U.C.
representatives that if prices appeared to be rising to an extent which would not maintain living standards, and pay increases had been held within the general guidance he had stated, he would consider with them what fiscal action would be most appropriate to correct the situation. He had the assurance of T.U.C. representatives, including the leaders of the more important unions, that they intended to maintain and to recommend to Congress the guidance they had given about the 12 month rule.

After $\begin{aligned} \text { debate on July 21, technically on a motion }\end{aligned}$ to adjourn the House but in reality on the Government's mini-budget of July $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ and its economic record, the Government secured majority of 30 , voting figures being 3 12-282. The Prime Minister (Mr. Callaghan), opening the debate, said that now there was not to be I national pay increase to apply throughout the country, it was the Government's job to offer advice and guidelines to employers and trade unions. It would be a tragedy if, against an unusually improving background, wage settlements were to take off and offset the improvements. It was the Government's judgment that if national earnings did not exceed a so per cent increase, that would give the best overall improvement for our people. Everybody in the country would find that would be the best buy. Where the Government itself controlled wage settlements, it would negotiate on the basis of the Chancellor's guidelines. In the public sector the Government would rightly be expected to give a lead in observing the ten per cent guideline, and must make its influence felt in the nationalised industries. The Government intended to maintain control of public expenditure, and settlements in the public sector must have regard to this. Excessive settlements in the public sector might result in $\mathbb{E}$ reduction in the level of services, or in other cases in increased prices. There might be areas where genuinely self financed productivity deals might be worked out provided they were genuine. The T.U.C.'s declaration that settlements must last for 12 months, and that other settlements must not be deferred until after July 3x, was invaluable. Mrs. Thatcher said that it would be a very long struggle and they must not be satisfied even when inflation went into single figures. She also agreed that they did not want a deferential society. But neither did they want a society where might was right and where in wage-bargaining the money went to the strong and was taken from the weak. She disagreed that Britain was now in better shape. Production had not risen for three years, and their inflation record was one of the worst of any country. Everyone was experiencing a decline in their standard of living, and the Government's record on unemployment was a failure. One of the fundamental difficulties about the social contract lay in the wages differential factor, and as they now returned to free collective bargaining it would cause great trouble. Mr. Reg Prentice (Lab., Newham N.E.) said that if the analysis that the country was facing $\quad$ watershed was accepted, then something much stronger than the Chancellor's statement last week was needed. The danger of confrontation was far less than the danger of a series of retreats based upon $\quad$ fear of confrontation.

## DEVOLUTION

On July 26, the Lord President of the Council (Mr. Foot), in another statement on devolution, said: "In the light of the debates in the House and other representations, the Government have decided that new proposals should be brought forward for devolution. The Government will introduce two Bills next session to provide, respectively, for devolution to Scotland and to Wales. For any question
relating to the interpretation or application of the devolution statutes, we will now propose that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be the final court of reference, $\quad$ well as undertaking the pre-assent scrutiny of Scottish Assembly Bills. The Judicial Committee will thereby finally be the sole court determining questions on vires. We will propose that the Government's general reserve powers should be available only in cases where a matter is prejudiced for which there is no devolved responsibility. The powers will remain $n$ essential safeguard to protect matters which are not to be devolved, for example defence, trade, the economy and industrial relations. As for the Assemblies themselves, we have concluded that they should be left much freer to arrange and to conduct their busine and we will accordingly omit a number of the provisions in Part II of the Scotland and Wales Bill. On reconsideration, we believe that members of the Scottish Executive should have the title of Secretary and the head of the Executive the title of First Secretary. We will also propose a power of premature dissolution for the Scottish Assembly dependent on 1 vote of at least two-thirds of its members. We no longer propose the creation of Assembly Commissioners for the investigation of complaints against the $=w$ administrations and their officials and will propose that the Scottish Assembly should be able to legislate on this matter. Given the expressed concerns about the structure of local government in Wales, we will propose that the Welsh Assembly should have $I$ statutory duty to review the structure of local government. The Government are continuing to develop these and other proposals for inclusion in new legislation for introduction next session. In our review we have paid particular attention to the arrangements for financing the devolved services. We shall propose to the devolved administrations the possibility of setting up $\mathrm{u}^{-1}$ independent advisory board with the task of improving the information base for financial discussions. We shall propose new approach for settling levels of devolved expenditure. We have not identified any satisfactory form of independent revenue raising power for the devolved administrations. But if the new administrations wish to put forward proposals for a tax power to supplement the block fund within the conditions set out in the White Paper and the administrations were prepared to meet the costs, the Government will consider such proposals sympathetically. Additionally, on the establishment of the new administrations, it is the Government's intention to seek their agreement to the establishment of Joint Councils for Scotland and for Wales, on which representatives of the Government and the new administrations could consult as necessary on matters of common concern. In relation to England, consultations are continuing on the basis of our consultative document 'Devolution: The English Dimension,' which the Government published at the end of last year. The Government believe that the changes now proposed will result in simpler and more clear cut arrangements for devolution and firmly secure the interests of the people of the United Kingdom as $\quad$ whole."

## THE LORDS AND THE TRADE UNIONS

The Lords debated the role of the trade unions in relation to press and broadcasting freedom May

Ix when Lord Orr-Ewing (Con.) declared that a powerful group in the National Union of Journalists was pressing for $=$ rigid closed shop and trying to exert political censorship. He said that over the past years pressure groups had continued efforts to limit Press freedom; if the militants gained their goals, broadcasting was bound to be the next main area to come under attack. Lord Jacobson, $\quad$ life member of the N.U.J., said there was - growing reaction within the union against extremism. This reaction was strong in Fleet Street. N.U.J. members could be left to sort it out. Lord Goodman, former chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, said censorship was an abomination. The only way to have $\quad$ free Press was to have enough newspapers, each able to interpret and comment on what the others said. Lord Rochester (Lib.) said that any Press Charter should give adequate protection to the rights of individual journalists, editors and outside contributors, and also the rights of the Institute of Journalists to maintain $\quad$ separate existence. Lord Gibson, Chairman of the Financial Times and former Westminster Press director, said the bargaining power of the N.U.I. should not be underestimated, but to concede the closed shop principle would make ${ }^{1}$ union card amount to licence to write in the Press. "It would be licensed press with the N.U.J. issuing the licences." No management with which he was connected would ever concede the principle. Lord RitchieCalder, I journalist, said newspapers were being degraded, not by journalists but by those who commercialized the Press. It would be futile for the Government to try to work out a press charter. Lord Trefgarne, Conservative Front Bench spokesman, said they had not reached the point where unions exercised totally unreasonable control. But the N.U.J. influenced, if not controlled, the selection of those who contributed to the press and this was unhealthy. For the Government, Lord Wallace of Coslany said Parliament had agreed that a press charter was the most suitable way of meeting concern about press freedom. Mr. Booth, the Employment Secretary, would now have to draft a charter. He would consult with the newspaper industry and others to see what could be agreed.

A Conservative censure motion on Mr. John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, on the grounds that he had failed to protect the interests of British farmers in the recent E.E.C. food price negotiations was defeated by two votes in the Commons May 1r. The motion to reduce the sum voted for the salaries of Mr. Silkin and his two junior Ministers by 66,500 , was defeated by $273-271$. The Liberals voted with the Conservatives.

A Government amendment to raise the threshold for registration for V.A.T. from $£_{5,000}$ to $£ 7,500$ was accepted by the Commons on May 12 without a vote. A Conservative motion to double it to $£$ ro,000 was defeated on the resumed committee stage of the Finance Bill by $\mathbf{x} 6$ votes to 146 , Government majority 21. Mr. Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary, Treasury, said the Government amendment would enable about 50,000 traders to deregister, but it was not possible to forecast exactly how many would do so. The revenue reduction because of the change, which would take effect from October $\mathbf{x}$, was estimated at between $\propto 5$ million and $£$ ro million.

## PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 1976-1977

This list of Public Acts commences with \| Public Acts which received the Royal Assent before September 1976. Those Public Acts which follow received the Royal Assent after August 1976. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation.

Lotteries and AMUSEMENTS ACT 1976 (May $x$. 1977) consolidates certain enactments relating to lotteries, prize competitions and amusements with prizes.

Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976 (December 15, 1977) consolidates the enactments relating to restrictive trade practices.

Iron and Steei (Amendment) Act 1976 (July 29, 1976) increases the borrowing powers of the British Steel Corporation and the publicly-owned companies and provides for connected purposes.

Protection of Birds (Amendment) Act 1976 (July 29, 1976) increases the penalties for offences under the Protection of Birds Act 1954 from $£ 25$ to $£ 100$ and the $£ 5$ to $£ 20$.

Appropration Act 2976 (August 6, 1976) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending $\quad$ March 35, 3977. appropriates the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament and repeals various Consolidated Fund and Appropriation Acts.

Drought Act 1976 (August 6, 1976) confers fresh powers to meet deficiencies in the supply of water due to exceptional shortage of rain and for connected purposes.

Rating (Charity Shops) Act 1976 (August 6, 1976) amends the General Rate Act 1967 and the Local Government (Financial Provisions etc.) (Scotland) Act 1962 by giving rate relief to charity shops.

Police Act 1976 (various dates) establishes a Police Complaints Board with functions relating to complaints from the public against members of police forces in England and Wales; amends the law relating to the discipline of those forces and for connected purposes.

StOCK EXCHANGE (COMPLETION OF BARGAINS) ACT 1976 (day to be appointed) amends the law relating to the transfer of securities and to companies trustees and personal representatives with view to simplifying the activities connected with the periodic completion of bargains made on stock exchanges; and for connected purposes; inter alia it enables the Stock Exchange to operate effectively - new computerised settlement system.
parliamentary and Other Pensions and Salaries Act 1976 (various dates) amends the Parliamentary and other Pensions Act 1972; makes further provision with respect to the salaries and pensions payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and the Health Service Commissioners; and for connected purposes.

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (AMENDMENT) ACT 1976 (October 26, 1976) amends the Act of 1970 and provides access and parking facilities for disabled persons at newly provided places of employment in order to improve employment opportunities for disabled persons.

Domestic Violencr and Matrimonial proCREDINGS ACT 1976 (June 1, 1977) amends the law relating to matrimonial injunction; provides the police with powers of arrest for the breach of injunction in cases of domestic violence; amends the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967; provides for varying rights of occupation where both parties have the rights in the matrimonial home and for connected purposes.

Maplin Development Authority (Dissolution) AcT 1976 (October 26,1976 ) dissolves the Maplin Development Authority. The appointed day is November $22,1976$.

Armed Forces Act 1976 (days to be appointed) continues in force the Army Act 1955, the Air Force Act 1955 and the Naval Discipline Act 1957 and amends them and for connected purposes.

Resale Prices Act 1976 (December 15, 1976) consolidates those provisions of the Resale Prices Act 1964 still having effect, Part II of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 and related enactments and repeals certain provisions which have ceased to have any effect.

Trinidad and Tobago Republic Act 1976 (October 26, 1976) makes provision in connection with Trinidad and Tobago becoming $\quad$ Republic within the Commonwealth.

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (various dates) dissolves the Sugar Board, increases the amount which may be advanced to the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Ltd.; provides for proficiency tests in crafts related to agriculture; authorises measures to restrict the growing of male hop plants; amends the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948 by providing for, inter alia, succession on the death of a tenant; and provides for many other matters connected with agriculture.

Supplementary Benerit (Amendment) Act 1976 (November 15,1976 ) amends the Supplementary Bencfits Act 1966 respects the earnings of the parent in a one-parent family and certain social security and other allowances for children.
local Government (Miscrllaneous ProVISIONS) Act 1976 (various dates) amends for England and Wales provisions of the law relating to local authorities or highways commonly amended by local Acts; alters certain supplementary provisions of the enactments relating to public health; provides for certain powers of local authorities to execute works to be exercisable outside their areas; and for connected purposes. The Act for example provides for power to erect flagpoles on highways and for the control of scaffolding on highways.
International Carriage of Perishable foodSTUFFS ACT 1976 (day to be appointed) enables the United Kingdom to accede to the Agreement the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage (ATP); and for connected purposes.
national Health Service (Vocational TrainING) ACT 1976 (November 15 , 1976) requires medical practitioners seeking to provide general medical services under the National Health Service Act 1946 or the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 9947 to be suitably experienced and for connected purposes.
INSOLVENCY ACT 1976 (various dates) amends the law relating to insolvency; and for connected purposes. For example the Act increases the monetary limits relating to bankruptcy and winding up.

Electricity (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) ACT 1976 (November 85,1976 ) increases the borrowing powers of the Scottish Electricity Boards and provides for compensating the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for deficits incurred or to be incurred by that Board If supplying electricity
to the British Aluminium Company Limited for the operation of that Company's aluminium reduction plant at Invergordon.

Motor-Cycle Crash Helmets (Religious ExEMPTION) ACT 1976 (November 15 , 1976) exempts turban-wearing followers of the Sikh religion from the requirement to wear a crash-helmet when riding a motor-cycle.

Barl Act 1976 (day to be appointed) makes provision in relation to bail in or in connection with criminal proceedings in England and Wales, makes it an offence to agree to indemnify sureties in criminal proceedings, makes provision for legal aid limited to questions of bail in certain cases and for legal aid for persons kept in custody for inquiries or reports and extends the powers of coroners to grant bail and for connected purposes. The Act gives effect to the main recommendations of the Home Office Report of the Working Party entitled Bail Procedures in Magistrates' Courts.

Valuation and Rating (Exempted Classes) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1976 (November 15, 1976) makes provision as regards Scotland for the exclusion from the valuation roll of lands and heritages which lie wholly or partly on, over or under the bed of the sea; and for connected purposes.

Retirement of Teachers (Scotland) Act 1976 (March 1, 1977) makes further provision as regards Scotland with respect to the age of retirement of teachers.

Licensing (SCotland) Act 1976 (various dates) makes provision as respects the licensing law of Scotland and for connected purposes for example by extending the permitted hours to II p.m.

Sexual Offences (SCOTLAND) ACT 1976 (December 15, 1976) consolidates certain enactments relating to sexual offences in Scotland.
New Towns (Amendment) Act 1976 (November ${ }^{15}$, 1976) provides for the transfer to district councils of the interest of the Commission for the New Towns and development corporations in dwellings and of any associated property, rights, liabilities and obligations; increases the maximum number of members of development corporations to eleven; and for connected purposes.
Companies ACT 1976 (various dates) amends the law relating to companies and, in connection therewith, the law relating to the registration of business names.
LAND Drainage Act 1976 (January $\times 7$, 1977) consolidates certain enactments relating to land drainage.
Supplementary Benefits Act 1976 (November 15, 1976) consolidates the Supplementary Benefit Acts 1966 to 1975 and related enactments.
Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976 (February 3, 1977) restricts the importation and exportation of certain animals, plants and items and restricts certain transactions in respect of them or their derivatives; confers on the Secretary of State power to restrict by order the places at which live animals may be imported; restricts the movement after importation of certain live animals and for connected purposes.

INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) ACT 1976 (November 22,1976 ) increases the limit imposed on the Secretary of State's financial assistance to industry under section ■ of the Industry Act 1972.
RACE RELATIONS ACT 1976 (various dates) makes fresh provision with respect to discrimination on racial grounds and relations between people of different racial groups; makes in the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 amendments for bringing provisions
in that Act relating to its administration and enforcement into conformity with the corresponding provisions in this Act. For example, racial discrimination now includes indirect discrimination and discrimination by way of victimisation.
Development of Rural Wales Act 1976 (by April I, 1977) establishes a Development Board for Rural Wales, confers power on the Secretary of State to pay housing and rent rebate subsidies to the Board, makes provision in relation to certain other bodies concerned with the development of Wales and for various connected purposes.
Energy Act 1976 (various dates) makes further provision with respect to the nation's resources and use of energy.

Weights and Measures \&c. Act 1976 (various dates) amends certain enactments relating to weights and measures; and provides for the alleviation of shortages of food and other goods.

Industrial Common Ownership Act 1976 (November 22, 1976) furthers the development of enterprises controlled by people working in them and for purposes connected therewith.

Dock Work Regulation Act 1976 (various dates) reconstitutes the National Dock Labour Board and makes further provision for regulating the allocation and performance of the work of cargo-handling in and about the ports of Great Britain.

Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976 (January 1, 1977) affords security of tenure for agricultural workers housed by their employers, and their successors; makes further provision $=$ to the rents and other conditions of tenure of such persons, including amendments of the Rent Act 1968; imposes duties on housing authorities as respects agricultural workers and their successors; and for connected purposes.

Education Act 1976 (section 10 on day to be appointed, the remainder of the Act on November 22,1976 ) amends the law relating to education. The Act is mainly concerned with the establishment of comprehensive secondary education.

Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976 (various dates) amends the law relating to rape, for example leave of the relevant court must be obtained for the defence in $I$ rape trial to introduce matters relating to the sexual experience of the complainant with persons other than the defendant.

Health Services Act 1976 (part on November 22, 1976, the remainder on January 22,1977 ) makes further provision with respect to the use or acquisition by private patients and others of facilities and supplies available under the National Health Service Acts 1946 to 1973 or the National Health Service (Scotland) Acts 1947 to 1973; controls hospital building outside the National Health Service and provides for the amendment of enactments under which registration is $\begin{aligned} & \text { prerequisite for carrying on }\end{aligned}$ In nursing home or private hospital; and for those purposes to establish $\begin{aligned} & \text { - Health Services Board. }\end{aligned}$

CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. z) ACT 1976 (December 22, 1976) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending :March 3x, 1977 and 5978.

National Insurance Surcharge Act 1976 (December 22, 1976) imposes a surcharge of two per cent. payable into the Consolidated Fund, on secondary Class I contributions under the Social Security Act 1975 and the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975.

Fishery Limits Act 1976 (January x, 1977) extends British fishery limits and makes further pro-
vision in connection with the regulation of sea fishing.
CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT 1977 (March 17, 1977) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 35, 1976 and 1977.

Covent Garden Market (Financial Provisions) Act 1977 (March 17, 1977) makes fresh provision in relation to the finances and the financial duties of the Covent Garden Market Aughority and for related purposes, for example it provides for the reduction of certain outstanding liabilities of the Authority.

Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 (March 17, 1977) provides for the establishment of two bodies corporate: British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders and provides for the vesting in them of securities of certain companies engaged in the manufacture of aircraft and guided weapons and in ship building and for connected purposes.

Roe Deer (Close Seasons) Act 1977 (November I, 1977) amends the Deer Act 3963 with respect to close seasons for roe deer as follows: "Buck ... November 8 to March 38 inclusive".

Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) ACT 1977 (various dates) amends the law relating to social security and regulates the manner of providing for certain benefits connected with service in the armed forces. For example, the Act alters the earnings rule and provides for mobility allowances.

International Finance, Trade and Aid Act 1977 (March 30, 1977) makes provision for the payment of further subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and for raising the limit on loans under the International Monetary Fund Act 1962; amends the Export Guarantees Act 1975 ; makes further provision about the finances of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; amends section $\quad$ of the Overseas Aid Act 1968; and for connected purposes.

Nuclear Industry (Finance) Act 1977 (March 30, 1977) makes further financial provision for and in respect of British Nuclear Fuels Limited, The Radiochemical Centre Limited and the National Nuclear Corporation Limited.

Job Release Act 1977 (March 30, 1977) provides finance for job release schemes and for a connected purpose.

Representation of the People Act 1977 (March 30, 1977) increases the limits on candidates* election expenses at local government elections in the United Kingdom.

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) ACT 1977 (March 30, 1977) amends the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 in relation to the preparation and adoption of local plans and stop notices; amends part IX of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 to provide for appeals against decisions of regional planning authorities on applications for planning permission referred to them; and for connected purposes.
General Rate (Public Utilities) Act 1977 (March 30, 1977) makes retrospective provision as respects orders made or having effect under section 35 of the General Rate Act 1967, and as respects the rateable value of hereditaments for the year 2976-77, grants indemnity for acts done in conformity with provision so made, and makes consequential and minor amendments of the law relating to the rating of public utilities and other bodies.

Agricultural Holdings (Notices to Quit) Act 1977 (day to be appointed) consolidates sections

23 to 33 of the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948 and certain other enactments relating to notices to quit agricultural holdings in England and Wales and related notices.

British Airiways Board Act 1977 (April 30, 1977 consolidates Part III and Schedule 8 of the Civil Aviation Act 197x and certain enactments in Part IV of that Act and the Air Corporations Act 1967 and certain provisions of the Air Corporations (Dissolution) Order 1973 with corrections and minor improvements.

Returning Officers (Scotland) Act 1977 (August 1, 1977) makes provision as respects Scotland regarding returning officers for parliamentary elections, the staff of such officers, and for connected purposes.

Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 (January i, 1978) makes new provision for Scotland as respects the law relating to the constitution of marriage and for connected purposes.

New Towns (Scotland) Act 1977 (May 26, 1977) makes provision as respects the revocation or variation of orders made under section $x, 2$ or $5(x)$ of the New Towns (Scotland) Act 1968 and for connected purposes.

Rent (Agriculture) Amendment Act 1977 (January 9, 1977) imposes time limits on the duty of housing authorities to notify their decisions on applications under section 27 of the Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976.

Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1977 (June 16, 1977) promotes the reform of the statute law by the repeal, in accordance with recommendations of the Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission, of certain enactments which (except in so far as their effect is preserved) are no longer of practical utility; and facilitates the citation of statutes.

Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1977 (June 30, 1977) provides for the disregard of certain matters in determining whether an agreement is one to which the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976 applies; and for connected purposes.
Transport (Financlal Provisions) Act 1977 (June 30, 1977) provides for grants to the British Railways Board and the National Freight Corporation; increases the borrowing powers of the British Waterways Board: and for connected purposes.
passenger Vehicles (Experimental Areas) Act 1977 (July 22, 1977) enables the requirements of Part III of the Road Traffic Act 1960 and other requirements applying to or in connection with public service vehicles to be modified in relation to areas designated as experimental areas by the Secretary of State.
NEW TOWNS ACT 1977 (July 22, 1977) increases the limit on borrowing by development corporations and the Commission for New Towns.
Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention) Act 1977 (day to be appointed) enables effect to be given to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea signed in London on November x, 1974 and for purposes connected therwith.
Minibus Act 1977 (October 22, 1977) makes provision for the use of certain motor vehicles by bodies concerned with education, with religion, with social welfare or with other activities for the benefit of the community; and for purposes connected therewith.

Licensing (Amendment) Act 1977 (July 22, 1977) amends section 186 of the Licensing Act 1964 .

Control of Food Premises (Scotland) Act 1977 (day to be appointed) prohibits as respects Scotland the sale etc. of food in circumstances where there is alikely danger to health.
town and Country planning (Amendmbnt) ACT 1977 (August 22, 1977) amends the Act of 1971 as respects stop notices and the provision of information to the Secretary of State and local authorities; and for connected purposes.

Rentcharges Act $x 977$ (various dates) prohibits the creation and provides for the extinguishment, apportionment and redemption of certain rent charges.

TORTS (INTERPERENCE WITH GOODS) ACT 1977 (day to be appointed) amends the law concerning conversion and other torts affecting goods.

Coal Industry Act 1977 (August 29, 1977) increases the limit on the borrowing powers of the National Coal Board, provides for grants by the Secretary of State to the Board and other persons, extends the Board's powers and the power to provide pensions and other benefits under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946.

Water Charges Equalisation Act 9977 (October 29, 1977) provides for the payment of equalisation levies and payments by and to statutory water undertakers in England and Wales and for purposes connected therewith.

Protrction rwa Eviction Act 1977 (August 29, 1977) consolidates section 16 of the Rent Act

1957 and Part II of the Rent Act $\times 965$ and related enactments.

POST OFFICE ACT 1977 (July 29, 1977) increases the maximum number of members of the Post Office.

Local Authortirs (Restoration of Works PowERS) ACT 2977 (July 29, 1977) amends provisions of certain orders made by virtue of section 254 of the Local Government Act 1972 so as to restore the powers conferred by those provisions certain district councils.

Administration of Justice Act 1977.
Appropriation Act 1977.
CONTROL OF OfFice Development Act 1977.
Criminal Law Act 1977.
Farriers (Registration) (Amendment) Act 1977.

FINANCE ACT 1977.
Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977.
insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977.
National Hearth Service Act 1977.
Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Act 1977.

Patents ACT 1977.
Presumption or Death (Scotland) Act 1977. Price Commission Act 1977.
Redundancy Rebates Act 1977.
Rent Act 1977.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE <br> (and Local Authority Personal Social Services)

The National Health Service came into being on July $5, \mathbf{x 9 4 8}$, a result of the National Health Service Act 1946. The Act placed a duty on the Secretary of State for Social Services to promote the establishment in England of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness. The Secretary of State for Wales administers the National Health Service in Wales. There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are rim very similar lines. The Secretaries of State are responsible to Parliament for seeing that Health Services of all kinds of the highest possible quality are available to all who need them. They are advised by the Personal Social Services Council and the Central Health Services Council (and certain Standing Advisory Committees), appointed after consultation with the various interested bodies.

The National Health Service covers a comprehensive range of hospital, specialist, general practitioner (medical, dental, ophthalmic and pharmaceutical), artificial limb and appliance, ambulance, and community health services. Everyone normally resident in this country is entitled to use any of these services, there are no contribution conditions and the charges made (except those for amenity beds) are reduced or waived in of hardship. In addition the Secretary of State for Social Services is responsible under the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 for the provision by local authorities of social services for the elderly, the handicapped, the disabled and also for families and children. Most of the cost of running the service is met from the Consolidated Fund-that is, from taxes. Other sources of finance are: ( x ) the weekly National Health Service contributions (since September 1957), which are estimated to produce about £46x million. (For convenience these are collected with the National Insurance contribution in in single combined weekly contribution); (a) local taxation, excluding Consolidated Fund grant to local authorities personal social services; (3) partial charges to patients for drugs and dressings, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment and amenity beds in hospital. The cost of the Health and Personal Social Services in England and Wales rose from $£ 860$ million in $1960-6 \mathrm{r}$ to a total of $£ 5.736$ million in $\mathbf{1 9 7 5 - 7 6}$. In Scotland the cost of Health and Social Services rose from £ $£ 32$ million in $1974-75$ to $£ 705$ million in $1975-76$.

The NHS Reorganization Act 1973 placed 1 duty on the Secretary of State to provide an ambulance service to meet all reasonable requirements. As from April 1974 the ambulance service, which was formerly provided by the local authorities in England and Wales, was transferred to the control of the new Health Authorities and organized in England as 6 Metropolitan Services administered direct by Regional Health Authorities, whose areas were co-terminous with those of the Metropolitan Counties; $3^{8}$ Area Services administered by Area Health Authorities and the London Ambulance Service. The NHS Ambulance Service operates approximately 6,000 vehicles, employs about 16,000 , mainly uniformed, staff and
carries over million passengers annually carries over million passengers annually.

## THE HEALTH SERVICES

## Family Doctor Service

In England and Wales the Family Doctor Service is organized by 98 Family Practitioner Committees which also organize the General Dental, Pharmaceutical and Ophthalmic Services for their areas. There is $\quad$ Family Practitioner Committee for
each Area Health Authority; members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians ( $\mathrm{x}_{5}$ ), the Local Authority (4) and the Area Health Authority (xI). Any doctor may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme, provided the in which he wishes to practise has not already adequate number of doctors, and about 23.000 general practitioners do
so. They may at the same time have private feepaying patients. Family doctors in paid for their Health Service work in accordance with a scheme of remuneration which includes inter alia a basic practice allowance, capitation fees, reimbursement of certain practice expenses and payments for ${ }^{\text {" }}$ out of hours " work.

Everyone aged 16 or over an choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept 1 person or not he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on Whose list he is, or by informing the Family Practitioners Committee (in which case 14 days must elapse before the other doctor sul accept him). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as " temporary residents", and in memergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the Doctor's surgery or, when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

## Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About $x 2,000$ of the dentists available for general practice in England have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Family Practitioners Committee in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and cannot register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is mo need for the patient to obtain $n$ recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (e.g. fillings), extractiens from patients over 18 years of age, provision of dentures in some cases, emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the extraction of teeth and the provision of dentures (in some cases); extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; inlays and crowns (in some cases) ; special appliances and oral surgery and certain other items.
A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patients prescribed sum for such types of treatment a crowns, inlays or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where identure supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures; these were increased in May. 196I, to $\nless 255 .-£ 2$ 15s. for the supply of mem denture or up to $\mathcal{L}_{5}$ for a set. In June, 1952, charge of $£ \mathrm{~K}$, or the full cost of any treatment if less than $f x$, was introduced. This charge increased to fi xos. from May $x$, 1968 . From Aug. $x x_{0} 1969$, the charge for a set of dentures was increased to 5655 ., with proportionate increases for partial dentures. From April x, 197x, the system of charges was changed so that patients became liable for a proportion of the cost of treatment, including the supply of dentures, if required, up to 1 maximum charge of $£$ io for one course of treatment, unless they were exempt from charges or
entitled to remission mi income grounds. A revised system of charges was introduced on January $x, 1976$, so that the patient paid the full cost of each item of treatment (excluding dentures) up to - maximum charge of $£_{3} \cdot 50$ for one course of treatment. A further revision of charges was introduced on April x, 1977. They are as follows:-
د. For a denture or a bridge-

> Synthetic Metal or
(a) $x, 2$ or 3 teeth resin Porcelain
(b) $4^{-8}$ teeth
(c) More than It teeth $£ 5$ 6xO Maximum for more than one denture (or bridge)
2. For crowns, inlays, pinlays and gold fillings (a) per tooth restored £xo inclusive of any other restorations, in the same tooth, apart from root fillings
(b) maximum for more than 3 teeth restored $\Varangle 3^{\circ}$
3. For other treatment-

The full cost for each item of treatment up to maximum of $£ 5$.
The maximum charge for any combination of the above treatments is $\mathcal{E}_{3}$.

No charge is made for clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Expectant mothers or mothers who have had I child during the preceding twelve months, children under 56 , or 16 or over, but still in full-time attendance at school, do not pay charges. Other patients between 56 and 2x years of age pay the statutory charge for dentures and for alterations and additions to them. Full remission of charges is automatically available to people in receipt of supplementary benefit or P.I.S., and those entitled to free prescriptions and milk and vitamins. Full or partial remission may also be available to those with incomes somewhat above supplementary benefits if they claim.

## Pharmaceutical Service

Patients may obtain drugs, medicines, appliances and oral contraceptives prescribed under the NHS from any pharmacy whose owner has entered into arrangements with the Family Practitioner Committee to provide this service. Almost all pharmacy owners have done so and display notices that they dispense under the NHS: the number of these pharmacies in England and Wales at the end of 1976 was about $\mathbf{x o , 0 0 0}$. There are also some appliance suppliers who only provide special appliances. In country areas where access to pharmacy may be difficult patients may be able to obtain drugs etc. from their doctor.
Except for contraceptives (for which there is no charge), charge of 20 p is payable for each item supplied (25p or 50 p for each piece of elastic hosiery) unless the patient is exempt and the declaration on the back of the prescription form is completed. Exemptions cover children under 16 , people of pension age, expectant mothers and mothers of a child under one year of age, people suffering from certain medical conditions, people on low income, and war pensioners for their accepted disablements. In addition prepayment certificates may be purchased by those patients not entitled to exemption who require frequent prescriptions. Further information about the exemption arrangements is given on the back of the prescription form.

## General Ophthalmic Service

General Ophthalmic Services, which are administered by Family Practitioner Committees, form
part of the ophthalmic services available under the National Health Service and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses to meet more normal needs only. Diagnosis and specialist treatment of eye conditions is available through the Hospital Eye Service as well as the provision of glasses of a special type. Testing of sight may be carried out by any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician, and glasses supplied by any ophthalmic optician or dispensing optician taking part in the Services.

Sight testing is free. The charges for lenses are on a flat rate basis and are $\{2.90$ for each singlevision lens and $£ 5.50$ or $£ 6.15$ for each bifocal lens, according to type. The cost of the frame must also be paid. Children up to the age of 16 or older children attending school full-time may be supplied free of charge with standard lenses in children's standard frames. Additionally, school-children aged ro years or over may be supplied with standard lenses without charge if any other type of NHS frame is used. The charge for the frame must then be paid.

## Hospitals and Other Services

On July 5, x948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health (now Secretary of State for Social Services). The Secretary of State has duty to provide, to such extent as he/she considers necessary to meet all reasonable requirements, hospital and other accommodation; medical, dental, nursing and ambulance services; other facilities for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, facilities for the prevention of illness, and the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness and such other services as are required for the diagnosis and treatment of illness. Rehabilitation services (occupational therapy, physiotherapy and special therapy) may also be provided for those who need it and surgical and medical appliances are supplied in appropriate cases.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and most of them do so) hold hospital appointments en whole or part-time basis. Those who have part-time appointments can engage in private practice, including the treatment of their private patients in N.H.S. hospitals.
In a number of hospitals accommodation is available for the treatment of private in-patients who undertake to pay full hospital maintenance costs and (usually) separate medical fees to is specialist as well. The amount of these fees is matter for agreement between doctor and patient.

Hospital charges for private resident patients are determined annually, on $\|$ national basis for classes of hospitals, by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968. These charges are revised annually from April - each year to reflect the average cost for each class of hospital, which it is estimated will be incurred during the current financial year in the treatment of in-patients. They may also include a contribution towards capital costs.
For in-patients paying specialists' fees separately, the hospital daily charges from April $x$, 1977 for
accommodation and services in each class of hospital are follows:
Class A. Long stay hospitals (other than hospitals in classes D and E).

Single Room \& $22 \cdot 30$

## Other Accommodation £20.30

Class B. Psychiatric hospitals (other than hospitals in classes D and E)

Single Room $\mathcal{E}^{15}$.10

Other Accommodation C13.80
Class C. Acute and other hospitals (other than hospitals in Classes D and E)

Single Room
Other Accommodation £4r-30 £ $37 \%$
Class $D_{\text {. }}$ London Teaching hospitals as at $x / 4 / 77$. Single Room
Class E. Provincial teaching hospitals and University hospitals as at $1 / 4 / 77$.

Single Room
Other Accommodation $\underset{\sim}{68} 50$ C44:40
Class F. London Postgraduate Boards of Governors hospitals.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Single Room } \quad \text { Other Accommodation } \\
\text { £63.60 } & \text { E8.xo }
\end{array}
$$

Under the provisions of the Health Services Act 1976 facilities for private patients in NHS hospitals are to be progressively withdrawn.
Certain hospitals have accommodation in single rooms or small wards which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are at present $£ 3$ per day in single rooms and £x.50 per day in smail wards. In such cases the patients are treated in every other respect as National Health patients. There is no charge for drugs supplied to National Health hospital in-patients but out-patients pay 20 per item unless they are exempt.

With certain exceptions, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for dentures and glasses. The charge for glasses will be related to the type of lens prescribed; and for dentures will be up to f6.60 per denture, subject to overall maximum charge of $£ 12.00$.

Local Authority Personal Social Services
Local authorities are responsible for the organization, management and administration of the personal social services and each authority has a Director of Social Services and - Social Services Committee responsible for the social services functions placed upon them by the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970. The "personal social services" are broadly speaking as follows: The services for children, including the care of children and young persons received into care, the provision of treatment for young offenders and adoption: family services, including the day care of pre-school children in day nurseries and by child minders, the care of unsupported mothers both in the community and in mother and baby homes, and the home help and meals on wheels services; services for the elderly and physically handicapped, including day centres, luncheon clubs and residential accommodation; services for the mentally ill and mentally handicapped, including day centres, clubs, adult training centres, workshops and residential accommodation.

CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS NOTED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES HAVE BEEN SUPERSEDED BY THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES MADE IN SEPT. 1976. A FULL LIST OF THE RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 82.

NOTE-The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is siven.

## ADVISORY CONCHLIATION AND ARBITRATION SERVICE <br> Cleland House, Page Street, S.W.I

 [0ㅍ-222 4383]The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service is an independent organisation set up under the Employment Protection Act, 1975, under the management of Council appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment. The functions of the Service - to provide facilities for conciliation, mediation and arbitration as a means of avoiding and resolving industrial disputes; to provide advisory services to industry on industrial relations matters; and to undertake inquiries aimed at promoting the improvement and extension of collective bargaining.
Chairman, J. E. Mortimer.
Secretary, D. R. F. Turner.
Chief Conciliation Officer, A. S. Kerr, C.B.E.

> MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
> Whitehall Place, LOndon, S.W.in Min-839 7711$]$

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible in England and Wales for administering government policy for agriculture, horticulture and fishing industries. In association with the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce and the other Agricultural Departments in the United Kingdom it responsible for the administration of the EEC common agricultural and fisheries policy and for various national support schemes. It also administers schemes for the control and eradication of animal and plant diseases and the improvement and drainage of agricultural land. The Ministry sponsors the food and drink manufacturing industries and distribution trades. It is concerned with the quality of food, food compositional standards, hygiene and labeling and advertising. It acts agent for the Department of Prices nin Consumer Protection in administering and operating food subsidies. It has certain responsibilities for ensuring public health standards in manufacture, preparation and distribution of basic foods. Some functions relating to agriculture and fisheries in Wales are the joint responsibility of the Minister and the Secretary of State for Wales, and nme of the Ministry's responsibilities for animal health extend to Scotland. The Ministry maintains relations with overseas countries and participates in [0ww activities of certain international organizations concerned with agriculture, fisheries and food. The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
$\dagger$ Unless otherwise stated, thil is the main address of Divisions of the Ministry.

## Salary List



Depury Chitef Scientific Officer. $£ 10,180$ to $£ 1 \mathrm{xr}, \mathbf{1 9 0}$ Senior Principal Scientific Officer $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9.798$ Chief Statistician................ 8,650 to $£ \mathrm{Xr}, 000$ Chief Ensineer .................... 11,440
Minister, The Rt. Hon. John Ernest Silkin, m.p. Private Secretary (Principal), R. J. Packer.
Assistant Private Secretary, R. C. Gurd.
Special Adviser, Mrs. A. Carlton.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, B. J. Grocott, M.P.
Minister of State, The RT. Hon. Edward Stanley BISHOP, M.P.
Private Secretary, P. P. Nash.
Parliamentary Secretary, G. S. Strang, M.P.
Private Secretary, F. J. H. Scollen.
Parliamentary Clerk (Senior Executive Officer), A. P. Woodhouse, T.D.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Alan Neale, к.C.B., M.B.E. Private Secretary, A. Slater.
Second Permanen! Secretary, Sir Frederick Kearns, E.C.B., M.C.

Private Secretary, A. H. Abbott.
ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT
Director of Establishments (Under Secretary), D. H. Andrews, C.B.e.

Personnel Division I
Victory House, $30-34$ Kingsway, W.C. 3 [or-405 4310]
Assistant Secretary, D. W. M. Herbert.
Personnel Division II
Victory House, $30-34$ Kingsway, W.C. 3 [or-405 4310]
Assistant Secretary, P. Pooley.
Staff Training Branch,
Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex [ 0 x-868 7x 1 ]
Principal, Mrs. M. D. White.
Office Services Division*
Assistant Secretary, H. W. Foot.
Welfare Branch
Victory House, $30-34$ Kingsway, W.C. 2 [0x-405 43x0]
Chief Welfare Officer (Senior Executive Officer), Miss D. C. Dixson.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
Principal Finance Officer (Under Secretary), J. M. Grant.

Finance Division I*
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton. Finance Division II*
Assistant Secretary, A. Jeffrey-Smith.
Appropriation Accounts and Data Processing Division
Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey
[0483 68 r2x]
Assistant Sectetary, D. Kimber.
Audit and Costings Division 29 Bressenden Place, S.W. $x$ [ox-828 4366]
Assistant Secretary, S. T. K. Hester.
INFORMATION DIVISION
Chief Information Officer-A (Assistant Secretary), L. E. E. J

Chief Press Officer, T. J. B. Dawes.
Principal Librarian, F. C. Hirst.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT <br> 55 Whitehall, S.W.I [ox-839 7715]

Legal Adviser and Solicior (Deputy Secretary), G. F. Aronson, C.B.
Principal Assistant Solicitors (Under Sectetaries), R. W. Brown; H, R. Reade.

Assistant Solicitor, G. R. J. Robertson Legal Division Assistant Solicitor, L. Neville. Legal Division C
Assistant Solicitor, A. E. Munir. Legal Division D Assistant Solicitor, D. B. McGilligan. Legal Division E Assistant Solicitor, H. G. Roberts. Legal Division $\mathbf{F}$ Assistant Solicitor, F. A. Richards. Legal Division G
Assistant Solicitor, A. Hall-Brown.
MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Under Sectetary, G. R. Woodward.
Management Services Division I
Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway, W.C. 2 [ $0 \mathrm{I}-40543 \mathrm{xo}$ ]
Assistamt Secretary, G. Seymour.
Management Services Division II ${ }^{\star}$
Assistant Secretary, M. Madden.
Management Services Division III
Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway, W.C. 3 [01-405-4310]
Assistant Secretary, J. Stopforth.
CHIEF SCIENTIST'S GROUP
Chief Scientist (Deputy Secretary), B. G. F. Weitz.
Deputy Chief Scientist (Food and Fisheries) and Chief Scientific Adviser, Food, G. A. H. Elton, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Under Secretary).*

Deputy Chief Scientist (Agriculture and Horticulture) (Chief Scientific Officer), W. F. Raymond.*

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
REQUIREMENTS DIVISION* Assistant Secretary, M. M. A. Gray.

FOOD SCIENCE DIVISION 65 Romney Street, S.W.x [ 01 -2122-7676]
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, A. W. Hubbard.
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW Kew, Richmond, Surrey [or-940 ${ }^{1731}$ ]
Director (Under Secretary), J. P. M. Brenan. Depuly Director (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer), P. S. Green.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNTTY
Under Secretary, (vacant).
European Economic Community Division 1
Assistant Secretary, D. F. Roberts.
European Economic Community Division II
Assistant Secrelary, D. H. Griffiths.
EXTERNAL RELATIONS,
AND TROPICAL FOODS
Under Secretary, I. H. V. Davies.
External Relations Division I
Assistant Secretary, J. C. Edwards.
External Relations Division 11
Assistant Secretary, J. A. Anderson.
Tropical Foods Division 29 Bressenden Place, S.W. $x$ [01-828 4366]
Assistant Secretary, G. W. Ford.
AGRICULTURE
Deputy Secretary, B. D. Hayes, C.B. GENERAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY Under Secretary, D. Evans. General Agzicultural Policy Division I Assistant Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Pickering. General Agricultural Policy Division II 49/53 Parliament Street, S.W.x [01-233-3000]
Assistant Secretary, G. Stapleton. CEREALS AND SUGAR
Under Secretary, J. E. Dixon.
$\star$ At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road S.W.I [08-226 6312 ].

Cereals Division
49/53 Parliament Street, S.W. I [08-233 3000]
Assistant Secretary, T. R. M. Sewell. Sugar Division
Assistans Secretary, A. V. Vickery.
MEAT, POULTRY AND EGGS
Under Secretary, G. Wilson.
Pig and Poultry Products Division Assistant Sectetary, R, W. Hoimwood. Beef Division Assistant Secretary, J. H. Holroyd.

Sheep and Livestock Subsidies Division Assistant Secretary, D. R. Dow.

## MILK, POTATOES AND

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING
Under Secretary, Mrs. J. Archer.
Milk and Milk Products Division
Senior Economic Adviser. (Head of Division) C. W. Capstick, C.M.G.

Marketing Policy and Potatoes Division*
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Attridge.

## FISHERIES AND FOOD

Deputy Secretary, J. R. Moss, C.B.

## FISHERIES DEPARTMENT*

Fisheries Secretary (Under Secrelary), J. G. Kelsey. Fisheries Division I
Assistant Secretary, W. R. Small.
Fisheries Division II
Assistant Sectetary, K. W. W.ilkes.
Fisheries Division III
Assistant Secretary, G. P. Jupe.
Fisheries Division IV
Assistant Secretary, C. R. Cann.
Sea Fisheries Inspectorate
Chief Inspector, P. G. Jeffery.
Fisheries Research
Controller of Fisheries and Development and Director of Fisheries Research (Chief Scientific Officer), A. J. Lee, D.s.C.

Deputy Directors of Fisheries Research (Depuly Chief Scientific Officers), Dr. D. H. Cushing, F.R.S.; A. Preston.

Fisheries Research Laboratory

> Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk [0502 62244]
Fisheries Radiobiological Laboratory
Hamilton Dock, Lowestoft, Suffolk [0502 438x]
Fisheries Laboratory
Remembrance Avenue, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex
[062x 782658 ]
Fisheries Experiment Station
Benarth Road, Conwy, Gwynedd [ 049263 24 19]
Salmon und Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory
Whitehall Place, S.W. [01-839 7711]
Chief Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Officer (Senior Principal Scientific Officer), I. R. H. Allan.

Fish Diseases Laboratory
The Nothe, Weymouth, Dorset [03057 72137$]$
Officer-in-charge (Senior Principal Scientific Officer). Dr. J. P. Stevenson.

Torry Research Station
P.O. Box 3I, 135 Abbey Road, Aberdeen
[0224 87707 r]
Director (Depuly Chief Scientific Officer), Dr. G. H. O. Burgess, F.R.S.E.

* At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.I [ox-226 $63 \times 1$ ].

Humber Laboratory
Wascand Street, Hull [04) 27879 ]
Officer-in-chayge (Senior Principal Scientific Officer), Dr. J. R. Burt.

FOOD POLICY
Under Sectetary, W. E. Mason.
Food Policy Division I Assistant Secretary, J. W. Hepburn.

Food Policy Division II Assistant Secretary, L. W. Tolladay. Food Policy Division III Assistant Secretary, J. R. Catford.

FOOD STANDARDS AND SUBSIDIES*
Under Secretary, R. F. Giles.
Food Standards Division*
Assistant Secretary, H. M. Goodall.
Food Subsidies Division
Assistant Sectetary, E. S. Virgo.
HORTICULTURE
Under Secrelary, E. J. G. Smith.
Horticulture Division I*
Assistans Secretary (vacant).
Horticulture Division II*
Assistant Secretary, V. T. Humphreys.
Emergencies, Fertilisers and
Feedingstuffs Standards Division
Assistant Sectetary, L. G. Hanson.
LAND AND SERVICES
Deputy Secretary, E. W. Maude, C.B.
LAND
Under Secretary, Miss I. O. H. Lepper.
Land Improvement Division*
Assistant Secretary, J. S. W. Henshaw.
Land Use and Tenure Division*
Assistant Secretary, H. I. B. Rice.
Land Drainage and Water Supply Division*
Assistant Secrefary, A. F. Longworth.
POLLUTION, SEEDS, SAFETY AND LABOUR
Under Secretary, J. B. Foxlee.
Environmental Pollution, Pesticides and Infestation Control Division* Assistant Secretary, R. E. Melville.
Plant Variety Rights Office mu Seeds Division White House Lane, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge
[0223 77751]
Assistant Sectetary and Controller, H. A. S. Doughty.
Agricultural Safety, Training and Wages Division
Eagle House, $90-96$ Cannon Street, E.C. 4 [0x-623 4266]
Assistant Secretary, O. A. Robertson. ANIMAL HEALTH
Under Secretary, C. H. Shillito.
Animal Health Division I
Government Buildings, Hook Rise South,
Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey [ox-337 66xx]
Assistant Secretary, H. Pease.
Animal Health Division II
Government Buildings, Hook Rise South,
Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey. [ $0 \mathrm{x}-337-66 \mathrm{xr}$ ]
Assistant Secretary, I. P. M. Macdonald.

> Animal Health Division II
> Government Buldings, Garnison Lane, Chessington, Surrey [ox-397, Izr]

Assistant Secretary. W. T. Barker.
*At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S. W.I [0x-216 $63 \times 1$ ]

Animal Health Division IV
Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey [01-399 5197]
Assistant Secretary, K. A. Bird.
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
Director of Economics in Statistics (Under Secretary), L. Napolitan, C.B.

Economics Division I
Senior Economic Adviser, J. A. Evans.
68,650 to $6 x 1,000$
Economics Division II
Senior Economic Adviser, G. Sharp.
Economics Division III
49-53 Parliament Street, S.W.I OI-233-3000
Senior Economic Adviser, Dr. P. J. Lund. $\mathcal{E} 8,650$ to $\mathcal{L} 11,000$
Statistics Division I*
Chief Statistician, Miss J. R. Weatherburn.
Statistics Division I
Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex [ox-868 7x6x]
Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey [ $048368 \mathrm{zz2}$ ]
Whitehall Place, S.W. 3
[ox-8397111]
Chief Statisticion, A. H. J. Baines.
Food Economics Unit
Senior Economic Adviser, Dr. A. P. Power

$$
\mathcal{L} 8,650 \text { to } \mathscr{L} 11,000
$$

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
Deputy Secretary, E. W. Maude, C.B.
Eastern Region
Block C, Government Bulldings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge [0223 $5^{802 x}$ ]
Chief Resional Officet, T. W. Nicol
£8,650 to $£ x 1,000$
East Midland Region
Block z, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham [0602 292357]
Chief Regional Officer, B. J. Marshall
¢8,650 to $£ 1 x, 000$
Northern Region
Government Buildings, Kenton Bar,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne [0632 86981 I]
Chief Regional Officer, F. H. Goodwin $\mathcal{L}^{8,650}$ to $£ 1 \mathrm{x}, 000$
South Eastern Region
Block A, Government Offices,
Coley Park, Reauing
[0734 $5^{88232]}$
Chief Regional Officer, R. M. Loosmore
$\propto 8,650$ to $£ 18,000$
South Western Region
Block 3, Government Bldgs., Burghill Road.
Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol [0372500000]
Chief Regional Officer, K. Harrison Jones

$$
\text { K8,650 to } C 12,000
$$

West Minlum Region
Woodthorne, Wolverhampton [0go2 754190]
Chief Regional Officer, A. W. Bridges

$$
\propto 8,650 \text { to } £ 1 x, 000
$$

Yorkshire/Lancashire Region
Block a, Government Buildings,
Lawnswood, Leeds
[0532 6744 Ir]
Chief Reional Officer, J. A. Browb

$$
\mathcal{L B}_{8,650} \text { to } \mathrm{CII}_{1}
$$

[^15]WELSH DEPARTMENT
Brug, Aberystwyth, Dyfed [0970 $3^{162]}$
Welsh Secretary (Under Secretary), W. R. Smith, C.B. Assistant Secretary (Welsh Affairs and Policy Division), R. A. Richards.

Assistant Secretary. (Establishments and Operational Divisions), J. Medway.
Senior A. D. A. S. Officer, R. W. Soden, T.D.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND

ADVISORY SERVICE (A.D.A.S.)
Director General (Depuly Secretary), Dr. K. Dexter. Deputy Director Genetal, E. S. Carter. ...... $£ 13,230$ AGRICULTURE*
Chief Agricultural Officer (Under Secretary), A. J. Davies.
Senior Agricultural Officers, M. Barker; J. J. North
EII,000
Senior Horticultural Officer, G. C. Williams 太irrooo Superintending Horticultural Marketing Inspector,
T. W. Pringle...... $£ 7.750$ to $£ 9,350$.

## AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Head of Service (Under Secretary), W. Dermott.* Pest Infestation Control Laboratory London Road, Slough, Berks. ( 75346261
Director (Chief Scientifit Officer), Dr. J. A. Freeman, O.B.E.

Deputy Director (Depuly Chief Scientific Officer), (vacant).
Plant Pathology Laboratory and Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate
Hatching Green, Harpenden, Herts.
[0582 7524x/46]

Director (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer), A. H. Strickland (acting).
Superintending Plant Health and Seeds Inspector, J. P.
Cleary....................... C $_{7,750}$ to $£ 9,350$
Chief Science Specialist, Dr. H. C. Gough ${ }^{\star}$ Lrx,000

## LAND DRAINAGE*

Chief Engineer (Directing Grade), G. Cole. LANDS*
Chief Surveyor (Under Secretary), R. B. Sayce
VETERINARY
Government Buildings, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey [ox-337 66xI]
Chief Veterinary Officer, A. C. L. Brown. . . £x3,230 Depuly Chief Veterinary Officer (Under Secretary), A. J. Stevens.

Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey [91 4IIII]
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Laboratories (Under Secretary), Dr. A. B. Paterson.

Lasswade Veterinary Laboratory, Eskgrove, Lasswade, Midlothian.
[031-663 6525 ]
Cattle Breeding Centre, Shinfield, Reading, Berks.
[0734 883157]
ADAS ADMINISTRATION*
Chief Administrator (Under Secretary), B. Peart.
Agricultural Development and Advice Division Assistant Secretary, Miss M. Hooley.

ADAS Technical Services Divisior Assistant Secretary, P. A. Naylor.

[^16]Members, Sir Richard Boughey, Bt.; Prof. D. K. Britton; The Lord Collison, C.B.E.; Prof. G. R. Dickson; H. A. Fell; Sir Emrys Jones; Prof. I. A. M. Lucas, C.B.E.; D. H. Phillips, D.P.C.; D. G. Stevens; Sir Gwilym Williams, C.B.E.

Secretary, S. Hampson.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCLL

 160 Great Portland Street, W.IThe Agricultural Research Council we incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. The Science and Technology Act, 1965, transferred responsibility for the Research Council to the Secretary of State for Education and Science and new Charter received Royal approval in 3967 . The Council is charged with the organization and development of agricultural and food research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council is financed jointly from the Parliamentary vote of the Department of Education and Science and the Ministry of Agmiculture, Fisheries and Food.

- At Great Westminster House, Horseferry, Road S.W.I [ox-216 $63 \times x]$.

Council, The Hon. J. J. Astor, M.B.e. (Chairman); W. A. Biggar, o.B.E., M.C.; Prof. P. W. Brian, C.B.E., Ph.D., SC.D., F.R.S. ; A. C. L. Brown; Prof. F. W. Brown, Ph.D., D.SC.; K. Dexter, Ph.D.; W. W. Gauld; E. M. W. Griffith; Prof. J. L. Harley, D.phil., F.R.S.; Prof. H. Harris, D.phil., f.R.S.; Prof. J. Heslop-Harrison; Prof. D. L. Hughes, Ph.D.; J. D. Hutchison, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.SC., F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Bernard Katz, M.D., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.; C. Mackay; Prof. J. Mandelstam, M.C., Ph.D., F.R.S.; J. S. Martin; Prof. K. S. Mather, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.; E. W. Maude, C.B.; Prof. A. Neuberger, C.B.E., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Percira, Ph.D., D.S. ., F.R.S.; The Earl of Selborne; The Visct. Trenchard, M.C.
Secretary, Sir William Henderson, D.sC., F.R.S.
Chief Scientific Officer, G. W. Cooke, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Under Secretary, G. M. P. Myers.
Assistant Secretaries, F. V. Bird, O.8.E.; R. J. Harris; J. L. Lake, Ph.D.

Scientific Advisers to the Secretary, K. N. Burns; J. K. R. Gasser; R. Scarisbrick, ph.D.; H. Fore, Ph.D.; A. J. Pritchard, Ph.D.; D. C. Corbett; T. L. V. Ulbricht, Ph.D., D.sc.; Daphne VincePrice, ph.D.
Programmes Section,W. S. Wise.
Clerk to the Council, E. S. Coltman.
Clerk to the Council, L. S. Porter, O.B.e.
Information Officer, M. F. Goodwin.
For the Research Institutes under the control of the Councll, see Index.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCLL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

 Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Slough, Berks. [Farnham Common: 228x]The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, founded in 1929, consist of four Institutes and ten Bureaux, under the control of an Executive Council, comprising representatives of the Commonwealth countries which contribute to its funds. Each Institute and Bureau is concerned with its own particular branch of agricultural science and acts as a clearing house for the dissemination of information of value to research workers throughout the world. They deal respectively with entomology, mycology, helminthology and nematology, biological control, agricultural economics, animal breeding and genetics, animal health, nutrition, dairy scifence and technology, forestry, horticulture and plantation crops, pastures and field crops, plant breeding and genetics, and soils and fertilizers. The information published in journals which
have I monthly criculation of 32,000 in 150 countries. The abstract journals produced by computer-assisted processes, and the whole data base is being consolidated and made available in machine-readable form. Review articles, books, maps, monographs and annotated bibliographies on particular subjects also issued.
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Vice-Chairman, A. Jayasinha (Sri Lanka).
Secretary, E. A. Runacres.

## Institutes

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Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. Director, A. Johnston.
Commonwealth Instiute of Biological Control, Gordon Street, Curepe, Trinidad. Director, F. D. Bennett, ph.D.
Commonwealch Institute of Helminthology, The White House, ro3 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.Director, Miss S. M. Willmott, Ph.D.

## Bureaux

Agricultural Economics, Dartington House, Little Clarendon Street, Oxford.-Director, J. O. Jones.
Animal Breeding and Genetics, Animal Breeding Research Organization, The King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, Scotland.Director, J. D. Turton.
Animal Health, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.-Director, R. Mack.
Dairy Science and Technology, Lane End House, Shinfield, Reading.-Director, E. J. Mann.
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## ©OLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE <br> Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 [OX-248 2.762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 (Saturdays, ro-x, by appointment) when an Officer of Arms is in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public, though such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.
There IIE 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 5 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who specialize in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.
Armas have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein me being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

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Clarenceux, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.o M.C.

Norroy and Ulster, Walter John George Verco C.V.O. (Earl Marshal's Secretary).

Heralds
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Richmond (andRegistrar), John Philip Brooke BrookeLittle, M.V.O. F.S.A.
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## Pursuivants

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Rouge Croix, David Hubert Boothby Chesshyre.
Rouge Dragon, Theobald David Mathew.
Bluemanth, Peter Llewellyn Gwynn-Jones.

## COURT OF THE LORD LYON <br> H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh [03x-556 7255] <br> The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the

 genealogical jurisdiction of the Ri-Semnachie of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings (under $167^{2}$ cap. 47) and Public Register of All Genealogies. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As Royal Commissioner in Armory, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving " Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birthbrieves. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour patents and matriculations are payable to H.M. Exchequer.Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Monteith Grant, K.C.V.O., W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

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## Pursuivants

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Ormond, Major David Maitland Maitland-Titterton T.D. F.S.A. Scot.

Carrick, John A. Spens, R.D.
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Procurator-Fiscal, Ivor Reginald Guild, w.S.
Herald Painter, Miss J. M. Mitchell.
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## ART GALLERIES, ETC. ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION 2 Carlton Gardens, S.W. 3 [or-930 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924 , ${ }^{3}$ to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic impor ance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where
mox would be advantageous." In August, $11 \%$ Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Refernow of the Commission -" so lini it shall also be open to itw said Commission, II they so desire, to call the attention of any of Our Departments of State, or of Im appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project III development which in the opinion of the 41 Commission may appear to opinion of the of national or public character ". in May, 1946, Royal Warrant further extended line Terms of Reference of $\operatorname{ECD}$ Commission follows:-
We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of U1V Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine ill such books, documents, registers and records may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:
Chairman, The Lord James of Rusholme. Commissioners, The Countess of Airlic; Sir Hugh Casson, P.R.A.; Miss Elizabeth Chesterton; A. W. Cox, c.b.e.; P. M. Dowson, C.b.E.; Sir Ralph Freeman, C.v.O., C.b.e.; Miss Elizabeth Frink.; Mark Girouard, Ph.D.; A. J. Gordon, C.B.e.; The Duke of Grafton, K.G., P.S.A. ; David Piper, C.B.E., F.S.A.; John Piper, C.H.; Sir Philip Powell, o.b.E., A.R.A.: Sir Paul Reilly; E. F. Ward, C.B.E.; W: Whitfield, C.b.E.; Sir Hugh Wilson, O.B.E. Secretary, Prof. F. Fielden.

## ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

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## NATIONAL GALLERY <br> Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 [or-839 3321]

Hours of opening.- Weekdays so to 6 , Sundays 2 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of 660,000 in 1824 for the purchase and exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures. The present site nin first occupied 1838 and enlarged and improved at various times throughout the years. A substantial extension to the north of the building with $=$ public entrance in Orange Street was opened in 2975 . Expenses for 1975-77 were estimated at $£ 2,291,000$.

## Trusters

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K 9.637 to $£ x 0,785$

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Finance and Establishments, D. C. E. Gunn $\underset{65,887 \text { to } \times 6,887}{ }$

## NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 3 [02-930 85x1]
Open Monday Friday 10 to 5. Saturday In to 6. Sunday $\quad$ to 6 .
The first grant was made in 1856 to form gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, in Bethnal Green. The present building opened $108866, \$ 80,000$ being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H Alexander; an extension erected at the $417 \%$ of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933.
Chaiman, The Lord Kenyon, C.B.E., F.S.A.
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Director, J. T. Hayes, ph.D., P.S.A........... ©xi,000
Depuly Keeper, R. L. Ormond.. $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{I} 5 \text { I }}$ to $£ 8,750$

> TATE GALLERY Millbank, S.W.I
> [or-822 3I3(from Spring 1978)]

Hours of opening.- Weekdays io to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Closed on New Year's Day, Good Friday. Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

The Tate Gallery comprises two national art collections: (a) British painting, from the 16 th century to the present day, including works by Turner, Blake, Constable and the Pre-Raphaelites; (b) Modern Foreign Painting, from the Impresslonists, and Modern Sculpture, British wiv foreign. There is an almost continuous programme of temporary exhibitions within the field of the collection. The Gallery was opened in 1897, the cost of erection ( 680,000 ) being defrayed by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The Turner Wing, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen was opened in 19z0. Lord Duveen defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 2926 , and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for $1977-78$ are estimated 11 § $2,248,000$ Director, Sir Norman Reid. .................. $\mathbf{x} 2,000$ Trustees, The Lord Bullock, P.B..... (Chairman); Sir Richard Attenborough, C.B.E.; S. De Ferranti; MissR. Donagh; Prof. M. Froy; F.L. T. Graham-Harrison, C.B.; The Lord Harlech, P.C., K.C.M.G.; J. Hutchinson, Q.C.; P. Huxley; Prof. C. St. J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.

Keeper of the British Collection, M. R. F. Butlin K8,650 to 69,798 Keeper of the Modem Collection, R. $\underset{\sim}{8,6, \mathrm{E}_{0}}$. Alley Keeper of Exhibitions and Education, M. G. Compton £8,650 to $\propto 9,798$ Keeper of Conservation, The Viscount Dunluce $\AA_{8,650}$ to $£ 9,791$ Keeper and Assistant Director, Mrs. I. Jeffreys
Deputy Keepers, R. E. Morphet; L. A. Parris ${ }^{8} \mathbf{L}$.798
Assistant Keepers (Class I), Miss E. KoslovskaEinberg; T. Measham; Miss R. Rattenbury; R. Parkinson; D. Brown; Miss E. M. Underhill. <4,404 to $£ 7,109$ Establishment Officer, P. G. O'Donohoc
£4,900 to $\times 5.900$

WALLACE COLLECTION
Hentord House, Manchester Square, W. $I$ [08-935 0687]
Admission free. Open weekdays xo a.m. to 5 p.m.: Sundays a p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Good Friday, December 24-26, and January $x$.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt. K.C.B., M.P., we her death in 1897 and Hertiford House wil subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes porcelain, armour and miscellaneous objets d'art. Thi total net expenses were estimated at $£ 355.000$ in $19777^{8 .}$
Director, T. W. I. Hodgkinson, C.B.B........ £9,798 Assistans Directors, R. A. Cecil; J. A. S. Ingamells

C4,404 to $£ 7,109$
Establishment and Finance Officer, E. Evans
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## NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND ${ }_{7} 7$ Ainslie Place, Edinburgh [03x-556 8921]

Director, C. E. Thompson. ......................
Trustees, J. Kane, 0.B.E. (Chairman); R. W. Begg, C.B.E., E. Blackadder; H. A. D. Miles; G. Robertson; A. S. Roger; W. Whyte.
Restorer, J. P. Dick. ............. ©4,404 to $£ 2$, , 09 Assistant Keeper of Education and Information, C. J. M. Johnstone. .. . . . . . .......... £4,404 to $£ 7,109$ Secretary, R. J. Johnston. ......... . . 44,900 to $\mathcal{E}_{5,900}$ Comprising:

## National Gallery of Scotiand The Mound, Edinburgh [03工-556 892x]

Open: Monday to Saturday zo to 5 (untll 8 during the Festival); Sunday $=$ to 5 ; Closed 25, 26, 3 x December; I, $\quad$ January.
Keeper, H. Macandrew. ........ $£ 7,25$ to $£ 8,750$ Assistant Keeper, H. N. A. Brigstocke

K4,404 to $£ 7,109$
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, K. K. Andrews
\&7,15x to $£ 8,750$
Scottish National Portrait Gallery

> I Queen Street, Edinburgh

Hours-as for National Gallery of Scotland. Keeper, R. E. Hutchison. ...... $£ 7,15$ to $\AA_{8,750}^{8}$ Assistant Keepers, D. Thomson, Ph.D.; R. K. Marshall, Ph.D.. ............... © 4,404 to $\mathbf{\text { K } 7 , 8 0 9}$

## Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art <br> Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Garden,

 Edinburgh[031-332 3754]
Open: Monday to Saturday earlier); Sunday a to 6; Closed 25, 26, 3 x December, x, January.
Keeper, W. D. Hall. $\qquad$ - $£ 7,15 \mathrm{r}$ to $\mathrm{£8,750}$

## (For other Britsh Art Galleries, mindex.) <br> UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY <br> Ix Charles II Street, S.W. $x$ [0г-930 5454]

Established by the Alomic Energy Authorily Act, 1954, the Authority took over, ill August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Secretary of State for Energy is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority. Chairman, Sir John Hill, Ph.D. . . . . . . . . . . Ci9,600 Deputy Chairman, Dr. W. Marshall, C.B.E., F.R.S.

6, 5,600
Member (Full-time), A. M. Allen, C.B.E.
$6_{60,100}$ to C $_{14,100}$
(Part-time) The Lord Kearton, O.B.E., P.R.S.; Sir Leslim Williams, C.b.E.; Prof. Sir Brian Flowers, F.R.S.; Dr. N. L. Franklin, C.B.B.; W. B. S. Walker; each $£ x, 000$; C. Allday, C.B.E.; R. A. Peddie; B. G. Tucker, C.B., O.B.E. (unpaid). Secretary, P. J. Searby.

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Buckingham Gate, S.W.I.
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## MWITIEII AIRWAYS

Speedbird House, London Airport, Heathrow, Middlesex [01-759 55x 1 ]
Established in 1972 by the Civil Aviation Act of re7r to control all the activities of B.E.A. and B.O.A.C., now trading under the name of British Airways, and having four subsidiary companies: British Airways Helicopetrs, British Airways Assoclated Companies, British Airways Engine Overhaul and International Aeradio.

British Airways has about 200 aircraft, total assets of over $£ 600,000,000$ and annual revenues of nearly $£ 500,000,000$.
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 Broadcasting House, W.x [or-580 4468]The BBC w- incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 3I, 1926. Its present Charter - III into force July 30 , r964, for $\mathbf{z 2}$ years. In 1976 it was extended for three years to July x979. The Chairman, ViceChairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of television licences in force in March 1977 was $18,056,058$, of which $8,098,386$ were for monochrome receivers and 9,957,672 for colour receivers.
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Under the Development of Tourism Act, 1969, four co-equal statutory Tourist Boards were established: the British Tourist Authority, the English Tourist Board, the Scottish Tourist Board and the Wales Tourist Board. Each il financed mainly by direct grant-in-aid from Government and is an independent statutory body. The British Tourist Authority has specific responsibility for promoting tourism to Great Britain from overseas. It also has - general responsibility for tourism within Great Britain as whole.
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Second Permanent Secretary, Sir John Garlick, K.C.B.,
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$£ 8,650$ to $\mathcal{L} x \times, 000$

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Chairman, The Lord Glenamara, P.C., C.H. (part-
 Managing Director, A. A. Willett.............z, 8 ,
Direciors, W. H. Davies; P. A. McCunn; R. A. Rice; R . W. Cannon............... © © Directors (part-time), W. R. R. Haines; A. J. Kirkwood; D. Berriman.................... Ex,000 J. Hodgson (unpaid).

Secretary, A. Cooke.

## CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. $\mathbf{x}$ [01-214 6000]
Graeme House, Derby Square, Liverpool [051-27 319r]
Central Register of Charities,
St. Albans House, Haymarket, S.W.I [01-214 6000]
The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 and reconstituted under the Charities Act, 1960, with the general function of promoting the effective use of charitable monies and duty to keep register of charities in England and Wales. The Official Custodian for Charities holds investments for charities and remits the in come, free of income tax, to trustees.
Chief Commissioner, T. FitzGerald.......... $£ 53.460$ Commissioners, T. Keith; C. A. H. Parsons
Depuly Commissioners, C. A. Weston, D.P.C., G.M.: M. B. Tripp; Miss A. M. E. Jacobsen; F. W. Trinder; R. W. Groves; B. T. Dixon.

69,033 to f,Ir,000 Asst. Commissioners, G. J. Morgan; A. B. Rabagliati; M, A. Rao; Miss B. K. Searle; J. Farquharson; J. F. Claricoat; J. W. M. Caine; B. B. Davies: M. G. Sayer; D. P. F. Giles; H. B. C. Horrell; G. S. Goodchild; H. K. Udvadia; Mrs. J. F. R. Quint; Mrs. H. M. Phillips; Miss D. F. Taylor; B. D. Moys; Miss C. E. M. Cairns
£6,625 to $£ 7.750$ Secretary and Asst. Commissioner, $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{\sim}, \mathbf{S}$. Morgan
\&8,650 to $\mathcal{E} 18,000$

Principals, R. Booth (Asst. Commissioner): Miss E. M. M. Thornton (Asst. Commissioner); S. H. Way; W. P. Richards.<br>Charities i.<br>$£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$<br>Official Custodian for Charities, L. A. Jimenez<br>£7.750 to $£ 9,350$<br>Deputy Official Custodian, G. C. Robertson C 5,680 ti $£ 6,450$ Establishment Officer, Miss C. M. Clark 65.680 to $£ 7.450$<br>Deputy Establishment Officer, J. Macmillan<br>£4,900 to $£ 5.900$ Senior Executive Officers, D. McNaught; Miss S. M. St. C. Smitt; J. Samuels; J. O. Nichols; Mrs. J.E. Smith; D. Forrest; R. J. Crick; K. C. Norman; P. C. A. Pyman; J. P. Beacall; R. E. Hatton; J. H. Vining; J. F. Roebuck. . . 64,900 to $£ 5,900$

## CHURCH COMMISSIONERS צ Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 3 [01-930 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April x, 1948 , by the amalgamation of Queen Anne's Bounty (established 1704) and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (established 1836). The Commissioners' main task is to improve the stipends and housing of the Church of England clergy and to provide them and their widows with adequate pensions. They also carry out administrative duties in connection with pastoral reorganisation and redundant churches, and have been designated by the General Synod as the central stipendiary authority of the Church of England.

The Commissioners' income for the year ended March 3I, 1977, was derived from the following sources:-

| Stock exchange inv | £ $16,724,000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Land and property. | 17,126,000 |
| Mortgages and loans | 3,049,000 |
| Money received for particular beneficiaries. | 5,438,000 |
|  | ¢42,337,000 |

This income was used as follows:-
Clergy stipends and pensions
$\mathcal{C l}_{32,818,000}$
Clergy houses (maintenance, outgoings, provision and improvements)
$5.413,000$
Other church property
3,85 1,000
Added to capital to improve future income.

1,368,000
31,000
Administrative costs of Commissioners' office.

2,845,000
Administrative costs of Church of England Pensions Board and Advisory Board for Redundant Churches

299,000
Less withdrawn from reserves. . . .


## Constitution

The 3 Archbishops, the 4 I diocesan Bishops, 5 deans or provosts, so other clerks and 10 laymen appointed by the General Synod; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor: The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
Church Estates Commissioners:First, Sir Ronald Harris, K.c.v.o., C.B. Second, T. W. Walker, M.P.

Third, Dame Betty Ridley, D.B.B.
Secretary, S. P. Osmond, C.B.
Under Secretary General, J. E. Shelley.
Financial Secretary, H. M. G. Pryor.
Investments Secretary, A. I. McDonald.
Estates Secretary, P. Locke.
Assistant Secretaries, D. 1. Archer(Actountant); K. A. L. Argent (Pastoral); D. J. Day (Stipends); R. K. Pears, D.F.C. (Houses); D. G. Ward (Redundani Churches).
See Houses Officer (vacant)
Deputy Investments Secretary, I. D. Adam.
Deputy Accountant and Trusi Officer, G. C. Baines. Establishment Officer, W. J. Pennel.
Principals, J. R. Beard; J. M. Davies; M. D. Elengorn; D. N. Goodwin; T. M. Robinson; E. W. Turner; J. L. Willsteed.
Senior Executive Officers, A. W. Atkins: N. D. Barnett; Mrs. B. A. Bartlett' T. Batchelor: C. P. Canton; J. Cheesman; G. Duckworth; A. R. Gibson; S. E. Gray; W. R. Herbert; D. W. H. Lewis; L. C. Marshall; F. R. Neale; G. A. Pincott; J. C. A. Radley; Miss W. M. Rossiter; M. J. Symon; N. M. Waring.

## Legal Department

Official Solicitor, J. W. Cook.
Depuly Solicitor, P. Leslic.
Assistant Solicitor, A. J. L. Campbell.
Senior Legal Assistants, Miss J. M. Bland; J. D. Carter; B. G. Hall; R. A. G. Lees; R. D. C. Murray.

## Architects Department

Official Architect, N. Riley.
Depuly Architect, V. A. Brown.

## Surveyors Department

Official Surveyor, J. M. N. Barnes.
Deputy Surveyor, R. N. May.

## Agents

Messrs, Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, S. W. . ; Messrs. Smiths Gore, The King's Lodgings, Minster Precincts, Peterborough; Messrs. Chesterton, 186 Kennsington High Street, W.8.

## CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY <br> Space House, 43-59 Kingsway, W.C. 3 [ox-379 7311 ]

The Civil Aviation Authority is a statutory body established by the Civil Aviation Act 197x. responsible for economic, technical and safety regulation, and for the operation of the National Air Traffic Services. It is the government's adviser on civil aviation matters, including airport planning; and it is responsible for general aviation, civil aviation statistics. research, consumer interest, wil the running of the Scottish Highlands IU Islands airports.
Chairman, The Lord Boyd-Carpenter, P.C. Deputy Chairman, R. R. Goodison, C.B. Secretary, A. W. G. Kean, C.B.E.

## CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT <br> Whitehall, S.W. 8 ( $0 x-273$ 3000)

The Civil Service Department under the control of the Prime Minister as Minister for the Civil Service, with responsibility for the day-to-day work of the Department delegated to the Lord Privy Seal. The Permanent Secretary is also the official head of the Home Civil Service. The Department's primary functions recruitment and selection for permanent appointments; the pay and management of the Civil Service and the coordination of government policy on pay and pensions throughout the public sector. It also central responsibility for personnel management, including recruitment planning and policy, training and career management; manpower requirements and the development and dissemination of administrative and managerial techniques including puting, and is concerned with the organization of the machinery of government.
The Prime Minister.
The Lord Privy Seal.

Minister of State in the Civil Service Department, Charles Richard Morris, m.P......... $\begin{gathered} \\ 7,500\end{gathered}$ Head of the Home Civil Service and Permanent Secretary to the Civil Service Department, Sir Douglas Allen, G.C.B., .................... §20, $175^{2}$ Second Permanent' Secretary, Sir John Herbecq, E.c.B. Ceremonial Officer, R. L. Sharp, C.B. £8,650 to $\mathcal{£} 11,000$ Deputy Secretaries, Dr. F. H. Allen, C.b. (also First Civil Service Commissioner): F. G. Burrett, C.B.; J. M. Moore, C.B., D.S.C.; K. R. Stowe; R. W. L. Wilding.

Public Appointmes Unit
Assistant Secretary, J. P. Chriskham
$£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$

## Central Group

Under Secretary, K. C. Lawrence (Principal Establishment Officer and Principal Finance Officer) £xz,000 Central Division
Assistant Secretary, D. Bowie. . . £8,650 to £ri,000 Information
Head of Division, S. T. Cursley. . $£ 8,650$ to $£ 18,000$ Personnel Services
Senior Principal, A. T. Wisbey... © 7,750 to $£ 9,350$ Finance
Senior Principal, R. D. H. Baker (Finance Officer) K7,750 to $£ 9.350$

## Office Services

Senior Principal, W. J. Derbyshire, I.S.o.
Chessington Computer Centre
Senior Principal, L. J. Jenkins. . . 67,750 to $£ 9,35^{\circ}$
Recruitment and Selection
First Commissioner, Dr. F. H. Allen.......... $1 \mathbf{1 4 , 0 0 0}$ Commissioners (Under Secretaries), D. G. Daymond; G. R. R. East; C. E. H. Tuck (Director of Civil Service Selection Board) . ................. $\begin{gathered}\mathrm{r} 2,000\end{gathered}$ General Recruitment Divisions Assistant Secretary, E. J. Morgan
$£_{B, 650}$ to $£ 1 x, 000$ Civil Service Selection Board
Director, C. E. H. Tuck. ................... £rı,000 $^{\circ}$ Deputy Director, D. M. Williams
£8,650 to $£ 11,000$
Management Services
Under Sectretary, J. B. Pearce. . . . . ......... $£ 12,000$ General: Assistant Secretary, G. W. Watters
\&8,650 to $£ 1 \times 1000$ Special Assignments: Assistant Secretaries, R. N. Burton; C. Priestley; S. D. Walker
£8,650 to $£ x \times, 000$ Operational Research: Chief Scientific Officer, T. $\mathbf{P}$. Turner................................ £xr,670 Accountancy: Assistant Secretary, E. Walker
¢ 8,650 to $£ 11,000$
Machinery of Government
Assistant Secretary, A. W. Russell

## Manpower

Under Secretary, N. E. A. Moore. ......... © 12,000 Assistant Secretaries, B. Traynor; R. W. Williams: G. H. Wollen . . . . . . . . . . . . . © 8,650 to $£$ Ir,000 Pay
Under Secretary, J. E. Pestell.
Assistant Secrelaries, G. T. Morgan; F. N. Swales; W. O. Wightman: A. W. Wyatt
£8,650 to £ $£ 1$,000 Statistics
Chief Statisticians, R. F. A. Hopes; D. B. Manwaring £8,650 to $£ 21 x, 000$

## Superannuation and Home and Overseas Allowances

Undm Secretary, S. D. Light. .
£12,000 Assistant Secretaries, P. F. Clifton; $\mathfrak{K}$. H. M. McNeill $\AA 8,650$ to $£ x 2,000$

## Personnel Management

Under Secretaries, C. Bamfield; M. G. Power

Assistant Secrelaries, B. C. Bishop: P. R. Coster: J. D. Culverweli; A. Duke; T. A. A. Hart; D. Renshaw

C8,650 to £ $1 x, 000$
Central Computer Agency
Director, W. R. Atkinson................... $£ 22,000$ Assistant Secretaries, R. D. Aylward; Brig. R. H. Borthwick; D. Eldridge; W. N. Garry; P. Hearson; C. P. H. Marks; G. W. Watson 6,8,650 to $6 \times 15,000$ Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, G. H. Perry
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, J. McDaniel $\propto 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$ Civil Service Catering Organization
Chief Executive, H. A. Guest. ............. £zz,000 Director of Personnel and Administration, D. A. J.
Tratner. ...................... £7,750 to £9,350

## Medical Advisory Service

Medical Adviser, A. B. Harrington, M.D.... £13,230 Principal Medical Officer, A. M. Semmence, M.D.
© $1 x, 460$
Civil Service College
Principal, Mrs. M. B. Sloman. ............. £x2,000
Secretary, J. A. Howard.................... 7,750 to $\quad$, 9,350
Directors, G. J. Bradshaw; Dr. S. Rosenbaum; P. L.
Towers; Dr. K. J. Wigley. . $£ 8,650$ to $£ 1$ II,000

## COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION <br> 33 Hill Street, W.I

The Corporation's area of operations covers Commonwealth countries which have achieved independence since 1948 , the remaining territories dependent upon Britain and, with Ministerial approval, any developing country outside the Commonwealth. The Corporation is authorised to borrow up to $£ 500,000,000$ on long or medium term inul fro,000,000 short term.
Chairman (part-time), Sir Eric Griffith-Jones, E.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.

Deputy Chairman (part-time), The Lord Grey of Naunton, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Members (pari-time), W. J. M. Borthwick, D.S.C: The Lord Campbell of Eskan; J. M. Clay; J. K. Dick, C.B.E.; The Lord Greenwood of Rossendale, P.C.; A. R. Melville, C.B., C.M.G.; J. M. H. Millington-Drake; Prof. Edith Penrose; G. F. Smith, C.B.E.; The Lord Walston, C.V.O. General Manager, P. Meinertzhagen, C.M.G.

## COMMONWEALTH OFFICE see FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.I [ox-839.34x]<br>Secretary-General, Sir Siridath Ramphal, C.m.G., Q.C.

> COUNTRYSIDE COMMMISSION John DOWer House, Crescent Place, Cheltenbam, Glos. [o242 21381 In

The Countryside Commission is $\square$ independent statutory body. Its role is to keep under review matters relating to the conservation and enhancement of landscape beauty in England and Wales and to the provision and improvement of facilities of the countryside for enjoyment, including the need to secure access for open-air recreation. Its executive powers and responsibilities are defined under the Countryside Act 1968, the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Local Government Act $\mathbf{3 9 7 4}$. Members of the Com-
mission $t=$ appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Secretary of State for Wales acting jointly.
Chairman, J. S. Cripps, C.B.E. ............... . £ 5,400 Deputy Chairman, R. A. E. Herbert......... 2,750 Director, R. J. S. Hookway. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12,000 Assistant Directors, I. M. Davidson (North); P. L. Lennard (South), Cir,000; Mrs. M. D. Laverack, C8,650 to $\mathrm{C9} 9.798$; O. M. Davies (Administration), $£ 7,750$ to $\subset 9,350$.
Principal Information Officer, B. Sluman
65,680 to 67,450
Office for Wales
$\square$ Broad Street, Newtown, Powys
[0686 26799]
Chaiman, T. Lewis..............
65,680 to $\propto 7,450$

## COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION FOR SCOT-

 LAND
## Battleby, Redgorton, Perth <br> [0738 27921]

Established under the Countryside (Scotland) Act, 1967, with functions for the provision, development and improvement of facilities for the enjoyment of the Scottish countryside, and for the conservation and enbancement of the natural beauty and amenity thereof.
Chairman, Mrs. I Balfour.
Vice-Chairman, A. B. Campbell, O.B.B.
Commissioners, Mrs. F. Ballantyne; Mrs. M. Barclay, O.B.E.; The Marquess of Bute; Dr. W. J.Eggeling, C.B.E., P.R.S.E.: Prof. P. G. Jarvis; D. N. Lowe, O.B.E. J. Maxwell-Macdonald; W. H. Murray, O.B.E: B, K. Parnell; D. Ross.

Director, J: Foster.
Deputy Director, T. Huxley.
Secretary, W. B. Prior.
Asst. Directors. D. Aldridge (Conservation Education);
J. M. Fladmark (Research and Development); J.
$\mathbf{R}$. Turner (Plansing).

## COVENT GARDEN MARKET AUTHORITY

Market Towers, New Covent Garden Market, - Nine Elms Lane, S.W. 8 [01-720 22II]
The Covent Garden Market Authority is constituted under the Covent Garden Market Acts, 1961 to 1977, the members being appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Authority a 68 -acre site comprising : fruit and vegetable market, a flower market and an administration building. The Authority is empowered to borrow capital up to $£ 45,000,000$.
Chairman, Sir Samuel Goldman, X.C.B.
Members, Sir Adrian Cadbury; J. K. Dick, C.B.E.;
T. J. Healy; P. J. Hunt; E. I. Kingston; P. A. Land; Hon. J. A. Turner.
General Manager, C. M. G. Allen.
Secretary, C. H. Bates.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMIINISTRATIONS © Millbank, S.W.I [01-222 7730] <br> The Crown Agents act as financial, commercial

 and professional agents for almost 100 governments and over nat public authorities and international bodies. Their services are available to any government and to any organisation in the public sector. They are a public service and do not act for individtuals or for commercial concerns in the private sector.The Crown Agents also act for the United Nations and authorised agents for projects financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), the International Development Association and the Asian Development Bank.
Chaiman, J. G. Cuckney.

## CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

13/85 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.I [oI-214 6000]
Mount Lane, Bracknell, Berks. [0344 203 ]
The CROWN ESTATR (formerly The Crown Lands). -The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760 , when George 111 surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about $\mathcal{K} 89,000$ and the net return to about fir 1,000 .

In the year ended March 31, 1977, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were $\mathrm{C}, 12,650,000$. The Expenditure was $£ 7,650,000$. The sum of $65,000,000$ was paid to the Exchequer in 1975-76 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have been made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 18zo; from April 1 , 2923, regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scolland wise transferred to the Commissioners in 1833 .
First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), The Lord Thompson of Monifieth, P.C.
Second Commissioner (and Secretary), W. A. Wood,
$\qquad$
Commissioners (part-time), The Lord Allen of Fallowfield, C.B.E.; R. B. Caws; Sir Oliver Chesterton;
M.C.; O. H. Colburn; G. D. Lillingston; Capt. I. M. Tennant.

Depuly Commissioner, P. S. Bolshaw, C.B.E.
人8,650 to $1.11,000$
Assistant Commissioner and Establishments Officer,
E. F. Richards. . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 7.750$ to $£ 9.350$ Crown Estate Surveyor, F. A. Burgess

C8,650 to 69,798
Deputy Cmm Estate Surveyor, A. R. Roper
$\mathcal{C 6 , 2 8 0}$ to $<7,450$
Establishment Officer, E. F. Richards
C5.680 to 67,450
Crown Estate Receiver for Scotland, D. T. Hunt
£5,680 to $£ 7,450$
Clerk to the Board, C. R. Smith. . $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Principal, S. A. Allwood....... \&5,680 to 27,450 Accountant and Receiver-General, A. Barker

C4,900 to 65,900 Senior Executive Officers, D. W. Broughton; G.
R. Clark; J. L. Isom; Miss J. Phillips; J.
 Legal Advisor and Solicitor, H. P. Hall, X12,000 Senior Legal Assistants, M. A. Jaffe; J. B. Postgate Civil Engineet (Marine Survey), J. G. Edwards, M.B.E. . .......................... 6,468 to $£ 8,833$ Solicitor, Scotland, D. F. Stewart.

Windsor Estate
Surveyor and Depuly Ranger, A. R. Wiseman.
BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C. 3
[ox-626 5515 ]
Commissioners of Customs were appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in i718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and 11 amalgamated with the Customs Departon April 1, Igog.

## The Iluand

Chairman, D. A. Lovelock, C.B............ £ 18,675
Private Sec., Mrs. F. R. Boardman.
Depuly Chaimen, J. M. Woolf, CoB.; A. J. Phelps,


Commissioners, H. F. Christopherson; C. T. Cross, C.B.; A. M. Fraser, T.D.; C. Freedman; L. D. Hawken; B. H. Knox; J. C. Leeming; H. Tennant £12,000
Headquarters Offices
Assistant Secretaries, A. S. Ball; J. Barber; W. A. Bassett; A. R. Beach; O. A. Brown, M.M., B.E.M.; L. Cairns; N. J. Collings; Miss D. R. A. Cooper; R. Coote; R. Craggs; J. E. Donald; G. Duncan; J. D. Farmer; D. J. Fellingham; R.A. Fowkes; R. E. Grimstead; B. Hardern; W. J. Haswell; W. K. Herbert; S. J. House; D. J. Howard; G. F. Howell; P. Jefferson-Smith; T. M. Jenkins; A. Jones; P. B. Kent; E. Kilduff; P. J. Little; J. Midgley; T. R. Moore, M.M.; W. A. R. Phillips; K. C. Piper; G. Porter; G. M. A. Smith, O.B.E.; Mrs. V. P. M. Strachan; E. N. Taylor; K. Taylor; J. H. Tee; D. Tidy; J. E. Tipton, D.F.C.; J. E. Turnbull; F. Veasey; R. C. R. Vincent; H. A. Ward; A. Watson; R. H. Yates
$C^{8}, 858$ to $\subseteq x \mathrm{x}, 208$
Head of Press and Information Division, C. M. Huntly £6,202 to $£ 7,972$ Chief Statistician, B. F. Middleton
< $8,85^{8}$ to $£ \times 1,208$
V.A.T. Central Unit

Alexander House, $2 x$ Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex
[Southend: 48944]
Controller, H. J. C. Holyer...$£^{8,858}$ to $£_{11,208}$ Deputy Controller, C. A. Pilgrim. © 7,958 to $\mathcal{C} 9,558$

## Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, G. Krikorian, C.B.................. 544,000 Principal Assistant Solicitors, G. F. Gloak; A. J. Jeddere-Fisher; P. J. Sutton.............. 12,000 Assistant Solicitors, R. G. R. Cross; V. E. Eaton; P. J. C. Ellis; J. A. D. Heal; W. S. Hill; V. E. Jenvey; R. G. C. King; C. E. Marsh; W. Rawlinson; J. Sellers; P. V. H. Smith; Miss E. S. Thomas; F. Townley........ £9, 241 to $£ 1 \times, 208$ Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office Accountant and Comptroller-General, G. G. Leighton Boyce.
£12,000
Deputy Accountani-General, B. Halliweli
£ 8,858 to $£ 1 x, 208$
Statistical Office
Controller, N. Harvey.......... £8,858 to $£$ Ix,208
Investigation Division
14 New Fetter Lane, E.C. 4 [01-353 6500]
Chief Investigation Officer, D. A. Jordan, C.M.G. $\not \subset 8,858$ to $\mathcal{E} x \times, 208$

## Collectors of Customs and Excise England and Wales

Birmingham: R. Weston.
Brighton: R. F. Mountioy.
Bristol: D. S. Frampton.
Chester: J. A. H. Bracken.
Douglas: (Collector-Surveyor), D. J. Broughton (c). Dover: H. J. Webb.
Harwich: H. C. Kenway, T.D.
Hull: J.E. Whitehead.
Leeds: J. E. Tate.
Liverpoot: W. J. Campbell, M.B.B. (b)
London Airports: D. G. Pitt (a).
London Central: G. G. Lawrance.
London North: D. C. Restorick.
London Port: E. A. Wright.
London South: M. K. Barford.
London West: J. E. Ruberry.
Manchester: E. Kellett.
Newcastle: H. Peart.
Northampton: G. B. Diamond.
Nottingham: W. S. Williams.
Plymouth: J. E. Buckland, O.B.E.
Preston: R. A. Overin.
Reading: A. H. Barrett.
Southampton: J. Hall.
South Wales and the Borders: G. W. Cox.

Sbetem: Scotland
Aberdeen: J. M. Kerrigan.
Edinburgh: T. Riccalton.
Glasgow: R. L. Mitchell.
Greenock: A. A. Robinson.
Northern Ireland
Belfast: D. R. Inglis.
Salaries:
All $£ 8,858$ to $£ x x, 208$ except (a) $£ x x, 670 ;(b)$
£ 11,320 ; (c) $£ 5,422$ to $£ 6,422$.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE See Armed Forces Section. DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION II Cowley Street, S.W.I [ox-222 9134] <br> Chaiman, The Lord Northfield.

Other Commissioners, The Marquess of Bute; B. Davies; J. P. R. Glyn, C.B.E.; Sir Jack Longland: Mrs. F. M. Reed; Dr. R. C. Tress, C.B.E; C. V. Wilkinson.

Secretary, K. J. Reeves. . . . . . . . $£ 8,650$ to $£ 1$, 000

## THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

so Buckingham Gate, S.W.I
[Telephone: or-834 73461
The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

## The Council

The Marquess of Lothian (Lord Warden of the Stannaries): The Hon. John Baring (Receiver General); The Lord Clinton; Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.; The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A.; A. J. L. Lloyd, Q.C. (Attomey-General to the Prince of Wales); F. J. Williams; F. A. Gray (Secretary).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall Auditor, J. H. Bowman.
Solicitor, M. H. Boyd-Carpenter.
Asst. Secretary, M. R. E. Ruffer, M.V.O., T.D.
Deputy Receiver, G. A. Briggs, M.V.O.
Sheriff ( $1977-78$ ), G. J. Holborow.

## THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2 [0x-836 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance goes back to 1265 . Edward III erected Lancashire into County Palatine in $\mathbf{1 3 5 \%}$.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, THE RT. HON. Harold Lever. m.p.
Private Secretary, H. G. WWalsh
Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, M. C. Nourse, Q.C.
Receiver-General, Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.

Vice-Chancellor, His Hon. A. J. Blackett-Ord.
Clerk of the Council and Keeper of Records, E. R. Wheeler, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Solicitor, H. G. Southern.
Asst. Solicitor, K. E. P. J. Harding.
Chies Clerk, P. C. Clarke, C.v.O.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E. I
[or-928 9222]
The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, I Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by parliament since 1834 . The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education,
with President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. In April 1964 the office of the Minister of Science was combined with the Ministry to form the Department of Education and Science. The cost of administration for the financial year $1977-78$ was estimated at $£ \times 6,932,000$.
Secretary of State for Education and Science, THE RT. Hon. Mrs. Shirley Williams, M.p.

C 13,000
Private Sec., S. R. C. Jones.
Parliamentary Pyivate Secretaries, I. C. Cartwright, M.P.: S. Cohen, M.P.

Minister of State, GORDON JAMES OAKES, M.P. C 9,500
Minister for the Arts, The LORD Donaldson of Kingsbridge. . ............................. © 6,500 Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Miss M. M. Jackson, M.P................................ 55,500
Permanent Secretary, J. A. Hamilton, C.B., M.B.E.
人 88,675
Deputy Secretaries, J. A. Hudson, C.B.; A. Thompson; E. H. Simpson, C.B.; W. O. Ulrich; P. Harvey (Legal Adviser); Miss S. J. Browne, C.B. (Senior Chief Inspector)

- C14,000

Secretary for Welsh Education (Under-Secretary), 0.Rees...................................2,000

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, W. K. Reid........................................

Under Secretaries, R. H. Bird; J. D. Brierley; G. F. Cockerill; K. G. Forecast (Director of Statistics); N. T. Hardyman; F. A. Harper, M.B.E. (Director of Establishments): J. R. Jameson; D. F. E. King; J. L. H. Kitchin (Chief Architect); D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C. ; J. A. Richards; G. J. Spence; D. W. Tanner; R. Toomey: C. R. Walker... £ 2 , 000

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(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive I salary of $£_{12,600}$ to $£ 17,600$ ).
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South Eastern, Queen's Gardens, Hove, Sussex. Chairman, R. A. Peddie. Sec., D. A. Green.
Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. Chairman, J. Wedgewood. Sec., R. C. Collier.
South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol I. Chairman, K. F. Whittle. Sec., S. G. Marshall.

Eastern, P.O. Box 40, Wherstead, Ipswich, Suffolk. Chairmar, H.D.B. Wood, C.B.E. Sec., W.L. M.
East Midlands, P.O. Box 4, North P.D.O., 398. Coppice Road, Arnold, Nottingham. Chairman, D. Cadzow-Smith. Sec., T. F. C. Walker.
Midlands, P. O. Box 8 Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, West Midlands. Chairman, G. T. Shepherd: Sec. P. Cuthill.
South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff. Chairman, R. Cook. Sec., C. R. Mullins.

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Henderson.

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## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT <br> - St. James's Square. S.W.I [0x-214 6000]

The Department of Employment is responsible for Government policies affecting the working life of the country's population and the needs of potential workers.

These policies include the promotion of good industrial relations, pay, measures to deal with unemployment and redundancy and regional employment problems.

The Department is also responsible for producing and publishing a wide range of statistics, including the figures for retail prices, earnings, employment and unemployment and industrial disputes.

Many of the Department's executive functions and services have been transferred to a number of new bodies, operating independently, but reporting to the Secretary of State for Employment.
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Regional Directop, Q. J. Hinnen, M.B.E.

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Thames House, South,
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The Department of Energy is responsible within the Government for the development of policies in relation to all forms of energy. It also discharges governmental functions connected with the pub-licly-owned coal, gas and electricity industries. It is responsible for the Atomic Energy Authority; is the sponsoring Department for the nuciear power industry and is responsible for the development of oil and gas resources on the British sector of the Continental Shelf. It is the sponsoring Department for the oil industry and is responsible for international aspects of energy problems, including relations and co-operation with oil producing countries. The Department is the co-ordinating body for energy conservation policy and for encouraging the development of new sources of energy.
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT - Marsham Street, S.W.I <br> $$
\left[\begin{array}{ll} {[1-212} \\ 3434 \end{array}\right.
$$

The Department of the Environment is responsible for the range of functions affecting the physical environment. These include housing, construction, planning and local government. The Department is also concerned with the co-ordination of work on the prevention of environmental pollution, with special responsibility for clean air and antinoise functions, and for research into roads, builddings, hydraulics, water pollution, fire prevention and use of timber. The Property Services Agency is in integral part of the Department responsible for government property management services, building construction, maintenance and supplies.

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Minister for Housing and Construction, The RT. Hon.
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AND CONSTRUCTION
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Director, N. P. Walsh. ...................... 12,000
 Director "B", C. J. N. Lowe. ..............

> Pro Regional Works Directors:

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Eastern, H. J. Giles........................ Exx,300 $^{\text {In }}$
Midland, A. G. Gosling........................13,320
North East, J. F. Hill, O.B...................
North West . A. R. Cruttenden. ...........
South East, J. M, Rex, T.D.................. 1 Ir,320
South West, F. S. Butler................. KII, 320
Southern, M. J. Hislop.................... Ir $_{1} 320$
Central Office for Wales, M. M. Davis. . Exx,3²0
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Principal Establishment Officer,P.D. Davies, $\mathcal{K} 2,000$ Assistant Secretaries, P. S. Draper: J. R. Fells;M. W.

Jackson: S. J. Vincent ....... ©8,650 to fxx,000


Finance, Property Services Agency
Principal Financial Officer. G. May.......... £ 22,000 Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Coules; B. Strong K8,650 to Ex1,000 Comptroller of Accounts, P. H. Elsley

$$
£ 8,650 \text { to } £ 1 x, 000
$$

## Contracts

Director, I. C. Fletcher, C.B.B............... §11,670
Assistant Secretary, J H. Lewis. 68,650 vo Director Accountanu, P. L. Jones. 8,650 to $\neq 18,000$

DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE III
Deputy Secretary, H. P. Johnston, C.B. .... . $£ 14,000$

## Defence Services I

Director, E. Vickers.................................. 12,000 Assistant Secretaries, P. © Äggleton; D. Wright Directors "B", K W. Dando C8,650 to £II,000 Directors " $B$ ", K. W. Dando; G. T. Richards 611,000

## Defence Services II

Director, F. R. Martin.............................. 12,000 Assistant Secrelaries, P. J. . M. Buitter; J. P. G.
 Directors "B", J. I. Dawson; A. Levy; G. V. Rose

## Post Office Services

Director, 1. T. Lawman. ................... \& 12,000 Assistant Secretary, J. M. Entwistle
£8,650 to $£, 11,000$ Director " $B$ ", B. G. Skeates . . . . . . . . . . . . \&in

## DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DESIGN SERVICES

Deputy Secretary, W. D. Lacey, C.B.I. .... \&I4,000

## Design Office

Director "B", G. F. Woodward. ........... £ix,000

## Architectural Services

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Director, F. Walley.
. $£ 12,000$ Stewart £II,000
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Services Director, A. C. Gronhaug. ......................000 Assistant Directors, H. Dixon; E. G. Mallalieu
£11,000
Quantity Surveying Services
Director, K, Linsdell. ........................... £r2,000 Assistant Directors, D. W. Äzaro; $\mathfrak{R}$. Neil. \&irs,000

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> Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)

Regional Director and Economic Planning Board Chairman, S. J. Heritage. ....................... £rz,000 Regional Controllers, $\mathbf{j}$. W. W. Blows; ${ }^{\text {P. . I. Wolf }}$ £8,650 to $£ 11,000$

## North West (Manchester)

Regional Director and Economic Planning Board Chairman, W. R. Corric, C.B........................ 12,000 Regional Controllers, D. M. Beaton; ${ }^{\text {P }}$. W. Peck; R. W. Porteous. . . . . . . . . . £ $£, 650$ to $£ 1 r, 000$

> Northern (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Regional Director and Economic Planning Chair-
man, D. J. King. . . ........................ £2,000 Regional Controllers, S. D. Olley; R. Williams
$\mathcal{C} 8,650$ to $£, 1 x, 000$
South West (Bristol)
Regional Director and Economic Planning Board Chairman, P. R. Sheaf.................................. Regional Controllers, S. H. Godsell; A. W. Wright £8,650 to $\mathcal{L r y , 0 0 0}$

## East Midlands (Nottingham)

Regional Director and Economic Planning Board Chairman, A. E. A. Brain. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ 22,000 Regional Controllers, W. Johnson; P. M. Hewitt
$£ 8,650$ to $£ \times 1,000$

## South East

Regional Director and Economic Planning Board Chairman, G. M. Wedd. ....................... £12,000 Regional Controllers, P. A. Bays; N. Hamilton; N. Thompson................... $£ 8,650$ to £II,000 Eastern
Regional Director and Economic Planning Board Chairman for East Anglia, H. W. Marshall C12,000
Regional Controllers, F. P. Davis; I. M. Edye; A. H. Pollington.
£ 8,650 to $£ 11,000$

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ENVIR ONMENT
AND TRANSPORT-COMMON SERVICES
Marsham Street, S.W.I
(ox-212 3434)

ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Director General, Organization and Establishments, G. W. Moseley CIT4,000

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Under Secretary, G. Hopkinson. ............. 12,000 Assistant Secretaries, G. D. Crane; D. C. Pickup; I. G. Thompson.
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Director, N. Taylor
$\mathcal{E} 23,000$

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## Central Policy Planning Unit

Assistant Secretary, E. B. C. Osmotherly
$\mathcal{£}, 650$ to $£ 11,000$

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Economics and Statistics $\mathbf{C}$
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 £ 14,000Research Administration
Assistant Secretary, W. Deakin.. $£ 8,650$ to $£ \mathrm{Xx}, 000$
Systems Analysis Research Unit
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, P. C. Roberts

$$
\mathcal{£ 8 , 1 0 0 \text { to } < 9 , 4 4 0}
$$

Research Policy
Director. W. J. Reiners...........................000
Deputy
Depuly Chief Scientific Officers, F. Gale; A. J. M. Hitchcock; R. E. Jeanes; D. A. Senior, O.B.E.; A. F. E. Wise. . . ............ 68 , 300 to $£ 9,440$

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Bate; D. F. Cornelius;E. J. Gibson; T. J.Griffiths;
G. R. Nice; W. H. Ward; R. H. Wood
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Hydraulics Research Station
Director, R. C. H. Russell. ................. £irx,670
Transport and Road Research Laboratory
Director, A. Silverleaf
Deputy Director, L. B . Muliet.............. £I3,230 Deputy Director, L. B. Mullett..................... 11,670 Assistant Director, W. A. Lewis. £8,650 to £m,000 Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, J. W. Fitchie; L. J. Grifon: A. P. Goode; G. Margason: J. H. Nicholas; H . Taylor. ...... $£ 8,650$ to $£ i$ It,ooo

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Midwinter. .................. $£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$
LEGAL
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, K. A. T. Davey, c.B. KI4,000
Principal Assistant Solicitors, J. S. Ryan; H. Woodhouse, C.B.
\&12,000

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION

 Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester [06x-833 9244]Established on December 29, 1975 under the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 , the duties of the Commission are (a) to work towards the elimination of discrimination; (b) to promote equality of opportunity between men and women generally; and (c) to keep under review the working of the Sex Discrimination Act and the Equal Pay Act. In addition, the Commission has a specific duty to keep under review, in consultation with the Health and Safety Commission, those provisions in legislation dealing with health and safety at work, which requires different treatment for men and women.

## Chairman, Miss Betty Lockwood.

Deputy Chairman, Lady Howe.
Members, Miss M. Allen; The Lord Allen of Fallowfield, C.b.E.; J. Beale; Miss E. Chipchase, M.B.E.; Miss A. Mackie; A. Nicol, C.B.E.; Miss A. Patrick; Mrs. M. Patterson; E. Robinson: P. Urquhart; Mrs. C. Woodroffe; P. Jones. Chief Officer, D. Dolton. ................... $\mathfrak{L}$ 12,000

## EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

 Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4 [or-353-8901]This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 830 Vict. c. 39 ( $\mathbf{1 8 6 6 \text { ) to replace, with extended }}$ powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer,
he authorizes all issues from the Consolidated and National Loans Funds after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the accounts of the Consolidated and National Loans Funds and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of funds provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of this examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons. He is also the auditor by agreement of the accounts of many bodies, generaily in receipt of public moneys, and of certain international organizations; he reports, when required to do so, to the governing bodies concerned.
Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Douglas Henley,

Secretary, J. F. T. Cheetham.
Depuly Secretaries, P. R. Billett; D. F. Smith
Director of Establishments and Accounts, G. N. Debenham.
Directors of Audit, R. C. Hooper; J. French; F. T. Womack; R. A. Best; F. W. Eele; R. Stewart; R. Thomas; P. M. Jefford; H. D. Myland

C8,650 to $\mathcal{L} 11,000$
Deputy Directors of Audit, P. G. Spary; M. F. Hughes; H. Solomon; F. I. E. Blanks; D. K. Clark; G. W. Garside; J. A. Collens; C. J. Stacey; P. J. C. Keemer; D. A. Dewar; M. J. R. Paul; D. T. Lipscombe; D.G.Lusmore; A. S. Woodward; P. J. Beck; A. E. Grove; T. Dobson; V. W.
Merett; I. M. Ross; D. A. Reeve; I. R. W. Hargesty; G. H. B. Spear.... £ 7,750 to $£ 9,350$

## EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 272, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2 [ 0 r-606-6699]
The Export Credits Guarantee Department is responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade. The export Guarantees Act, 1975 , as amended by the International Finance Trade and Aid Act 1977, enables E.G.C.D. to encourage U.K. exports by making available export credit insurance to British firms engaged in selling overseas, to guarantee repayment to British banks providing finance for export credit and, in clearly defined circumstances, to refinance a proportion of banks' medium and refinance a proportion of banks' medium and longterm export credit advances. Guarantees under Section I of the 1975 Act are given after consultation with an Advisory Council of businessmen.

The Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 empowers E.C.G.D. to insure British private investment overseas against political risks, such as war, expropriation and restrictions on remittances.
 Deputy to the Secretary, K. W. Cotterill, C.M.G.
£ 13,669
Under Secretaries, J. Gill; R. T. Kemp; D. C. Smith fir2,209 Assistant Secretaries, C. C. Birch, M. B.E.; M. Broad; F. J. Chapman; J. A. Dyer; L. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; J. H. Hall; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M. ; E. G. Lowton; E. Panton; W. H. Paxman; E. A. F. Rides (Finance Officer) ; M. G. Stephens; D. H. Twyford; E. T. Walton (Establishment Officer); V. E. Young. ...... $£ 8,859$ to $£ 1 \mathrm{rr}, 209$ Senior Principals, G. E. J. Breach; J. W. Coggins; J. A. Crossen; J. Cunningham; P. C. B. Duncan; F. H. Fishpool; G. A. Harvey; P. Henley; R. G. Jack; E. J. Jackson; F. C. Mann; R. K. Pearson; J. G. Sorbie; R. Wild........ $\propto 8,244$ to $£ 9,559$

Principal Information Officer, G.E. Moggridge
£6,202 to $£ 7,972$

Principals, G. C. Bird; G. Blackburn; I. Bolsover; C. M. Bossom; R. E. Bostock; A. J. Bray; G. Bromiey; A. L. Childs; J. G. M. Cochrane; T. H. Collinson; D. R. Coombe; D. C. Cooper; H. C. Cunningham; B. J. Davison; A. Dawson; T. W. Denyer: K. Dixey; B. J. Duffields; C. L. W. Duruing; J. E. Elliott; A. C. Elston; R. X. Fear; P. A. F. Field; R. D. Foister; W. Ford; J. M. Foster; A. P. Fowell; C. Foxall; D. H. J. Furbank; C. W. Gentry; D. A. Green; C. Haddy; L. M. Haines; D. G. Hake; L. C. Harmer; T. W. Hawes; Miss O. K. R. Hender; N. J. A. Hooker; R. H. K. Hughes; K. I. Humphrey; Miss S. J. Hunt; I. Jennings; A. L. Jolley; F. Jones; H. K. Jones; J. Lake; W. A. Lambert; F. H. Light; G. J. A. Link; J. R. Llewelyn; K. G. Lockwood; M. J. Long; W. A. Mann; R. C. Milsted; R. A. Napier-Andrews; B. Oattes; E. R. Packer; J. W. Pannell; O. H. Pettafor: W. J. C. Pinnell; P. G. Plows; R. A. Ranson; A. J. Saunders; J. K. Sedman; D. W. Shannon; B. M. Sidweli, T.D.; K. Smith; A. J. Somerville; C. R. Stickland; R. M. Sutton; C. M. Thorogood; F. W. Vernau; J. F. Vose; F. Wilmot; T. D. Wright..... $£ 6,202$ to $£ 7,972$ Statistician, M. J. Le Good....... £6,zoz to $£ 7,97^{2}$ Chief Accountant, J. S. Hurst. . . . 6,202 to $£ 7,972$ Senior Executive Officers, H.E. Allen; J. S. Anderson;
P. Armstrong; C.F.Bailey; I. V.Baker; A. W. Balcombe; T.L. Barry; R. H. Bayliff; J. A. H. Bayliss; A. E. Beedle; Miss D. Bell; A. B. Bennett; R. Bennett; B. Blades; R. Blunt; R.A. Bounds; Miss D. E. Brandel; A. J. Brander; A. R. Burrows; J.D. Cameron; A.P.C. Carcas; L. D. N. Charman; P. G. Coles; J. A. Collin; P. Connolly; W. H. Cosslett; B. A. Coveney; A. B. Coyne; M. J. Crane; Miss P. A. Currin; R. A. Dew; Miss I. E. Dunlop; Mrs. A. L. Fearns; J. L. Fielding; L. C. Ford; G. M. Foster; J. C. W. Friend; R. R. Fryatt; P. C. Gaudoin; J. F. Gaynor; A. R. J. Gibbs; W. J. Gooch; A. J. Griffiths; P. Handovsky; C. W. Hanny; H. Harris; S. B. Harris; Miss V. M. Harvey ; J. Hawkins; H. E. Higgs; G. H. Hill; W. F. Hinshelwood; R. C. Hirschfield; R. Holloway; Miss B. M. Howard; V.D. Hunt; K. Illingworth; A. E. Jenkinson; P. F. Jennings; R. E. Johnson; G. G. Jones; R. Jones; R. W. Lane; B. H. Lewis; Mrs. M. J. Linter; F. W. Lovett; E. S. Lowe; J. S. McKibbin; K. A. Marshall; Miss R. M. Martin; G.E. Milan; D. W. Miller;R.A. Nash; P. L. Neal; C. C. Ostle; D. W. Óvery; A. E. Paice; C.H.G.Pearce; E.J. Perkin; R. A. Phelps; C. W. Pither; R. J. Pomeroy; Miss M. A. M. Preedy; C.F.Proctor; C. G. Purdy; H. J. Quilter; R.A.Rand; Miss J. A. Roffey; S. Rosenthal;F. Rossington; H. Ryden; T. Sanderson; J. R. Savage; R. Scott; L. T. Syrett; D. P. Taylor; C. D. M. Thomas; R. J. Thomas; MissE. Thornhill; D. L. Townley; E. J. Walsby; J. A. Walsh; H. Watson; A. R. Watt; D. S. Webb; J. R. Weiss; R. S. Wheaton; R. A. Wilson: D. E. Wiltshire; R.J. Wise; C. R. Wright; G. A. Young
$\AA 5,422$ to $£ 6,422$
Senior Information Officer, J. W. Pilbeam
$\mathcal{£} 5,422$ to $\mathcal{£} 6,422$

## Regional Offices

Belfast; River House, High Street, Belfast (ozz23x743); Birmingham: Colmore Centre, II5 Colmore Row, Birmingham (ozr-233-1771); Bristol: Robinson Building, I Redcliff Street, Bristol ( ${ }^{2} 7^{2-}$ 29997x); Cambridge: $72-80$ Hills Road, Cambridge (o223-68801/7); Central London: Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, W.I (ox-437-2292); Glasgow: Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow (041-332-8707); Leeds: West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds (0532-450631); London (North): 593-599 High Road, Tottenham, N. 17 (or-8o84570): London (South): 320 Purley Way, Croydon (ox-686-992x); Manchester: Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester (o6x-228-3621).

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## OFFICE OF FAIR TRADING <br> Field House, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4 [ox-242 2858]

The Office of Fair Trading is a government department responsible for the administration of the Fair Trading Act, r973, the Consumer Credit Act, 1974 and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1976. Under the supervision of the Director General of Fair Trading the office keeps under review commercial activities in the United Kingdom and aims to protect the consumer against unfair practices and to encourage competition. The work of the office is divided between four main areas: consumer affairs, consumer credit, monopolies and mergers and restrictive trade practices.
Director General, G. Borrie.
Deputy Director General, F. W. Glaves-Smith, C.B.

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Director, J. G. S. H. Mitchell. .............. . © 12,000 Assistani Directors, B. E. Armstrong; J. K. Humble $£ 8,650$ to $£ 15,000$
Competition Policy Division
Director, N. E. D. Burton.
£12,000 Assistant Directors, Mrs. R. M.. J. Esdale; N. E.

Martin, D.F.C., J. de Pauley. . £8,650 to $£$ Ir,000

## Consumer Credit Division

Director, A. D. Scott, T.D................. \& 12,000 Assistant Director, C. T. Newton
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Director, M. J. Ware.........
Chief Information Officer, Mrs. D. Drake.
Senior Economic Adviser, J. D. Gribbin.
Establishment and Finance Officer, N. E. Martin, D. F.C.
$£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$

## FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

On the recommendations of the Committee on Representational Services Overseas appointed by the Prime Minister under the Chairmanship of Lord Plowden in 1962, H.M. Diplomatic Service was created on Jan, $x$, I965, by the amalgamation of the Foreign Service, the Commonwealth Service, and the Trade Commission Service, and is now responsible for the manning of the overseas posts of these three former services. On Aug. I, Ig66, the Colonial Office was merged into the Commonwealth Relations Office to form the Commonwealth Office. The Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office combined on Oct. $1,1968$.

In November 1970 overseas development became the ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, although it remained in the day-to-day charge of the Minister for Overseas Development, except for the period from March 1974 to June 1975 when the Ministry of Overseas Development reverted to its independent status.

> Downing Street, S.W.I ior-z33-3001 tate. THE RT. HON. DAV

Secretary of State, THE RT. HON. DAVID ANTHONY
LLEWELLYN OWEN, M.P................... £ 3 ,000
Private Secretary, E. A. J. Fergisson

Mrs.A.R.Stevens; MissM. Turner;J. S. Wall
C6,145 to $£ 7,915$
Political Adviser, D. Stephen.
Special Adviser (Economic), M. J. Stewart. . $\subset 6,233$ Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. Hardy, M. P. Social Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Fawcett.

Ministers of State, The Lord Goronwy-Roberts, P.C.: FRANK ASHCROFT JUDD, M.R. $\mathcal{C} 9,500$; EDWARD ROWLANDS, M.P. . . ............ 7,500 Parliamentary Under Secretaries of Siate, J. E. Tomlinson, M.P.; D. E. T. Luard, M.P. . . .. 65,500 Permanent Under Secretary of State and Head of the Diplomatic Service, Sir Michael Palliser, G.C.M.G. Private Secretary, J. O. Kerr.
Deputy Under Secretaries, M. D. Butler, C.M.G. H. A. H. Cortazzi, C.M.G.; Sir Antony Duff, E.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Deputy to the Permanent Under Secretary of State); J. A. N. Graham, C.M.G.; R. A. Hibbert, C.M.G.; H. B. C. Keeble, C.M.G. (Chief Clerk)..

〔, 4,000
Assistant Under Secretaries, R. A. Burrows, C.M.G.; R. W. H. du Boulay, C.M.G., C.v.O. (Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps); R. S. Faber, C.M.G.; L. C. W. Figg, C.M.G., O. G. Forster, C.M.G., M.V.O. (Deputy Chief Clerk); M. J. E. Fretwell, C.M.G.; G. E. Hall; J. P. Hayes (Chief Economic Adviser); P. H. Laurence, C.M.G., M.C. (Chief Inspector); J. H. G. Leahy, C.M.G. ; P. R. A. Mansfield, C.M.G.; P. H. Moberly; D. F. Murray, C.M.G.; K. R. C. Pridham, C.M.G. (Director of Communications); R. J. Stratton, C.M.G.; I. I. M. Sutherland, C.M.G. ; D. M. D. Thomas, C.M.G.; M. S. Weir, C.M.G............. £12,465

Inspectors, M. S. Berthoud; T. T. Gatty, О.B.E.; О. C. Grifrith, M.V.O., O.B.E.; R. J. Langridge; M. H. Morgan; A. H. Wyatt... ©9, 115 to £11,465 Legal Adviser, Sir Ian Sinclair, K.C.M.G..... $£ 15,100$ Second Legal Adviser, J. R. Freeland, C.M..... Ex 4 ,000
Denuty Leeal Adisers, H. G. Darwin, C.M.G.;
Legal Rounsellors, D. H. Andersön; R. K. Batstone; F. D. Berman; Mrs. E. M. Denza; D. M. Edwards; H. Steel, C.M.G., O.B.E.

$$
\mathfrak{£} 9,498 \text { to } £ 1 x, 465
$$

Historical Adviser, R. d'O. Butler, C.M.G... $£ 6,879$ Senior Economic Advisers, Miss P. I. J. Harvey; A. Smith ..................... 9,115 to $£ 11,465$ Overseas Labour Adviser, $\mathbf{H}$. $\dddot{\mathbf{R}}$. G. Hurst
 Q.P.M. £9, XI 5 to $£ 10,263$

## Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters)

Priors Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire [0242-2149]
Director, Sir Arthur Bonsali, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. £ 4,000 Principal Establishment Officer, J. A. F. Somerville, С.В., С.в.Е. . ................................. £12,000

## Heads of Departments

( $£ 9,1 \times 5$ to $£ 1$ Ir, 465 . Assistant Heads of Dept., $\mathcal{6} 8,515$; except where stated)
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$$
[01-629-7001]
$$

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly

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Undey Secretary, B. R. Rayner Depuly Chief Scientific Officer, E. J. C. Fowell ${ }_{6} \mathrm{rO}, \mathrm{x} 80$ to $\mathrm{f} \mathrm{Ir}, 190$ Assistant Secretaries, J. W. E. Clutterbuck: T. J. Maddison; R. Toulmin. ..... £8,650 to $£ 1$ Ir,000

## Children's Division

Under Secretary, J. W. Stacpoole . . . . . . . . £ı2,000 Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Clarke, $\mathbf{P}$. V. Foster; Miss R. D. P. Pease; . . . . . . $£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$
Local Authority-Social Services Division
Under Secretary, G. G. Hulme ............ £iz,000 Assistant Secretaries, T. R. H. Luce; P. D. Watson
$\propto 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$

## Social Work Service

Director of Social Work Service, W. B. Utting E14,000
Deputy Director of Social Work Service, Miss A. M. Sheridan. .................................11,320 Assistant Directors, R. I. L. Guthrie; Miss P. E. Harwood; Mrs. B. J. Kahan; Mrs. D. Ottley
$\AA 8,650$ to $£$ II,000
Principal Social Work Service Officers (H.O.), Miss M. F. Birley; J. K. Corcoran; Miss M. I. Denham; A. D. Hannan; Miss G. B. Heady; J. Hodder: Mrs. I. Midforth; Miss P. P. Thayer; N. S.
 Principal Social Work Officers, (Regions), Miss C. Clark; H. J. Devey; Miss N. I. Ellis; W. A. Hollingberry; Miss C. F. Jayne; Mrs. D. J. Leighton; Miss S. Markham; Miss E. I. Yate

## Medicines Division

Under Secretary, R. N. Williams........... £xz,000 Assistant Secretaries, E. W. L. Keymer, M.C.; R. E. Tringham.


## Health Service-Division 1

Under Secretary, J. B. Cornish.............. £xz,000 Assistatn Secretaries, E. L. Mayston; B. A. R. Smith © 8,650 to $\dot{£} 11,000$

Health Service-Division 2 Assistant Secretaries, P. J. Fletcher; N. IIlingworth; R. B. Mayoh; A. L. Parrott. $£ 8,650$ to $£$ II,000

Public and Environmental Health Division Under Secretary, J. B. Cornish .............. £x $\mathbf{x}, 000$ Assistant Secretaries, R. P. Pole; J. B. Sharp
£ 8,650 to $£ 11,000$

## Health Building Division

Under Secretary (vacant)...........................000 Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Brough; W. J. Littlewood;
W. D. Paget; E. L. Wallis... ©8,650 to £ 611,000

Catering and Dietetics Branch
Chief Officer on Catering and Dietetics, A. R. Horton $£ 7,074$ to $£ 8,250$ Deputy Chief Officer, P. C. Pillow
$\mathcal{L}_{5,600}$ to $£ 6,98$ I
Domestic Services Management Branch
Chief Officer, I. W. Little, M.B.E. £7,750 to £9,350

Chief Works Officer, J. Bolton. .............£13,230
Deputy Chief Officer, Miss M. Mawson
£5,680 to $£ 7,450$

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$$
£ 8,650 \text { to } £ 9,798
$$

## Surveying Division

Chief Surveyor, B. E. Drake. ............. ©xz,000 Assistant Chief Surveyors, K. W. Hudson; A. P. R. Pell-Hiley........................................ Superintending Surveyors, N. G. M. Barton: W. V.F. Buckle; D. A. Butler; D. B. James; D. A. Turner $\AA 8,650$ to $\mathcal{C} 9,798$

## Engineering Division

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$$
\AA 8,650 \text { to } £ 9,798
$$

## Dental Division

Chief Dental Officer, G. D. Gibb.............. 2,000 Deputy Chief Dental Officer, J. B. Woodward
Senior Dental Officers, H. A. Dixey; I. C. S. Fraser; F. D. R. Geldard; H. M. Hughes; V. D. Lees; R. Middleton; W. N. McL. Niven; G. B. Roberts; J. Rodgers, D.F.M.

Nursing Division
Chief Nursing Officer, Miss P. M. Friend, c.B.e.
f, 12,000
Deputy Chief Nursing Officer, Miss A. M. Lamb; O.B.B.; Miss M. H. McLeod; Miss J. G. Whitehead. C9,818
Kiss Principal Nursing Officers, 1.0 M. Adam; Miss $M$. Fraser; Miss S. LeLean; Miss C. P. W. Lester; S. Moore; Miss J. Wheeler; Miss E. M. White, R.R.C.; Miss J. Woodward; Miss P. WrightWarren.

Pharmaceutical Division
Chief Pharmacist, T. D. Whittet, C.B.E..... $£ x$ x,670
Deputy Chief Pharmacist and Pharmaceutical Director, Dr. W. G. Thomas........................ 1 , 000 Deputy Chief Pharmacist, G. Calder
\&8,650 to $£ 9,798$ Assistant Director of Scientific and Technical Services, A. Bishop...............................000 Superintending Pharmacists, Miss M. N. Duncan; R. Baker; Dr. J. Calderwood; S. F. Hall

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, C. A. ©ohnén 8,798 Princinal Pharmacists, D R $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$ Principal Pharmacists, D. I. R. Begg; W. P. Jones; D. S. Nunn; J. A. Wandless: J. Flint; W. J. Price; J. L. Turner; Miss M. C. Cone; H. Glynn; A. P. J. Grace; Miss J. P. Kirby; J.H. Oakley ; Mrs. M. R. Pratt; M. Rogan; Miss R. J. Smith; R. L. Smith; A. G. Stewart
Principal Scientific Officers, Miss C. M. King; Miss 1. Ladden; Mrs. S. Richens... $555 \times 4$ to Principal Professional and Technology Officer, J. R. Sharp.

North Fylde Central Office
Controller, K. Shuttleworth.... $£ 8,650$ to $£ 15,000$
Newcastle upon Tyne Central Office
Controller, C. K. Whitaker.
.. $\mathcal{L 6 , 2 8 0}$ to $£ 7,450$

| North Fylde Central Office <br> Controller, K. Shuttleworth.... $£ 8,650$ to $\mathcal{E}$ II,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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| Controller, C. K. Whitaker.............. fiz,000 |  |
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Argyle House, 3 Lady Lawson Street, Edinburgh Controller, J. C. Moy

## Scotland

Controller, J. C. Moy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ıri,670

## Wales

Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff.
Controller, R. K. Meatyard. ... $£ 8,650$ to $£$ Ix,000
Regional Organisation [England]
Northerm, Arden House, Regent Farm Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne. Regional Controlley, S. Watson, D.F.C.
Yorkshire and Humberside, Government Buildings, Otley Road, Lawnswood, Leeds. Regional Controller, J. M. Tones.
East Midlands and East Anglia, Block x, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham. Regional Controller, R. A. E. Tow.
London North, Olympic House, Olympic Way, Wembley, Middx. Regional Controller, S. H. Bate.
London South, Sutherland House, 29-37 Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey. Regional Coniroller, B. C. James.

London West, Grosvenor House, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hants. Regional Controller, L. C. H. Stadames.
South Western, Government Buildings, Flowers Hill, Bristol. Regional Controller, J. G. Lee.
West Midlands, Cumberland House, zoo Broad Street, Birmingham 15. Regional Controller, V. M. Thompson.

North Western (Manchester), Albert Bridge House East, Bridge Street, Manchester. Regional Controller, G. Collins.
Merseyside, St. Martin's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle. Regional Controller, D. J. Francis.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE <br> Keysign House, 429 Oxford Street, W.I [OI-499-4040] <br> The National Insurance Advisory Committee

 is constituted under the Social Security Act 1975 to give advice and assistance to the Secretary of State in connection with the discharge of his (or her) functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the Social Security Act, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Secretary of State showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Secretary of State may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Act (including questions as to the advisability of amending it). Chairman, Prof. D. S. Lees.Members, Dr. R. J. Donaldson, O.B.E.; Miss N. Edwards, M.B.E.: Prof. J. A. Faris; P. R. A. Jacques; P. M. Madders; H. K. Mitchell; Miss A. M. Patrick.

Secretary, K. Edwards.

## INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Keysign House, 429 Oxford Street, W.. [0I-499-4040]
The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council is a statutory body under the Social Security Act, 1975, which considers and advises the Secretary of State for Social Services on Regulations and other questions, as the Secretary of State thinks fit, relating to in dustrial injuries benefit or its administration. Chairman, Prof. D. S. Lees.

Members, Dr. P. Lesley Bidstrup; D. W. Boydell; R. W. Buckton; Dr. R. J. Donaldson, O.B.E.; F. Dyson; P. R. A. Jacques; Prof. C. R. Lowe; J. L1. McQuitty, Q.C.; Dr. A. Mair; Dr. Muriel L. Newhouse; T. Parry, O.B.E.; D. M. Rea; I. G. Reid; Dr. P. W. Reynolds; S. J. Stambrook: J. Watkins-Pitchford, C.B.

Secretary, A. J. Collins.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT AUTHORITY <br> Io John Adam Street, W.C. 2 [01-217-3000]

Members, The Secretary of State for Social Services; the Head of the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland.
Depulies for the Secretary of State for Social SerVices, Sir Patrick Nairne, K.C.B., M.C., F. B. Hindmarsh; for the Head of the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland, N. Dugdale; C. G. Oakes.

Joint Financial Advisers, E. A. Johnston; P. R. Oglesby; F. A. Elliott.
Secretary, D. S. Beaumont.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSURANCE OFFICER Cumberland House, <br> 15/37 Cumberland Place, Southampton [0703-34541] <br> Chief Insurance Officer, R. Dronfreld. <br> Deputy Chief Insurance Officer, P. G. H. Ewer.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
OF NON-PARTICIPATING EMPLOYMENTS Apex Tower, High Street, New Malden, Surrey [0I-942-8949]
Registrar, J. D. Hiscocks.
Deputy Registrar, Miss R. Shipley.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

## REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

England is divided between 14 Regional Health Authorities, each with at least one university medical school within its boundaries. Each Region contains a number of Area Health Authorities (which are the operational NHS authorities, responsible for assessing meeds in their areas, for planning, organising and administering area health services to meet them). The Area Health Authorities are generally coterminous with the local authorities which provide complementary personal social services. At the moment the 12 post-graduate teaching hospitals in London continue to be administered by Boards of Governors. The Chairmen, and members of Regional Health Authorities and Boards of Governors, and the Chairmen of Area Health Authorities are appointed by the Secretary of State for Social Services.

## Regions

Northem, Benfield Road, Walker Gate, Newcastle upon Tyne. Chairman, Colonel Sir William Lee, O.B.E., T.D. Regional Administrator, A. B. Baker.

Yorkshire, Park Parade, Harrogate. Chairman, Sir William Tweddle, C.B.E., T.D. Regional Administrator, J. D. Shepherd.
Trent, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield. Chairman, Sir Sydney King, O.B.E. Regional Administrator, W. M. Naylor, C.B.E.
East Anglia, Union Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge. Chairman, The Hon. Leo Russell, C.B.E., T.D. Regional Administrator, S. W. Smith.
North East Thames, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W2 Chairman, H. R. Moore, C.B.E. Regional Administrator, M. J. Fairey.
North West Thames, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, Wa. Chairman, Mrs. B.F.R. Paterson, C.B.E. Regional
Administrator, R. A. Lawrence.

South East Thames, Randolph House, $46 / 48$ Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey. CChairman, Sir John Donne. Regional Administrator, H. N. Lamb.
South West Thames, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, Wz. Chairman, The Baroness Robson of Kiddington. Regional Administrator, M. W. Southern.
Wessex, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants. Chairman, K, Williams. Regional Administrator. J. Hoare.
Oxford, Old Road, Headington, Oxford. Chairman, D. Woodrow. Regional Administrator, D. Norton.
South Western, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol. Chairman, B. H. Bailey. Regional Administrator, A. J. Brooking.

West Midlands, Arthur Thomson House, $146-150$ Hagley Road, Birmingham. Chairman, D. A. Perris, M.B.E. Regional Administrator, K. F. Bales.
Mersey, Wilberforce House, The Strand, Liverpool. Chairman, E. W. Driver. Regional Administrator, I. W. Pearson.

North Western, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester. Chairman, S. C. Hamburger, C.B.E. Regional Administrator, F. Pethybridge, C.B.E.

SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT and<br>NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, SCOTLAND See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD Sea Fisheries House, 1o Young Street, Edinburgh 2 [031-225-2515]
Chairman and Chief Executive, W. J. Lyon Dean, O.B.E. (part-time) $£ 5.575$ in respect of this and other appointments in White Fish Authority.
Member, Е. H. M. Clutterbuck, O.B.E.
(part-time) $£ \mathrm{x}, 000$

## HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT BOARD <br> Bridge House, Bank Street, Inverness.

The Board, a grant-aided body, responsible to the Secretary of State for Scotland, has two broad objectives. These are ( $x$ ) to assist the people of the Highlands and Islands to improve their economic and social conditions; (2) to enable the Highlands and Islands to play more effective part in the economic and social development of the nation. To this end the Board will concert, promote, assist or undertake measures for economic and social development.
Secretary, J. A. Mackaskill.

## HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUN゚CILS

Under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1953, - since amended, these councils advise the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales on the exercise of the powers contained in the Act to make grants and loans towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them.

Also under the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972, to advise the Secretaries of State on their powers to make grants or loans towards the cost incurred in the promotion, preservation or enhancement of the character or
appearance of outstanding conservation areas. In $1977-78$ ㅇ,2,990,000 is available for repair grants in England, $x 107,500$ in Wales and $£ 225,000$ in Scotland. In addition, the amounts available for conservation grants are $£ x, 655,000$ in England, $£_{50,000 \text { in } W \text { ales and } £ \text { roo,ooo in Scotland, Where }}$ there is a further allocation of froo,000 for the Edinburgh New Town Conservation Area.

## England

${ }^{2}$ Savile Row, W.x
Chairman, Mrs. Jennifer Jenkins.
Members, J. H. Benson, F.R.I.B.A.; J. M. BrandonJones, F.S.A. ; Miss E. Chesterton; H. M. Colvin, C.B.E., F.B.A.; R. G. Cooke, M.P.; J. Cornforth; J. M. Crook, D.phil; Sir Alexander Glen, K.B.E., D.S.C.; The Duke of Grafton, K.G., F.S.A.; E. E. Hollamby, O.B.E., P.R.I.B.A.; D. W. Insall, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; J. Parker, C.B.E., M.P.; Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A., E.S.A.: J. Smith, C.B.E.; Miss D. Stroud, M.B.E., F.S.A. ; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.; A. A. Wood; S. Young. Secretary, I. M. Glennie.

## Wales

Welsh Office, Pearl Assurance House, 22nd Floor, Greyfriars Road, Cardifí
Chairman, Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, O.B.E., T.D., f.S.A.

Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, f.S.A.; J. Eynon, F.R.I.B.A., P.S.A.; Rt. Hon. J. D. GibsonWatt, M.C.; The Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor: J. B. Hilling; Prof. Glanmor Williams, D.Litt. Secretary, W. G. M. Jones.

## Scotland

25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
Chairman, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
Members, Rt. Hon. Betty Harvie Anderson, O.B.E., T.D., M.p.; R. G. Cant; Mrs. K. Dalyell; J. D. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; C.E.Jauncey, Q.C.; J. Liddell, M.B.E.; M. Lindsay, T.D.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn.
Secretary, H. J. Graham.

## HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION See Record Office

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL

 MONUMENTS [ENGLAND] Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, W.I [0I-734-6010]The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 2908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 17x4. A new Royal Warrant in 1943 abolished the date limit and the Commissioners then set themselves limit of $\mathbf{3 8 5}$, but with discretion to record later buildings of outstanding significance The Commission has purbished up to present date inventories covering in whole or in part eleven counties, four cities, Roman York and Roman London. It is a purely recording body and though the Commissioners may recommend that certain. structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations. The Commission is also responsible for the direction of the National Monuments Record, created in 2964 , which includes the National Buildings Record begun in 194x, of which the Commissioners are the managing trustees.
Chairman, The Lord Adeane, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Commissioners, A. J. Taylor, C.B.E., P.B.A.,P.S.A. ; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E.,F.S.A. ; Prof.S.S. Frere,F.S.A.; Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.s.A.; Prof. H. C. Darby, O.B.E., P.B.A.; Prof. G. Zarnecki, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; H.M. Taylor, C.B.E., T.D., F.S.A.; Prof, J. K. S. St. Joseph, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; A. R. Dufty, C.B.E., F.S.A.; P. Ashbee, P.S.A.; M. Girouard, PhD.; Prof. C. N. L. Brooke, F.S.A., F. B.A.; Prof. C. Renfrew, F.S.A., P.S.A. SCOT. ; Mrs. J. Thirsk; P. Kidson, F.S.A. and the Lords Lieutenant of the counties at the time of survey.
Secretary, R. W. McDowall, C.B.E., F.S.A.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN WALES

Edleston House, Queens Road, Aberystwyth [Aberystwyth: $43^{8 x}$ ]
The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Commission liew includes the National Monuments Record for Wales.
Chairman, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A. Commissioners, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.;

Prof. Sir Idris Foster, F.S.A.; Prof. E. M. Jope, f.S.A.; D. M. Rees, O.B.E., F.S.A.; H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A. ; A. J. Taylor, C.B.E., F.B.A., P.S.A.;

Prof. Dewi-Prys Thomas; Prof. Glanmor
Williams, Litt.D.; Prof. J. G. Williams; R. B.
Wood-Jones, D.Phil., F.S.A.
Secretary, P. Smith, P.S.A.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

## 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3 [031-225-5994]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make - inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. I, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion. The National Monument Records of Scotland, branch of the Commission housed in the same premises, contains an extensive collection of photographs, drawings and printed books relating to Scottish architecture, which may be consulted by members of the public.
Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T. Commissioners, Prof. K. H. Jackson, F.B.A.; Prof. G.

Donaldson, F.B.A.; Prof. A. A. M. Duncan; J. D.
Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. Rosemary Cramp, F.S.A.; H. M. Colvin, C.B.E., F.B.A.; Prof. L. Alcock, F.S.A., R.S.A.Scot., E.R.S.E.
Secretary, K. A. Steer, f.S.A., F.R.S.E.

## ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARDS England

Fortress House, ${ }^{23}$ Savile Row, W.x.
Chairman, Sir Edward, Muir, K.C.B., F.S.A.
Members, R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, V.P.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.; P. H. G. Chamberlin, C.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. Rosemary Cramp, F.S.A.; Prof. B. W. Cunliffe, Ph.D., F.S.A.; A. R. Dufty, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Prof. S. S. Frere, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; B. J. Greenhill, C.M.G. P.S.A.; I. Longworth, Ph.D., F.S.A.; R. W. McDowall, C.B.E., F.S.A.; P. J. Nuttgens, Ph.D.; Prof. A. C. Renfrew, Ph.D., f.S.A., F.S.A.Scot; Prof. J. K. S. St. Joseph, O.B.E., Ph.D., P.S.A. ; A. J. Taylor, C.B.E., F.B.A., P.S.A.; M. Weston, D.sc. ; W. Whitfield; D. M. Wilson, F.S.A.

Secretary, J. S. M. Vinter, M.c.

## Wales

Government Buildiugs, Ty Glas, Llanishen, Cardiff Chairman, J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.
Members, Mi I. E. Anthony, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes,
C.b.E., D.Litt., P.S.A.; C. No Johns, F.S.A.; E. D. Jones, C.B.E., F.S.A. Mrs. H. Ramage: D. M. Rees, O.B.E., F.S.A.; H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; P. Smith. F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, C.B.E., F.B.A., P.S.A. Secretary, G. H. Jones.

## Scotland <br> Argyle House, Edinburgh 3

Chairman, Sir Alan Hume, C.B.
Members, Prof. L. Alcock, P.S.A., F.R.S.E.,.P.S.A.Scot.; J.D. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B.E.; G. Jobey, D.S.O., F.S.A.; Prof. S. G. E. Lythe, F.S.A.scot.; B. R. S. Megaw, f.R.S.E., F.S.A., P.S.A.scot.; R., M. Orr; Prof. Anne S. Robertson, D.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.; G. G. Simpson, ph.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot: K. A. Steer, Ph.D.,F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A.scot.; R. B. K. Stevenson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.S.A.A.scot. ; Frof.E. L. G. Stones, Ph.D., F.S.A.; A.J. Taylor, C.B.E., F.B.A., p.S.A.

Secretary, A. M. Thomson.

## HOME OFFICE

50 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. $1 \dagger$
[0x-213-3000]
The Home Office deals with those internal affairs in England and Wales which have not been assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is particularly concerned with the administration of justice; criminal law; the treatment of offenders including probation and the prison service; the police; immigration and nationality ; community relations; certain public safety matters; fire and civil defence services and also with broad questions of national broadcasting policy. He personally is the link between The Queen and the public and exercises certain powers on Her behalf including that of the Royal Pardon.

Other subjects dealt with include electoral arrangements; addresses and petitions to The Queen; ceremonial and formal business connected with honours; requests for extradition of criminals; scrutiny of local authority byelaws; grant of licences for scientific experiments on animals; cremations, burials and exhumations; firearms; dangerous drugs and poisons, general policy on laws relating to shops, liquor licensing, gaming and lotteries, charitable collections and marriage; theatre and cinema licensing; coordination of government action in relation to the voluntary social services; and sex discrimination policy.
$\dagger$ Departments are at this address unless otherwise stated.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, The RT.
HoN. MERLYN REES, M.P.................. £13,000
Principal Private Secretary, R. M. Morris.
private Secretaries, J. A. Ingman, P. J. Honour.
Special Adviser, R. Darlington.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, E. I. Marshall, Ph.D., M.P.
Parliamentary Clerk (Senior Executive Officer), J. C. Dilling.
Ministers of State, The Lord Harris of Greenwich; BRYNMOR THOMAS JOHN, M.P.. . ......... §7,500
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Siate, Dr. Shirley Summerskill, M.P............................ C5,500 $^{2}$ Correspondence Secretary (Principal),, $\mathfrak{D}$. . Birleson Permanent Under Secretary of State, R. T. Armstrong, C.B., C.V.O. ................17, 775 to £20,175 Deputy Under Secretaries of State, R. J. Andrew; A. J. E. Brennan; N. F. Cairncross, C.B. (Principal Establishment Officer); J. D. Semken, M.C. (Legal Adviser);Dr. O. Simpson, c. B. (Chief Scientist); P. J. Woodfield, C.B., C.B.E.; E. D. Wright, C.B. (Director-Gentral of the Prison Service)
f14,000 to $£ 15,000$
Chief Medical Officer (at Department of Healih and Social Security), Sir Henry Yellowlees, K.C.B.

Broadcasting Department
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, D. J. Trevelyan

Principals, A. J. Butler; A. H. Hewins; J. P. Jarvis; Miss S. R. Muir; R. W. Story, D.F.C. C5,680 to $£ 7,405$ Senior Executive Officer, E. T. Dole £4,900 to $£ 5,900$

## Community Programmes and Equal Opportunities Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. T. A. HowardDrake.....................................000 Assistant Secretaries, Miss J. M. Goose; G. P. Renton人,8,650 to 611,000
Principals, P. R. Burleigh; Miss B. M. Latimer; C. J. Walters; R. R. G. Waits..... £5,680 to $£ 7,450$ Race Relations Adviser's Office
Assistont Secretary, Miss N. Peppard, C.B.E. $\AA 8,650$ to $£_{11,000}$
Principal, A. F. Davies. $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Voluntary Services Unit
Assistant Secretary, J. C. Hindley
$\therefore 8,650$ to $\mathcal{C 1 1 , 0 0 0}$ Principal, B. G. Chaplin...........680 to $£ 7,450$ Senior Executive Officer. T. N. Gerrish
£4,900 to $£ 5.900$

## Criminal Justice Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, A. J. Langdon
Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Corben; E. R. Cowlyn; R. L. Jones. ................ 8 ,650 to $£ 11,000$ Senior Principal, L. A. Scudder... 7,750 to E 9,350 Principals, R. J. Baxter; A. F. C. Crook, Miss P. C. Drew; P. C. Edwards; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; J. L. Goddard; B. F. Jones; A. Marshall; Miss M. Norman; Mrs. J. E. Reisz; M. H. Rumble; D. B. Staines; F. J. A. Warne
£ 5,680 to $£ 7,450$
Senior Executive Officers, Miss P. L. Boxall; Miss J. E. Clarke; P. A. Drury; G. Greenall; Mrs. S. Murray; W. F. Whiteing .... £4,900 to $£ 5,900$

## Criminal Policy Department <br> Assistant Under-Secretary of State, M. J. Moriarty

Assistant Secretaries, Miss M. A. Clayton; N. M. Johnson.........................650 to $£ 8 x, 000$ Principals, P. E. Bolton, J. C. Davey Miss C. L. Jones; Miss K. A. O'Neill, O.B.E.; J. G. Pilling; C. L. Scobie; Mrs. P. D. White
£5,680 to $£ 7,450$ M. Mitev $£ 4,900$ to $£ 5.900$
Senior Executive Officer, Mrs. R. M4,
Crime Policy Planning Unit
Crime Policy Planning Uni
artary, A. R Rawsthorne
$£^{8,650}$ to $£ I x, 000$
Assistant Secretary, A. R Rawsthorne
Principals, A. Harding; S. B. Hickson $£ 5$ o to $£ 7,450$
Principal Research Officer, Miss M. J. Shaw
£5,680 to $£ 7,450$

## Establishment Department

## Whittington House, 19-30 Alfred Place, WC3

 [01-275-3000]Assistant Under Secretaries of State, D. E. R. Faulkner (Organisation \& Management); R. R. Pittam
 Assistant Secretaries, B. O. Bubbear; S. R. Cameron; Miss E. M. Chadwell; R. J. P. Hayes; T. C. Platt; V. H. Wallis. ............... 88,650 to $£ x x, 000$ Senior Principals, $\mathfrak{R}$. F . Eiliott; B. Morgan; E. A. Slater; J. R. Troop. .......... £7,750 to £9,350 Senior Librarian, D. B. Gibson
Principals, K. J.Bradley; B. M. Caffary; D. L. Cole; M. E. Dewberry; B. H, Ford; A. M. Gold; J. Hay; J. T. Horrocks; R. M. Hoare; J. H. Howard; A. D. Jackson; P. W. Jamieson; I. D. King; J.D. Lodder; W.F. McCay; L. G. Martin; H. G. Pearson: A. G. Pridmore; I. R. Thomas; G. W. Waring; M. L. Winspear, T.D.
¢5,680 to $£ 7,45^{\circ}$

Senior Executive Officers, E. H. Armstrong; C. H. Basson; A. Best; J. Blythin; F. J. Brown; H. H. Collin; P. Cook; R. G. W. Cook; T. F. Corbett; L. Edgar; G. J. Edwards; J. D. Forster; D. W. French; G. Gibson; F. W. Goodsell; C. N. Greening; Miss G. M. Griffiths; J. A. Hart; G. Hoyle; Mrs. E. J. Hughes; R. Hulley; D. J. McDonough; J. W. March; D. Massey; D. Mullarky; M. J. Murphy; Miss B. Niehorster; A. Norbury; J. Norton; F. Parker; L. J. Parsons; J. Plumridge; K. M. F. Quintaba; D. J. Ridout; Miss S. K. Rooney; G. A. Rouse; E. E. Severn; Miss M. Symon; T. Temple; W.J. Vale; N. F. Willder; Mrs. M. Wright.... £ 44,900 to $£ 5,900$

## Home Office Unit at Civil Service Selection Board Standard House, 28 Northumberland Avenue, WC z <br> [0x-273 3529]

Assistant Secretary, K. A. G. Murray . ...... $£ 12,000$
Principal, E. J. White $\qquad$ £5,680 to $£ 7,45^{\circ}$
Home Office Unit for Educational Methods
Fire Service Technical College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire (Moreton-in-Marsh 5083 x )
Head of Unit, J. F. Barton....... $£ 6,355$ to $£ 7$, ,00
Joint ADP Unit Jubilee House,
230-232 Putney Bridge Road, SW. 15 [01-789-6677]
Assistant Secretary, M. D. Hutton
Senior Principals, H. Eccles; R, V. Robinson: 8 , Salmon Principals, T. Clark; T. S. Diaper; $\mathfrak{F}, 750$. R . Hayhurst: A. F. G. Hitchman; P. G. V. Pike; D. W. Punshon; J. K. Richards; J. Smedley
Senior Executive Officers, C A $\mathcal{A}^{〔}, 680$ to $£ 7,450$ Bloomfield; R. C. Case; T. G. Allison; M. J. A. L. Jenkins; D. G. Jones; I. Joyce; Mrs. Morgan; D. J. Moss; C. R. Muid; H. D. Poulson; B. Rollins; G. Sharp; A. J. Siliver; S. D. Walsh; H. Warland; J. Waud; R. C. Weller; F. H. Wormley . . . . . E4,900 to $£ 5,900$

## Finance Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Finance Officer), D. A. Peach.....................12,000 Assistant Secretaries, R. W. Mott; G. P. Pratt
$\Varangle 8,650$ to $£ x 5,000$ Senior Principal, M. G. Thompson
Principals, J. A. Atfield; J. W. Cane; M. A. A. Christian: Miss J. M. F. Cousins; D. V. Horsley; Mrs. M.R.Ryan;D.F. Scagell; R.E. Wiscombe Senior Executive Officers, H. Blackbourn; J. 5,450 Burgess; Miss E. J. Clifford V. B. Dixon; G. C. Jones-Evans; Miss L. Noble; F. E. Turner; J. Walsh; Miss M. Wilder. ..... $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$

Fire Department
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, N. S. Ross
Assistant Secretaries, H. V. H. Marks; Miss © M B Owen; G. T. Rudd. ..... 88,650 to $f 1 \mathrm{IT}, 000$ Principals, D. R. Dewick; P. Done; I. T. Dungan; G. E. Dunkley; D. S. J. Evans; R. I. Haugh; D. J. Hollis; Dr. D. M. S. Peace; D. Polley Senior Executive Officers, Miss G5, V. Cooksley; E. R. Hall; R. J. Peate; Mrs. B. Simmonds; $\mathbf{W}$. H. Simons. . .............. £ 4,900 to $£ 5,900$

Fire Service Inspectorate
Chief Inspector, K. L. Holland, C.B.E., Q.p.s.M.
 Inspectors (Grade I), C. Bidgood, O.B.E.; A. Bloomfield, Q.F.S.M.; J. M. Flemming, O.B.E.,B.E.M.;N.F. Richards, M.B.E., Q.F.S.M.;P.G. Robinson;W.M. Ward, O.B.E.; A. H. Warren, O.b.е.
$\propto 8,999$ to $£ 9,682$

Inspectors (Grade II), S. C. Baker; J. Bingley; W. J. Carvin; C. Green; F. W. Harbridge, M.B.E.; S. Platt; H. J. Shayle. ....... 66,280 to $£ 7,45^{\circ}$ Senior Engineering Inspector, R. M. Simpson C4,720 to $£ 55,930$

## Fire Service Staff College

Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey
[Dorking: 73044r]
Commandant, K. C. Bridges, $\begin{array}{r}\text { O.B.E., Q.F.S.M. } \\ £ 8,999 \text { to } \\ £, 682\end{array}$
Fire Service Technical College
Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire
[Moreton-in-Marsh: 5083I]
Commandant, D. Blacktop, O.B.E.
$\kappa 8,999$ to 69,682
Secretary (Principal), C. J. Titchener
$£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$
General Department
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, R. F. D. Shuffrey EI2,000 Assistant Secretaries, W. J. Bohan; Capt. N. F. Carrington, D.S.C., R.N.(rel.) ; J. E. Hayzelden; E. N. Kent.
 Principals, M. K. Brenchley; Miss M. D. Cook; C. Farrington; Mrs. E. J. Grimsey, M.V.O.; N. F. Home; E. C. Huggett; F. H. Keens; R. C. Morris; Mrs. M. E. Moxon; Mrs. E. A. Sandars; G. K.
Sandiford; Miss A. Turner. . $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Senior Executive Officers, N. K. Finlayson; Miss E. E. Harrison; Mrs. M. J. McFarlane; J. Reitler
$\propto 4,900$ to $£ 5,900$
Immigration and Nationality Department Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey [01-686-0333]
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, D. H. J. Hilary Cry2,000 Assistant Secretaries, M. J. Addison; J. A. Chilcot; W. M. Lee; P. L. Taylor. . . . £8,650 to £,II,000 Senior Principals, W. Middlemass; F. B. Warner;
R. M. Whitfield. ............. © 7,750 to $£ 9,350$

Principals, S. J. Gregory; " $\mathbf{W}$. A. Jeffrey; J. E. Johnson; R. A. McDowall; D. G. McMurray; A. Parkinson; R. K. Prescott; R. B. Prosser; J. D. Webb; R. S. Weekes; J. V. Wingfield; M. Youngs. ................ $£ 5,68$ o to $£ 7,450$ Senior Executive Officers, P. G. Bailey; P. D. Brown: Miss G. Cobbler; W. G. Chalmers; L. F. Curties; W. G. Feakins; E. A. Gray; D. W. Greenhalgh; B. Hunter; R. B. Ingham; B. J. Jordan; D. P. King; E. J. Kings; Miss B. Korman; K. L. McDonald; W. R. Mann; K. B. Mitchell; Mrs. N. Needler; K. V. Osborne; P. M. Pawsey; F. G. Pegg; R.S. Pepper; A. M. Pickersgill; A. R. Ralf; K . E. R. Rogers; Miss E. A. Trimmer, M.B.E.; T. J. Tuffield; D. J. H. Walker; J. L. Ward; Mrs. S. J. Wolstenholme; D. A. Ẃrigley £ 4,900 to $£ 5,900$
Immigration Service
Chief Inspector, H. I. G. Richards
$\AA 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$
Deputy Chief Inspectors, R. J. Lemon, O.B.E.; R. E. Smith.................... 7,750 to $f 9,350$ Assistant Chief Inspectors, A. A. Holton; J. A. Lomas; H. J. Pickering; P. J. Saunders; R. G. Smith; C. F. Woodiss............... 5,68 o to $£ 7,450$ Inspectors, C. A. Kitt; C. B. Manchip; A. . $\mathbf{\text { L. }}$ Raven. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 5,045$ to $£ 5,900$

Legal Adviser's Branch
Legal Adviser, J. D. Semken, M.C.............. 15,000 Principal Assistant Legal Advisers, j. Nursaw; H. W. Wollaston.
Assistant Legal Advisers, A. H. Hammond; J. Pakenham-Walsh; T. H. Williams; A. W. D. Wilson. . . ................... 29,033 to $\mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{r}, 000$
Senior Legal Assistants, R. J. Clayton; Miss P. Edwards; Mrs. S. A. Evans; J. R. O'Meara;
Miss J. D. Roberts . . . . . . . . . 66,625 to $£ 8,750$

## Police Department

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, A. S. Baker, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.;D. Heaton; W. N. Hyde. £r2,000 Assistant Secretaries, G. L. Angel; G. H. Baker, D.S.C.; K. H. Dawson; R. J. Fries; I. F. Halliday; N. F. Law; Mrs. S. Littler. . . $£ 8,650$ to $£$ I1,000 Senior Principal, N. L. Morgan; $\subset 7,250$ to $£ 9,350$ Principals, C. Barlow; D. J. Belfall; M. J. Butcher; F. Carter; I. M. Clift; Mrs. B. H. Fair: T. S. Fookes; G. E. Guy; P. F. Hewitt; E. Hutchings; F. N. Jasper; J. M. Lyon; P. J. C. Mawer; G. C. Maxted; Mrs. B. J. Moore; N. L. Morgan; N. Nagler; J. A. Pemberton; J. F. Rogers;
H. S. Seaford; R. M. Whalley; Mrs. D. M. White; F. J. Woodland; R. C. Yeates
$\AA 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$
Principal Scientific Officer, Dr. J. A. Harwood
C5,514 to £7,205
Senior Executive Officers, D. A. Birks; J. W. Clark; K. A. Day; J. L. Durward; J. Wake £4,900 to $£ 5,900$
Police National Computer Unit Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, W.I4 [01-603-3399]
Assistant Secretary. G. W. A. Duguid $\not \approx 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$ Senior Principals, G. F. Atherton; A. G. Bailey; R. M. Gregory; A. R. Harford; R. G. Urquhart
£7,250 ro £9,350
Principals, M. A. Button; J. Clarke; W. Clements; G. M. Cole; T. Dent; D. K. Dunkin; T. Egan; R. Oliver; R. G. Paine; D. A. Quarmby; H. Randall...................580 to $£ 7,950$.

Principal Scientific Officers, G. Coulthard; R. T. Robinson...................... 55,514 to $£ 7,205$ Senior Executive Officers, D. Blackwood; C. S. Brown; D. W. L. Chapman; W.S. Cowie; Mrs. C. Cowley; G. B. Dorow; D. H. Faulks; A. Fishwick; S. Frean; K. Gadson; D. H. Gannon: D. J. Grant; R.G. Harwood; J. E. Henderson; L. A. Hunt; P. Jackson; D. W. Jones; P. J. Kelly; D. F. J. Lovering; J. McLaren; D. C. Moulton; D. E. F. Perkins; R. Ritchie; A. Rouse; M. P. Scandrett; K. M. Shewry; G. J. Skinner; J. A. Somerville; B. G. Stocking; J. Trustott; T. W. Wrighton £ 4,900 to $£ 5,900$
Directorate of Telecommunications
Horseferry House, Dean
Ryle Street, S.W.I
[01-2II-3000]
Director of Telecommunications, J. R. Cubberley
Deputy Directors, J. N. Hallett; R. M. Hughes; N. Morley; P. H. L. Trodden. ... $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$ Principals, D. E. N. Boon; S. Kiein
£5,680 to $£ 7,450$
Senior Executive Officers, N. C. L. Hackney; Mrs. J. W. Harvey; R. F. J. Heath; K. F. Templar \& 4,900 to $£ 5,900$ Chief Wireless Engineers, C. Bell; R.J. Chamberlain; H. L. Collins; E. W. Crompton; R. E. Fudge; A. J. Harris; W. R. Harris; J. J. E. Lebutt; G. J. Mewett; D. S. Oldnall; M. J. Phillips; W. J. A. Portaneir; D. E. Shavrocks; P. P. H. Smith: F. J. A. Stoker; R.S. Stoodley; H. Woodmansey. £6,280 to $£ 7,450$

## H. M. Inspectorate of Constabulary

H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Sir Colin
 H.M. Inspectors, R.N. Buxton, O.B.E., B.E.M., Q.P.M.; L. Byford, Q.P.M.; J. W. D. Crane, C.B.E.; J. Page, Q.P.M.; S. E. Peck, C.B.E., B.E.M., Q.P.M.;

Police Scientific Development Branch Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Strcet, S.W. I [0I-2II-3000]
Director, A. J. Burrows, M.B.E., E.R.D....... . §II, 190 Deputy Directors, A. Holt; A. N. Rapsey

Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. B. J. Blain: G. J. Church; Dr. A. Ganson; Dr. R. A. Hinder; Dr. B. S. Luetchford; M. E. Moncaster; C. D. Payne; D. C. Swynnerton; Dr. G. Turnbull; Dr.P. A. Young
Principal, F. A V. Jenkins. ...... $\begin{array}{r}5,5 \times 5 \text { to } \\ £ 5,680 \text { to } \\ £ 7,205 \\ £ 7,450\end{array}$
Police College
Bramshill House, Basingstoke, Hampshire
[Hartley Witney 293x]
Commandant, T. G. Lamford
Deputy Commandment and Dean of Police Studies, I. Hall
Dean of Academic Studies, I. A. Watt
Principal, J. G. Quarrell. ...... $£ 7,555$ to $£ 8,378$
Home Defence College
The Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorks. [Easingwold: 21405]
Principal, Air Marshal Sir Leslie Mavor, K.C.B. A.F.C.

Vice-Principal, $\mathfrak{G}$. E. Harrison
Home Office H.Q. Warning and Monitoring Organization
15-16 Horsefair, Banbury, Oxon.
[Banbury $56{ }^{515}$ ]
Director, V. G. Barry, D.F.C..... $£ 7,750$ to $£ 9,350$ Deputy Directors, R. F. Cooke; G. A. Potter, O.B.E. $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$
Headquarters Forensic Science Service Horseferry House
Dean Ryle Street, S.W.r.
[01-211-3000]
Controller, Dr. A. S. Curry
Principal, W . J. Carney.......... 5,680 to $£ 7,450$
Principal Principal Scientific Officer, Dr. N. T. Weston $\mathfrak{C} 5,514$ to $£ 7,205$

## Prison Department <br> 89 Eccleston Square, S.W.I [ox-828-9848]

Director-General of the Prison Service, E. D. Wright, C.B............................................... 14,000 (Assistant Under-Secrearies of Sate-Controllers), M. S. Gale, M.C. (Operational Administration); K . J. Neale, O.B.e. (Planning and Development); T. G. Weiler (Personnel and Services).
G. W... Fowler Chief Inspector of the Prison Service, G. W. Fowler Director of Prison Medical Services, Dr. J. H. Orr 6, 12,000 Assistant Secretaries, P. Beedle; I. M. Burns; J. F. D. Buttery; S. G. Norris; R. W. G. Smith
$\subset 8,650$ to $\mathcal{1} 83,000$
Assistant Controllers, W. A. Brister; E. A. Towndrow. Assistant Director of Prison Medical Services, Dr. R. C. Ingrey-Senn....................... 1 ri,440 Senior Principals, V. G. Gotts; P. Leyshon
$\mathcal{E V}_{750}$ to $£ 9,350$
Governors I, S. E. Henderson Smith; D. W. Higman; C. P. Honey; Maj. P. L. James; A. R. Moreton; Miss O. Parry............. X9,424
Principals, P. Canovan;P. A. Chadwell; I.M. Clark; C. S. Cullerne-Bown; R. G. Ferguson; W. O. Fortune; E. W. A. Fryer; B. R. Gange; E. Grant; A. K. Guymer; G. E. Hart; A. Holt; R. W. B. Hurley; J. B. Irving; D. E. Luke; D. Mannings; J. E. A. Munford; K. R. North; Miss M. M. Peck; D. L. Smith; Maj. L. Snowden, M.B.E.; J. F. Theobald; Mrs. J. Thompson; G. P. Willmets; D. A. R. Wood........... $£ 5,650$ to $£ 7,450$ Governors II, G. J. Dadds; I. M. Dunbar; R. L. D.
Chaplain General, Rev. Canon L. L $\AA 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Director of Psyat, Rev. Canon L. Lloyd Rees $£ 6,609$
Director of Psychological Services, G. R. Twiselton
$£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$
Chief Education Officer. A. S. Baxendale
$£ 7.750$ to $£ 9,350$

Chief Physical Education Officer, I. T. Copeland Governors III, L. C. Davies; C. B. Graves $^{6}, 680$ to Parsons; A. J. Pearson; J. Perriss; G. Walker; R. E. Withers.

Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Ball; C. A. Bartley; M. F. Butters; J. D. Cleary; T. P. R. Crompton; I. Finn; G. P. Gee; J. A. Gibbs; K. HeganBrown; R. E. P. A. Hughes; M. J. D. Jones; G. Rendell: J. Simpson; J. A. E. Taylor; M. Wann; R. J. White. © 2,900 to $£ 5,900$
Chief Architect's Branch and Directorate of Works St. Vincent House, 30 Orange Street, W.C. 2 [ox-930-8499]
Chief Architect and Director of Works, J. G. H. D. Cairns.................................... 440 Superittending Architects, R. H. Clare; N. E. Hill; G. E. F. Slatter.................. 8,650 to $£ 9,798$ Superintending Engineer, T. $\mathfrak{R}$. Jones
$\mathcal{\propto}, 650$ to $£ 9,798$ Superintending Quantity Surveyor, K. F. J. Kenward $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$
Principal Professional and Technology Officers, D.G. Baines; H. G. S. Banks; M. J. Bridgford; M. A. Brooks; J. A. Burrell; B. D. Charlson ; G. W. Chrisp;J.H.Cooper;H.J.Davies;R.D.Evernden; A. W. Gillman; R. A. Greaves; R. W. T. Haines; D. W. Harris; A.F.Lane; L.O.Lee; L. E. Luck; S. L. Mahraj; A. W. Orchard; C. A. G. Poole; B.R. Redd; J. F. Sheldon;B. A.Stickley; V. A.C, Trigwell; P. A. G. Walker.. \& 6,280 to $£ 7,450$
Senior Executive Officer, S. J. Baggott

## £4,900 to £5,900

Directorate of Industries and Supply
Tolworth Tower, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[0I-399-5191]
Director, J. H. J. Beck
Managers, P. E. Baker; D. Beaton; A. Donkin; J. Hewitson; S. Horne; H. A. Layton; C. E. Marshall; D. A. Norman; I. E. Scarlett; J. H. Smith; P. Stephenson; P. D. Stevens; D. C. Twine; B. J. Valentine; D. J. Wilkes
Senior Executive Offcers, J. Easton; B. Ferguson; R. Fields; J. B. Harvey J J. H. Henderson; K. Shirley; E. R. Thomas; H. J. Woodridge
$£ 4,900$ to $£ 5,900$
Professional E Technology Officers, Grade $£, 5,900$ Austin; J. E. Belcher; R. W. Cardy ; F. J. Chapman; C. R. Cope; G. A. Hallam; J. Irvin; A. Lowther; C. W.A. Playford; J.H.Smith; R. W. Squibb; F. Wilson
Farms \& Gardens Managers (Regional), N. Carver; M. Codd; R. Cunningham; R. A. Fletcher; J. W. Fallows.

Catering Managers (Regional), G4. Mathews; 5.930 Nelson; D. Nicholson; A. Thompson

Supply and Transport Branch

## Crown House, 53 Elizabeth Street,

 Corby, Northants.[Corby 2xox]
Director, P. R. Wall. $£ 7,750$ to $£ 9,350$

Senior Executive Officers, j. WW. Little; J. Moore
Professional and Technology Officer, Grade $I_{1}$ A. W. W. Stimson

## Birmingham <br> Regional Offices

Regional Director, M. D. MacLeod. ...... f,Ir,000
Deputy Regional Directors, W. B. Gibbs (Administration) ( $£ 5,68$ o to $£ 7,450$ ); W. R. Booth (Trealment and Training); K. B. Moody (Security and Control).

## Bristol

Regional Director, D. W. Fisher. . . ........ ©ri,000
Deputy Regional Directors, G. C. Woods (Administration) ( $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ ); B. A. Marchant (Operations); D. F. Dennis (Young Offenders)
$\propto 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$

## Manchester

Regional Director, L. J. F. Wheeler . . . . . . . £ I, 000

Deputy Regional Directors, D. L. Tacey (Administration) ( $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ ) R R. M. Dauncey; J. A. Green (Operations); J. D. U. Lewis (Young Offenders)........................ $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$ Tolworth
Regional Director, K. Gibson. .................. 1 Ir,000 Deputy Regional Directors, R. W. Hampton (Administration) ( $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ ); A. F. H. Arnold; J. A. Absalom (Operations) ; D. A. Brown (Young Offenders).

## PRISONS <br> Governors

Acklington, Northumberland, R. Cooper $£ 5,690$ to $£ 6,717$
i. Langdon
Albany, I.O.W., G. Lister. Appleton Thorn, Lancs., M. Langdon
\& 5,690 to $£ 6,717$ Ashwell, Leics., P. O. E. Randell. Askham Grange, Yorks., Miss S. F. McCormick
$£_{6,690}$ to $£ 6,6,717$
Aylesbury, D. A. Guild.......... $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$ Bedford, D. J. Thompson. ........ $£ 5,690$ to $£ 6,717$ Birmingham, W. Perrie.................... $1,9,424$ Blundeston, Suffolk, J. E. Simmons
$\AA 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$ Bristol, D. $\mathrm{O}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Grubb......... $\AA 7,083$ to $\AA^{8,066}$ Brixton, S.W.2., M. F. G. Selby.
Camp Hill, I.O.W., R. A. Attriil
Canterbury, S. Mitchell $\AA 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
 Cardiff, J. S. McCarthy . .......... 7,083 to $£ 8,066$ Channings Wood, Devon, J. H. Richardson $£_{6,690}$ to $£ 6,717$
Chelmsford, WV. J. Guinan..... $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$ Coldingley, Surrey, J. H. M. Anderson $\AA 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Dartmoor, C. B. Heald. $\qquad$ Dorchester, S. Brumby
Drake Hall, Stafiord, Miss M..... $\underset{5}{5,690}$ to $\approx 6,717$

Durham, L. W. F. Steinhausen. £5,690 to $£ 6,717$
Erlestoke, Wilts., T. I Gadd ...............09,424
Exeter, Lt.-Cdr.'S. E. Hawkins. . $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Featherstone, Wolverhampton, J. R. Sandy
$\propto 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Ford, Sussex, R. K. Lawson. ...
Gartree,Leics., G. H. Lakes...... $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Gloucester, A. H. Rayfield....... 55,690 to $\mathcal{£ 6 , 7 1 7}$
Grendon and Spring Hill, Bucks., Dr. R. L. Jillet, T.D.
(Medical Superintendent)................. £ıI,440
Haverigg, Cumbria, W. E. Cowper-Johison $\AA 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Highpoint, Newmarket, J. C. G. Williams
Holloway, N.7, Dr. M. P. Bull. . $£ 5,690$ to $£ 6,777$
Hull, H. Parr.................. $\mathcal{E}_{7,083}$ to ${ }_{\AA} 8,066$
Kingston, Portsmouth, E. R. E. Skelton
$£ 5,690$ to $£ 6,717$
Kirkham, Lancs., J. K. Beaumont. $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Lancaster, N. Berry.............. E 5,690 to $£ 6,717$
Leeds, D. A. Ward.......................... Eq, $_{0,424}$
Leicester, N. F. Low.............. 7,083 to $\underset{\approx}{ } 8,066$
Leves, C. T. Pratt................ $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Leyhill, Glos., D. Atkinson...... $\AA 7,883$ to $£ 8,066$
Lincoln, D. St. L. Simon. ....... $\pm 7,083$ to $\neq 8,066$
Liverpool, A. W. Driscoll. ............... $£ 9,424$
Long Lartin, Worcs., J. Williams........................24
Maidstone, P. Timms.......... $£ 7,083$ to $\AA 8,066$
Manchester, J. W. N. Brown..................... 9,424
Moor Court, Staffs., Miss H. V. Liessner
Northallerton, A. Cruickshank... $£ 5,690$ to $£ 6,690$ to $£ 6,777$
Northeye, Sussex, L. Stones..... $\pm 5,690$ to $£ 6,717$
Norwich, M. J. Brown........... $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Nottinghham, P. L. Harrap ....... 5.690 to 66,717
Onley, Warwicks., J. L. Rham.... $£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
Oxford, M. D. Jenkins............. 5,690 to $£ 6,717$
Parkhurst, I.O. W., M. Bryan. .............. E $_{0,424}$
Pentonville, D. T. Cross........................

Ranby Camp, E. A. Stratford. ... $£ 5,690$ to $£ 6,717$
Reading, R. A. Richards. ....... 5,690 to $£ 6,717$

£ 5,690 to $£ 6,7 \times 7$
The Verne, Dorset, C. J. Knight, D.S.M.
\& 7,083 to $\propto 8,066$
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Wakefield Service College, W. J. Booth....... 9,424
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£ 5,690 to $£ 6,717$
Deerbolt, R. J. T. Nash . . . . . . . 55,690 to 66,717
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East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss M. Farmery
65,690 to $£ 6,717$
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\& 7,083 to $\subset 8,066$
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$£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$ Gaynes Hall, Cambs, W. J. Cooper, M.B.E. Glen Parva, Leics., C. J. Jones... $£ 5,5,690$ to $£ \underset{£, 690 \text { to }}{£ 6,7 \times 7}$ Guys Marsh, Dorset, A. J. Webley
$\underset{\times 5,690}{ }$ to $£ 6,717$
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$£ 5,690$ to $£ 6,717$ Hindley, Lancs, F. S. Richardson. 65,690 to $\mathcal{X} 6,787$ Hollestey Bay Colony, Suffolk, A. A. Fyfe £ 7,083 to $£ 8,066$ Huntercombe, Oxon., C. J. Allen
© 5,690 to $£ 6,7 \times 7$ Lowdham Grange, Notts., F. M. Mitchell
$£ 7,083$ to $£ 8,066$
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£ 5,690 to $£ 6,717$

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Pucklechurch, Bristol, Miss J. A. M. Kinstey
$£ 5,340$ Pucklechurch, Bristol, Miss J. A. M. Kinsley
<5,690 to $£ 6,717$
Risley, Cheshire, R. F. Owens.
69,424
Thorp Arch, Wetherby, H. Jones
$£ 4,673$ to $£ 5,340$

## Detention Centres <br> Wardens

 Blantyre House, Kent, D. C. Leach
Buckley Hall, Lancse, R. M. Parfitt $£_{5,690}$ to $£ 6,717$ Campsfield House, Oxford, F. E. C. Jones $£ \preceq 6,6,717$ Eastwood Park, Glos., E. K. Wheeler Foston Hall, Derby, W. L. Thom $£^{4}, 4,763$ to $£ 5,340$ Haslar, Hants., D. . . Davies.... $\pm 4,673$ to to $\neq 5,340$ Kirklevington, Cleveland, A. Stapleton
£4,673 to $\propto 5,340$

Medomsley, Co. Durham, J. M. Reid
£ 5,600 to $£ 6,717$
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K5,690 to $£ 6,717$
Send, Surrey, Capt. P. E. Marshall, V.R.D.
65,690 to $£ 6,7 \times 7$
Werrington House, Staffs., J. M. Williams
£5,690 to $£ 6,717$
Whatton, Notts., E. Martin. . . . . 5,690 to $£ 6,717$

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Assistant Secretaries, S. S. Bampton; G. I. de Deney; M. E. Head.............. £8,650 to £II,000 principals, S. W. Bennett; Miss R. E. Henn; Miss S. J. Hepworth; B. Lockett; J. A. Peacock; P. G. Spurgeon; Miss P. M. Strong; Miss M. V. Wake-field-Richmond: R. J. H. West; W. J. Wright〔, 680 to £7,450
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… Sp $_{9} 86$ I
Superintending Inspectors, $\mathfrak{G}$. CBorton; Miss M. D.
Samuels; C. T. Swann........ £7,750 to £9,350
Senior Inspector, D. F. Duchemin
$£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,600$

## Drugs Branch

Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery.... $£ 7,450$ to $£ 9,350$ Deputy Chief Inspector, H. B. Spear
$£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Principals, R. Kendall; D. G. Turner
$£_{5}, 680$ to $£ 7,450$ ay £4,900 to $£ 5,900$
Cruelty to Animal Acts Inspectorate
Chief Inspector, D. J. Rankin, Ph.D............xi,440 Superintending Inspectors, C. B. Hart; Dr. J. D. Laws CII,000

Public Relations Branch
Director of Information Offices, D . Grant. ... $\mathcal{£ 1 1 , 6 7 0}$ Chief Information Officers, P. L. Marshall; W. J. Rawles

## Radio Regulatory Department

Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Rd., S.E.I [ox-275-3000]
Assistant-Under-Secretary of State, J. L. Bantock
Assistant Secretary, D. E. Baptiste
£12,000
Director of Radio Technology, W. $£ 8,650$ to $£ 1$,, 000 ( 1 II,000 Deputy Directors, R. A. Dilworth; A. S. McLachlan Senior Principal, A. A. Mead... $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$ Principals, E. R. Emery; M. Goditard: Goldsmith;T.F. H. Howarth $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Senior Executive Officers, J. L. Baker; A. A. Reeves; Miss B. R. West. . . . . . . . . . . . £4,900 to $£ 5,900$

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## Tolworth Tower, Tolworth, Surrey

 [ог-399-519x]Assistant Under-Secretary of Slate, Miss R. J. Maurice $£ 12,000$.
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Senior Executive Officers, P. W. Brand; T. Chapman; J. D. Fuller; L. C. Green; D. E. Powell
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Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.I [01-212-7676]
Head of Unit, I. J. Croft...... $£ 8,650$ to $£_{\text {r1,000 }}$
Senior Principal Research Officers, Dr. R. V. G.
Clarke; Dr. M. S. Folkard; T. B. Rees
\&7,750 to $£ 9,350$
Principal Research Officers, S. R. Brody; K. Heal; T. F. Marshall; Mrs. P. Mayhew; Miss I. W. Mott; D. E. Smith; P. Softley; Mirs. M. Tuck; Senior Executive Officer: R. B. Snow
$£ 4,000$ to $£ 5,000$
Scientific Advisory Branch
Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.I [01-2x1-3000]
Director, J. K. S. Clayton-3000 ${ }^{1010,180}$ to $£ 11,190$ Senior Principal Scientific Officer, S. F. J. Butler £8,650 to $\mathrm{E} 9,798$
 Hogg; J. R. Lowe; J . A. Miles; Miss P. M. Morgan; P. L. Parsons;A. D. Perryman; R. Rutstein; J. E. Simes; R. C. Stephen; F. H. Venables; A. M. Western.... $£ 5,514$ to $£^{6} 7,205$

> Women's Royal Voluntary Service 17 Old Park Lane, W. [0r-49-6040]
> National Chairman, The Barroness Pike.

HORSERACE TOTALISATOR BOARD
Tote House, 8-12 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4 . [or-353-1066]
Established by the Betting and Gaming Act, 1960, as successor in title to the Racecourse Betting Control Board established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928.

Its function is to operate totalisators on approved racecourses in Great Britain, and it also provides offcourse cash and credit offices. Under the Horserace Totalisator and Betting Levy Board Act, $197^{2}$, it is now further empowered to offer bets at starting price (or other bets at fixed odds) on any sporting event.
Chairman, W. L. Wyatt................... $£ 8,000$
Members, Sir Alexander Glen, K.B.E., D.S.C.;Dame
Elizabeth Ackroyd, D.B.E.; A. Stratton-Smith; N. Broackes; F. J. Chapple; The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C.

## INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

## 70 Brompton Road, S.W. 3 [0I-584-701I]

The Independent Television Authority was created by Act of Parliament in July, 1954 to provide additional television broadcasting services to those provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation. In July, 1972 under the Sound Broadcasting Act, 1972, it was renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority and its functions were extended to cover the provision of local radio service. The present act, the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act, 1973, consolidates the Television Act, 1964, and the Sound Broadcasting Act, 1972. In 1974 the life of the Authority was extended to July $\mathbf{3 x}$, 1979 . The Authority consists of - Chairman and ten members appointed by the Home Secretary (of whom three make Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland their respective responsibilities) and permanent staff under the Director General. The four main functions of the Authority are to appoint the programme companies; to own and operate the transmitters; to supervise the programmes provided by the contractors and their scheduling; and to control the advertising. The Authority is required to obtain its normal programme supply from programme companies, who pay the Authority rental to
enable it to carry out its duties and who operate under contract to the Authority. 15 television programme companies provide programmes in the programme companies providee phare the London
${ }_{14}$ ITV regions (two companies sel contract, one operating at the weekends, the other during the week). There are 19 ILR companies operating in 18 areas (two companies cover the London area). These companies are financed by the sale of advertising time.
Chairman, The Lady Plowden, D.B.E. ..... £ro,ooo Deputy Chairman, C. Bland. ............................000 Members, W. C. Anderson, C.B.E.; The Marchioness of Anglesey, C.B.E.; W. J. Blease (Northern Ireland); Dr. T. F. Carbery (Scolland); Mrs. A. M. Coulson; Prof. H. Morris-Jones (Wales); A. J. R. Russell; Prof. J. Ring; Mrs. M. Warnock $\mathcal{L} 1,000$
Director-Geneval, Sir Brian Young.
Deputy Director General, A. W. Pragnell, O.B.E., D.E.C.

Director of Television, C. D. Shaw
Director of Radio, J. B. Thompson.
Director of Engineering, F. H. Steele. Director of Internal Finance, R. D. Downham. Director of External Finance, A. D. Brook. Head of Information, B. C. L. Keelan.
Head of Programme Services, D. Glencross.
Head of Advertising Control, P.B. Woodhouse. Secretary, B. Rook.
Regional Officers, F. W. L. G. Bath (Midlands); W. A. C. Collingwood, O.B.E. (South-West England, Channel Islands); R. Cordin (Yorkshire); L. J. Evans, O.B.E. (Wales and the West); A. D. Fleck (Northern Ireland); J. N. R. Hallett, M.B.E. (East of England); J. E. Harrison (Norh-West England) ; J. Lindsay (Scotland); R. J. F. Lorimer (North-East England, the Borders and the Isle of Man) ; J. B. Scott (Souih England)

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY I Victoria Street, S.W.I [0x-215-7877]

The Department of Industry is responsible for general industrial policy, and for the industrial component of regional policy, including financial assistance to industry under the Industry Act (except that certain regional industrial policy functions in Scotiand and Wales are now exercised by the Scottish and Welsh Offices). It sponsors individual manufacturing industries, including iron and steel, aircraft and shipbuilding; it is responsible for four nationalised industries, British Aerospace, British Shipbuilders, the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. The Department, is responsible for technical services to industry, and for industrial research and development, including civil aerospace research and the supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. The Design Counciland the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.


## Research Establishments

Director, National Physical Laboratory. ...... © 15,000 Director, National Engineering Laboratory... 天, 3,460 Government Chemist. K,12,000 Director, Warren Spring Laboraiory............ $\underset{\text { L }}{ } 12,000$ Director, Computer Aided Design Centre..... Kıx,190

Secretary of State for Industry, THE RT. HON. ERIC Graham Vardey, M.P.
Principal Private Secretary, M. J. Michell.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. M. Park, M.P.
Ministers of State, THE RT. HON. ALAN JOHN WILLIAMS, M.P.; GERALD BERNARD KAUFMAN, M.P. Private Secretaries, (to Mr. Williams), J. F. Mills; (to Mr. Kaufman), D. H. Johnson.
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State for Industry, G. R. Cryer, M.P.; L. J. Huckfield, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Peter Carey, K.C.B.
Private Secretary, S. C. Pride.
Head of Government Accountancy Service and Accountancy Adviser to the Department of Industry, K. J. Sharp, T.D.

Depuly Secretaries, R. Bonham-Carter (Director, Industrial Development Unit); R. H. W. Bullock, C.B.; Dr. D. S. Davies (Chief Scientist); A. J. Lippitt; P. W. Ridley, C.B.E.
Industrial Adviser, P. Turner.
Parliamentary Clerk (Senior Executive Officer), J. T. Costin.

> Air Division Monsanto House, ro-x8 Victoria Street, S.W.I Under Secretary, A. Warrington.]

Assistant Secretaries, D. J. Gerhard; R. Mountfield. Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, (vacant).

## Space and Air Research Division

Monsanto House, ro- 8 Victoria Street, S.W.i [0x-215-7877]
Under Secretary, (vacant)
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, R. A. Jeffs; E. S. Mallett.

## Concorde and Nationalised Industries

Policy Division
Monsanto House, yo-r8 Victoria Street, S.W.I [0x-2x5-7877]
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Assistant Secretaries, D. R. Ford; V. F. Lane; B. E. P. MacTavish.

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, A. E. Clarke.

## Research and Development Requirements Division

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.I OI-21I-3000]
Under Secretary, B. W. Oakley.
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, Dr. L. F. H. Bovey; Dr. J. A. Catterall; A. C. Ladd.
Research and Development Contractors Division
Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.I
Under Secretary (vacant)
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, E. Barlow-Wright; R. J. F. Franklin.

National Physical Laboratory<br>Teddington, Middlesex<br>[0I-977-3222]<br>Director, Dr. P. Dean.

National Maritime Institute
Faggs Road, Feltham, Middlesex [oI-977-0933]
Director, J. W. Nichols.

> Laboratory of the Government Chemist
> Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.r
> [or--928-7900].
> Government Chemist, Dr. H.Egan.

National Engineering Laboratory
East Kilbride, Glasgow
[East Kilbride: 20222]
Director (Chief Scientific Officer), D. H. Mallinson
Warren Spring Laboratory
Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts. [Stevenage: 3388]
Director, Dr. A. J. Robinson.

> Computor Aid Design Centre
> Madingley Road, Cambridge
> ICambridge: $63 \times 25]$

Director, A. I. Llewelyn, О.в.E
Industrial and Commercial Policy Division I Victoria Street, S.W.I
Under Secretary, Miss A. E. Mueller.
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. P. Macdonald; S. W.
Treadgold; M. Z. Wasilewski; W. B. Willott.

## Industrial Planning Division <br> Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.I [oi-211-3000] <br> Under Secretary, H. Scholes, С. $\mathbf{B}$.

Assistant Secretaries, Dr. E. B. Bates; J. A. Battersby; N. N. Walmsley

Regional Industrial Development Division
Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.I [ ${ }^{2-217} 3000$ ]
Under Secretary, M. H. M. Reid.
Assistant Secretaries, M. E. Pulvermacher; D. Steel
Regional Industrial Finance Division
Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.I
[OX-2II 3oool
Under Secretary K. G. H. Binning, C.M.G. Assistant Secretaries, B. J. G. Hilton; J. L. Judd ; C. L. Silver.

Regional Development Grants Division Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.I [0r-2x 3000]
Under Secretary, D. G. C. Lawrence, O. B.E. Assistant Secretaries, O. G. E. Dickson; S. J. Irwin.

## Small Firms Division

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.I [01-213 3000]
Under Secretary, D. G. C. Lawrence, o.b.E. Assistant Secretary, D. M. J. Gwinnell.

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Stanegate House, 2 Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne
[Newcastle upon Tyne: 24722] Regional Director (Under Secretary), R. L. Sutton Regional Industrial Director (Under Secretary), H. T. Hill

North West Regional Office
Sunley Bldg., Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester $\left[\begin{array}{lll}061-236 & 2171]\end{array}\right.$
Regional Director (Under Secretary), N. S. Belam Regional Industrial Director (Under Secretary), G. Moore
Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office Priestley House, Park Row, Leeds [Leeds: $443 \times 7 \mathrm{I}$ ]
Regional Director (Under Secretary), D. M. Dell. Regional Industrial Director (Under Secretary), A. F. A. Hassall

West Midlands Regional Office Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham [021-632 4111]

East Midlands Regional Office
Severns Row, zo Middle Pavement, Nottingham
[Nottingham: $56 \times 8 \mathrm{x}$ ]
Regional Director (Assistant Secretary), N. Lott
South West Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol
[Bristol: 29 Io7r $]$
Regional Director (Assistant Secretary), R. C. McVickers.

> South West Industrial Development Office
> Phoenix House, Notte Street, Plymouth
> [Plymouth: 218 rl , Plot

Regional Industrial Director (Assistant Secretary) (part
time), C. E. Cannell

## Eastern Regional Office

Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, W. 34
Regional Director (Assistant Secretary), B. Feinstein.
London and South Eastern Regional Office
Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, W. I4 [01-603-2060]
Regional Director (Assistant Secretary), A. C. Coging.
Industrial Development Unit
Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.I [ox-2II 3000]
Director, R. Bonham-Carter
Deputy Directors, J. D. Andrewes; R. L. Hamilton;
R. Hawkes; D. N. McCarthy.

Secretariat and General Policy:
Assistant Secretary, C. B. Benjamin.
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Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.I [01-2113000]
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Assistant Secretaries, J. D. Henes; J. G. Morris; J. H. Pownall
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, R. L. Long.
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Miscellaneous Manufacturers Branch
Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.x [or-21I 3000]
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Assistant Secretaries, M. D. C. Johnson; E. WW. Pearcey; J. E. Sellars.

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> Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.I
> [or-zrx 3000 .

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Director Engineer, A. J. Havelock.
Machine Tools and
Mechanical Engineering Division
Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.I
[or-211 3000]
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Assistant Secretary, C. M. Drukker.
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, R. Gill.
Senior Principal, R. K. Paskins.

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Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.I
[01-21x-3000]
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Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Cammell; J. M. Hagestadt;
A. J. Suich.

Director Engineer, F. C. Munns.
Computers, Systems and Electronics Division
Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, S.W.
[oI-212 7676]
Under Secretary, M. P. Lam.
Assistant Secretaries, M. P. Gillings; R. A. Lingard. Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, D. Harrison; J. H. Major.

Posts and Telecommunications Division
Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, S.E. [01-275 3000]
Under Secretary, R. Williams.
Assistant Secretaries, J. E. M. Beale; Miss S. P. M. Fisher: J. M. Healey.

> Information Division Victoria Street, S. W

Head of Information Division, R. J. J. Tuite, M.B.E. Deputy Head of Information Division, D. S. Evans. Chief Press Officer, J. Gee.

## DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND PRICES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION-COMMON SERVICES - Victoria Street, S.W.I [0:-215 $7^{877}$ ] Salary List <br> Deputy Secretary.

Under Secretary.
6,14,000
Assistant Sectretary
Assistant Secretary.............. 8,050 to $\neq 11,000$
Senior Economic Adviser.......... 88,650 to $\mathbb{Z} 11,000$
Senior Principal. . . . .............. $£ 7,750$ to $£ 9,350$
Principal......................... $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$
The Solicitor.
(Legal) ................................... 11,000
Under Secretary (Legal)............................
Assistant Solicitor. ................£9,033 to £15,000
Senior Director of Accountants............ $\mathcal{E}$ Ir,670
Director of Accountants. ......... 88,650 to $\neq 11,000$
Chief Scientific Officer......................... $£ 1$ I, 670
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer... £ro, 880 to $\neq 11,190$ Chief Information Officer (A).... $£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$
(B) $\ldots$... $£ 7,750$ to $£ 9,350$

Deputy Secretaries, L. S. Bermañ, C.B. (Director of Statistics); M. J. Kerry, C.B. (The Solicitor); H. H.
Liesner '(Chief Economic Adviser); R. F. Prosser, C.B., M.C., (Principal Establishment and Finance Officer)

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Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Carter; J. L. Clark; C. B. Nixon.

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petroleum revenue tax-and advises the Chancellor of the Exchequer on policy questions involving them. The Head Office is in London and there are Inspectors of Taxes offices and Collection offices throughout the United Kingdom. The Department's Valuation Office is responsible for valuing property for tax purposes, for compensation and for compulsory purchase and (in England and Wales) for local rating purposes. In 1975/6 Inland Revenue collected over $618,000,000,000$ tax at cost of approximately $£ 355,000,000$.

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Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington, W. 14
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Controller (Senior Principal Inspector of Taxes), I. D. Thomson.

## Controller (Stamps)

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16 Picardy Place, Edinburgh
Registrar of Death Duties, I. W. Grant. ... £ix ,000 Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, J. W. Grant

Beveridge; P. G. Bruce; J. B. Donald; G. T.

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{ }_{6} 5,680 \text { to } £ 7,599
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$f_{1 x, 190}$

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\text { £ } 9,798 \text { to } \neq 10,563
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## SPECLAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX

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The Special Commissioners are an independent body appointed by the Treasury to hear appeals concerning income tax, surtax, corporation tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax and petroleum revenue tax.
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Special Commissioners, J. B. Hodgson; B. James; ].
G. Lewis; A. L. Potez; A. K. Tavare. . . . £ir,440 Principals, J. Owen; J. N. Diserens
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Clerk to Special Commissioners, G. Britton $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$

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Fountain House, $z$ West Mall, Reading
[Reading: $5^{8} 3626$ ]
The Board was formed as a Government Department on November 22, 1972, and is responsible under the Agricultural Ministers for the implementation within the United Kingdom of the guarantee functions of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community. Policy matters are the responsibility of the Agricultural Ministers of the United Kingdom.
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£8,650 to £IT,000
Finance Branch
Finance Branch
Principals, J. Owen; J. N. Diserens
f. 5,680 to , 7,450

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Durham District Land Registry
Aykley Heads, Durham
[Durham 6136x]

## District Land Registrar, E. J. Pryer

£9,033 to $\mathrm{fx1,000}$
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f9,033 to £xr,000
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Moss; A.E.H. Sladen. ....... $£ 6,625$ to $£ 8,750$
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Nottingham District Land Registry
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Head of Computer Services Division, R. B. Parker
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Brickdale House, Danestrete, Stevenage, Herts.
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[01-83x 6 IxI]
The Commission was established under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 2948 as the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission and was reconstituted on subsequent occasions. It became the Monopolies and Mergers Commission when the Fair Trading Act, 1973 , came into operation on November 1, 1973. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on questions referred to it in accordance with the Act with respect to (a) the existence or possible existence of monopoly situations not registrable under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1976, which consolidated earlier legislation, and relating to the supply of goods or services to the United Kingdom or part of the United Kingdom or to the supply of goods for export; (b) the transfer of a newspaper or newspaper's assets; (c) the creation or possible creation of a merger situation qualifying for investigation within the meaning of the Act.

In monopoly references (except those "limited to the facts") and in merger references it is the duty of the Commission to report on the effect of the facts which they find on the public interest and to consider and, if they think fit, to recommend the action to be taken to remedy or prevent adverse effects. In addition the Fair Trading Act, 1973, provides for references to the Commission on the general effect on the public interest of specified monopoly or other uncompetitive practices and of restrictive labour practices.
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## MUSEUMS

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a Carlton Gardens, S.W. I
[ox-930 0995]
First appointed Feb. II, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:-(I) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; ( 2 ) to promote cooperation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.
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## THE BRITISH MUSEUM <br> Great Russell Street, W.C.r <br> [01-636 1555]

Antiquities Department: Egyptian, Greek and Roman, Medirval and Later, Oriental, Prehistoric
and Romano-British; Western Aslatic: also, Coins and Medals, Prints and Drawings, Ethnography. Main entrance, Great Russell Street, W.C.x; Noth entrance, Montague Place, W.C.I. Open weekdays (including Bank Holidays) 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. The ethnographical collections are displayed in The Museum of Mankind at 6 Burlington Gardens, W.r. Opening times as above.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753. when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in $\mathbf{x 7 5 9}$. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases. The administrative expenses were estimated at $65,030,000$ in 2976-77, and were met by a vote under ${ }^{\circ}$ Museums, Galleries and the Arts". Class $\mathbf{X}$ of the Civil Estimates. The constitution of the British Museum was revised under the terms of the British Museum Act, 1963.
Under the provisions of the British Library Act 1972 and the British Library Act (Appointed Day) Order 1973, the Library Departments of the British Museum were transferred on July 1 , 1973, from the responsibility of the Trustees of the British Museum to that of the British Library Board and became part of the British Library.

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## THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY

Cromwell Road S.W. 7
[ox-5896323]
Open free on week-days (except New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day) to 6 , and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

The Natural History Museum originates from the natural history departments of the British Museum, Bloomsbury. During the rgth century the natural history collections grew so extensively that it became necessary to find new quarters for them and in 888 I they were moved to South Kensington. The British Museum Act, 1963 , made the Natural History Museum completely indeperdent with its own body of Trustees. The Zoological Museum, Tring, bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the Museum since r938. Research workers are admitted to the libraries and study collections by Student's Ticket, applications for which should be made in writing to the Director. There are lectures for visitors in
p.m. week-days and lecturers are also available at other times for special parties by arrangement with the Department of Public Services.

The administrative expenses were estimated at C4, 168,000 in $1977-78$.

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## MUSEUM OF LONDON

The Museum of London was due to open in December 1976 in its new building at the corner of London Wall and Aldersgate Street in the City. It is based on the amalgamation of the former Guildhall Museum and London Museum, both now closed. The Museum is controlled by a Board of Governors, appointed ( 6 each) by the Government, the Corporation of London and the Greater London Council. The exhibition will illustrate the history of London from prehistoric times to the present day.
Chairman of Board of Governors, The Viscount Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Director, M. Hebditch.

## THE SCIENCE MUSEUM South Kensington, S.W. 7 [ox-5896371]

Open on weekdays ro to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.
The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 5857 ; to it were added in 1883 the collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The administrative expenses of the Museum, Library and the National Railway Museum were estimated at $£ 3,252,000$ for $1977-78$.

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$$
£ 6,667 \text { to } £ 8,437
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## Library

Science Museum Library, South Kensington, S.W.7.-A nationai library especially devoted to pure and applied science, 454,000 volumes, 20,000 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 6,000 current. Bibliographies sup-plied.-Open on weekdays ro to $5 \cdot 30$. Closed on Sundays and Bank Holiday weekends. Photocopying and microfilm service.
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## National Railway Museum <br> Leeman Road, York [0904-2126́]

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$£ 4,925$ to $£ 7,63$ x

## THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM <br> South Kensington, S.W. 7 [0工-589 637x]

Hours ro to 5.50 (weekdays and Bank Holicays); Sundays, 2.30 to 5.50 . Closed every Friday, ChristEve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and May r. The National Art Library is open on weekdays (except Fridays) from to to 5.45 and the Print Room from 10 to 4.35 (except Fridays). A museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Department of Education and Science, it descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art), opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The Museum was moved in 8857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. It was renamed the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899. The branch museum at Bethnal Green was opened in 1872 and the building is the most important surviving example of the type of glass and iron construction used by Paxton for the Great Exhibition of 185 I . The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House), Ham House, Richmond, Osterley Park, Middlesex, and the Theatre Museum, due to open
shortly. Administrative expenses of the Museum were estimated at $£_{4}, 434,000$ for $1977-78$.
Director and Secretary, R. C. Strong, Ph.D., R.S.A. Assistant to the Director, J. F. Physick (Secretary to

Advisory Council).
.............. ysick (Secretary to
$£ 8,538$ to $£ 9.737$

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 Deputy Keeper, C. H. F. Avery. $\mathcal{X}_{5,39 \text { I }}$ to $\mathcal{E A}^{8,096} \dagger$ Assistamt Keeper I, A. F. Radcliffe
$\mathcal{L} 5,39$ to $£ 8,096$
Department of Ceramics
Keeper, J. V. G. Mallet. ........ £9,324 to $£$ ro,42 Deputy Keeper, D. M. Archer... . 5.39 to $£ 8,097$
Department of Education and Regional Services

Keeper, Mrs. M. F. Mainstone. | Education |
| :---: |
| $9,3^{24}$ to $£ 10,472$ | Education

Keeper, G. W. Squire (acting). . $£ 8,138$ to $£ 9,737$ Regional Services
Keeper, C. Hogben (acting) ...... $£ 8,138$ to $£ 9,737$ Deputy Keeper, Mrs. B. J. Morris (acting)
$£ 5,39 \mathrm{I}$ to $£ 8,096 \dagger$

## Library

Keeper, R. W. Lightbown. . . $£ 9,324$ to $£ 70,47^{2}$ Deputy Keeper, (vacant)....... $55,39 \mathrm{x}$ to $\not \approx 8,096 \dagger$ Assistant Keepers I, R. C. Kenedy: A. P. Burton: Miss J. I. Whalley. ............ $£ 5,39 x$ to $£ 8,096$

## Department of Metalwork

Keeper, C. Blair. ............... $£ 9,324$ to $£$ ro,472 Deputy Keeper, Mrs. S. J. Bury... Assistant Keeper, J. K. D. Cooper. £5,39x to £8,096
Department of Prints and Drawings and Paintings and Photographs
Keeper, C. M. Kauffmann..... $£ 9,324$ to £ro,472 Assistant Keepers I. J. Murdoch; Miss S. B. Lambert; H. Barkley; L. S. Lambourne; M. HaworthBooth.

- £5,39x to $£ 8,096 \dagger$


## Department of Museum Services

Keeper, J. F. Physick............. 8,138 to 69,737 Deputy Keeper (Publications Production), T. M. MacRobert. . . . . . .......... $£ 5,39 x$ to $\mathcal{\text { C8,096 }}$ Assistant Keepers I, I. Heal (Design); M. D. Darby (Exhibitions). .................. $£ 5,39 \mathrm{r}$ to $£ 8,096$

## Department of Textiles and Dress

Keeper, D. King................. 9,324 to $£ 10,472$ Deputy Keeper, Miss N. K. A. Rothstein $£ 5,39$ I to $£, 8096 t$
Assistant Keepers, I, Mrs. V. D. Mendes; Mrs. M. B. Ginsburg. .................. $£ 5,39 x$ to $£ 8,096$

Department of Furniture and Woodwork
Keeper, P. K. Thornton. ...... 天 $9 \cdot 324$ to $\mathcal{E x O}, 472$ Deputy Keeper, S. S. Jervis .... $£ 5,39$ to $£ 8,096 \dagger$ Assistant Keeper I, J. J. S. L. Hardy
$\mathcal{E}_{6,39 x}$ to $£ 8,096$
Oriental Department
Keeper, J. C. Irwin.............. 29,324 to $£_{10,472}$ Indian Section
Deputy Keeper, R. W. Skelton. $£ 5,39$ r to $£ 8,096 \dagger$ Assistant Keeper I, J. J. Lowry. ... £5,39x to £8,096 Far Eastern Section
Keeper, J. G. Ayers. . . ............ $£ 8,13^{8}$ to $£ 9,737$ Assistant Keeper I, E. G. Capon. . $£ 5,39 x$ to $\mathcal{K} 8,096$

## Department of Conservation

Keeper, (vacant)............. $£ 9,324$ to $£ 10,472$ Restorers 1, K. F. B. Hempel, O.B.E.; V. J. Murrell;
P. D. Young. .............. £5,39x to $£ 8,096$ Secretariat
Museum Superintendent, R. Burgess, M.B.E. $\propto 6,667$ to $£ 8,437$
Theatre Museum
Curator, A. Schouvaloff.......... 8,138 to $£ 9,737$ $\dagger$ Plus Alice. $\underset{43}{ } 8$.

## BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.z.
A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872 . Toys, dolls, dolls' houses, model opened in 8872 . Toys,
theatres and optical toys. Also items connected with local history, and, wedding dresses, continental roth century furniture and decorative arts, Japanese armour and sculptures by Rodin. A new gallery of children's costumes has recently opened. Keeper, Miss E. M. Aslin. ...... © §7, $^{2} 5$ to $£ 8,75^{\circ}$

## THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE Kensington High Street, W. 8 [0I-602 ${ }^{225}$ ]

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which Sir David Hunt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. is the Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissions in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Commonwealth, educational, cultural and commercial interests appointed by the Minister.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, ro a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.
Director, (vacant): $\cdot$.................... $£_{11,673}$
Deputy Director, F. Lightfoot, M. B.E.......... Chief Education Officer, J. F. Callander $\AA 6,666$ to $£ 8,436$ Chief Exhibition Officer, A. Cobbold £6,606 to $£ 8,436$ Curator, Art Gallery, D. G. Bowen, F.R.S.A. $\mathcal{S}_{5} 5,886$ to $£ 6,886$ Establishment and Finance Officer, P. J. Collier $\mathcal{£}, 886$ to $£ 6,886$ Librarian. M. J. Foster. .......... 5,886 to $\approx 6,886$ Senior Education Officers, C. K. Kumar; J. C. Mc-

Kenzie. ....................... 65,886 to $£ 6,886$ Head of Technical Services, E. Churchman $\mathcal{L} 5,886$ to $\mathcal{1} 6,886$ Senior Exhibition Officer, R. St. J. Marshall
$\mathfrak{6 , 7 6 3}$
M. P. Houlihan; E. O. Inman; D. G. Lance;
D. J. Penn; R. B. Smither; R. W. A. Suddaby
£5,186 to $£ 7,887$

## NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM <br> Greenwich, S.E. 10 <br> [OI-858 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6 (Mon.-Fri. in winter, 10-5); Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.
Reading Room open on weekdays so to 5; tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament in 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archzology and art of Great Britain. The Museum is in two groups of buildings, in Greenwich Park, the Main Buildings, centred round the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, $1617-35$ ) and the Old Royal Observatory, including the Wren Flamsteed House, to the south: The collections include paintings; actual craft and ship-models; ships lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational and astronomical instruments; uniforms and relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at $£ 1,939,000$ for 1977-78.
Director and Accounting Officer, B. J. Greenhill, C.M.G.
Depuly Director, D. W. Waters
Secretary (Principal), Capt. T. L. Martin 88.650 to $£ 9,798$ Capt.T. 亡. Martn, R.N. £5,680 to $£ 7,450$ Keepers, B. T. Carter; B. Munday
Deputy Keepers, P. G. W. $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$
McGowan; D. V. Proctor; H. D. Howse, M.B.E.,
D.C.S.; J. F. McGrail......... £ 7,152 to $£ 8,750$ Assistant Keepers (First Class), E. H. H. Archibald;
A. W. H. Pearsall; H. H. Preston; Dr. M. W. B;

Sanderson; Mrs. A. M. Shirley; A. N. Stimson;
Dr. R. J. B. Knight; C. C. W.'Terreli; J. A. H.
Lees, O.B.E.; N. E. Upham... £4,404 to $£ 7,109$ Restorer I, W.' W. Percival-Prescott
£4,404 to $£ 7,109$
(For other Museums in England-see Index)

## THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES Amgueddea Genedlaethoi Cymru Cardift

Open on weekdays, ro a.m. to 5 p.m. (April to Sept., io a.m. to 6 p.m.). Sundays z.30 to 5 p.m. Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following, ro a.m. to p.m. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.
Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained principally by annual grant from the Government and partly by Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of: (Geology), Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals and fossils) from all parts of Wales with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vachell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wheldon and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, MelvillTomlin collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh prehistoric. Roman and medixval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, important numismatic collection. (Industry), The history and development of industry in Wales, illustrated by models, dioramas, original objects and machines. (Art), The works of Richard Wilson, Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, are well
represented; the Gwendoline and Margaret Davies Bequests of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters, Pyke Thompson collection of watercolour drawings, and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.
President, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.
Vice-President, Col. Sir William Crawshay, d.s.o., E.R.D., T.D.

Director, D. A. Bassett, ph.D.
Sectetary, D. W. Dykes, F.S.A.
Keepers (Geology) (vacant) ; (Botany), S. G. Harrison; (Zoology), J. A. Bateman; (Arch reology) G. C. Boon, F.S.A. ; (Industry), D. Morgan Rees, F.S.A.; (Art), (vacant).

Welsh Folk Museum Amgueddfa Werin Cymru St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays July and August to a.m. to $6 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$., April, May, June, Sept. ro a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission rop). Open Sundays 12.30 p.m. to 6 p.m., April to September 2.30 to 5 p.m., Oct. to March. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its Grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in r946. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture: the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, I tannery from Radnorshire, a 16 th-century barn from Flintshire, four farmhouses, an i8th-century cockpit from Denbigh, a turnpike house, a cottage, a smithy and an 88 thcentury chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in area adjoining the Castle to picture the Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. The new museum building contains galleries of Material Culture, Costume, Agriculture and Agricultural Vehicles.
Curator, T. M. Owen, F.S.A.
Keepers, J. G. Jenkins, F.S.A.; V. H. Phillips.

## Legionary Museum of Caerleon

 Caerleon, Gwent.Open on weekdays (May-September), 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., (March, April and Oct.) 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (Nov.-Feb.), 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays p.m. 2 p.m. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Admission Free.

Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and its suburbs.

## Turner House Art Gallery

Penarth, N. Cardiff
Open weekdays, r1 a.m.-T2.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, p.m. to 5 p.m. Cosed Mondays, except Bank Holidays, and on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

North Wales Quarrying Museum,
Llanberis, Gwynedd
Open weekdays and Sundays, $9.30-7$, Easter to September. Admission zop. Waterwheel, foundry, smithy, fitting shops, slate-sawing tables and dressing machines, items from quarry hospital, office furniture, etc.

Segontium Roman Fort Museum,
Beddgelert Road, Caernaryon, Gwynedd
Open weekdays at 9.30 , Sundays at $z$. Closes 7 from May to September, at 5.30 in March, April and October, at 4 from November to February. Admission rop. On the site of the fort, in the guardianship of the Department of the Environment. Contains mostly material excavated there.

Graham Sutherland Gallery
Picton Castle, Haverfordwest, Dyfed
In association with the Picton Castle Trust.

Works on display include oil paintings, watercolours, works in mixed media, lithographs, etchings and aquatints. Open 1 x a.m. to $x$ p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Monday from April-September; $2-5$ on Saturday and Sunday from October-March. Admission free. Parking charges for coaches and cars.

## Museum of the Woollen Industry <br> Dre-fach Felindre, Dyfed

It occupies part of $I$ working mill, the Cambrian Mills. Its collection of textile machinery dates back to the $x 8 \mathrm{C}$ and the exhibition traces the development of the industry from the Middle Ages to the present day. Open io p.m. to 5 p.m. MondaySaturday from \# April to 30 September. Admission free.

## Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum Bute Street, Cardiff

Working exhibits tell the story of motive power and the roles played by a variety of machines over two centuries of intense industrial production and progress in Wales. Stage I was opened in 1977 and there will be future development on the 4 acre site in Cardiff's dockland. Open weekdays ro-5 October-March; io-6 April-September; Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following 10-6; Sundays 2.30-5.

## Amgueddfa'r Hen Gapel <br> Tre'r Ddôl, Dyfed

The museum portrays 19 th century religious life in Wales. Open ro-5 Monday-Saturday from April-September.

## ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM <br> Chambers Street, Edinburgh [031-225 7534]

Open, Mon.-Sat., 1o a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Sun., 2 to 5 p.m.
Director, N. Tebble, D.SC., F.R.S.E.......... £ir,000 Keeper, Department of Art and Archcology, R. Oddy \&8,650 to $£ 9,798^{\star}$ Keeper, Department of Technology, A. G. Thomson, ph.D......................... $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798^{\text { }}$ Keeper, Department of Natural Historv, A. S. Clarke, Ph.D........................ $£, 650$ to $£ 9,79^{8^{*}}$ Keeper, Department of Geology, C. D. Waterston,
 Assistant Keepers (Firsi Class), M. C. Baker; H.O. A. F. Fernandez; Miss D. Idiens; A. Livingstone, ph.D.; I. H. J. Lyster; Mrs. P. C. Macdonald, ph.D.; H. G. Macpherson, Ph.D.; E. C. PelhamClinton; Miss J. M. Scarce; A. D. Simpson; G. Smaldon, Ph.D.; J. D. Storer; Miss N. E. A. Tarrant; Miss M. S. Thomson
$£_{24,404}$ to $£ 7,109(+£ 522)$
*Plus Supplement £209.

## NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND <br> Queen Street, Edinburgh, $z$ <br> [031-556-892I]

Founded in 178 r by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858 . Open free. Weekdays, xo a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m.
Keeper, R. B. K. Stevenson, C.B.E.........£ro, 282 Deputy Keepers, S. Maxwell; A. Fenton. Assistant Keeper, Miss J. Close-Brooks. Principal Scientific Officer, Dr. H. McKerrell.

## NATIONAL BUS COMPANY <br> 25 New Street Square, E.C. 4 <br> [0I-583 9177]

The National Bus Company is $m$ statutory body under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1968. It controls more than 50 operating companies covering almost every part of England and Wales
outside London and the municipal undertakings. The N.B.C. bus and coach fleets total about 20,000 vehicles and it employs a staff of about 68,000 .
Chairman, Sir Frederick Wood. (part-time) £8,825 Members (part-time), A. P. de Boer; A. M. Evans; W. F. Higgins; L. S. Irwin; S. J. B. Skyrme, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. Wilkinson (each £i,000).

Chief Executive, R. Brook.

## NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W. $x$ [01-235 2020]
The National Coal Board was constituted in 1946. It took over the mines on January $1,1947$.
Chairman, Sir Derek Ezra, M.B.E.......... © $23,53^{8}$ Deputy Chairman, N. Siddall, C.B.E.......... 19,539 Members, D. Davies, O.B.E.; F. B. Harrison; L. J. Mills; G. C. Shephard. . . £ 12,600 to £ 17,600 Part-time Members, J. Cowan, O.B.E.; K. J. Griffin, O.B.E.; R.F. Richardson, C.B.E.;P.H.Robinson; P. G. Weekes, O.B.E.; Sir Jack Wellings, C.B.E.

Secretary, D. G. Brandrick.

## NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Payment of Government Life Annuities
Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, E.C. 2 Secretary of the National Debt Commissioners and Comptroller-General, F. D. Ashby, O.beE. $£ 8,680$ to $£ 11,000$ Asst. Comptroller, E. T. Taylor. $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Senior Executive Officers, W. G. Booth; K. C. Hyde; A. G. Ladd. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ 4,900 to £5,900 Brokers, Messrs. Mullens \& Co................ $\underset{\approx 2,000}{ }$

## NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD <br> 22-26 Albert Embankment, S.E.I

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amtendment) Scheme, 1967.
Chairman, P. G. H. Lewison, C.B.E.
General Manager, J. H. C. Pape.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W. $x$ [or-21I 3000] Council
Government Members, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Chairman); the Secretaries of State for Employment, Energy, Prices and Consumer Production, Industry, Trade, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Management Members: Sir George Burton, C.B.E.; J. C. Fraser; A. A. Jarratt, C.B.; R. E. B. Lloyd; M. J. Methuen; The Viscount Watkinson, P.C., C.H. Trade Union Members: The Lord Allen of Fallowfield, C.B.E.; D. Basnet; J. L. Jones, M.B.E.; The Right Hon. L. Murray, O.B.E.; H. Scanlon. Independent Members, The Lord Roll of Ipsden, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Denis Rooke, C.B.E.; The Lord R yder; Sir Charles Villiers, M.C.; M. Young. National Economic Development Office, Sir Ronald McIntosh, к.C.B. (Director-General).

Secretary, T. U. Burgner.
Industrial Director, B. Asher.
Manpower Directors, j. Cousins.
Economic Director, D. Stout.

## NATIONAL ENTERPRISE BOARD 12/I8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.I (or-730 9600)

Chairman, L. F. Murphy.
Part-Time Members, D. Basnett; J. L. Dickinson, C.b.E.; W. B. Duncan, C.B.E.; M. O. Edwardes; J. A. Gardiner; J. Lyons; Caroline Miles; C. H Urwin.
Secretary, P. L. Caines.

## NATIONAL GALLERIES <br> See ART GALLERIES <br> NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE <br> See HEALTH SERVICE <br> (under Ministry of Health) <br> OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL <br> INSURANCE COMMISSIONER <br> 6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.I <br> [oI-730 9236] <br> 23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3 [03 ${ }^{\text {x }} 225$ 2201]

Portcullis House, 2 I Cowbridge Road East, Cardiff [0222 38853x, Ext. 395]
The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the Social Security Acts, and the Child Benefit Acts.
Chief Commissioner, R. J. A. Temple, C.B.E., Q.C.
Commissioners, H. A. Shewan, C.B., O.B.E., Q.C. (Edinburgh); V. G. H. Hallett; D. Reith, Q.C. (Edinburgh) ; H. B. Magnus, Q.C.; J. S. Watson, M.B.E., Q.C.; R. S. Lazarus, Q.C. - E. R. Bowen, Q.C. (Cardiff); J. G. Monroe; J. N. B. Penny, Q.C.
Secretary, A. J. Macklin, M.B.E.
Senior Legal Assistants, Mrs. C. R. Corbett; Mrs. M. V. Steel.

Legal Assistant, D. E. Buckley.

## NATIONAL PORTS COUNCIL

Commonwealth House, $1-19$ New Oxford St., W.C.I

Chairman, J. J. Page, O.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, J. L. Jones, M.B.E.
Members, J. Morris Gifford, C.B.E. (Director General); F. O. P. Brann; Sir William Lithgow, Bt.; N. R. McLeod; Sir Daniel Pettit; L. T. J. Reynolds, м.B.E.

Joint Secretaries, R. C. Livesey (Asst.-Director General); K. A. Heathcote.

## NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Strect, S.W.I
The National Research Development Corporation operates under the Development of Inventions Act 1967. Its function is to secure, "where the public interest so requires", the development and exploitation of inventions derived from publicly supported research and from other sources. The Corporation provides firms with the opportunity to take up, under licence, inventions arising from public research. It also offers financial assistance towards the development of technically new products. These may be based on a firm's own ideas or on inventions which it has acquired from the Corporation or from other sources.
Chairman, The Lord Schon.
Managing Director, W. Makinson.
Head of Public Relations, B. S. W. Mann.

## DEPARTMENT FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS Blythe Road, W. 14 [01-603 zoool]

The Department for National Savings was established as a Government Department when the former Post Office Savings Department became separated from the Post Office on October x, 1969. The Department operates the National Savings Bank and maintains the records of holdings of National Savings Certificates, Save as You Earn contracts, Premium Savings Bonds, British Savings Bonds (and their forerunners Defence and National Development Bonds) and Government stock on the national Savings Stock Register. Director of Savings, J. Littlewood, C.B..... £I5,000 Deputy Directors, P. E. Plummer (Controller (Na-
tional Savings Bank)); Miss B. K. Billot. £, I2,000 Assistant Directors, J. Higson; S. A. Ingham
$\mathcal{C} 8,650$ to $\mathcal{L} I x, 000$ Establishment Officer, J. R. Acland
$£ 8,650$ to $£ 18,000$

Finance Officer, R. H. Dryden. $£ 8,650$ to $£$ Ix,000 Controllers. G. W. Mantle, O.B.E.; H. R. West, O.B.E.; J. P. Wilde, О.B.E.; J. H. Mackenzie (Publicity ..........................6,650 to $£$, I1,000 Senior Principals, J. A. Cuthbertson; A. Green

6,7,750 to $\mathrm{E}, 9.350$
Principals, M. Marshall, I.S.0.; B. C. Smith, I.S.O., M.B.E.; S. J. Allison; M. Morris, I.S.O.; D. M. Jones; R. T. Rowland; C. M. Roberts; C. F. H. Taylor; Miss J. M. J. Wedge; R. J. F.Lindsay; C. L. Dann; T. Wilson; J. Stamp; R. S. Robinson; G. R. Wilson; A. Hirst; L. B. Clark, M.B.E. j. J. W. Richardson; S. W. Shepherd; B. White; J. G. Booth; D. J. Goodman; J. Crooks; G. E. Long; A. W. Hasmall; I. B. Arkinstall; C. J. Paul; R. S. Watts; R. H. Lee; R. A. Boyes; C. L. Sturrock; W. E. H. Westake; R. L. H. Gurney, M. B.E.............. $£_{5}, 680$ to $£ 7,450$
Principal Informaton Officers, P. G. Hutchings; P. N. S. Hickman-Robertson. $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Alhambra House, $27-33$ Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2 [ox-930 9232]
The Natural Environment Research Council was established by Royal Charter on June 1,1965 , under the Science and Technology Act, x965, to encourage, plan and conduct research in those sciences, both physical and biological, which relate to man's natural environment.

The Council carries out research and training through its own institutes and grant-aided institutes, and by grants, fellowships and post-graduate awards to universities and other institutions of higher education.
Chairman, Sir Peter Kent, F.R.S.
Secretary, R. J. H. Beverton, C.b.E., f.r.S.

## RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Institute of Geological Sciences
Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 [ $0 \times 589$ 3444]
The Geological Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Open weekdays, ro to 6; Sundays 2.30 to $\%$. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Director, A. W. Woodland, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Institute of Oceanographic Science
Wormley Laboratory, Godalming, Surrey [042879 4141]
Director, H. Charnock, F.R.S.
Bidston Observatory, Birkenhead [051-052 ${ }^{8639]}$
Taunton Laboratory, Crossway, Taunton [ 08238621 I]
Institute for Marine Environmental Research
Prospect Place, The Hoe, Plymouth
[0752 21371]
Director, R. S. Glover.
Institute of Marine Biochemistry
St. Fittick's Road, Aberdeen [02z4 875695]
Director, P. T. Grant, Ph.D.
Institute of Hydrology
Maclean Building, Crowmarsh Gifford, Wallingford, Oxon. [049I 38800 ]
Director, J. S. G. McCulloch, Ph.D.

## Institute of Terrestrial Ecology <br> 68 Hills Road, Cambridge <br> [0223-69745]

Director, J. N. R. Jeffers.
Research Stations: Merlewood, Monks Wood; Furzebrook; Colney; Edinburgh (Bush and Hope Terrace); Banchory (Hill of Brathens and Blackhall); Bangor; Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa, Cambridge.

## Unit of Invertebrate Virology 5 South Parks Road, Oxford [0865-5208x]

Director, T. W. Tinsley, Ph.D.
Unit of Comparative Plant Ecology
Department of Botany, University of Sheffield, Western Bank, Sheffield [0742 78555]
Head of Unit, I. H. Rorison, D. Phil. British Antarctic Survey Madingley Road, Cambriage [0223 6xi88]
Director, R. M. Laws, Ph.D.
SPECIAL SERVICES
Research Vessel Base
No. I Dock, Barry, South Glamorgan
Director, Capt. D. M. H. Stobie, D.S.C., R.N.(ret.).
Experimental Cartography Unit 6A Cromwell Place, S.W. 7 [or-589 0026]
Director, D. P. Bickmore.

## GRANT-AIDED INSTITUTES

Marine Biological Association of the U.K.
The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth [0752 21761]
Director, Prof. E. J. Denton, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Scottish Marine Biological Association
Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory
P.O. Box No. 3, Oban, Argyll [063x 2244]
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Hours of public access, Mon.-Fri., 8.30 a.m.-4-30 p.m.
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Deputy Director, P. Redfern................ $\begin{aligned} 15,000 \\ \text { K2,000 }\end{aligned}$ Deputy Registrar General, F. A. Rooke-Matthews £8,650 to £I5,000 Assistant Secretaries, S. Witzenfeld, I.S.O. (Establishment Officer); P. H. Kenney . . £8,650 to £ıI,000 Chief Statisticians, A. M. Adelstein (Medical), C 12,000 ; N. H. W. Davis (Population); S. C. Boxer (Census) ; Miss J. H. Thompson (Population) $£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$
Senior Statisticians (Medical), P. M. Lambert; Mrs. J. A. C. Weatherall. $1 . . . . . . . . . £_{11,000}$ Head of Social Survey Division, F. E. Whitehead Cirr, 320 Chief Social Survey Officer ' $A$ ', Miss R. MortonWilliams. . . . . . . . ........... $£ 8,650$ to $\mathcal{L} 11,000$ Senior Principals, G. F. P. Boston; T. E. Broughton; A. A. Cushion; R. K. Freeman (Deputy Establishment Officer); Miss A. B. Graham; J. P. Hisley;
 Chief Social Security Officers © ${ }^{\circ}$ ', $R$ R. Barnes; R. K. Thomas; Miss J. E. Todd. ... $£ 7,750$ to $£ 9,350$ Statisticians, Mrs. L. M. Ammon; R. J. Beacham; L. Bulusu; R. A. Campbell; 'J. Craig; M. P. Curwen; S. P. B. Donnan; R. C. Everett; A. J. Fox; J. C. Haskey; T. J. Orchard; D. L. Pearce; Mrs. A. E. Redwood; Miss L. V. Roberts; C.D. Walker.
©5,680 to $\subset 7,450^{\circ}$
Principals, B. S. T. Alcock; G. P. Barnes; R. H. Birch; N. W. Brown;P.j. Cook; G. A. Fielden; A. L. Gay; E. Graver; K. R. Hedderly; C. F. James; F. G. Johnson; E. T. Jones; G. P. Knight; M. L. Penniugton;T.A. Russell; R. P. Thorby; Miss M. M. Turvey; T. B. West; T.O. Youlten Principal Social Survex Officers, Mrs. P. E. Astbury; Miss J. Atkinson; Miss A. T. Harris; Mrs. E. A. Hunt; S. R. Parker; A. J. Pearce〔5,680 to $£ 7,450$ Principal Research Officers, C. J. Denham; s. M. Farid; G. P. Hawes. ........ $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Senior Social Survey Officers, N. Bateson; F. Birch; Mrs. M. R. Bone; M. J. Bradley; S. M. Brown; D. R. Cable; R. A. Colombo: Mrs. K. H. Dunnell; Mrs. M. L. Durant; E. S. Finch; Mrs. E. M. Goddard; Miss J. A. Higgins; I. B. Knight; Mrs. D. A. Lievesley; Mrs. M. Mansield; A. J. Marsh; Mrs. J. Martin; Miss E. M. McCrossan; Mrs. J. M. Morgan; Mrs. C. M. Pillay; Mrs. I. Rauta; R. O. Redpath; Miss J. Ritchic; B. W. Scammell; K. K. Sillitoe; Mrs. A. C. Thomas $£ 4,900$ to $£ 5.900$
Senior Executive Officers, T. Anderson; N. E. Auckland; E. Barton; J. L. Bennett; D. E. Birch; A. J. Blacklock; Mrs. F. R. Bowker; T. B. Bryson; R. J. Carpenter; A. M. Clark; D. H. Cleverly; R. L. Cross; R. J. Deacon; J. Denton; G. P. S. Fitterer; H. D. Gee; F. B. Gentle; P. H. Gibson; I.M. Golds: J.E. Good; S. A. Haskell; P. Howell; W. Jenkins; G. J. A. Johnson; A. F. Jones; J. H. Kempf; Miss J. D. Kennaway; B. G. Little; I. H. Lloyd; Miss R. M. Loy; R. McLeod; J. A. McNiven, M.B.E.; L. Nelson; R. M. Nicholls;
D. L. Nix; Miss D. M. Pace; N. L. Perryman; Mrs. M. J. Porter; J. A. Rampton; J. V. Ribbins; C. F. Savage; A. A. Sellar; E. E. Simpson; K. J. Stalker; D. Stewart; D. F. Stobart; Mrs. D. M. Stobart; S. C. Stracey; D. Taylor; H. D. Terry; A. W. Tester; S. R. Turner; Miss M. C. C. Tyler; P. A. Wake; J. R. Watkins; R. D. Whymark; C. A. Wileman; D. W. Williams; S. E. Wright
£4,900 to $£ 5,900$ Senior Research Officer, Mrs. C. Hakim
$£ 4,404$ to $£ 5,433$

## PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY <br> Head Office, World Trade Centre, E. $x$ [or-476 6900 ]

Under the Port of London Authority (Constitu(ion) Revision Order 1975, the membership of the Board consists of a minimum of nine and a maximum of 17 members. In addition to the Chairman a minimum of seven and $\quad$ maximum of no nonexecutive members are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment.
A minimum of one executive member and a maximum of six executive members may be appointed by the Board.

The working of the Port for the year ended Dec. 31, 1976, showed a loss of $£ \mathrm{I}, 750,000$. Chairman, J. G. Cuckney.
Vice-Chairman, J. M. Meyer, C.B.е.
Managing Director, W. Bowey.
Execulive Directors, N. N. B. Ordman (Planning and Development) ; J. D. Presland (Finance).
Director of River and Non-Dock Authorities, A. M. Cameron.
Director of Real Estate and Legal Adviser, I. Hughes. Director of Manpower, J. H. Gabony.
Director of Marine Operations, Capt. P. A. Leighton. Directoro of Tilbury, J. N. Black.
Director of Upper Docks, J. S. McNab.
Secretary, J. C. Jenkinson.
THE POST OFFICE ${ }_{23}$ Howland Street, W. $x$ [or-63x 2345 ]
Crown services for the carriage of Government despatches were set up about 1516. The conveyance of public correspondence began in 1635 and the mail service was made a Parliamentary responsibility with the setting up of a Post Office in 1657. Telegraphs came under the Post Office control in 1870 and the Post Office Telephone Service began in $x 880$. The National Data Processing Service, the Post Office's commercial computer bureau, was set up in 1967. The Giro service of the Post Office began in 1968. The Post Office ceased to be a Government Department on October x , x969, following the Post Office Act 1969. On that date the office of Postmaster General was abolished and responsibility for the ruaning of the postal, telecommunications, giro, remittance and data processing services was transferred to the new public authority called the Post Office. The Chairman and members of the Post Office Board are appointed by the Secre-tary of State but responsibility for the running of the Post Oflice as whole rests with the Board in its corporate capacity.

Post Office Board
Chairman, Sir William Barlow........... $£ 23,500$ Managing Director, Telecommunications, $\begin{gathered}\text { (vacant) } \\ \text { (v9,300 }\end{gathered}$ C19,300 Managing Director, Posts, D.E. Roberts, C.B.E.
Member for Technology, Prof. J. H. H. Merriman, C.B., O.B.E.

Member for Personnel and Industrial Relations, K. M. Young, C.B.E.
Managing Director, Giro and Data Processing. S. Wainwright.
Member for Finance and Corporate Planning, (vacant)
Salary range of Members. ..... $£ 15,400$ to $£ 16,400$

## PRICE COMMISSION

Neville House，Page Street，S．W． 1 ［0I－222 8020］
The Commission is responsible for the applica－ tion of the Price Code，including the＂vetting＂of submissions for price increases，investigation and enforcement work and the monitoring of fresh food retail prices．
Chairman，C．Williams
618，000 Deputy Chairmen，G．I．Hobday，ph．D．．．J．Hughes；
 Secretary，C．D．E．Keeling，C．B．

## DEPARTMENT OF PRICES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION I Victoria Street，S．W．I ［0x－215， $7^{877}$ ］

The Department of Prices and Consumer Pro－ tection was set up in March 1974，under a Secretary of State，and took over responsibility from the former Department of Trade and Industry for policy on prices and consumer affairs，and from the Ministry of Agriculture，Fisheries and Food for policy on food prices．Prices．The Department is the focal point for measures to deal with the gener－ ality of prices questions．It sponsors the Price Com－ mission and has the principal responsibility for policy over the whole range of retail prices，in－ cluding food prices，except for those of the nation－ alised industries．It has overall responsibility for policy on food subsidies，though other Departments undertake the detailed administration．Consumer protection．The Department deals with consumer affairs generally and is responsible for policy on fair trading，home and consumer safety，consumer credit，standards，weights and measures，including metrication，and for monopolies，mergers and restrictive practices．The Director General of Fair Trading is appointed by the Secretary of State．

## Salary List

Secretary of State．
£13．000
Minister of State．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．000
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State．．．．．．．．$£ 5,500$
Permanent Secretary ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\in, 18,675$
Deputy Secretary．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．天 1 x4，000
Under Secretary．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．天xェ2，000
 Principal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．65，680 to $£ 7,450$ Chief Information Officer（ $A$ ）．．．．．． 88,650 to $£ 11,000$ Director Ensineer．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathcal{X}$ II，000
Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection，
THE RT．HON．ROY SYDNEY GEORGE HATTERSLEY， M．P．
Private Secretary，M．C．McCarthy．
Parliamentary Private Secretary，M．A．Noble，M．P． Special Advisers，J．Lyttle；Dr．J．Mitchell．
Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection， John Denis Fraser，M．P．

Private Secretary，Mrs．K．B．Elliott．
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State，R．A．R． Maclennan，M．P．
Permanent Secretary，Sir Kenneth Clucas，K．C．B． Private Secretary，M．Gibson．
Deputy Secretary，J．C．Burgh，с．в．
Personnel and General Co－ordinator（Assistant Secre－ tary），Miss J．Blow．
Parliamentary Clerk（Higher Executive Officer），T．D． Lloyd．
Metrology，Quality Assurance and Standards
Abell House，John Islip Street，S．W．x
［or－217 3000］
Under Secretary，Dr．E．N．Eden．
Assistant Secretary，A．Fortnam．
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer，E．E．Williams，O．B．E． 26 Chapter Street，S．W．I
［01－834 7032］
Director Engineer，G．Souch．
Prices Policy and Consumer Credit Division Under Secretary，W．Nicoll，C．M．G．

Assistant Secretaries，S．G．Linstead；J．H．M． Solomon；J．S．Wycherley．

Food Prices and Distribution Division
Under Secretary，I．H．Lightman．
Assistant Secretaries，B．H．B．Dickinson；A．J．Lane； A．J．Nieduszynski．

Fair Trading Division
Under Secretary，D．N．Byrne．
Assistant Secretaries，F．W．Stacey，I．s．0．；J．Sumner； W．R．B．Wigglesworth．

Information Division
Head of Information Division，M．A．S．Garrod．
Chief Press Officer，Miss A．Jenkins．

## PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE Whitehall，S．W．x

Lord President of the Council（and Leader of the House of Commons），Rt．HON．Michael Mackintosh FOOT，M．P．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．£ェ3，000 Private Secretary，J．W．Stevens． Assistant Private Secretary，Miss B．Owen． Parliamentary Private Secretary，C．E．Roderick， M．P．
Minister of State，JOHN SMITH，IN．．．．．．．．．．．© 9,500
Clerk to the Courcil，N．E．Leigh，C．V．O．．．．．Era，000 Deputy Clerk to the Council，C．E．S．Horsford
£8，650 to $£ 25,000$
Senior Clerk，A．W．Kimberley．．£5， 5,76 to $£ 6,509$
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE Headquarters Office：
Lower Entrance，Colindale Hospital，
Colindale Avenue，N．W． 9
［01－205 1295］
The Service was originally set up in 1939 an emergency service to augment the existing public health resources of England and Wales in combat－ ing outbreaks of infectious diseases such as might arise from enemy action or abnormal conditions in time of war．In 1945 the Government decided to retain the Service on a permanent footing，and statutory authority for doing so was included in the National Health Service Act，1946，the Minister of Health being empowered to provide a Bacterio－ logical Service in England and Wales for the con－ trol of the spread of infectious diseases．The Service was administered by the Medical Research Council，as agents of the Ministry of Health untl August x，x967，when，under the provision of the Public Health Laboratory Service Act， 1969 ，Inew Public Health Laboratory Service Board was established as a statutory body capable of acting in its own right as agent for the Department of Health and Social Security．
Members of the Board：C．E．G．Smith，C．B．，M．D． （Chairman），F．A．Adams，C．B．；H．M．Archibald， C．B．；W．G．Harding；W．C．D．Lovett，O．B．E．， M．D．；Prof．K．McCarthy，M．D．；Prof．D．D．Reid， M．D．；A．J．Rowland；Prof．J．A．Scott，M．D．； The Lady Sherman；Prof．R．A．Shooter，M．D．； C．C．Stevens，O．B．E． $\mathcal{G}$ G．I．Watson，O．B．E．，M．D． Director，Sir Robert Williams，M．D．
Deputy Directors，J．C．Kelsey，M．D．；J．E．M．White－ head，M．D．
Secretary，J．D．Whittaker b．E．
Central Public Health laboratory， LONDON，N．W． 9
Director，E．R．Mitchell．

## Reference Laboratories

（With name of Director）
Cross－Infection Reference（incorporating Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Reference）M．T．Parker．M．D． Disinfection Reference，J．C．Kelsey，M．D．
Enteric Reference，Prof．E．S．Anderson，M．D．，F．R．S． Leptospirosis Reference L．H．Turner，M．B．E．，M．D．
Mycological Reference（London School of Mygiene and Tropical Medicine），D．W．R．Mackenzie， ph．D．

Mycoplasma Reference, Public Health Laboratory, Norwich, B. E. Andrews.
Salmonella and Shigella Reference, B. Rowe.
Tubercolosis Reference, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff. J. Marks, M.D.
Venereal Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E.r. A. E. Wilkinson (pari-time).

Virus Reference, Mrs. M. S. Pereira, M.D.

## Special Laboratories

 (With name of Director)Batterial Metabolism Research Laboratory, M. J. Hill Computer Trials, S. P. Lapage.
Epidemiology Research Laboratory, T. M. Pollock. Food Hygiene, R. J. Gilbert.
National Collection of Type Cultures, S. P. Lapage. Quality Control, P. B. Crone, M.D.
Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Mrs. C. M. P. Bradstreet.

## Constituent public Health laboratoribs (With name of Director)

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.; Birmingham, J. G. P. Hutchinson, M.D.; Brighton, B. T. Thom; Bristol, H. R. Cayton; Cambridge, C. E. D. Taylor, M.D.; Cardiff, C. H. L. Howells, M.D.; Carlisle, D. G. Davies, M.D.; Carmarthen, H. D. S. Morgan; Chelmsford, R. Pilsworth, M.D.; Chester, Miss P. M. Poole, M.D.; Conway, F. B. Jackson; Coventry, P. J. Mortimer, M.D.; Derby, R. Darnell (acting); Dorchester, G. H. Tee, Ph.D.; Eysom, D. R. Gamble; Exeter, B. Moore, M.D.; Gloucester, A. E. Wright, T.D., M.D.; Guildford, Miss J. M. Davies, M.D.; Hereford, D. R. Christie; Hull, J. H. McCoy; Ipswich, P. K. Fraser, M.D.; Leeds, G. L. Gibson, M.D.; Leicester, N. S. Mair; Lincoln, J. G. Wallace; Liverpool, G. C. Turner, M.D.: London, (vacant) (Central Middlesex Hospital); C. Dulake (Dulwich Hospital); D. G. Fleck, M.D. (St. George's Hospital, Tooting Grove); B. Chattopadhay (Whipps Cross Hospital); Luton, A. T. Willis, M.D.; Maidstone, A. L. Furniss, M.D.; Manchester, D. M. Jones, M.D.; Newcastle, J. H. Hale, O.B.E., M.D.; Newport, R. D. Gray, M.D. Norwich, W. Shepherd; Nottingham, M. J. Lewis; Oxford, J. O'H. Tobin; Peterborough, E. J. G. Glencross; Plymouth, P. D. Meers, M.D. ; Poole, W. L. Hooper; Porsmouth, D. J. H. Payne; Preston, L. Robertson; Reading, J. V. Dadswell; Salisbury, P. J. Wormald, M.D.; Sheffield, B. W. Barton; Shrewsbury, G. A. Morris, M.D.; Southampton, A. M. R. Mackenzie; Southend, J. A. Rycroft; Stoke-on-Trent, P. Cavanagh, M.D.; Swansea, W. Kwantes; Taunton, J. V. S. Pether; Truro, G. I. Barrow, M.D.; Watford, B. R. Eaton; Wolverhampron, I. A. Harper (Hon.); Worcester, M. J. Skirrow (acting).

## PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE See RECORD OFFICES

## PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

$\underset{\text { Kingsway, W.C.z }}{\text { [0x }-405} 4300]$
The Public Trustee is a Trust Corporation created to undertake the business of executorship and trusteeship; he can act as executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person, or as I trustee of a will or settlement (either by original appointment or by transfer at a later stage) alone or jointly with others in the same manner and under the same legal obligations as a private individual or commercial trust corporation, but with a guarantee that all breaches of trust will be made good out of the Consolidated Fund. He cannot accept a trust which is foreign, exclusively charitable or for the benefit of creditors, nor an insolvent estate. He can accept the trusteeship of and manage pension funds, disaster funds and the funds of private individuals or institutions. He also administers common investment funds for moneys in Court. Fees are charged for his services, the Office being self supporting but non profit making.
Public Trustee, A. A. Creamer, D.F.C....... Ex 4,254

Assistant Public Trustee, J. Radford. ....... $£ \mathbf{x 2 , 6 7 4}$
Chief Administrative Officers, J. A. Boland; D. A.
Wakeford................... $£ 9,707$ to $£ 21,674$
Acceptance Officer, R. A. Cunningham
$£ 6,667$ to $£ 8,437$
Establishment Officer, F. C. Yeomans

Chief Investment Manager, F. A. Beecham
Chief Property Adviser, R. Myers $£ 8,424$ to $£ x 0,024$
$\propto 7,267$ to $£ 8,437$

## PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD <br> Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, E.C. 2 [0x-606 7321$]$

The Board is independent statutory body. consisting of iz unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; Commissioners retire each year and may be reappointed.
The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875 and the National Loans Act, 1968, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.
Funds for loans are authorised from time to time by Parliament and are drawn from the National Loans Fund. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.
During the year ended March 3x, 1977, gross issues from the National Loans Fund for advance by the Public Works Loan Board amounted to $£_{\mathrm{z}}, 679,000,000$.
Chairman, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt..... unpaid Deputy Chairman, J. E. A. R. Guinness. . . . . . unpaid Other Commissionets, W. Bowdell, C.B.E.; Miss F.
M. Cook; W. R. Harman, M.B.E.;E. G. Hopper;

Miss D. J. Hope-Wallace, C.B.E.; R. W.E. Law;
T. N. Ritchie, T.D.; Dr. C. H. Stout; S. F.

Tongue; C. G. Vaughan-Lee, D.S.C.......unpaid Secretary, H. W. Darvill, O.B.E. . $£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$ Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, P. A. Good-
win.
5,680 to 67,450
Senior Executive Öfficers, W. H. Clarke; I. H.
Peattic. ...................... 4,900 to $£ 5,900$

## RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
Ruskin Avenue, Kew,
Richmond, Surrey [01-876 3444]

$$
\text { Chancery Lane, W.C. } 2
$$ [or-405 o741]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily to holders of readers' tickets from 9.30 to 5 (Kew and Chancery Lane), Saturdays, 9.30 to (Chancery Lane only). Information about the location and availability of records can be obtained either by writing or by telephone enquiry. The Museum (at Chancery Lane) is open Monday to Friday, $I$ to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement; it contains Domesday Book ( 2 vols.), made by order of William the Conqueror in $x 085$, and Domesday Chest; the Gunpowder Plot papers (x605); bull of Pope Clement ViII, confirming Henry VIII Fidei Defensor (I524); the Log Book of H.M.S. Victory at Trafalgar ( $\mathbf{z 8 0 5}$ ); and many other documents of national interest.
Keeper of Public Records, J. R. Ede.......... $£ x 2,209$ Deputy Keeper, A. W. Mabbs... ©8,859 to 天xо,427 Records Administration Officer, E. W. Denham
$\propto 8,859$ to $£ \times 0,007$ Establishment Officer, J. A. Gavin. $£ 6,202$ to $£ 7,972$ Principal Assistant Keepers, Miss P. M. Barnes; C. D. Chalmers; Miss D. H. Gifford; R. F. Hunnisett; A. A. H. Knightbridge; M. Roper; E. K. Timings. . . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 7,673$ to $£ 8,959$

Assistant Keepers, First Class, J. D. Cantwell; N. G. Cox; N. E. Evans; J. A. Guy; Mrs. A. N. Nicol; P. A. Penfold; J. L. Walford; Miss N. Whiteside £4,926 to $£ 7,631$ Principal Repository and Reprographic Services, J. G. Wickham................... 66,202 to $£, 7,972$ Principal Inspecting Officer, R. L. Anslow $£ 6,202$ to $£ 7.972$
Inspecting Officers, D. Ashton; D. Barlow; B. S. Freeman; P. F. McCaffrey; A. J. W. McDonald; A. W. H. Medlicott; N. D. Robertson
$£ 5,422$ to $£ 6,422$ Senior Executive Officers, Mrs. M. A. Gavin; L. G. Seed; C. B. Townsend. ..... £5,422 to $£ 6,422$

## ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC RECORDS

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2
Created by the Public Records Act, 1958, to advise the Lord Chancellor, as minister responsible for public records, on matters concerning public records in general and, in particular, on those aspects of the work of the Public Record Office which affect members of the public who make use of its facilities. Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.
Members, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Buckley, m.B.e.; Sir Denis Dobson; Prof. D. N. Dilks; Prof. G. R. Elton; Prof. R. C. Fioud; P. C. Goodhart, M.P.: Prof. M. Gowing, F.B.A.; Prof. J. C. Holt, f.S.A.; G. D. Squibb, Q.C.; The Lord Teviot; The Lord Trend, G.C.B., c.V.o.; A. B. Walden; Prof. Glanmor Williams. Secretary, Mrs. A. Nicol.

## HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE House of Lords, S.W.I [or-219 3074]

Since 1497, the records of Parliament have been kept within the Palace of Westminister. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in $x 946$ established a record department to supervise their preservation and their production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from $9.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $5.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The records preserved number some $3,000,000$ documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House of Lords from 5510 . Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1610, and Papers laid before Parliament from 1531 . Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office also has charge of the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and other surviving records of the Commons (from $\mathbf{1 5 7 2}$ ), which include plans and annexed documents relating to Private Bill legislation from 1818. Among other documents are the records of the Lord Great Chamberlain, the political papers of certain members of the two Houses (including the papers of Lloyd George, Bonar Law and other statesmen previously preserved in the Beaverbrook Library), and documents relating to Parliament acquired on behalf of the nation. All the manuscripts and other records are preserved in the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. Clerk of the Records and Principal Clerk, Information Services, M. F. Bond, M.V.O., O.B.E., P.S.A.
f 12,465 Deputy Clerk of the Records, H. S. Cobb, F.S.A. Assistant Clerk of the Records, D. J. Johnson $\AA 4,869$ to $£ 7,574$

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS
Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2
[or-242 1198 ]
The Commission was set up by Royal Warrant in 1869 to enquire and report on collections of papers of value for the study of history in private hands. In 1959 new warrant enlarged these terms of reference to include all historical records,
wherever situated, outside the Public Records and gave it added responsibilities, as central coordinating body, to promote, assist and advise on their proper preservation and storage. The Commission has published over 200 volumes of reports. It holds a further 20,000 unpublished reports in the National Register of Archives, available for consultation in its search room. It also administers the Manorial and Tithe Documents Rules on behalf of its chairman, the Master of the Rolls.
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## SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE <br> H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh a [031-556 6585 ]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the $3^{\text {th }}$ century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the older public records of Scotland and many collections of local and church records and family muniments. Search Rooms open daily from to 4.45: Saturdays, 9 to 12.30 (Historical Search Room only). Certain groups of records, mainly the more modern records of courts and government departments and the plans collection, are preserved in the Scottish Record Office's auxiliary repository at the West Register House in Charlotte Square-the former St. George's Church which was designed by Robert Reid. The West Register House Search Room opens daily from 9 to 4.45 (Mondays to Fridays). Permanent and special exhibitions of documents are mounted in the Museum at the West Register House, which is open to the public on weekdays during Search Room hours. The National Register of Archives (Scotland), which is I branch of the Scottish Record Office, is based in the West Register House.
Keeper of the Records of Scotland, J. Imrie.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND <br> Meadowbank House, Edinburgh [03x-66x 6III]

The Registers of Scotland consist of:-
( 1 ) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish Judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (ro) Register of Sheriffs Commissions; (xI) Register of the Cachet Seal; ( $\mathbf{y}$ ) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (I3) Register of Entails; (34) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.
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## CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE <br> Guildhall, E.C. 2 [0I-606 3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Quecns to 1957; ancient custumals: Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Custumarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandorum, and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial rolls and books from 1252 and Council minutes from 1275; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603 , and financial records from the 16th century, together with the records of London Bridge from the 12 th century and numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, by appointment only.
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$\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { Ox-215 } \\ \hline 877]\end{array}\right.$

Overseas Trade. The Department is responsible for commerical policy and relations with overseas countries and is concerned with economic policies affecting the international position of the United Kingdom. It promotes United Kingdom commercial interests overseas, negotiates on trade and commercial matters and administers U.K. protective tariffs. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, which was set up in January 1972 and has the Secretary of State for Trade as President, the Department promotes British exports, providing an export information service to industry and commerce, largely through the eight regional offices, and handling Government support for overseas trade fairs.

Shipping and civil aviation. The Department is the sponsor for the United Kingdom shipping and civil aviation industries including the conduct of international negotiations. It is also responsible for the regulation of marine safety. The Department sponsors the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority, and approves the capital investment of these bodies. In addition, the Department issues policy guidance to the Civil Aviation Authority and administers the Authority's annual grant until such time as full recovery of costs is attained.
Commerce and Industry. The Department is responsible in general for the basic legal framework for the regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises, administering a number of statutes governing company affairs and insolvency. It also holds general responsibility for company law, patent, trade mark and copyright matters, and for all matters affecting insurance. The Department of Trade is also the sponsor Department for tourism and the hotel and travel industries; the newspaper, printing and publishing industries; the film industry and the distributive and service trades.

## SALARY List

Secretary of State. .........................£23,000
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State....... $£ 5,500$
Permanent Secretary. .......................... $£ 18,675$
Deputy Secretary............................... 1 I4,000
Under Secretary. .............................. . 1 мz,000

Senior Principal . . ................. $\propto 7,750$ to $\propto 0,350$ Principal.......................... 5,680 to $£ 7,450$ Controller, Export Licensing Branch.......... 77,450 Chief Information Officer $(A) \ldots \ldots . £ 8,650$ to $£ \leq 1,000$ Inspector General of the Insolvency Service . . £ 12,000 Deputy Inspectors General. . ................ Inspecior of Companies. . .................... . . 1 II,320 Accidents Investigation Branch:

Chief Inspector of Accidents. ............... £1x,670
Deputy Chief Inspector of Accidents £8,650 to $£ 11,000$
Marine Survey Service:
Surveyor General............................. 11,670
Chief Nautical Surveyor
Engineer Surveyor in Chief $\}$. . . . . . . . . . . £xr,000 Chief Ship Surveyor
Secretary of State for Trade and President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Edmund Emanubl Drll, M.P.

Principal Private Secretary, M. M. Baker.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. Woodall, M.P.
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State, M. H. Meacher, M.P. (Trade); S. C. Davis, M.P. (Companies, Aviation and Shipping)
Permanent Secretary, Sir Leo Pliatzky, K.C.B. Private Secretary, M. V. Boxall.
Deputy Secretaries, P. A. R. Brown, C.B. : R. W. Gray, C.B.; W. P. Shovelton, C.B., C.M.G.; J. R. Steele: S. D. Wilks.
Industrial Advisers, S. Baker (Co-ordinator); B. Nichoils.

## Commercial Relations and Exports

Division 1
[ox-215 ${ }^{8777}$
Under Secretary, S. Abramson.
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Ingram; T. Sharp; E. Wright.

Division 2
Under Secretary, W. M. Knighton.
Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. E. C. Jones; M. G. Petter; M. J. Treble.

## Division 3

Under Secretary, D. N. Royce.
Assistant Secretaries, A. H. K. Slater; P. D. Stobart, C.B.E.

Under Secretary, L. Lightman 4
Assistant Secretaries, C. W. Roberts; Miss M. Z. Terry.

## Division 5

Under Secretary, J. Caines.
Assistant Secretaries, M. W. B. Hunt; A. C. Hutton.

## Export Development Division

[0x-215 $7^{8771}$
Under Secretary, R. N. Royce.
Assistant Secretaries, Miss B. M. Eyles; J. S. Norman.

## Europe, Industry and Technology Division

Under Secrelary, Miss K. E. Boyes.
Assistant Secretaries, P. E. Dougherty; H. M. G. Stevens.

General Division
[ox-215 7877]
Under Secretary, R. H. Allott.
Assistant Secrelaries, P. G. M. Clark; F.R. Mingay; G. R. Sunderland.

## Export Licensing Branch

Sanctuary Bldgs., 16-zo Gt. Smith Street, S.W. 1 [or-215 $7^{8} 77$ ]
Controller, E. P. Ellerton.

## British Overseas Trade Board I Victoria Street, S.W.I [ox-215 $7^{877]}$

Chairman, Sir Frederick Catherwood
Vice-Chairman, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Members, S. Baker; R. H. W. Bullock, C.B. ; M. D. Butler, C.M.G.; Sir Derek Ezra, M.B.E. ; H. W. A. Francis, C.B.E.; R. W. Gray, C.B.; Sir Denis Hamilton, D.S.O.; B. Heath, D.F.C.; J. L. Jones, M.B.E.; The Earl of Limerick; J. H. Neill, C.B.E., T.D.;Sir John Read; Sir Francis Sandilands, C.B.E.; The Lord Shackleton, K.G., P.C., O.B.E.; J. R. Steele; K. Taylor, C. B. ; J. Whitehorn, C.M.G.
Chief Executive, S. D. Wilks.
Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, E.C. 4

$$
\text { [01-248 } 5757]
$$

Special Adviser on Japanese Market, J. I. McGhie, C.M.G.

## Overseas Projects Group <br> - Victoria Street, S.W. $x$ [01-215 $7^{877}$ ]

Assistant Secretary, P. G. F. Bryant.
Export Services and Promotions Division Export House, so Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4 [01-248 5757]
Under Secretary, W. K. Ward, C.M.G.
Assistant Secretaries, M. I. A. Cochlin; D. P. Dick; V. F. Kimber; A. R. Titchener.

Senior Principal, G. McMahon.

## Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department <br> 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2 <br> [01-405 872x]

Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, E. Armitage, C.B.
Assistant Conptrollers, R. Bowen; I. J. G. Davis; J. D. Fergusson.

Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks（Assistant Secretary） R．L．Moorby．
Senior Principal，A．F．Gilmour． Insurance Division
Sanctuary Bldgs．， $\mathbf{x 6 - 2 0}$ Gt．Smith Street，S．W．x ［oI－215 7877］
Under Secretary，M．S．Morris．
Assistant Secretaries，R．E．Clarke；R．F．Fenn；E．J． Lindley；D．Simpson．

Companies Policy Division Sanctuary Bldgs．，
16－20 Great Smith Street，S．W． 1 ［01－215－7877］
Under Secretary，R．C．M．Cooper
Assistant Secretaries，B．Murray；J．W．Preston．
Companies Administration Division
Sanctuary Bldgs．， $16-20 \mathrm{Gt}$ ．Smith Street，S．W．I
［01－215 7877］
Under Secretary，D．Eagers．
Assistant Secretary，Miss C．H．Welch． 2－14 Bunhill Row，E．C．I ［0x－606 407x］
Companies Investigation Branch，Inspector of Com－ panies，H．C．Gill．

Companies Registration Office
Companies House，Crown Way， Maindy，Cardiff
［ l 222 388588］
Assistant Secretary（Registrar of Companies for England and Wales），D．B．Nottage．
London Search Room，55－7T City Road，E．C．$x^{1}$
［ox－253 9393］
Exchequer Chambers
roz George Street，Edinburgh ［03 ${ }^{\text {I }}$－225 5774 ］
Registrar for Scolland，J．B．I．McTavish，O．B．E．
Department of Commerce
43－47 Chichester Street，Belfast ［0232，34721］
Registrar for Northern Ireland，W．McRory．
Registry of Business Names
Pembroke House，40－56 City Road，E．C．I ［or－253 9393］
Registrar（England and Wales），F．Whipp．
Exchequer Chambers
102 George Street，Edinburgh ［031－2255774］
Registrar for Scolland，J．B．I．McTavish，O．B．E．
Department of Commerce
43－47 Chichester Street，Belfast ［oz3z 3412 I］
Registray for Northern Ireland，W．McRory． The Insolvency Service z－x4 Bunhill Row，E．C． ［01－606 407x］
Inspector General of the Insolvency Service，E．G．Har－ per．
Deputy Inspectors General，J．B．Clemetson；A．D． Gwyther．

Accidents Investigation Branch
Shell Mex House，Strand，W．C． 2 ［01－217 3000］
Chief Inspector of Accidents，W．H．Tench．
Deputy Chief Inspector of Accidents，G．M．Kelly．
Civil Aviation Policy Division
Shell Mex House，Strand，W．C． 2 ［ox－217，3000］
Under Secretary，G．C．Dick．
Assistant Secretaries，J．R．Gildea；N．F．Ledsome； G．R．Smith；E．H．Whitaker．
Civil Aviation Safety Adviser，D．A．Payne．
Civil Aviation International Relations Division
Shell Mex House，Strand，W．C． 2 ［0I－2x7 3000］
Under Secretary，G．T．Rogers．
Assistant Secretaries，O．I．Green；O．H．Kemmis； W．B．Lello；L．F．Standen．

Shipping Policy Division
The Adelphi，John Adam Street，W．C．$z$ ［01－217 3000］
Under Secretary，G．Lanchin．

Assistant Secretaries，E．Y．Bannard；J．K．T．Frost；
W．J．Hall．

## Marine Division

Sunley House， $90-93$ High Holborn，W．C． I ［01－405 691x］
Under Secretary，J．N．Archer．
Assistant Secretaries，S．N．Burbridge；M．J．Service；
J．S．H．White．
Surveyor General，D．MacIver Robinson，O．b．E．
Chief Nautical Surveyor，Capt．J．H．Shone．
Engineering Surveyor in Chief，Dr．J．Cowley．
Chief Ship Surveyor，N．Bell．

## Publishing，Tourism，Films and Distribution Division

Sanctuary Buildings， $16-20$ Gt．Smith St．，S．W．x ［ox－215 $7^{877]}$
Under Secretary，Miss M．J．Lackay，O．B．E．
Assistant Secretaries，H．J．Blanks；D．G．Hyde．

## Information Division

Head of Division，N．S．Gaffin．
Deputy Head of Division，M．R．C．Pentreath．
Chief Press Officer，Mrs．H．Rowe．

## TRAINING SERVICES AGENCY <br> 162－168 Regent Street，W．I ［01－214 6000］

Chief Executive，K．R．Cooper ．．．．．．．．．．．．．£ 12,000 Deputy Chief Executives，D．G．Storer（Training Opportunities）；F．C．Hayes（Industry）．．．天x1，670 Director of Training，Dr．R．M．Johnson．．．．犬ıIr，320 Director of Corporate Services，L．R．Levy
$\AA 8,650$ to $£ 17,000$
Director of Marketing Services，A．P．Dignum
£7，750 to $£ 9,350$

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT <br> a Marsham Street，S．W．$x$ <br> ［ox－212 3434］

Secretary of State for Transport，The RT．HON． WILLIAM Thomas Rodgers，m．p．．．．．．．．£23，000 Private Secretary，A．J．Goldman．
Special Adviser，R．J．Liddle．
Parliamentary Private Secretary，K．T．Weetch，M．P．
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State，J．R．Horam，
M．P．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． E $5,500^{\text {，}}$
Permanent Secretary，Sir Peter Baldwin，K．c．B．
€ 8,675
Private Secretary，Miss E．A．Frye．
TRANSPORT POLICY REVIEW UNIT
Under Secretary，D．Holmes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$£ 12,000$ Assistant Secretary，F．W．Girling £8，650 to £ £ Chief Statistician，B．J．Billington
£ 8,650 to K IIT，000
PORTS
Under Secretary，J．E．Sanderson．．．．．．．．．．．．£xz，000 Assistant Secretaries，G．D．Edmonds；A．B．Saunders £8，650 to $\mathcal{L} 11,000$
TRANSPORTATION AND LONDON
Deputy Secretary，P．E．Lazarus，C．B．．．．．．．．\＆14，000

## Railways

Under Secretary，J．Palmer．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．£， 2,000
Assistant Secretaries，A．Flexman；R．G．S．Johnston
Chief Inspecting Officer，Lt．－Col． 1 I．K．A．Mc－
Naughton．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．£ェェ，440
Local Transportation and Roads
Under Secretary，D．Bishop，M．C．．．．．．．．．．．£ 12,000 Assistant Secretaries，W．H．Alexander；Mrs．E．F．

Hitchins；D．A．R．Peel．．．．$£ 8,650$ to $£ 1$ ， 000 Deputy Chief Scientific Officer，R．Spence
£8，100 to $£ 9,440$
Assistant Chief Engineer，D．Greenwood．．．\＆II，000
International Transport and Nationalized Industries（General）
Under Secretary，S．M．A．Banister ．．．．．．£ı2，000
Assistant Secretaries，D．G．Fagan；C．K．Spinks

Under Secretary, J. A. Freight Under Secretary, J. A. Dole
Assistant Secretaries, R. J. E. Dawson; D.................00 £8,650 to £Ix,000

## Traffic Area Offices

Chairmen of Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities
East Midlands (Nottingham), C. M. Sheridan, C.m.G. Eastern (Cambridge), K. Peter.
Metropolitan (Acton), A. S. Robertson.
Norihern (Newcastle upon TYne), B. J. Foster, O.B.E.
North West (Manchester), R. D. Hutchings.
Scotland, A. B. Birnie.
South Easl (Eastbourne), R. S. Thornton.
West Midlands (Birmingham), A. A. Crabtree.
Western (Bristol), Maj.-Gen. Sir John Potter, K.B.E., C.B.

Yorkshire (Leeds), Maj.-Gen. V.H.J. Carpenter, C.B., M.B.E.

South Wales (Cardiff), R. R. Jackson. (each) £Ir,000
Passenger Transport and Greater London
Under Secretary, T. W.Hall................ £ix,000 Assistant Secretaries, D. W. Royle; D. C. Milefanti $\AA 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$ Assistant ChiefEngineer, G. E. Rowland..... $£ 15,000$ Assistant Chief Planner, M. Richardson... £ır,000

HIGHWAYS
Director General, T. P. Hughes, c.b. . ..... §r4,000
Road Construction Units
Eastern (Bedford)
Director, J. Tiplady.
North Fasi (Harro.......... £ £1,440
Director, K. C. North Easthorp. Harrogate............. $x$ r,440 North West (Preston)
Director, D. F. Dean. ........................ £ 11,440 Midland (Leamingto...........
Director, A. N. Brant....................... £ェx,440 South East (Dorking)
Director, B. F. Edbrooke. .................. £I1,440 South West (Taunton)
Director, N. Dean........................... £II,440

## Highways Engineering

Chief Highway Engineer, R. T. Bridle. .... for $^{2} 3,230$
Depuly Chief Highway Ensineers, K. Sriskandan; H. Williams............................ $x 1,44^{\circ}$

Assistant Chief Engineers, D. G. Clark; T. A. Rochester; M. F. Maggs; J. R. Lake; P. M. Lee
£11,000
Highways Programming, Contracts and Lands
Under Secretary, J. Lane. . ..................., 12,000
Assistant Secretaries, R. M. Denny; Miss J. M. Foster; L. E. Henderson; G. D. Miles
\&8,650 to $£ 12,000$ C. Searle
$£ 8,650$ to $£ 1 r, 000$

## Highways Planning and Management

Under Sectretary, G. D. Spearing. ........... $x 2,000$ Assistamt Secretary, K. P. Leary. $£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$ Assistant Chief Engineers, J. L. Hammond; R. P. Sleep.

## Road Safety

Under Secretary, P. N. Gerosa . ............. £ıı2,000 Assistant Secretaries, V. G. Curtis; I. J. Rendell; P. A. Waller.

## Vehicle Safety

Disector, J. W. Furness.:…................nr,440
Assistant Secretary, P. Critchley, 8,650 to $\mathcal{K} 13,000$ Assistant Chief Engineers, G. Donald; C. C. Toyne \{11,000
FINANCE
Under Secretary, Principal Finance Officer, A. J. Rosenfeld........................................12,000 Assistant Secretaries, J.W.S. Dempster; C. D. Packett; 1. Yass.

DRIVER AND VEHICLE LICENSING
Deputy Secretary, G. W. Moseley......... £14,000

Kendall.

- © 8,650 to $£ 11,000$


## DEPARTMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

AND TRANSPORT REGIONAL OFFICES
West Midlands (Birmingham)
Regional Director, Miss S. W. Fogarty..... £ £ 2,000
Regional Controllers, S. Jones; R. D. Law; W. W.
Morris................. 88,650 to $£ x 1,000$
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)
Regional Director, S. J. Heritage................000
Regional Controllers, J. W. Blows; P. I. Wolf
f8,650 to frx,000

> North West (Manchester)

Regional Director, W. R. Corrie..............
Regional Controllers, D. M. Beaton; P. W. Peck;
R. W. Porteous. .......... £8,650 to £11,000

Northern (Newcastle upon Tyne)
Regional Director, D. J. King. .............. $£ 12,000$
Regional Controllers, S. D. Oliey; R . Wiliams
$£_{81} 650$ to $£ 11,000$
South West (Bristol)

Regional Controllers, S. H. Godsell; A. W. Wright C8,650 to £II,000 East Midlands (Nottingham)
Regional Director, A. E. A. Brain........... $£ 12,000$ Regional Controllers, W. Johnson; P. M. Hewitt

## South East

Regional Director, G. M. Wedd. . ......... £ı $£, 000$ Ragional Controllers, P. A. Bays; N. Hamilton; N. Thompson. . . ................ $£ 8,650$ to $£ 1$ risieoo Eastern
Regional Director, H. W. Marshall......... £, 22,000 Regional Controllers, F. P. Davis; I. M. Edye; A. H. Pollington.

## THE TREASURY <br> Parliament Street, S.W.x [or-233-3000]

The Office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lord High Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by the Chief Secretary, Parliamentary Secretary who is the Chief Whip, a Financial Secretary and Minister of State (who are also members of the Government) and by the Permanent Secretary. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business. The Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The management of the Treasury devolves upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and, under him, the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Minister of State. The Chief Secretary is responsible for the control of public expenditure. The Financial Secretary discharges the traditional responsibility of the Treasury for the largely formal procedure for the voting of funds by Parliament. All Treasury Ministers are concerned in tax matters.
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The RT. Hon. (Leonard) James Callaghan, m.p.

$$
£ 20,000
$$

Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. W. Stott, M.P.
Lord Commissioners of the Treasury
The Prime Minister (First Lord); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury
D. R. Coleman, M.P.; J. D. Dormand, M.P.; D. L. Stoddart, M.P.; T. E. Graham, M.P.; T. M. Cox, M.P. . .............................(each) \&4,000

## $43^{8}$

TRE Government and Public Offices TRE

Chancellor of the Exchequer, The RT. Hon. Denis WINSTON HEALEY, M.B.B., M.P........ £r3,000 Principal Private Secretary, A. M. W. Battishill. Private Sectetary, F. K. Jones.
parliamentary Clerk, I. L. Smith.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. G. Lamborn, M.P.

Chief Secretary to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. Joel
BARNETT, M.P. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £13,000
Private Secretary, B. S. Morris.
Assistant Private Secretary, Mrs. L. Wiseman.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, THE RT. HON.
Michael Francis Lovell Cocks, M.p. $£ 9,500$ Private Sectetary, Sir Alfred Warren, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Robert Edward Sheldon, M.p..
Private Secretary, M. Brown.
Minister of State, (DAvid JOHN) Denzil Davies.

Private Secrelary, R. M. Bent.
Assistant Whips, J. W. Ashton, M.P.; A. Bates, M.P.;
P. C. Snape, M.P.; A. W. Stallard, M.P.; Mrs.
W. A. Taylor, M.P.; J. Tinn, M.P.; F. R. White,
M.P............................each) $£ 4,000$ Permanent Secretary, Sir Douglas Wass, к.C.B.

620,175
Private Secretary, K. V. Watts.
Second Permanent Secretaries, L. Airey, C.B.; K. E. Couzens, C.B.; A. K. Rawlinson, C.B... ©, 77,175 Head of Government Economic Service and Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury, F. J. Atkinson, C.B........................................17,175 Deputy Secretaries, J. Anson; F. R. Barratt, C.B.; G. S. Downey; F. Jones, C.B.E.; N. Jordan-Moss, C.B., C.M.G.; J. G. Littler................. £14,000

## Central Area

Establishments and Organisation Group:
Under Secretary, C. W. France........... £12,000 Assistant Secretary, Miss J. E. Court
$\kappa_{68,650}$ to $£ 12,000$ Senior Economic Adviser, G. J. Mungeam
£8,650 to $£ 11,000$
Information Divisiont:
Head of Division (Assistant Secretary), P. V. Dixon f8,650 to $£ 1 x, 000$
Deputy Head (Chies Information Officer(B)), E. C. Crosfield.
Central Unit:
Under Secretary, A. J. G. Isaac.

.

£, 2,000
Economic Briefing:
Senior Economic Adviser, D. A. C. Heigham $\AA 8,650$ to $£ 17,000$

## Chief Economic Adviser's Sector

Short Term Forecast and Analysis Development Group: Under Secretary (Economics), J. R. Shepherd
Senior Economic Advisers, H. P. Evans; Mrs. V. H. Stamler..................... 8,650 to $£ x$,000 Medium Term and Policy Analysis Group
Under Secretary (Economics), F. Cassell. . .... £ £ 12,000
Senior Economic Advisers, J. C. Odling-Smee; P. N. Sedgwick..
$£ 8,000$ to $£ 1$ IT,000

## Overseas Finance Sector

Overseas Finance A.:
International Finance Group:
Under Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hedley-Miller £ı, 2,000 Assistant Secretaries, G. R. Ashford; G. E. Fitchew; C. H. W. Hodges.

Finance Etonomic Unit:
Under Secretary (Economics), P. E. Middleton
6,12,000
Overseas Finance B.:
Overseas Finance General Group:
Under Secretary, D. J. S. Hancock
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. C. Britton G. $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{G}} 12,000$
Aid and Export Group:
Under Secretary, M. Widdup.
Assistant Secretaries, Miss J. Keliey; M..... © . \& Schoolar


## Domestic Economy Sector <br> Counter Inflation and Public Finance. <br> \section*{Home Finance Group:}

Homer Secretary, I. M. Bridgeman.

## 

 Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. R. E. J. Gilmore; H. S.Lee; A. J. Wiggins........... $£ 8,650$ to $£ 15,000$ Accounts Branch:
Assistant Secretary, L. J. Taylor. $£ 8,650$ to $£ \times 1,000$ Fiscal Policy Group:
Under Secretary, A. H. Lovell.................12,000 Assistant Secretaries, L. I. H. Beighton; P. G. Davies Senior Economic Adviser, D. Todd
$£ 8,650$ to $£ 15,000$
Counter Inflation Group:
Under Secretary, L. M. Brandes . . . . . . . . . . £ $£ 2,000$ Assistant Secretary, M. G. Jeremiah
$\AA 8,650$ to $£ 2 x, 000$
Industry
Industrial Policy Group:
Under Secrelary, A. M. Bailey. . ........... £12,000 Assistant Secretaries, T. P. Lankester: W. W. St. Clair $£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$ Industry and Agricullure Group:
Under Secretary, R. G. Lavelle. ..................000 Assistant Secretaries, D. A. Hadley; W. J. E. Norton; J. W. Whitaker. ............ $£ 8,650$ to £ $£ 1,000$ Public Enterprises Group:
Under Secretary, N. J. Monck. . . . . . . . . . £ £ $£ 2,000$ Assistant Secretaries, K. W. N. George; E. P.
Kemp; D. J. L. Moore. . . . . $£ 8,650$ to $\mathscr{6} 11,000$

## Public Services Sector

Social Services Group:
Under Secretary, J. B. Unwin. . . . . . . . . . . £x2,000 Assistant Secretaries, J. T. Caff; Miss E. Whalley $\AA 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$
Home Transport and Education Group:
Under Secretary, Miss J. M. Forsyth. . ......er2,000 Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Judd; A. J. Perrry

天8,650 to $\mathcal{C} 1 x, 000$
Local Government and Devolution Group:
Under Secretary, P. Cousins...................12,000 Assistant Secretaries, M. S. Buckiey; M. V. Hawtin;
R. Jones..................... 8,650 to $£ 11,000$

Defence Policy and Material Group:
Under Secretary, J. E. Hansford. . . ......... $£ 12,000$ Assistant Secretary J. S. Beastall. 88,650 to $£ 11,000$ Senior Principal, W. A. Allman. $£ 7,750$ to $£ 9,350$ Public Sector Economic Group:
Under Secretary (Economics), I. C. R. Byatt. © 12,000 Senior Economic Advisers, J. D. Pole; G. P. Smith $£ 8,650$ to $£$ II,000

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Assistant Secretary, A. J. C. Edwards $£_{8,650}$ to $£ 11,000$
Chies Statistician, I. B. Beesley $\not \subset 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$
Senior Principal, Mrs. D. J. Halley
General Expenditure Analysis Group: $\mathcal{C 7 5 0}$ to $£ 9,350$
Under Secretary (Economics), Miss M. P. Brown

Chief Statistician, B. C. Brown. $£ 8,650$ to | $£ 12,000$ |
| :---: |
| 15,000 | Accounts and Purchasing Group:

Under Secretary, D. McKean, C.B........... £12,000 Assistant Secretary, P. R. Gordon
$\mathcal{C 8 , 6 5 0}$ to $£ x 1,000$
Senior Principal, W. Winnard. .. $£ 7,750$ to $£ 9,350$
Treasury Representatives in U.S.A. Economic Minister, Financial Adviser and Head of U.K. Treasury and Supply Delegation, W. S. Ryrie. Assistant Secretary, H. M. Grifiths.

[^17]Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer See Scottish Law Courts and Offices.

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£ 12.465
Assistant Solicitors, R. Armitage; R. P. Ellis; G. A. Hosker; A. J. Murray ...... $£ 9,498$ to $\leq 15,465$ Senior Legal Assistants, R. Armitage; Miss W. G. Beer; R. N. Ricks. .......... $£ 7,090$ to $£ 9,215$

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L9,498 to CTIT, $^{165}$
Senior Legal Assistants, A. Bridge; J. E. Collins; J. Desai; Miss V. F. Dewhurst; N. I. Harington; I. Hood; N. D. Knowles; A. D. Lawton; A. Leithead; Mrs. A. D. B. McFee; A. J. Sandal; R. E. Seely; M. B. Sturdy; K. M. Treitel
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$\left[\begin{array}{lll}{[01-213} & 3000]\end{array}\right.$
Assistant Solicitor, J. D. Harries-Jones
$£ 9,498$ to $£ 15,465$
Senior Legal Assistant, M. R. M. Davies
$\underbrace{}_{6,7,090}$ to $£ 9,215$
Principal, R. A. Roberts. ....... $6, \times 45$ to $£ 7,9 \times 5$ Department of Energy Branch
Thames House South, Millbank, S.W. $x$ [or-2II 6502]
Legal Adviser (Under Secretary (Legal)), P. G. Ashcroft. .................................... 12,45 Assistant Solicitors, G. B. Claydon; J. E. Coleman; D.R.M.Long;A.D. Osborne

C9,498 to K, $\mathrm{Kr}, 465$
Senior Legal Assistants, G. Hewitt; D. F. Pascho; R. M. C. Venables. .......... $£ 7,090$ to $£ 9,215$

Department of Education and Science Branch
Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E. I [OI-928 9222]
Deputy Treasury Solicitor, P. Harvey...... £i5,000 Assistant Solicitor, S. A. Williams
fo, 998 to $£ 11,465$
Senior Legal Assistant, D. H. Ingham
$£_{£ 7,090}$ to $\mathcal{£} 9,315$
COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS
6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W. $\mathbf{x}$ [or-930-8601]
The Council on Tribunals, with its Scottish Committee, was constituted in 1958 under the provisions of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act of that year to act as an advisory body in the field of administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries. It now operates under the Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1971.

Its principal functions are (a) to keep under review the constitution and working of the various tribunals which have been placed under its general supervision by the Act; (b) to report on particular matters relating to any tribunal which may be referred to it by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Advocate; and (c) to report on matters relating to statutory inquiries which may be similarly referred to it or which the Council may determine to be of special importance. In addition, the Council must be consulted both about rules of procedure for statutory inquiries and before rules are made for any of the tribunals under its general supervision, and it may make general recommendations about appointments to membership of such tribunals. The numerous tribunals which have been placed under the Council's supervision are concerned with - wide variety of matters varying from agriculture and road traffic to independent schools and pensions. They include the main National Health Service and Social Security Tribunals, together with such tribunals as the Civil Aviation Authority, Industrial Tribunals, the Land Tribunal, the Mental Health Review Tribunals, Local Valuation Courts, Rent Tribunals, Rent Assessment Committees and the Transport Tribunal. There is power in the $197 x$ Act to extend the Council's jurisdiction to additional classes of tribunals and inquiries or hearings.

The Scottish Committee of the Council considers Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to Scotland.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Advocate. The Scottish Committee is composed partly of members of the Council designated by the Lord Advocate and partly of other persons appointed by him. The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is ex officio member both of the Council and of the Scottish Committee.

The Council submits IIII annual report on its proceedings and those of the Scottish Committee to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Advocate, which must be laid before Parliament.
Chairman, The Lord Tweedsmuir, C.B.E., C.D.
Members, Prof. K. M. Bell; C. R. Dale; Mrs. C. Davis, o.B.E.; P. R. Everett, D.S.C.; Lady Fulton; Sir Norman Graham, C.B., F.R.S.E., I. R. Guild, w.S.; D. C.-H. Hirst, Q.C.; J. MacDonald; The Lord Mancroft, K.B.E., T.D.; Mrs. B. E. Marsh, ph.D.; C. Moseley; Sir Idwal Pugh, K.C.B. (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration); J. M. Turner, O.B.E.; D. G. T. Williams.
Secretary, I. M. Hawksworth.

## Scottish Committee <br> 22 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3 <br> [o3x-225-3236] <br> Chaiman, I. R. Guild, w.S.

Members, J. Langan; Mrs. B. Leburn, M.B.E.; J. MacDonald; W.D. Prosser, Q.C.; Sir Idwal Pugh, K.C.B. (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administra(ion); J. M. Turner, O.B.E.
Secretary, R. Walker.

## CORPORATION OF TRINTTY HOUSE <br> Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C. 3 [ 0 I-480-66ox]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was $\quad$ body of importance when Henry VIII granted the institution its first charter in 1514 . The Corporation the general lighthouse authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, with certain statutory jurisdiction over aids to navigation maintained by local harbour authorities, etc., and by the General Lighthouse Authorities for Scotland and Ireland. It is also responsible for dealing with wrecks dangerous to navigation, except those occurring within port limits or wrecks of H.M. ships. The Lighthouse Service, including those of Scotland and Ireland, is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund which is provided from light dues levied on ships using the ports of the United Kingdom and Eire. The Corporation is also the principal pilotage authority in the United Kingdom and is responsible for London and 40 other districts. Certain charitable trusts are administered by the Corporation for the relief of aged or distressed mariners and their dependants. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by Board of nine active Elder Brethren and the Secretary, assisted by Administrative, engineering and marine staff. The active Elder Brethren also act nautical assessors in marine causes in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

## Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. Deputy Master, Captain M. B. Wingate. Elder Brethren, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Commodore T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D., R.N.R.(ret.); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R.(ret.); Capt. Sir George Barnard; Capt. Sir David Tibbits, D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. R. N. Mayo, C.B.E. ; Capt. D. A. G. Dickens; Capt. J. E. Bury; Capt. J. A. N. Bezant, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. D. J. Cloke; The Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Wilson, K.G., O.B.E., M.P.; The Rt. Hon.E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P.; Capt. I. R. C. Saunders; The Visct. Runciman of Doxford, O.B.E., A.F.C.; Capt. P. F. Mason; Capt. T. Woodfield, O.B.E.; Sir Eric Drake, C.B.E.; The Lord Simon of Glaisdale, P.C.; Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Captain D. T. Smith.

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Depuly Secretary, S. W. Heesom.
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Principal, Lights Department, J. R. Backhouse.
Chief Accountant, A. Snook.
Chief, Administration Department, J. B. Fuller. Establishment Officer, J. Smith.
Surveyor of Shipping, J. K. Rankin.
Principal, Pilotage Department, H. E. Oliver.
Principal, Corporate Department, V. G. Stamp.
Public Relations Officer, C. Osborne.
Press Officer, N. J. Cutmore.

## COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES 84 George Street, Edinburgh. [03x-226-705x]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 and are 18 in number.

The Commissioners control 60 Major manned Lighthouses, 27 Major unmanned Lighthouses, 95 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 3 Motor Vessels.

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; the Provost of Inverness; the Chairman of Argyll \& Bute; the Sheriffs-Principal of North Strathclyde; Tayside, Central \& Fife; Grampian, Highlands \& Islands; South Strathclyde, Dumfries \& Galloway; Lothians \& Borders; and Glasgow \& Strathkelvin; J. P. H. Mackay, Q.C. ; W. D. H. Gregson, C.B.E.; T. Macgill; Capt. W. E. McMeiken; Capt. J. A. MacLeod.

## Officers:

General Manager, Cdr. J. M. Mackay, M.B.E. Engineer-in-Chief, P. H. Hyslop, D.s.C. Secretary, J. R. Welsh.

## CLYDE PORT AUTHORITY

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow
Chairman, R. G. Duthie.
Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, J. P. Davidson.
Secrelary and Solicitor, J. B. Maxwell.

## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE <br> 14 Park Crescent, W.I [or-636-7799]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:
"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect. examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."
Chairman, Sir Frederick Dainton, F.R.S... $£, 7,383$ Other Members, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson; Sir Donald Barron; Prof. A. J. Brown, C.B.E., D.Phil., P.B.A.; D. P. J. Browning; Prof. Violet R. Cane; Prof. K. M. Clayton; Prof. J. Cruickshank; J. M. Ferguson, C.B.E.; Prof. A.D. M. Greenfield, D.SC.: f.R.C.P.; Prof. T. W. Goodwin, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. B. G. Gowenlock, F.R.S.E.; Prof. J. C. Gunn, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Miss M. Hulme; Prof. N. C. Hunt, C.B.E. Ph.D.; Prof. D. S. Jones, M.B.E., f.R.S.; J. Munn, O.B.E.; Prof. Barbara M. H. Strang; Prof. J. C. West, C.B.E.; The Baroness White; Dr. E. Anne Whiteman.
Secretary, J. P. Carswell, C.B............... $£ 14,208$ Under Secretary, E. H. St. G. Moss. ...... 天 12,208 Assist. Secretaries, L. P. Angell; A. P. J. Edwards; D. F. Robinson; N. P. Thomas
$£ 8,858$ to $£ 11,208$
Principals. A. Callaghan; Miss M. J. Darby; R. E.
Dew (Statistician); D. H. Griffiths; R. Klein; Miss
B. D. Naylor; Mrs. C. K. Saville
$£ 6,202$ to $£ 7,972$
Directing Architect, W. R. C. Cleary........1r,208
Superintending Quantity Surveyor, I. H. Keats
£8,858 to £xo,006
VALUE ADDED TAX TRIBUNALS
Value added tax tribunals for England and Wales are established in London, Cardiff, Birmingham and Manchester, and value added tax tribunals for Scotland and Northern Ireland in Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. A person dissatisfied with a decision of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise relating to certain aspects of value added tax may appeal to a tribunal.
The tribunals are entirely independent of the Commissioners. They are under the supervision of the Council on Tribunals and are intended to determine disputes concerning value added tax speedily and with $\quad$ minimum of formality, and to assist in obtaining uniformity in the application of the tax throughout the United Kingdom.

## I7 North Audley Street, W. 1 [0r-629-5542]

President, The Lord Grantchester, Q.C.
Registray (Senior Principal), R. J. Powell, I.s.o.
Tribunal Centres
London: ${ }_{77}$ North Audley Street, W.I [01-629-5542]
Chairman, N. P. M. Elles.
Edinburgh: 44 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh [031-226-355x]
Vice-President, Scotland, (vacant).
Belfast: Midland Hotel, Whitla Street, Belfast [Belfast 749214]
Manchester: Warwickgate House, Warwick Road, Old Trafford, Manchester [06x-872-6471]
Chairman, P. A. Ferns, T.D.

## COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

- Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire [Maidenhead: 3422r]
The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (formerly Imperial War Graves Commission) was founded by Royal Charter in 1917. It is responsible for the commemoration of $x, 695,000$ members of the forces of the Commonwealth who fell in the iwo world wars. More than one million graves are maintained in 23.527 burial grounds throughout the world. Nearly three-quarters of million men and women who have no known grave or who were cremated are commemorated by name on memorials built by the Commission.

The funds of the Commission are derived from the seven Governments participating in its workThe United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.
President, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.c.v.o.

Chairman: The Secretary of State for Defence.
Vice-Chairman, General Sir Noel Thomas, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Members, The Minister for Housing and Construction; The High Commissioners for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and India; the Ambassadors for the Republics of South Africa and Pakistan; Sir Robert Black, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Miss Joan Woodgate, C.B.E., R.R.C. ; Sir John Winnifrith, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, K.C.B., D.S.C.; E. L. Gardner, Q.C., M.P.; The Lord Wallace of Coslany; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Sir Edward Goschen, Bt., D.S.O.

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Director of Works, W. H. Dukes, O.B.E.
Director of Horticulture, W. F. W. Harding, O.B.E.
Director of Information' Services, G. Cheater.
Establishment Officer, H. Westland.
Chief Finance Officer, P. J. Cook.
Organisation and Audit Officer, D. Kennedy.
Hon. Consulting Engineer, P. A. Scott.
Hon. Botanical Adviser, Sir George Taylor, D.sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Hon. Artistic Adviser, Peter Shepheard, C.B.E.
Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund
Trustees, Sir John Hogg, T.D.; E. M. P. Welman; General Sir Noel Thomas, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, A. K. Pallot, C.M.G.

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Assistant Private Secretary, D. R. Thomas.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. Thomas, Q.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, S. B. Jones,
M.P.; T. A. Jones, M.P. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.500

Assistant Secretary, S. T. Charles, C.B.E.
$\mathcal{C} 8,650$ to $£ x x, 000$
Principal, Mrs. M. Evans. . . . . . $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$

## Cathays Park, Cardiff <br> [0222-28066]

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Deputy Secretary, O. H. Morris, C.B., C.M.G. £I4,000 Under Secretaries, J. A. Aanand; J. H. Clement; 1. S. Dewar; D. A. R. Hall; P. J. Hosegood; R. A. Lloyd-Jones; R. A. Pengelley; O. Rees; A. J. Sutton; A. Owen, M.C.

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f8,650 to E1r,000

Senior Principals, F. E. Brewer;W. L. Chapman; M. G. Evans; C. W. Harris; J. C. Lewis; I. R. Rogers; D. M. Timlin....... $£ 7,750$ to $\mathcal{L} .350$ Principals, R. M. Abel; R. D. J. Barber; S. K. Bateman; W.A. Beaumont, O.B.E.;P.S. Berry; H. R. Bollington; J. E. Booker, O.B.E.; J. H. Brown: J. L. Caddy; J. A. Chadwick; M. J. Clancy; M. Cohen; W.'M. Cooper; A. G. Cox; G. C. G. Craig; J. F. Craig; I. B. Cullis; D. J. M. Davies; G. Davies; J. B. Davies; V. C. Davies; J. N. G. Davis; G. G. Elliott; G. T. Evans; H. Evans; Mrs. S. G. Evans; P. Finnigan; R. G. Gairey; G. G. Gates, M.B.E.; I. S. Gill; L. L. Ginn; P. R. Gregory; S. H. Handley, M.B.E.; F. Hind; Mrs. E. O. James; R. W. Jenkins; C. Jones; N. S. Jones; L. Kane; D. F. Little; D. T. Marshall; G. H. Miles; B. S. Millwood; D. Morgan, O.B.E.; G. Morgan; J. A. Morgan; D. J. Murphy ; L. A. Pavelin; A. W. E. Peat; Mrs. C. J. Peat; J. C. Price; J.E.L. Rees; T. Roberts; A. W. Skinner; H. I. W. Sparkes; J. Taffinder; Miss E. E. J. Thomas; G. P. Thomas; W. E. Thomas; E. A. Tredget; W. A. Vinall; D. J. Westlake; A. Whitaker; R. J. E. Wilcox; E. C. Williams
$\mathcal{C} 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$

## Architectural Staff

Chief Architect, G. J. Kelly................ £, $r$ r,000 Architects (Senior Grade), H. O. M. Coleman; J. R. Coward; C. Eyres; S. C. Halbritter; G. N. Harding; S. W. Voaden; E. T. Williams
$\mathcal{C 6 , 2 8 0}$ to $\complement_{B} 7,45^{\circ}$
Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), R. Broad; T. A. Campden; K. G. G. Cosslett; I. Smith
$\propto 6,280$ to $£ 7,450$

## Engineering Stafi

Chief Engineer, H. Cronshaw................. Superintending Engineers, G. M. Jones; A. S. R. Mutch. $\mathcal{K}_{6,650}$ to $\mathrm{E} 9,798$ Engineering Inspector, W. D. A. Waters £6,468 to $£ 8,833$ Engineers (Senior Grade), J. Jarvis; C. A. Jenkins; H. Ruttley; J. E. Saunders; H. G. Taylor $£ 6,280$ to $£ 7,450$

Engineering Staff (Transport and Highways Group) Director of Highways, D. A. R. Hall. ...... £x2,000 Superintendent Engineers, J. E. Morgan; A. Orme ©8,650 to $£ 9,79^{8}$
Senior Engineers, P. I. Adams; P. C. Dunstan; J. G. Evans; M. Griffin; J. A. L. Harries; B. J. W. Martin; W. H. Prosser; A. Tait; E. G. Whitcutt . 6,280 to $£ 7,450$
Senior Quantily Surveyor, D. G. Minas $\AA 6,280$ to $£ 7,450$

## Health Staff

Chief Medical Officer, R. T. Bevan, M.D... $£ x z, 000$ Principal Medical Officers, P. Alwyn-Smith; W. C. D. Lovett, O.B.E........................... 440 Senior Medical Officers, $\mathbb{R}$. F. Doyle; R. B. MorleyDavies; J. N. M. Parry; Miss F. M. Richards £11,000 Medical Officers, D. J. W. Anderson; R. Buntwal; S. Copp; G. M. Evans; A. M. Gcorge; A. J. R. Hudson, V.R.D.; J. N. P. Hughes; H. P. Jones; D. F. Lewis; G. J. Moses; H. C. Nirula; L. J. Powell; N. E. Thomas; T. T. Westhead; P. R. E. Williams.................. $£ 6,987$ to $£ 9,562$ Chief Dental Officer, D. R. Edwards...... Dental Officers, A. Cobb; G. Morris; T. A.
 Chief Nursing Officer, Miss E. A. Bell....... $£ 9,818$ Principal Nursing Officers, E. E. Beckerton; Miss M. Coker.
 gan; Mrs. M. N. Thompson; Miss M. D. Wells; Miss J. P. White; Miss P. M. Yeo
£6,968 to $£ 7,76 \mathrm{x}$
Scientific Adviser, R. A. Saunders $\subset 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$ Pharmaceutical Adviser, D. L. Thomas
f,8,650 to $6,9,798$
Catering Adviser, C. H. Bearpark. 4,900 to $\$ 5,900$ Domestic Services Adviser, D. H. Brown


## Research Staff

Principal Research Officers, A. S. Dredge; J. G. Evans; D. A. Pritchard; W. P. Roderick; I. E. Thompson $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$

## Planning Staff

Chief Planner, J. A. Colley. ................ £rı,000 Principal Plamer, C. J. Curry... C8,650 to 0,798 Senior Planning Officers, D. B. Courtier; G. Fairhurst: I. N. Jones; J. O. Pryce; B. G. Taylor; Miss M. P. Thomas $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. $£ 6,280$ to $£ 7,450$ Senior Estate Officer, G. K. Hoad. . $\mathcal{E 6}, 280$ to $\not \approx 7,450$ Principal Scientific Officers, J. C. Finnigan; J. N. M. Firtin.
. $£ 5,514$ to $£ 7,205$ Principal Housing and planing Inspector, K . G. Robbins................... $£ 8,650$ to $£ 9,798$ Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors, M. R. Mullins, M.B.E.; L. G. H. Pannell; E. M. Roberts;
A.D.R. Saunders; G. Sloan. $£ 7,093$ to $£ 8,650^{\circ}$ Landscape Adviser, C. W. W. Smart.

## Industry Staff

Industrial Director, A. J. Sutton. ............€ェ2,000 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. F. Jones, $\propto 8,650$ to $£ 0,208$ Principal Professional and Technical Officer, F. J.
Davies $£ 6,280$ to $£ 7,45^{\circ}$

Legal Staff
Legal Adviser, G. Davies
$(+$ Allce $£ 9,033$ to $£ 11,000$ Assistant Solicitors, A. J. Beale; D. G. Lambert £,9,033 to $£ 11,000$ Senior Legal Assistants, ]. D. H. Evans; G. Longuille;
P. J. Murrin; A. J. Watkins. . $£ 6,625$ to $£ 8,750^{\circ}$

Information Staff
Chief Information Officer, J. E. B. Evans
$£ 8,650$ to $£ 11,000$

## Social Work Service

Chief Social Work Service Officer, E. Glithero
£8,650 to £1x,000
Principal Social Work Service Officer, Miss Z. E. Williams. .................. 88,250 to $£ 9,798$ Social Work Service Officers, E. E. Beatty; W. F. Brian; Miss W.O. M. Copleston; G. H.'Davies; D. G. Evans; Mrs. B. M. Johnson; Miss J. C. M. Jones; J. F. Mooney; Mrs. C. Owens; L. Pugh; G. W. Smith; A. W. Verney; C. D. Vyvyan
£5,680 to $£ 7,700$


#### Abstract

Economic and Statistical Staff Senior Economic Adviser, O. T. Hooker $£ 8,650$ to $£ 1 x, 000$ Chief Statistician, D. A. Jones. $\neq 8,650$ to $\not \approx 11,000$ Statisticians, P. D. Arkell; M. J. Barker; Mrs. B. J. Wilson. ....................... $£ 5,680$ to £ 7,450


## WHITE FISH AUTHORITY <br> Sea Fisheries House, <br> 1o Young Street, Edinburgh - <br> [031-225-2515]

Chairman, C. I. Meek, C.M.G............... $£ 5,9 \times 5$
Deputy-Chairman, Sir Matthew Campbeli, C.B., F.R.S.E. (payt-lime).

Members (pari-time), Dr. W. J. L. Dean, o.b.E.; E. H. M. Clutterbuck, O.B.E.; K. L. Hall, C.B.E.; Miss J. Stewart.
Chief Executive, C. I. Meek, C.M.G.
Secretary, J. R. D. Murray.

## COMMISSIONS, ETC.

## COMMISSION FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND ${ }_{2 I}$ Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.x [or-930-3333] <br> Three Local Commissioners are responsible for

 investigating complaints from members of the public in England who claim to have suffered injustice because of maladministration by a local authority, a water authority or molice authority. Certain types of action are excluded from investigation, particularly personnel matters and commercial transactions unless they relate to the purchase or sale of land. Complaints must normally be made through a member of the authority against which the complaint is made although a complaint can be put to Local Commissioner direct if "Member fails or refuses to refer it. A free booklet "Your Local Ombudsman" is available from the Commission's office.Chairman of the Commission and Local Commissioner,
The Baroness Serota.
$\mathfrak{£} 5,58 \mathrm{x}$

Vice Chairman and Local Commissioney, D. B. Harrison. . ............................... £x2,33x
Local Commissioner, F . P . Cook.................... $1,78 \mathrm{r}$
Commissioner, The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration
Secretary, M. R. Hyde.

## FOREIGN COMPENSATION COMMISSION

 Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C. 2The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act, 1950, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British property and other losses sustained by British nationals. The Foreign Compensation Act, 1962, provided, inter alia, for the payment out of moneys provided by Parliament of additional compensation in respect of claims arising in connection with certain events in Egypt. The Foreign Compensation Act, 1969, provided, inter alia, for the payment by the Board of Trade to the Com-
mission for distribution of moneys held by the Custodian of Enemy Property being former property of a Baltic State or ceded territory. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania and Hungary, and the moneys received from the Board of Trade in respect of claims under the U.S.S.R. Distribution Order. The Commission has registered certain British claims in Czechoslovakia and also in the Baltic States and territories annexed by the Soviet Union. The $\mathcal{£ 2 7 , 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ compensation paid by the Government of the United Arab Republic under the financial agreement of Fe . 28 , 1959, has been fully distributed. The Foreign Compensation (Egypt) Order in respect of British-owned property affected by Egyptian measures of nationalization between 1960 and $x 964$ came into operation on Feb. x, 1972, and the Commission is in the concluding stages of determining claims thereunder. The Foreign Compensation (German Democratic Republic) (Registration) Order 1975 which came into operation on May 7, 1975, enables certain claims relating to property in the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) owned by United Kingdom nationals or relating to debts owed by persons resident in the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) to United Kingdom pationals to be registered with, and reported upon by, the Commission. The Foreign Compensation (Romania) Order, 1976, which came into operation on Nov. 1, 1976, makes provision for the determination of claims and distribution of information in connection with the agreement with the Roumanian Government of Jan. 12, x976. Chairman, Sir James Henry, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D. Commissioner, S. W. Magnus.
Legal Officer, J. R. Whimster.
Secretary and Chief Examiner, H. J. Bowe, M.v.o. Registrar, T.W.Leopard.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W. I

 [01-212 8620]Set up on Feb. 20, 1970, "to advise on matters, both national and international, concerning the pollution of the environment; on the adequacy of research in this field; and the future possibilities of danger to the environment."
Chairman, Prof. H. L. Kornberg, F.R.S.
Members, The Marchioness of Anglesey; Dr. A. H.
Chilver; Dr. J. G. Collingwood; Sir Richard
Doll, O.B.E., E.R.S.; R. A. Grantham; Prof. P. D.
Henderson; Prof. P. J. Lindop; J. Maddox; Prof.
J. M. Mitchison; Prof. R. E. Nicoll; Prof. T. R.
E. Southwood, F.R.S.; R. E. Thornton; Sir Ralph

Verney, к.B.e.; Sir Frederick Warner, F.R.S.; The
Baroness White; D. G. T. Williams.
Secretary, L. F. Rutterford.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DISTRBUTION OF INCOME AND WEALTH <br> Neville House, Page Street, S.W.z. [01-222 8020]

The Commission was appointed in August 1974 to enquire into and report on such matters concerning the distribution of personal incomes, both earned and unearned, and wealth, as may be referred to it by the Government.
Chairman, The Lord Diamond, P.C.

Members, Sir Neville Butterworth; R. A. Cox, G. H. Doughty; Prof. J. Greve; D. E. Lea; Prof. Sir Henry Phelps-Brown, M.B.E.; D. van de Weyer; Prof. Dorothy Wedderburn.
Secretary, F. J. Bayliss.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON GAMBLING <br> Commission House, 20 Grosvenor Hill <br> [or 6298233$]$

The Commission is enquiring into the existing law, and practice thereunder, relating to betting, gaming lotteries and prize competitions.
Chairman, The Lord Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S.
Members, W. P. Blair; Dr. T. F. Carbery; D. Cole-
man; J. I. Disley; L. Hoffman; D. Tudor-Price;
Mrs. M. Proops; Prof. B. A. O.Williams, F.B.A. Secretary, Q. Thomas.

## REVIEW BODIES

## ARMED FORCES PAY

The Review Body on Armed Forces Pay was appointed in September 197x to advise the Prime Minister on the pay and allowances of members of Naval, Military and Air Forces of the Crown and of any women's service administered by the Defence Council.

The members of the Review Body are: H. W. Atcherley (Chairman); Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, G.C.b., C.B.E., D.s.C.; Dr. Ewren M'Ewen, C.b.E.; Miss A. R. Murray; Sir John Read; C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; J. R. Sargent; Sir Leslie Williams, с.в.е.

## DOCTORS' AND DENTISTS' REMUNERATION

The Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Renumeration was appointed in July 197 x to advise the Prime Minister on the remuneration of doctors and dentists taking any part in the National Health Service.

The members of the Review Body are: Sir Ernest Woodroofe (Chairman); Professor R. H. Graveson, C.B.E., Q.C.; Dame Mary Green, D.B.E.; I. W. Macdonald; Sir Peter Menzies; Prof. P. G. Moore, R. W. Pennock; Sir William Slimmings.

## TOP SALARIES

The Top Salaries Review Body was appointed in May, 197 I with terms of reference to advise the Prime Minister on the remuneration of the chairmen and members of the boards of nationalised industries; the higher judiciary; senior civil servants; senior officers of the armed forces, and other groups which may be referred to it.
The members of the Review Body are: The Lord Boyle of Handsworth, P.C. (Chairman); H. W. Atcherley; Sir John Clark; Sir George Coldstream, k.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.; The Lord Hirshfield; A. J. L. Lloyd, Q.C.; The Lord Pritchard; The Baroness Seear.

CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION BOARD
xo-x 2 Russell Square, W.C. $x$ [ox-636-2812]
The Board was constituted in 1964 to administer the Government scheme for the compensation of
victims of crimes of volence, which came into operation on August x, 1964.
Chairman, M. Ogden, Q.C.
Members, D. A. Barker, Q.C.; I. J. Black, Q.C.; J. S. Boyle; Sir William Carter; B. W. Chedlow, Q.C.; Sir Alun Davies, Q.C.; J. Law, Q.C.; Miss J. Littlewood; D. G. A. Lowe, Q.C.; R. I. Sutherland, Q.C.; D. B. Weir, Q.C.; C. H. Whitby, Q.C. Secretary, R. H. Johnstone.

## COMMISSION FOR RACLAL EQUALITY <br> Elliot House, xo- 12 Allington Street, S.W.I [OI-828 7022]

Established on June 13, 1977, under the Race Relations Act 2976 , to work towards elimination of discrimination and promote equality of opportunity and good relations between different racial groups generally. (Replaces Community Relations Commission and Race Relations Board).
Chairman, D. W. S. S. Lane.
Deputy Chairmen, O. B. Maan; C. Robinson, O.в.ғ.; P. Sheth.

Members, Mrs. J. Cheetham; T. G. Jackson; Mrs. A. Jahan; C. A. Laws; W. Morris; R. J. Ramsey, C.B.E.; Miss G. M. Rickus; P. Singh, Q.C.; A. N. Wilson.

## THE BRITISH COUNCL <br> ro Spring Gardens, S.W. I

The British Council was established in 1934 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1940 . Its principal aims are: to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad, to develop closer cultural relations between Britain and other countries and to administer educational programmes which contribute towards the development of many countries. The Council is financed almost entirely by grants (estimated at $£ 38,300,000$ for $1977 / 78$ ) from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Overseas Development. In addition, it disburses sums as agent for the Ministry of Overseas Development ( $£ 28,700,000$ ) and for international organisations, including United Nations agencies ( $£ 4,800,000$ ). The Council's revenue (estimated at $£_{4,000,000 \text { ) includes carnings from }}$ English language teaching and paid educational services.
Chairman, Sir Charles Troughton, C.B.E., M.C., T.D. Director-General, Sir John Llewellyn, K.C.M.G., D.sc.

## THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S. W. I [ox-930 o211]
The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible the history and beauty of their country for its people. It became an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament ( rga ) to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. As a charity, however, it is allowed certain tax exemptions.

The Trust is now the largest private landowner in the country and third overall only to the Crown and the Forestry Commission. It protects nearly 500,000 acres, much of it superb hill country in the Lake District, Snowdonia, the Peak District and other National Parks. The Trust also owns and opens to the public some 200 country houses and
gardens, and preserves villages, nature reserves, archæological sites and many farms.
In 1965 the Trust launched in campaign to acquire as much possible of the most beautiful stretches of coastline which were under threat from development. The Trust now protects 367 miles of coastline.
The Trust has now over 530,000 members paying an annual subscription and about 100,000 new members are joining each year. Rents, admission fees, legacies and gifts are other important sources of support and income.
The policy of the Trust is determined by the governing body, the Council. Half of its members are appointed by national institutions, such as the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Ramblers' Association and the Royal Horticultural Society; the other half are elected by Trust members at the Annual General Meeting. The Council appoints the Executive Committee, which in turn has established Regional Committees responsible for the management of the Trust's properties.

## THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND

 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh -The National Trust for Scotland was founded in 193x, and its objects are similar to those of the National Trust. Like that organization, it is incorporated by Act of Parliament, is dependent for finance upon legacies, donations and the subscriptions of its members, is recognized as a charity for tax exemption purposes, and enjoys certain privileges under various Finance Acts regarding death duties.
The Trust administers about 80 major properties covering over 82,000 acres. Great houses in its care include:- The Binns, West Lothian; Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran; Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire; Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; Falkland Palace, Fife; Hill of Tarvit and Kellie Castle, Fife, and the Castle of Drum, Castle Fraser, Leith Hall and Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire.
In the Trust's care are also several noteworthy gardens. Some are associated with the great houses, others are:- Inverewe, in Wester Ross; the re-created 17 th century garden of Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire; and Threave in Kirkcudbrightshire, where a School of Practical Gardening is run; Branklyn Gardens, Perth, and Greenbank, Clarkston, Glasgow.

Among the mountainous country owned by the Trust is the Pass of Glencoe and the mountain group "The Five Sisters of Kintail" and the estate of Torridon in Wester Ross.
Islands in the Trust's care include the St. Kilda group, and Fair Isle. At Bannockburn, Killiecrankie, Glenfinnan and Culloden, the Trust owns sites associated with Scottish history.
Among smaller properties are houses associated with famous Scots:- the birthplaces of Barrie in Kirriemuir, Carlyle in Ecclefechan, and Hugh Miller in Cromarty; and Burns ${ }^{3}$ Bachelors' Club, Tarbolton and Souter Johnnie's House, Kirkoswald in Ayrshire.
At Culross in Fife, and at Dunkeld, Perthshire, the restoration of attractive groups of houses led to the creation of a special fund under which such properties are brought, restored and sold. Under this scheme over roo properties in the coastal burghs of East Fife and elsewhere have been and are being restored. This operation was one of the four pilot projects in the United Kingdom selected for special allocation during European Architectural Heritage Year, 1975 and in 1976 was awarded the European Prize for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, given by the F.V.S. Foundation of Hamburg.

## BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, a Park Street, W. $\mathbf{I}$
The British Standards Institution is the recognized authority in the U.K. for the preparation and publication of national standards for industrial and consumer products. The Institution originated in 1901, when the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects, formed a joint Engineering Standards Com-mittee-which subsequently became the British Engineering Standards Association. A Royal Charter was granted in 1929 and with the extension of the scope of the organization to include the building, chemical and textile industries its title was later changed to "British Standards Institution ".

The Institution, in consultation with the interests concerned, now prepares standards relating to nearly every sector of the nation's industry and trade. There are over 7,000 British Standards covering specifications of quality, construction dimensions, performance or safety; methods of test and analysis; glossaries of terms; and codes of practice. About 500 new and revised British Standards are published each year.

The Institution represents the U.K. in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and other international bodies concerned with harmonizing standards.

British Standards are issued for voluntary adoption though in a number of cases compliance with British Standard is required by legislation. The Institution operates certification schemes under which industrial and consumer products are certified $\quad$ complying with the relevant British Standard and manufacturers satisfying the requirements of such schemes may use the Institution's registered certification marks (known as the "Kitemark" and the "Safety Mark"). Other testing and certification services, together with information services, are available to industry, including help in meeting technical requirements in export markets.

The Institution is financed by voluntary subscriptions, an annual Government grant, the sale of its publications and fees for testing and certification. There are more than 15,000 subscribing members of B.S.I., including public authorities, trade and technical bodies, professional institutions, manufacturers, distributors and large scale purchasers.
Chairman of the Executive Board, Sir Arthur Hetherington, D.s.c.

Director General, G. B. R. Feilden, C.B.E., P.R.S.

## HOUSING CORPORATION

Maple House, 149 Tottenham Court Road, W.x. [0x-387-9466]
A Government agency established in 1964 which promotes, finances and supervises non-profit making housing associations. Over 30,000 new or improved homes a year are currently being approved to be let at fair rents.
Chairman, Sir Lou Sherman, O.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, The Lord Greenwood of Rossendale, P,C.
Members, Rev. P. Byrne, O.B.E.; J. R. Coward, O.B.E.; Miss B. Cooper, Q.C.; J. Kegie, O.B.E.; D. W. Llewellyn; J. R.Madge, C.B. (Chief Executive) ;, D. Mumford; W. L. Taylor; L. E. Waddilove. D.b.E.; L. Williams, D.f.C.

## DESIGN COUNCIL

28 Haymarket, S.W.I
[ox-839-8000]
The Council, originally set up in 1944 = the Council of Industrial Design, is sponsored by the Department of Industry to promote the improvement of design in the products of British industry. Its name was changed in 1972 to reflect its increasing activity in the field of engineering design.

The Council's services to industry are based on teams of engineering field officers and industrial officers who visit companies throughout the United Kingdom to diagnose engineering design problems and to discuss and advise on design policy. The Council's Record of Engineering Design Expertise provides information about consultants, companies, universities and research organizations able to provide companies with technical advice and assistance and the Council's Designer Selection Service can recommend selected industrial designers for specific jobs.

The Council maintains permanent exhibitions of independently selected British goods from Design Index and its Design Centres in London's Haymarket and at 72 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Design Index, the Council's unique photographic and sample record of about 8,000 current British products selected for their good design, can also be consulted at the Design Centres.

Other services include annual award schemes for consumer and contract goods, engíneering products and components, and medical and motor vehicle equipment; training courses and conferences for retail staff, manufacturers and managers; publications, including the monthly magazines Design and Engineering; a slide loan library; and press and information services.
Chairman, The Viscount Caldecote, D.s.c. Director, K. Grant.
Chairman of Scottish Committee, W. G. Cowan. Chief Executive, Scottish Committee, R. Clark.

## SPORTS COUNCIL

$$
70 \text { Brompton Road, S.W. } 3
$$

The Sports Council received its Royal Charter on April 1,1972 , formally recognizing it independent body, with the primary aims of promoting sport and recreation in Great Britain and of fostering the provision of facilities. For this purpose the Sports Council receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Department of the Environment.
Chairman, Sir Robin Brook, C.M.G., O.B.E. Vice-Chairmen, J. I. Disley; B. P. Atha.
Members, Miss E. Alcxander, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Baker;
J. Charlton, O.B.E.; N. R. Collins; J. S. Edbrooke, C.B.E.; G. Edwards; Mrs. M. A. Glen Haig, M.B.E.; A. Hardaker, O.B.E.; P. Heatley, C.B.E. (Chairman, Scottish Sports Council); W. J. Hicks; F. J. Hill, C.B.E.; J. W. T. HH1; E. S. Hillman; P. Lewis; Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Llewellyn, C.B.E. (Chairman, Sports Council for Wales); P. B. Lucas, D.S.O., D.F.C.; I. S. McCallum; A. J. M. Miller d.s.C., V.R.D.; K. K. Mitchell; Lord Rupert Nevill; A. Pascoe, M.B.e.; Miss M. E. Peters, M.B.E.; Prof. H. B. Rodgers; W. J. Slater; P. M. Sperryn; M. R. Steele-Bodger; P. Stephenson; Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Wilson, E.B.E., M.C.; J. B. Wilson, O.B.b. (Vice-Chairman, Scottish Sports Council).
Director, W. Winterbottom, C.B.E.
Administrator, J. F. Coghlan, M.B.E., T.D.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue, and also manages the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control regulations. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks; but it has gradually withdrawn from new commercial business.
Governor, The Rt. Hon. Gordon William Humphreys Richardson, M.B.E.
Deputy Governor, Sir Jasper Quintus Hollom, K.B.e. Directors, George Blunden; Sir Adrian Cadbury; Sir Robert Anthony Clark, D.s.C.; John Martin Clay; Leopold David de Rothschild; John Christopher Roderick Dow; John Standish Fforde; The Lord Greene of Harrow Weald,
C.B.E.; Hector Laing; Sir (John) Maurice Laing: Christopher William McMahon; The Lord Nelson of Stafford; Sir Alastair (Lionel Alexander Bethune) Pilkington, F.R.S.; The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.; The Lord Weir.
Chief Cashier, J. B. Page.
Chief Accountant, G. J. Costello.
Chief of the Overseas Dept., S. W. Payton, C.M.G.
Chief of the Economic Intelligence Dept., M. J. Thornton, M.c.
Chief of Administration, P. A. S. Taylor.
Chief of Establishments, K. J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.
Chief of Exchange Control, E. B. Bennett, D.S.C.
General Manager, Printing Works, M. J. S. Cubbage, M.B.E.

Banking Supervision, W. P. Cooke.
Adviser to the Governor, Sir Henry Benson, G.B.E. Secretary, G. C. Gough.

## THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS

## Committee of London Clbaring Bankers (1821), so Lombard Street, E.C. 3

The Committee consists of the Chairmen of Barclays, Coutts, Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster, and Williams \& Glyn's and meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It is the body through which the Bank of England communicates official policy to the banks and through which the banks may present their views to the Bank of England and the Treasury. Secretary-General, P. J. Nicholson.

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services, Ltd. 3 De Havilland Road, Edgware, Middlesex
Bankers' Automated Clearing Services is a company wholly owned by the London Clearing Banks. Its function is to receive money transfers recorded on magnetic tape and to distribute them to the appropriate bank. Nearly all standing orders in Great Britain are interchanged through BACS as is a substantial volume of direct debits originated by non-banking organizations for payments of rates, insurance premiums and hire purchase payments. Credits are also received on magnetic tape, mainly for payment of salaries and pensions.
Managing Director, D. J. Pyne.

> Bankers' Clearing House to Lombard Street, E.C. 3

The Clearing System came into being in London during the second half of the r8th century and the London Bankers' Clearing House has served as a pattern for the Clearing Houses that have been established since throughout the world.

Two Cheque Clearings are operated each business day. The Town Clearing enables cheques of $£ 5,000$ and over to be cleared the same day,
provided that such cheques are paid into and drawn on one of the hundred Clearing Bank branches, designated as Town Clearing branches, situated within a half-mile radius of the Clearing House. The General Clearing handles cheques which cannot be passed through the Town Clearing. On an average day, $4,100,000$ cheques with atotal value of $\mathcal{L} 8,600$ million are exchanged and paid through these two clearings. Inter-branch clearings are dealt with separately by each Bank.

A Credit Clearing is also operated. The daily average for this clearing, including work passed through the Bankers' Automated Clearing Service - 1,179,000 items with intal value of $£ 220$ million.

At the end of the day each bank works out the net balance resulting from its transactions in that day's Town Clearing, the previous day's General Clearing and Credit Clearing and B.A.C.S. output and such differences as need to be adjusted. This net balance is either credited to or deducted from the bank's own account at the Bank of England. Chief Inspector, S. C. Veal.
Deputy Inspector, E. J. A. Webb.

## British Bankers' Assoclation 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

The Association provides $=$ means of communication and consultation for the commercial banking industry in this country. Membership is restricted to institutions accepted $=$ banks or discount houses by the Bank of England-over 300. The Association is a member of the E.E.C. Banking Federation. Secretary-General, R. K. C. Giddings, M.C.

## PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

## * Clearing Bankers. $\ddagger$ Amp Agents.

London Banking Hours are 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays, closed). In addition, some branches open on one evening a week from 4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Scotland.-Banking hours in Scotland are: Mon.-Wed., $9.30-12.30$; г.30-3.30; Thursday, $9.30-x 2.30$; x.30-3.30; $4.30-6$ p.m.; Fri. 9.30-3.30; Saturday, Closed.

Alexanders Discount Co., Ltd. ( 18 ro ), ${ }^{\text {Wt. }}$ Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.-Capital, paid up, f $55,055,570$. Published Reserves, f $_{4}, 157,987$. Deposits, etc. (31 Dec. 1976), $£ 368,023,433$. ALLIRD IRISH BANKS LTD. ( 966 by alliance of

Munster and Lefnster, Provincial and Royal

Banks). Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4 . London Agents, Barclays Bank Ltd., Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank., (31.3.76) Capital issued, $£ 15,088,000$; Share Premium and Reserves $\quad \mathrm{E}_{7}, 378,000$. Total Assets $\mathcal{E}, 784,733,000$. Current Deposit and
other accounts $£ x, 642,729,000$. Advances to Customers and other accounts, less provisions, £758,887,000.
Allen Harvey \& Ross limited (y888), 45 Cornhill, E.C.3. (1977), Issued Capital, $£^{〔 x, 869,000 ;}$ Reserves, $£ 2,183,000 ;$ Deposit, etc., E $190,064,000$.
The Ambrican Express International Banking Corporation. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.: 52 Cannon Street, E.C.4-Capital, \$3x,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
A P Bank, LTD. (1929), 20-32 Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.-Capital, £z0,000,000. Issued and fully paid, $\mathcal{E}$ ro,000,000; Reserves

australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, Head Office, 35 I Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, $7^{x}$ Cornhill, E.C.3. and 88-24 Maltravers Street, W.C.2.-Capital Authorized, $\$ A 80,000,000$; issued and paid up, \$A60,087,278; Reserves, \$A198,384,000; Total assets, $\$ A 8,397,367,000$ (at $30 / 9 / 76$ ). ( $\mathrm{x}, 295$ Branches). Subsidiaries: AuSTRALIA AND NEW Zealand Savings Bank Limitrd; Anz Savings Bank (New Zbaland) Limited; Esanda Limited.
BANCO DE BilbaO ( $\mathrm{x}_{5} 57$ ), Bilbao, Spain; Bilbao House, 36 New Broad Street, E.C.2.; 40 King Street, W.C.2.; 74 Commercial Street, E.x.; $3 z$ Cranbourn Street, W.C. 2 ; Sloane Street, S.W.I, New Covent Garden Market, S.W.8.; 159 High Street, Southampton.-Capital subscribed and paid-up, Pesetas $15,529,570,000$; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 20,072,479,000. Deposits, etc., Pesetas $461,557,100,000$. Over 700 Branches in Spain, France, United Kingdom and U.S.A. Representative offices in Milan and Frankfurt.
Bangrok Bank Ltd. (ig4x), Bangkok, Thailand ( $59-67$ Gresham Street, E.C. 2 ). - ( 3 1/12/75) Capital issued and paid-up, Baht x,050,000,000; Reserves, Baht $\mathbf{1 , 6 9 3 , 9 0 0 , 0 0 0 \text { ; Undivided Profit, }}$ Baht $1 \times 6,648,344$; Deposits, etc., Baht 43,533,33 ${ }^{\text {,269. }}$
Bankers Trust Company, 280 Park Avenue, New York 100x7(9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 and $3^{2-}$ 34 Grosvenor Square, W.r). - Capital stock (par value \$oro per share), 8105,123,000.
Bank Leumi (U.K.) Ltd. 4-7 Woodstock Street W. . - Capital: Authorized, $£ 2,262,000$ (3I/12/75); Issued and fully pald, $£ 2,000,000$, ordinary shares £x each; Reserves $£ 2,262,200$ ( $3 \times / 12 / 76$ ). Established in 1959 as AngloIsrael Bank Ltd. to take over the business of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. London Branch. In 1973 the name was changed to Bank Leumi (U.K.) Ltd.

BANI OF ADriame ( $\mathbf{z 8 6 5}$ ), Adelaide, South Australia (xi Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Capital, Authorized $\$ A_{50,000,000 ;}$ issued $8 \mathrm{~A}_{3} \times, 504,687$ (Shares in units of \$Ax each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $\$ \mathrm{~A} 25,394,000$. ( 136 Offices.)
bank of America Nattonal Trust and Sayings Assoclation (1904), San Francisco, California U.S.A. ( 25 Cannon Street, E.C. 4 and 29 Davies Street, W. ..) -Capital Funds, $\$ 2,654,394,000$; Total Deposits, $861,382,436,000$. Over 1,000 branches in California and over 100 foreign branches plus representative offices, subsidiaries and/or affiliates in more than 80 countries.
Bank of Bermuda, LTd. ( $\mathbf{2 8 8 9}$ ), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Bank of Bermuda (Europe, Ltd.)) -Share Capital BD \$5,184,000; Reserves, BD \$7,500,000; Total Deposits, BD \$609,631,096. Undivided Profits, BD $\$ 2,987,94$.
Bank of England. See p. 446.

BANK Of INDIA (rgo6), Bombay (Kent House. xx-16 Telegraph Street, E.C.z),-Capital paid up, Rs. 4,05,00,000. Reserve Fund, Rs. 123,546,8z2 ( $\mathbf{1 , 0 5 0}$ Branches).
Bank of Ireland ( $\mathrm{I}_{7} 83$ ), Lower Baggot Street, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Lloyds Bank Ltd.; Coutts \& Co.; Brown, Shipley \& Co. Ltd.).-Capital (Authorized), £50,000,000; (Issued and Fully Paid), $\mathcal{L}^{3} 3,690,733$. Reserves, L:83,617,000. Deposit, current and other accounts, C $1,589,999$. Dividend ( $31 / 3 / 77$ ) 15p per $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{x}}$ of Capital Stock.
bank of London \& Montreal, Ltd. (9958), P.O. Box N 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands. A member of the Lloyds Bank Group. Capital (Authorized), \$Bah. 30,000,000; (Paid up), \$Bah. ax,450,000. (x3 Branches and Agencies).
Bank of London \& South America, Itd. ( 1862 ), 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.-See Lloyds Bank International Ltd.
Bank of Montreal ( $\mathbf{x 8} 8$ ), Montreal, Canada. (47, Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W.x).-Capital, authorized, $\$ 100,000,000$; fully pald $\$ 75,38 \mathrm{r}, 685$. Rest, $\$ 465,665,112$; Deposits, 3 I/ $30 / 76, \$ 18,577,969,391$; Dividend, 1976, 98 cents per share. (Over 1,243 Branches and Agencies.)
Eank of New South Wales ( 1817 ) and Bank of New South Waves Savings Bank Ltd. (r955), Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. ( 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, $9-15$ Sackville Street, W.I. and 14 Kingsway, W.C.2).-At 30/9/76: Capital, authorized \$A $35,700,000$; Paid up, \$Aro7,465,000; Reserve Fund, Ax48,005,000; Aggregate Assets, $\$ A_{10,} 855.549,000$; Dividend, $x 4.5$ p.c. ( $\mathrm{x}, 330$ Offices.)
Bank of New Zealand, Incorporated in New Zealand in 186x. ( I Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.) 3z/3/75: Capital Authorized and Paid up, NZ \$26,500,000; Reserves, NZ \$53,516,000; Deposits, NZ $\$ \mathbf{8}, 427,982,000$; Total Assets, NZ $\$ 7,600,4 \times 7,000$ (408 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Fiji and London and representative offices in Tokyo and Singapore).
bank of Nova Scotia ( 8832 ). Halifax, N.S.; Executive Offices, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (Regional Office, 12 Berkeley Square, W.r.)Capital, Authorized, \$50,000,000; Paid-up $84 \mathrm{x}, 250,000$ ( 8 C 2 Shares); Reserve Fund, $\$ 564,000,000$; Total Assets, \$18,181,047,161 (at Oct. 3I, 1976) ; ( $\mathbf{1 , 0 3 1}$ Branches and Representative Offices in 44 countries.)
banx of Scotland (x695), The Mound, Edinburgh; (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 16/r8 Piccadilly, W.r.; 57-60 Haymarket, S.W.I and $33^{2}$ Oxford Street, W. . .)-Capital $£ 32,250,000$; Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, $£_{83,629,000 .}$ Deposits and Credit Balances, 28/2/77, £x,399,4x6,000. (580 Branches and SubBranches.)
Bank of Valletta Ltd. ( 974 ), 45 Republic Street, Valletta, Malta. (Merger of National Bank of Malta, Ltd. (1946), Sciclunas Bank ( 1830 ) and Tagliaferro Bank Ltd. ( x 8 zz )). Authorized capital, $£ 6,000,000$. Paid up $£ 63,000,000$. Branches: 27 in Malta and Gozo.
Banque Belge Ltd. (r934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.a. -Capital Authorized: © $5,100,000$ : Issued: £8,100,000.
Banque Canadienne Nationale, Montreal, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated). -Capital (issued), $\$ 16,000,000$; Reserve $\$ 156,000,000$; Assets, $\$ 57,00,000,000$. ( 483 Offices in Canada.)

Banque Nationale de paris itd. (formerly British and French Bank Ltd.), Head Office: (temp.) Plantation House, $10-15$ Mincing Lane, E.C.3. Authorized Share Capital, $£, 20,000,000$; Issued and fully paid share capital, £ro,000,000 (Subsidiary of the banque Nationale de Paris.)
*Barclays Bank Limited ( 1896 ), Head Office, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; City Office, I70 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.-Capital Authorized, $£, 275,000,000$. Capital lssued, $£ 202,629,3 \times 8 ; \mathrm{Re}-$ serves, f $450.767,000$; Deposits, $27,402,307,000$. Dividend, 1976 : Ord. Stock $\times 5: 219$ p.c., Staff stock, $2 \mathrm{I} \cdot 5384$ p.c. Over 3,000 branches in England and Wales. Subsidiary Companies, U.K. Division: Barclays Bank U.K. Management ltd.; Mercantile Credit Company Ltd.; Barclays Bank Finance Company (Jersey) Ltd.; barclays Finance Company (Guernsey) Ltd.; barclays Finance Company (ISle of Man) Ltd.; barclays Insurance Services Company Ltd.; barclays insurance Brokers international Ltd.; Barclays Mercantile industrial Finance COMPANY LTD. International Division: Barclays Bank International Ltd.; Barclays national Bank ltd.; Barclays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.; Barclays Bank of California; barclays discount bank Ltd.; Barclays Bank of Uganda Ltd.; Barclays Bank of Zambia Ltd.; Barclays Bank S.A.; Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd.; Barclays bank of New York; Societe Bancaire Barclays (SUisse) S.A.; Barclays Bank of Sierra Leone Ltd.: Barclays Bank S.Z.A.R.L.; Barclays Overseas deyelopment Corporation Ltd.; Barclays National merchant Bank ltd.; barclays bank of Jamaica Ltd.; Barclays Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.; Barclays Australia ltd.; Banca Barclays Castellini S.p.A.; Barclays Kol and Company N.V.; Barclays Bank of Swaziland Ltd.; Barclays Canada ltd.; Banco Popular antlliano N.V.; Barclays Bank of Botswana Ltd. Merchant Bank Division: Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd.; Barclays Banz (LONDON AND International) Ltd., Trust Company Division: Barclays bank Trust Company ltd.; BarCLAYS UNICORN LTD.; BARCLAYS UNICORN INTERnational Ltd.; Barclays Unicorn International (Channel Islands Ltd.); Barclays UNICORN INTERNATIONAL (ISLE OF MAN) Ltd.; Barclays Life Assurance Company Ltd.; Barclays Unicorn (Trusiees) Ltd.; Barclaytrust Isle of Man Ltd.; Barclaytrust International Ltd.; Barclaytrust International (Bermuda) Ltd.; Barclaytrust Property MANAGEMENT LTD.; Associated Companies: Bank of Scotland; Tozer Kemsley \& Millbourn (Holdings) ltd.; Societe Financiere EUROPÉENNE-S.F.E. LUXEMbourg BANQUE DE LA Societe Financiere Européenne; Yorkshire Bank Ltd.; Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.; baric Computing Services Ltd.; Banco dei Desarrollo Economico Espanol; AngloRomanian Bank Ltd.; International Energy BANK LTD.
Barclays Bank International Ltd, 54 Lombard, St., E.C.3.-Authorized Capital, Er30,000,000; Issued Capital, £ı30,ooo,000; Reserves, £209,360,000; Deposits, $£ 8,863,762$. ( 1,700 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies.)
Baring Brothers \& Co., Ltd. ( 1763 ), Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, and Liverpool-Capital, Authorized, issued and fully paid, $\mathcal{Z} 5,550,000$; Reserve, $£ 12,500,000 ;$ Deposits, 3 1/22/76, £232,888,232.
Brandts, LTD. see Grindlay Brandts Ltd.

British Bank for foreign Trade, litd. (igis), I Crown Court, Cheapside, E.C.2.-Subscribed Capital, 6700,$000 ; 7,000,000$ Shares of nop each fully paid.
The British Bank of the Middle East (1889), 20 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.- Capital; authorized £25,000,000; issued and fully paid, ( Er shares) Ex7,500,000: 3x/32/75; Revenue Reserves, £19,041,027; Current, deposit and other accounts, £. $98 \mathrm{I}, 785,033$; Dividend, 1975, 23-3P. per share.
Brown, Shipley \& Co. Ltd. (i8io), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.z-Capital, Authorized and Issued, $£ 6,000,000$; Reserves $£ 4,286,000$ : Deposits, $\mathscr{L}_{139,151,000 .}$
Bunge \& Co., LIMITED (rgo5), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.-Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000. Reserves, £14,589,000 (1976).
Cater Ryder \& Co. Ltd. (ig60), i King William Street, E.C.4.-Capital authorized, $£ 6,000,000$; issued and fully paid, $£ 5,469,000$. Reserve $£ 3,000,000$. Deposits,etc.,30/4/77, £403,337,484; Dividend 1976-7, 24.62 p.c.
Central Bank of India (igir), Bombay. 3x/12/75: Paid-up capital (wholly owned by Central Government of India), Rs-4,75, 14,600; Reserve Fund and other reserves, Rs.xx,65.93.569; Deposit and other accounts, Rs.If, $80,53,43,129$. ( $\mathrm{I}, 305$ branches, etc.)
Chartered Bank ( $\mathrm{r}_{553}$ ), yo Clements Lane, E.C. 4 . -Capital, Authorized, $\mathcal{E} 5,000,000$ (divided into $15,000,000$ shares of $f, I$ each); Issued and converted into stock, $69,680,000$; Reserves, £88,709,000; Deposits, $31 / \pm 2 / 76$, $£_{0,8,898,709,000}$ A subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank Itd.
Charterhouse Japhet Limited (i880), I Paternoster Row, E.C.4.-Capital, authorized and paid-up, £9,000,000.
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. New York, U.S.A. (Woolgate House, Coleman Street, E.C. 2 and 1 Mount Street, W.I.)-Capital, $\$ 542,024,000$; Surplus, $\$ 567,764,000$; Undivided Profits, $\$ 699,863,000$; Total Deposits $\$ 37,615,093,000$. (Approx. 250 Branches in New York and Branches and affiliated/associated Banks in over 80 overseas countries.)
Clive Discount Company, Ltd. (1946), I Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3--Capital, Authorized, issued and fully paid, $£ 4,100,000$.
Clydesdale Bank, Ltd (I838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. (Edinburgh, Chief Office, 29 George St.), Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C. 3 . Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd.-Authorized Capital, £ro,419,000; Paid-up Capital, £6,419,000; Reserve Fund, ©43,633,000; Deposits, $35 / \mathbf{2} / 76$, £ $7 \times 3,2 \times 4,000$. (367 Branches.)
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd. (i866), Collins St., Melbourne (iz Old Jewry, E.C.).-Paid-up Capital; \$A43,864, 668 ( $\$$ Azo Preference, fully paid; \$Ax Ordinary, fully paid); Deposits, etc., 30/6/75, \$Ax,736,039,000; Reserve Funds $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{30}, 260,000$. ( 75 I Branches and Agencies.)
Commercial Bank of the Near East, Ltd. (r92z) Bankside House, ro7-1x2 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3-Capital, fully paid, £200,000; Reserve Fund $£ x, 050,000$ Deposits, $3 x / 12 / 75$ £25,723,423.
COMMERCIAL BANRING CO., of Sydney, Ltd. (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (27-32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).-Authorized Capital, $\$$ A50,000,000 (Shares of \$Ax each); Issued and paid-up $\$ A_{40,115,000 ~(\$ A x ~ s h a r e s) ; ~ R e s e r v e ~}^{\text {a }}$ Fund, $\$ 27,200,000$. ( 640 Branches in Australia.)

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (I927) Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.z. and 48 Aldwych, W.C.2.) Operating under Australian Government guarantee. Deposits, etc., $30 / 6 / 76$, $\$$ A $5,430,975,670$; Reserve Fund, $\$ A 64,297,773$. ( 6,339 Branches and Agencies.)
Commonwealth Trading Bang of Australia (1953), Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).-Operating under Australian Government guarantee. 30/6/76: Deposits, etc., $\$$ A4,634,293,68I; Reserve Fund, \$A35,337,790. ( $x, 115$ Branches and Agencles.)
Continental illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago., II., U.S.A. (58-60 Moorgate, E.C. 2 and 47 Berkeley Square, W.I).- $3^{1 / 12 / 76 \text {. Capital Stock, } \$ 200,000,000 ; ~}$ Surplus (Reserves) $\$ 550,000,000$; Undivided Profits, $\$ 263,835,000$; Total Deposits $\$ 25,572,279$. (is Branches, 16 Representative Offices, In Subsidiaries and 30 affiliates world-wide).
CO-OPERATIVE Bank Ltd. ( 8872 ), New Century House, Manchester-Capital paid up, $£ 8,000,000$. ( 63 Branches.)
Copleys Bank, LTD. ( $19 \times 6$ ), Ludgate House, ro7-xx Fleet Street, E.C.4.-Capital authorized, $£^{2}, 500,000$; paid up, $£ 1,000,000$.
*CouTTS \& CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C. 2 ; (Temporary Head Office during rebuilding, - Suffolk St., S. W.I: Strand Office (temporary), 59 Strand, W.C.2); 15 Lombard St., E.C. 3; ${ }^{5} 9$ Old Park Lane, W.r.; 16 Cavendish Square, W.x; Cadogan Place, Sloane St., S.W.x.; 10 Mount St., W.x.; 188 Fleet St., E.C. 4 ; ${ }_{162}$ Brompton Road, S.W.3.; and 15 High St., Eton, Windsor, $3^{8}$ Corn Street, Bristol.Capital issued and paid up, $£ x, 000,000$; Reserves Cro,389,ooo; Current, Deposit and other accounts (3x/r2/76), $£ 666,371,000$. (A subsidiary of National Westminster Bank, Ltd.) Main Subsidiary: COUTTS FInANCE CO.
Crentr Lyonnais ( 5863 ), 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris (84-94 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4; 18 Regent St., S.W. T.; $x 9$ Old Brompton Road, S.W.7.)Capital, Frs. $480,000,000$; Reserve Fund, Frs. $646,000,000$. $(2,500$ Branches throughout the world.)
Discount Bank (Overseas) Ltd., 63 -66 Hatton Garden, E.C.I.
First National City bank of New York (x8rz), 399 Park Avenue, New York 10022 (Citibank House, 336 Strand, W.C.2., 34 Moorgate, E.C.z. and 57 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W. I). $3^{\text {I/ } / \mathrm{z} / 74 \text { : }}$ Capital $\$ 638$,191,000; 4 p.c. Convertible Capital; Notes $\$ 22,482,000$; Deposits, $\$ 44,989,342$, Surplus, Undivided Profits and unallocated Reserve for Contingencies, $\$ 2,545,604,000$. ( 243 Branches in New York, 250 Branches in 103 countries, overseas.)
Fleming (Robert) \& Co. Ltd. (i932), Crosby Square, E.C.3.
ANTONY Gibbs Holdings Ltd. ( 5808 ), 23 Blomfield St., E.C.z.
GILlett Brothers Discount Co., Ltd. ( $\mathbf{8 8 6 7}$ ), 65 Cornhill, E.C.3. Issued Capital, $£ 2,296,066$; Deposits, 1977, £́x6,395,165. Dividend, 1977, ${ }_{3}$ p.c.
Grindlay Brandts Limited ( 8805 ). Formerly Brandts, Ltd. 23 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.-Capital Authorized, £10,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £7,500,000.

GRindlays Bank Limited, P.O. Box 280,23 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. Capital authorized, $\mathcal{E}_{30,000,000 \text {; Issued and pald up }}$ £ $15,776,000$ (Shares of $£ 1$ each); Advances $£ \mathrm{£}, 486,972,000$; Deposits $£ 2,368,407,000$ (over 200 offices).
Grindlays Bank (Scotland) Limited (1936), 4 West Regent Street, Glasgow--Capital, fully-paid $£ 5,559,654$. (Ultimate holding com-pany-Grindlays Holding Ltd.).
Guinness Mahon \& Co. Ltd. (I836), 32 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.3. (a member of the Guinness Peat Group).
Guinness Mahon Ltd. ( 1836 ), 17 College Green, Dublin $z$ (a member of the Guinness Peat Group).
Hambros Bank, LTd. (I839). Head Office, 4 I Bishopsgate, E.C.2; West End Office, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.I.-Authorized Capital, $£ \times 3,000,000$. Banking Group Consolidated figures: Reserve, £ 3 x,635,000; Deposits, 3 3/3/77, £ $948,097,000$. Hambros Bank Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hambros Ltd., the dividend of which for 1976-77 was $85^{\prime 2}$; p on £10 shares ( $£ 2 \cdot 50$ paid) and $8 \cdot 525$ p on $25 p$ fully-paid shares; $4 \cdot 2 p$ on $£$ I " $A$ " shares.
Harrods (Knigrtsbridge) Limited, ( $\mathbf{x} 889$ ), $87-\mathbf{2} 35$ Brompton Rd., S.W.r.
Helbert, Wagg \& Co., Ltd. See J. Henry Schroder Wagg \& Co. Limited.
Hill Samuel Group Ltd. ( 183 x ), yoo Wood Street, E.C.2.-(3x/3/77): Capital, authorized $£ 17,500,000$; Issued, $£ 14,636,424$ (shares of ${ }_{25 p}$ each); Reserves, $\mathcal{L} 54,573,000$; Current, Deposit and other accounts, $£ 776,561,000$; Dividend, 1976-77, 4. 2655 p per share net.
C. Hoare \& Co. ( 1672 ), 37 Fleet St., E.C. 4 , and I6 Waterloo Place, S.W.x.-Capital and Reserve Fund, $£ 3,000,000$; Deposits, $5 / 4 / 77$, £63,628,390.
hongoong and shanghai banking CorporaTION ( 1865 ), , Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (99 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).-Capital, authorized, ${ }_{\$ H} \mathrm{H}_{1,250,000,000 \text {; Issued and fully paid }}$ $\$ \mathrm{HK}_{\mathrm{x}}, 049,87 \mathrm{x}, 540$ ( $\$ \mathrm{HK} 2.50$ Shares); Reserve Funds, $\$ \mathrm{HK}$ x,050,000,000; Deposits, etc., $3^{\text {2 }} / \mathbf{1 2 / 7 6}$, \$HK 25.5 24,368,472.
international Westminster Bank Ltd. (as from $x / x / 73$ ). Previously Westminster Forelgn Bank Ltd. ( $\mathbf{( 9 3 3}$ ), 41 Lothbury, E.C.z.
Isle of Man Bank Ltd. (i865). (A Member Bank of the National Westminster Group), Douglas, I.O.M. (London Agents, National Westminster Bank Itd.).-Issued Capital, $£ 2,000,000$ in 2,000,000 shares of fix each, fully paid, converted into stock; Reserve Fund $£ 7,350,000$; Deposits, $3 \mathrm{I} / 12 / 76, £ 68,448,000$. ( 21 Offices).
S. Japhet \& Co. Ltd., see Charterhouse Japhet LIMITED.
LeOPOLD JOSEPH \& SONS LTD. (I919), 3I-45 Gresham Street, E.C. 2.-Capital, authorized, \&5,000,000; Issued and paid up, $£ 3,902,456$.
Jessel, Toynbee \& Co. Ltd. ( 1922 ), 30 Cornhill, E.C. 3.- Capital authorized, $\mathcal{E} 3,000,000$; Issued and fully paid, $£ 2,110,390$.
Keyser Ullmann Limited ( 1966 ). Amalgamation of Ulmann \& Co. Ltd. (I932) and A. Keyser \& Co. Ltd. (Estd. 1868, Inc. 1946). Regd. Office. 25 Milk Street, E.C.2. Capital, authorized, issued and fully paid, $£ 50,000,000$, in ordinary shares of $£ 1$. Current, Deposit and other accounts, $£ 173,033,000$.

KING \& SHAXSON, LTD. ( 8866 ), 52 Cornhill E.C.3. Issued Capital, $£ 2,800,000$; General Reserve, $£ x, 800,000$; Profit and Loss Account, £ $1,405,674$.
Kleinwort, Benson Limited ( 1830 ), $\square$ Fenchurch St., E.C.3. Total Assets, £ $1,263,872,000$. Deposits, etc., £ $98 \mathrm{r}, 800,000$.
 fields, E.C.z. Capital authorized and paid up, £ $15,187,500$.
$\star+$ Lloyds Bank, Limited ( 1865 ), Head Office, 77 Lombard St., E.C.3; Branches Stock Office, 1 II Old Broad Street, E.C.2; Overseas Department, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; Trust Division, 34 Threadneedle Street, E.C.z. Principal London Offices:City Office, 72 Lombard Street, E.C. 3 ; 39 Threadneedie Street, E.C.z.; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.I (Cox's \& King's Branch); 16 St. James ${ }^{3}$ Street, S.W.I; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.Capital authorised, $£ 200,000,000$, increased (April 1977) to $£ 166,059,945-$ Rights issue. Reserves, $£_{460,774,000 ;}$ Current Deposit and Other Accounts, 3 1/12/76: £ $£ 4,600,620,000 ;$ Dividend 1976, interim 3.715 p per share and final 4.4220 p per share. $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 9}$ Branches.
The Lioyds Bank Grour, in addition to Lloyds Bank Limited, comprises Lloyds Bank international Limited, Lloyds associated banking Company Limited, Lewis's Bank Limited, The National bank of New Zealand Limited, Exporters' Refinance Corporation Limited, Lloyds Associated Air Leasing Limiited, lloyds Banking \& Trust Company (Isle of Man) ltd.; lloyds Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited, Lloyds Bank Property Company limited, Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers Limited, Lloyds First Western Corporation, Lloyds Leasing Limited and Beehive Life Assurance Company Ltd. Lloyds Bank Limited is closely associated with national and Commercial Banking Group Limited, Grindlays Holdings Limited, YorkSHire Bank Limited, Lloyds \& SCOTTISH Limited, Finance for Industry Limited, The Joint Credit Card Company Limited, Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited, the mauritius Commercial Bank Limited. Lloyds Bank International Limited (197x), 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4--Authorized Capital, $675,000,000$; Paid-up Capital, £39,8ox,919. Wholly owns Bank of London \& South America Limited, Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited, Bank of London \& Montreal Limited, Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) S.A. and Lloyds Bank (Cannes) S.A. Manufacturers hanover Trust Company (ig6i), New York, U.S.A. ( 7 Princes Street, E.C. 2 and 88 Brook Street, W.I).-Capital stock $\$ 210,000,000$; Surplus $\$ 440,000,000$.
Martins Bank LTD. ( 5838 ). Merged $55 / 52 / 69$ with Barclays Bank Limited, q.v.
Mercantile Bank LTd. ( 8853 ), I Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (99 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).Issued Capital, $£ 2,940,000$ ( $2,940,000$ Ordinary Shares, fis each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,600,000; Deposits, £119,262,713. Share capital acquired in 1959 by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
*Midland Bank, LTd. ( $\mathrm{I}_{8} 66$ ), Head Office, Poultry, E.C. 2 ; Principal City Branches, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; International Division, 60 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.Authorized Capital, £zoo,ooo,000; Issued Capital, £x $32,473,94 \mathrm{I}$ (Shares of £I each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $£ 317,221,000 ;$ Deposits, 3 1/ $12 / 76$,
£8,062,447,000; Dividend, 1976, 12.62582 p pershare. Principal Trading Subsidiaries; ClyDEsdale Bans Ltd., Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd., Clydesdale Bank isurance Services LTd., SCOTTISH Computer SERvices Ltd., Northern Bank Ltd., Northern Bank Development Corporation Ltd., Northern Bank Executor and Trustee Company ltd., Northern bank Trust Corporation Ltd., Midland Bank insurance Services Ltd., Midland Bank Finance Corporation Ltd., Forward Trust Litd., Midland-Icl leasing Ltd; Midland Montagu Leasing Ltd., Grifin Factors Lid., Midland Bank international Financial Services ltd.; Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Ltd., Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Ltd., Midland International Financial Services B.v.; Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd., Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Midland Financial Services Ltd.; The Thomas Coor Group Ltd., Thomas Coor Ltd., Thomas Cook Overseas Ltd., Thomas Cook Bankers Ltd., Samuel Montagu \& Co. Ltd., (Incorporating Drayton), Drayton Montagu portrolio Management Ltd., Guyerzeller Zurmont Bank AG; Midland Bank Industrial Equity Holdings Ltd.; Northern Bank Finance Corporation Ltd., Midland Montagu Industrial Finance Ltd.; Midland Industrial investments Ltd.; Jersey international Bank of Commerce Ltd.; Bland Payne Holdings ltd., Bland Payne ltd., Bland Payne Reinsurance Brokers Ltd.; Bland Payne (U.K.) LTD., Southern Marine \& Aviation Underwriters Inc.; Bland Payne Australia ltd.; london American Finance Corporation Ltd., British Overseas Enginerring \& Credit Company Ltd., Drake (U.K.) International ltd., Drake America Corporation; Export Credit Corporation.
Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd. (1gog), Head Office, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.z. Affiliated to Midland Bank Ltd. Subscribed Capital, £x,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £x,000,000 ( 200,000 shares of $£_{5}$ fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,001,000 (40 Offices).
Samuel Montagu \& Co. Ltd. (Incorporating Drayton) ( I8533), 114 Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Capital $^{2}$ authorized and paid up, £40,000,000; Reserves, £ 12,414,000;Loan Capital, £ı0, 124,000; Current Deposits, etc., $£ 808,584,000(3 x / 12 / 76)$.
Morgan Grenpril \& Co. Limited ( 1838 ), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.z.; Private limited Coy. (1934).-Authorized Capital, £I2,500,000; issued and fully paid, £12,500,000.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York (1959), 23 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. ( 33 Lombard Street, E.C. 3 and 3 Berkeley Sq., W.I).-Capital, \$250,000,000 (10,000,000 shares - $\$ 25$ par); Surplus Fund, $\$ 518,385,000$.

National and Commercial Banking Group Limited. Registered Office: 36 St . Andrew Square, Edinburgh. London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2:- $(30 / 9 / 76)$ : Capital authorized. $£ 60,000,000$; issued, $£ 57,090,000$; Reserves, $£^{1} 199,981,000$; Customers' current and deposit accounts, $£_{3,160,691,000 . ~ O r d i n a r y ~ d i v i d e n d ; ~}^{\text {a }}$ interim $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathbf{1 5 p}$ per share; final $\mathrm{I} \cdot 2073 \mathrm{p}$ per share. (Approximately goo offices.) Owns (inter alia) all capital of The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited and Williams \& Glyn's Bank Limited. National Bank or Australasia, LTD., The ( 1858 ), Collins St., Melbourne 3001 ( $6-8$ Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 and Ix Albemarle Street, W.r.-Capital, paid up \$Ao3,461,399; Reserve fund, \$A75,06x,000;

Deposits, 30/9/76, \$Az,852,948,000. Dividend, 1976; $\mathbf{x 4}$ p.c. ( 888 Branches and Agencies in Australia.) The national bank Savings Bank Limited (Collins Street, Melbourne) a wholly owned subsidiary of The National Bank of Australasia Limited was incorporated on May $\mathbf{5 6}$, 1962, with Capital, authorized, \$Azo,000,000; paid-up, 8A $12,000,000$.
National bank of New Zealand, Ltd. ( 8872 ), - Moorgate, E.C.z.-Capital (Authorized, $£ 6,000,000$ ), Issued and fully-paid, $£ 3,500,000$; Reserve Fund, $\mathcal{E}_{3,662,955 \text {. (219 Branches and }}$ Agencies.)
national discount Co., Ltd. Merged on June x6, 1970 , with GRRRARD \& ReID, LTD., under the name of Gerrard \& Nattonaldiscount Co. Ltd.

* National Westminster bank Limitzd, head Office: $4 x$ Lothbury, E.C.2. Est. 1968 to merge the businesses of National Provincial, Westminster and District Banks: Balance sheet at 37/12z/76 showed Capital, Authorized, ${ }_{6}{ }^{3 \times 5,000,000}$; Issued $£_{235,93^{8}, 8 \mathrm{Br}}$; Reserves, $\mathcal{L}_{56 \pi, 847,000 ;}$ Total Assets, $£ 9,885,546,000$. Deposit, Current and other accounts, ${ }_{6} 8,793,865$. Dividend 1976 , $\quad 1578737 \mathrm{p}$. (Over 3.300 branches.) Principal subsidiary companies: Centre-File ltd.; County bank Ltd.; Coutts \& Co. (q.v.); CREDit FACTORING International Ltd.; ISLe of man bank ltd.; lombard North Central Ltd. and its subsidiaries: National We estminster bank Finance (C.I.) Ltd.; National Westminstre Guernsey Trust Co. Ltd.; National westminster inSURANCE SERYICES LTD.; NATIONAL Westminster Jbrsey Trust Co. Ltd.; National Westminster Unit Trust Managers Ltd.; Ulster bank LTD. and its subsidiaries; International westminster banz ltd., Eurocom data (Holdings) Ltd., National Westminster (HONG KONG) LTD.
Northern Bank Ltd. ( 1824 ), Belfast (Affliated with Midland Bank Ltd.).-Capital, $£ 6,000,000$, ( $\mathcal{L}$ S Shares); Capital paid up, $£ 6,000,000$; Reserve Fund, $£ 28,896,000 ;$ Deposits, $31 / 12 / 76$, $\mathcal{C 4 7}^{48,940,000 ; \text { Dividend, interim dividend of } 8 \cdot 25 \mathrm{P}}$ per share on $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{xo} / 76$ and final dividend for the year of $8 \cdot 25$ p pershare on $\mathrm{x} / 4 / 77$ ( I 70 Branches and 92 Sub-Branches).
Ottoman bank ( $\mathbf{8 B 6 3}$ ), Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, Istanbul, Turkey (23 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3), -Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Statutory Reserve, $£ 1,250,000$.
Provinclal bank of Canada ( $x 900$ ) (BanQue Provinctate du Canada), 22 I St. James St. Montreal.-Capital $\$ 1 \mathrm{x1}, 700,000$ ( 82 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$45,000,000; Deposits, 30/4/74 $\$ 22,190,557$, ,255. Regular dividend, 1973, $4 \mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ p.c.; Special, nil. ( 284 Branches and 34 Agencies.)
Gerald Quin, Cope \& CO. LTD. (i892), 3 Abchurch Yard, E.C. 4 .
Rellance banks, Itd. (ygoo), yoi Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.-Capital, $£ 60,000$; Reserve Fund, C555.984; Deposits, $3^{\text {I/ } / 3 / 77, ~} \mathcal{C} 9,420,817$.
Reserve bank of new Zealand (r934), Wellington, N.Z. Branches at Christchurch and Auckland, N.Z. (London Agents, Bank of England). Owned by the New Zealand Government.- Reserve Funds, ${ }^{2} \mathrm{NZ}_{3} 5,7 \mathrm{xx}, 75$; ; Total Assets, $3^{\mathrm{x} / 3 / 77 \text {. }}$ \$NZ $\mathrm{x}, 688,3 \times \mathrm{r}, 058$.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD \& SoNS LTD. (r8o4), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.-Capital Issued and paid up $£^{\text {ro, }}, 023,850$.
Royal bank of CaNADA ( 8869 ), Montreal ( 6 Lothbury, E.C.z, and -Capital, \$r00,000,000 (\$2 Shares); Paid-up. \$73.880,800: Rest Account, $\$ 656,500,000$;

Undivided Profits, $\$ \mathrm{r}, 221,347$; Assets, $\$ 28,831,585,507$; Deposits, 3 3/10/76, $\$ 26,290,830,73 \mathrm{I}$; Dividend, $1976, \$ 1 \cdot 30 \frac{1}{2}$ per share ( 1,567 Branches).
Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, The. Registered Office: 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. ( $30 / 9 / 76$ ).-Capital, authorized and issued, £37,500,000; Reserves, $\mathcal{L 8 2 , 9 1 4 , 0 0 0 ; ~ D e p o s i t ~}$ and current accounts, $£ x, 501,17 x, 000$. Approximately 590 Branches in Scotland and in London. Owns all capital of National Commercial \& Glyns Limited, Royal Bank Development Limited, Royal Bank Leasing Limited, Royal Scot Finance Company Limited (Hong Kong) and Loganair Limited. Also owns 40.6 p.c. of the capital of Lloyds \& SCOTTiSH Limited. A member of the National and Commercial Banking Group LTD.
David Sassoon and Co., Limited (i860), $57-$ 6o Haymarket, S.W.x.-Capital authorized, £5,000,000; Paid up, £2,000,000.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg \& Co. Limited (i804), z20 Cheapside, E.C.z.-Capital, Authorized, £10,000,000; issued and paid up, $£ 10,000,000$.
Singer \& Friedlander LTd. (1907), 20 Camnon Street, E.C.4- A member of the C. T. Bowring \& Co. Ltd. Group.-Authorized Capital, $£ 10,000,000$ (Ordinary Shares of $£ x$ each). Issued and fully paid, $£ 7,000,000$ (ordinary shares of $£ x$ each).
Slater, Walker, Limited, 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4. Capital Authorized, £ro,000,000; issued and fully paid up, £ıo,000,000. Reserve,

Smith St. Aubyn \& Co. LTD. ( 180 I), White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.-Capital authorized, £ $4,000,000$; Issued, $£ 2,970,000 ;$ Deposits and Contingency Reserve, $£ 14,40 x, 248$.
Societe Générale ( 1864 ), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (ros-ro8 Old Broad St., E.C.2, 16 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 28-32 Fountain Street, Manchester). -Capital issued and paid up Francs $864,000,000$. Reserve Funds, Francs 665,000,000. ( 2,600 Branches.)
Standard Bank Ltdo, The (z86z), 10 Clements Lane E.C.4.-Authorized Capital, $£ 40,000,000$ (divided into $40,000,000$ shares of $£ \mathrm{I}$ each): Issued Capital, $£ 26,808,000$; Reserves ${ }_{6} 64,788,000$. Deposits, $£ 379,618,000$ (3i/3/77). A subsidiary of STANDARD Chartered BANK LTD.
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., (1969) yo Clements Lane, E.C.4--Capital Authorized, £100,000,000 (divided into $100,000,000$ shares of Lr each); Issued Capital, $\mathrm{C} 69,110,000$; Reserves, £281,231,000; Deposits $£, 7,238,700,000$ ( 3 3/3/76). More than $x, 500$ offices in over sixty countries. See also The Chartered Bank and The Standard Bank Ltd.
State Bank op India ( $\mathbf{x} 955$ ), Bombay, Calculla, Madras, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Bhopal and Patna. (Clements House, Gresham Street, E.C.2; $10 / 12$ Clifford Street, W.x: King's House, The Green, Southall.)Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 45,82,75,052.
Grorge Steuart \& Co. Ltd., Colombo, Sri Lanka (London Correspondents, Coutts \& Co.).
Swiss Bank Corporation ( r 872 ), Basle ( 99 Gresham Street, E.C. 2) - Capital and Reserves, Swiss Francs 3,056,996,680 (31/xz/76); Dividend, 1976. so p.c. ( 233 Branches, etc.).

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario, Cavada (an amalgamation ( 1955 ) of The Bank of Toronto ( 1856 ) and The Dominion Bank ( 187 x )) (St. Helens, I Undershaft, E.C.3. Regional Office Europe, Middle East and Africa, 62 Cornhill, E.C.3. and ro3 Mount Street, W.r.).Capital (paid-up), $\$ 37,968,750$; Rest Account, $\$ 450,000,000$; Undivided Profits, $\$ 2,661,1 \times 2$. ( 900 Branches in Canada.)
Ulster Bank, Ltd. (x836, Head Office, Donegall Place, Belfast. (A member of the National Westminster Group)--Capital, $£ 3,000,000$ ( $£$ I Shares); Issued and fully paid, $£ 2,250,000$; Reserve Fund, $£ 20,755,000$; Share Premium Account, 2250,000 ; Deposits, $31 / 12 / 76$, £518,979,000; Dividend, 1976, 14 p.c. ( 144 Offices and 98 Sub-Offices.)
Union bank or India Lit. ( 1919 ), 66-80 Bombay Sanachar Marg, Bombay 400 oz3. Acquired July 18, 1969 by the Government of India. Capital: paid-up. Rs. 12,500,000; Deposits, $3^{\text {x/x2/74 }}$ Rs. $3,962,502,000$. ( 644 branches.)
Union discount Company of London, LTd. (1885), $7^{8 / 80}$ Cornhill, E.C.3.-Capital Issued, E7,500,000 in units of £x each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, $\mathfrak{£ 6 , 9 5 6 , 3 7 5 \text { ; }}$ Deposits, provisions and other liabilities C614,609, 449 ; Dividend, $1976,18 \cdot 876$ p.c.

United Commierclal Bank, io Brabourne Road, Calcutta (wholly owned by the Govt. of India). -Capital, paid-up Rs. $50,000,000$; Reserves Rs. 60,000,000; Deposits Rs. 7,883,000,000. (92I Branches.)
Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd. ( 1963 ); 4 Crosby Square, E.C.3. Issued Capital, E9,000,000. Combines the businesses of Wallace Bros. \& Co. Ltd. ( 1837 ) and E. D. Sassoon Banking Co. Ltd. (1930). A member of Standard Chartered Bank Group.
Warburg (S. G.) \& Co. LTD. (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 30 Gresham Street, E.C.z. -Capital, authorized, $£ 40,000,000$; issued and paid-up, $£ 30,000,000$.
*Williams \& Glyn'S Bank, Ltd., Registered Office, 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Established in 1970 to merge the businesses of WILLIAMS Deacon's, Glyn, Mills and National Banks. Capital authorized and issued, $£ 33,750,000$; Reserves, £81,251,000; Deposit and current accounts, © $\mathrm{x}, 687,710,000$. ( 325 branches in England and Wales.)
Yorkshire Bank Limited (igin), 2 Infirmary Street, Leeds (56-58 Cheapside, E.C.2). Capital, £ $16,000,000$ (Capital, paid up $£ 16,000,000$, £x Shares fully paid); Reserves, $\{0,23,996,374$; Deposits, $3^{x / 12 / 76, £ 345,403,279 \text {. ( } \mathbf{x} 86 \text { branches.) }}$

## PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

One of the most popular forms of saving in the United Kingdom is through Premium Savings Bonds. These bonds are United Kingdom Government security and were first introduced on November 1, I956. Instead of earning interest, however, each bond offers to its holder the chance of winning money prize in a prize draw. Bonds are issued in values ranging from $\mathcal{L} 5$ (the minimum purchase) to $£ 500$, and may be purchased in multiples of $£_{5}$; each £x buys one bond unit, which has one chance in each prize draw.

Prizes are paid from a fund formed by the interest, at present $5^{\frac{5}{8}}$ per cent. per annum, on each bond eligible for the draw. A bond becomes eligible for the draw three clear calendar months following the month of purchase and goes into every subsequent draw whether or not it has won - prize until the end of the month in which it is repaid. Bonds belonging to deceased bondholder will remain eligible for all Prize Draws held in the month of death and in the following iz calendar months, provided they have not been repaid earlier. They will then become ineligible for all further draws. These terms also apply to bonds purchased before August 1, 1960 (Series "A"). Prizes range in value from $£ 5,000$ to £25, a single prize of $£, 100,000$ and a second prize of $£ 25,000$ each month, one of $£ 50,000$ and 25 of fx,ooo each week, the winning numbers being selected by the electronic random number indicator equipment-usually called "ERNIE". Winning numbers are printed monthly in the London Gazette.
It is estimated that by the end of June, 1977, bonds to the value of $£ 2,157,737,96$ had been sold. Of these $£ 941,352,716$ had been cashed, leaving $£\{, 216,385,245$ still invested. After the draws in July, I977, $34,529,697$ prizes, totalling $£ 594,789,825$ had been distributed since the inception of the Premium Savings Bond Scheme.

## SAVINGS BANKS

National Savings Bank.-On December 3x, 1976, there were approximately $19,500,000$ active accounts with the sum of $£ 1,534,414,7^{87}$ due to depositors in Ordinary accounts and $\mathcal{£} 665,18$, 036 in Investment accounts. Interest on National Savings Bank Ordinary deposits is allowed at 5 per cent. per annum. A higher rate of interest is paid on deposits in National Savings Bank Investment accounts (the current rate can be ascertained at any Savings Bank Post Office). A depositor may have more than one account in either series. With certain exceptions, the total balance in the Ordinary account is subject to limit of $£ x 0,000$ and the balance that may be held in an Investment account is $£ 50,000$. On Dec. 31, 1976, the average amount held in Ordinary accounts was $£ 78 \cdot 68$; in Investment accounts, approximately $£^{2} 790^{\circ} 00$.

## BRITISH SAVINGS BONDS

$8 \frac{1}{2} \%$ British Savings Bonds (Jubilee Issue) are a guaranteed state security. They cost $£_{5}$ each and may be held up to maximum of $£\{10,000$. Bonds acquired by inheritance do not count towards this limit. They may be held by individuals solely or jointly; by trustees; by charitable, friendly and provident societies; by clubs and funds, by corporate bodies generally. Interest is earned at the rate of $8 \frac{1}{2} \%$ year, provided they are held for minimum period of 6 months. The interest which is payable half yearly is taxable but tax is not deducted at source. The value of British Savings Bonds remains constant and they may be encashed at par on one month's notice. They will be redeemable at the rate of $£_{104}$ for $£ x o m$ of Bonds on the next interest date after 5 years have passed from the purchase date. The $\mathscr{E}_{4}$ capital bonus is exempt from United Kingdom Tax. British Savings Bonds may be bought at any Post Office transacting Savings Bank business, Trustee Savings and other Banks.

## NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1977 was approx. $£ 3,576 \cdot 36 \mathrm{~m}$. In $1976-77, £ 1,259-57 \mathrm{~m}$. was subscribed and $£ 429-10 \mathrm{~m}$. (excluding interest) was repaid. NoteCertificates of the current Fourteenth Issue are avallable in denominations of $1,2,3,4,5,10,20,50,100,200$ and 500 units, but are subject to a minimum purchase of 5 units ( $£ 5$ ). Certificates of the Index-Linked Retirement Issue may be purchased in demominations of $1,2,5,10,20$ and 50 units.

| Issue and Maximum Holding | Unit Cost <br> s. d. | Value after |  | Interest Per Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Years | \&p |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | 34 45 44 42 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 50 \\ & 2 \cdot 80 \\ & \\ & 2 \cdot 45 \\ & 2 \cdot 32 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 2 \cdot 15 \end{aligned}$ | After 54 years, $\frac{5}{12} \mathrm{p}$ per completed month*. After 45 years, $\frac{\underline{y}}{18} \mathrm{p}$ per completed month*. <br> After 44 years, $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{p}$ per completed 3 months*. After 42 years, $1 \frac{1}{8} \AA \mathrm{p}$ per completed 3 months*. After 38 years, $1 \not 1 \mathrm{p}$ per completed 3 months*. |
| 7th (1939-47) . . . . . . . (Maximum holding, 1st-7th Combined, 500 units) | 150 | 30 35 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.81 \frac{1}{6} \\ & 2.20 \\ & 2 \cdot 65 \\ & 3 \cdot 47 \end{aligned}$ | After 30 years, $2 \frac{1}{}$ p per completed 4 months plus bonus of $1 \ddagger p$ at end of 35 th year. <br> During 36th year, 4 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 37 th year, 5 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 38th year, 6 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 39 th year, $6 p$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 40th year, $6 \frac{1}{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 41st year, 7 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 42 nd year, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per completed 4 months, plus bonus of $1 p$ at year endt. |
| $\begin{aligned} & £ 1(1943-47) \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . \\ & (250) \end{aligned}$ | £1 | 30 33 35 39 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.73 \\ & 2.00 \\ & 2.28 \\ & 2.99 \end{aligned}$ | After 30 years, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ p per completed 4 months plus bonus of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ pat end of 33 rd year. <br> After 33 years, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ p per completed 4 months plus bonus of 1 p at end of 35 th year. <br> During 36th year, 5 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 37th year, 5 ip per completed 4 months. <br> During 38th year, $6 p$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 39th year, 7 p per completed 4 months plus bonus of $\frac{1 p}{}$ at year endt. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { th }(1947-51) \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . \\ & (1,000) \end{aligned}$ | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 29 \\ & 31 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.12 \\ & 1.30 \\ & 1.48 \\ & 1.95 \end{aligned}$ | After 26th year, 11 p per completed 4 months plus $4 \frac{1}{}$ p bonus at end of 29 th year. <br> During 30th year, 21 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 31st year, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 32nd year, 3 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 33rd year, 31 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 34th year, 4 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 35th year, 5 p per completed 4 months plus $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ bonus at end of 35 th yeart. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9 \operatorname{th}(1951-56) \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . \\ & (1,400) \end{aligned}$ | 150 | 22 25 27 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.571 \\ & 1.80 \\ & 2.05 \\ & 2.70 \end{aligned}$ | After 22 nd year, 2 p per completed 4 months plus $4 \frac{1}{2}$ p bonus at end of 25 th year. <br> After 25 th year, 4 p per completed 4 months plus 1 p tonus at end of 27 th year. <br> During 28 th year, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 29 th year, 5 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 30th year, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 31st year, $6 \frac{1}{p}$ per completed 4 months plus $\frac{1}{2} p$ bonus at end of 31 st yeart. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10th (1956-63) } \ldots \\ & (1,200) \end{aligned}$ | 150 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 19 \\ & 21 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.26 \frac{1}{6} \\ & 1.32 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 1.37 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 1.60 \\ & 1.83 \\ & 2.40 \end{aligned}$ | After 14 years, $1 \nmid \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months plus $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ bonus at end of 15 th year. <br> During 16th year, $1 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> After 16th year, 2p per completed 4 months plus 41 p bonus at end of 19 th year. <br> During 20th year, $3 i \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 21 st year, 4 p per completed 4 months plus $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ bonus at end of 21 st year. <br> During 22nd year, 4 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 23 rd year, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 24th year, 5 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 25 th year, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ p per completed 4 months $\dagger$. |


| Issue and Maximum Holding | Unit Cost s. d. | Value after |  | Interest Per Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Years | \& p |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11th (1963-66) } \ldots \ldots . . \\ & (600) \end{aligned}$ | £1 | 11 <br> 12 14 <br> 18 | $\begin{gathered} 1.50 \\ 1.60 \\ 1.83 \\ \hline 2 \cdot 40 \end{gathered}$ | After 11 years, $1 \frac{1}{3}$ p per completed 4 months, plus 5 p bonus at end of 12 th year. <br> During 13 th year, 3 ip per completed 4 months. <br> During 14th year, 4 p per completed 4 months plus $\frac{1 p}{} \mathrm{p}$ bonus at year end. <br> During 15 th year, $4 p$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 16 th year, 41 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 17 th year, 5 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 18th year, 5tp per completed 4 monthst. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12th (1966-70) ....... } \\ & (1,500) \end{aligned}$ | \&1 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.34 \\ & 1.50 \\ & 1.71 \\ & 2.27 \end{aligned}$ | After 7 years, 11 p per completed 4 months plus boaus of 7 p at end of 9 th year. <br> During 10th year, 3p per completed 4 months, <br> During 11th year, 4 D per completed 4 months. <br> During 12th year, 3ip per completed 4 months. <br> During 13 th year, 4 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 14th year, 5 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 15th year, 6 p per completed 4 months plus $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ bonus at end of 15 th yeart. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decimal }(1970-74) \ldots \\ & (1,500) \end{aligned}$ | ¢1 | 4 <br> 6 <br> 10 | 1.25 <br> 1.43 <br> $1 \cdot 90$ |  during 3rd year 2 p per completed 4 months; during 4th year, 3p per completed 4 months plus I bonus of 1 p at end of 4 th year. <br> During 5th year, $2 \frac{1}{}$ p per completed 4 months. <br> During 6th year, $3 \frac{1}{p}$ per completed 4 months. <br> During 7th year, 3 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 8th year, 3ip per completed 4 months. <br> During 9th year, 4 p per completed 4 months. <br> During 10th year, 5p per completed 4 months plus $\frac{2 p}{}$ bonus at end of 10th yeart. |
| Fourteenth. .......... . June 17, 1974 to Dec. 11, 1976 and April 1, 1977-) ( 1,000 ) | £1 | 4 | $1 \cdot 34$ | After 1 year, 6 p is added, during 2 nd year, $2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{p}$ per completed 4 months, during 3rd year, 3p per completed 4 months, during 4 th year, 31p per completed 4 months plus 1 p bonus at year end $\dagger$. |
| Index Linked Retirement Issue (1975). . . (50) | £10 |  |  | Unlike conventional issues where interest is accrued periodically the repay. ment value of Index-Linked Certificates, subject to their being held year, is related to the movement of the United Kingdom General Index of Retail Prices. If held for 5 years bonus of 4 per cent. of the Purchase Price will be added to the repayment value. Any gain is free of UK income tax or capital gains tax and the precise terms of the Issue are set out in a Prospectus. <br> N.B. Certificates of the Retirement Issue min available only to men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 years and over, maximum $£ 500$ per person. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sixteenth (Dec. } 131976 \\ & \text { to Mar. } 31 \text { 1977).... } \\ & (300) \end{aligned}$ | 45 | 4 | $7 \cdot 00$ | After 1st year 20 p is added, during 2 nd year, 10 p per completed 4 months, during 3 rd year, 20 p per completed 4 months, during 4 th year, 20 p per completed 4 months plus 30 p bonus at year end. $\dagger$ |

May be held from date of issue: * until further notice; $\dagger \square$ announced by the Treasury.

## SAVE AS YOU EARN

The "Save As You Earn" Scheme was brought into operation on October x, 1969. A Second Issue was introduced on July 1,1974 , and EThird Issue (" Index-linked ") was brought in on July $x, 1975$. Any individual aged 16 years or over may participate by making regular monthly payments with i minimum of $£ 4$ and a maximum of $£ 20$.

Savings may be contributed by deductions from pay, by standing order on a bank or National Giro or by cash payments at most post offices.

Indexation applies only to completed savings contracts, except that contracts terminated by the death of the saver will attract indexation if repaid after the first year. At the end of five years, the repayment value of completed contracts will be the
total contributions plus any increase due to the monthly linking of contributions to the Retail Price Index. Completed contracts which are not withdrawn will qualify for further index-linking and It bonus equal to two monthly contributions at the end of seven years.

Savers who wish to stop payments will be able to withdraw the total sum saved, but there cannot be partial withdrawals. Tax-free compound interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum amounts withdrawn after the first year.

By the end of June 1977, 662,472 live SAYE contracts remained registered with the Department for National Savings, with in total monthly commitment to save of $£ 7,085,648$. The total payments received since October I, 1969, amounted to £262,101,506.

## Law Courts and ©ffices

Law Srtrings ( 1978 )-Hilary, Jan. 1 x to March 2z: Easter, April 4 to May 12; Trinity, May 23 to July 3r; Michaelmas, Oct. 2 to Dec. 2I.

## THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, exLords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see below) with such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office," and certain judges from Commonwealth.

Office-Downing Street, S.W.I.
Registray of the Privy Council, E. R. Mills.
Chief Cletk (Judicial), J. K. Dixon.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland). The Lord High Chancellor-
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Elwyn-Jones, C.H. (born s909, apptd. 1974), ( $£ 17,500$ as Judge and $£ 2,500$ as Speaker of the House of Lords) $£ 20,000$.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £21,175)
Rt. Hon, Lord Wilberforce, C.M.G., O.B.E. born $x 907$.

3964
Rt. Hon. Lord Diplock, born 1907 ......... 1968
Rt. Hon. Viscount Dilhorne, born 1905.... 1969
Rt. Hon. Lord Simon of Glaisdale, born $1912197 x$
Rt. Hon. Lord Salmon, born 1903.......... 1972
Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund-Davies, born
Rt. Hon. Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, born
1911.....................................

Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen, born
1908.................................... 1975

1975

Rt. Hon. Lord Scarman, O.b.E., born 19 Ix.. 1977
Registrar: The Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Peter
Henderson, к.C.B.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.-The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Family Division. The Master of the Rolls ( $(21,175$ )
The Rt. Hon. Lord Denning (born 1899, apptd. 1962).
Secretary, Miss P. B. Bergin; Clerk P.D. Post.
Lords Justices of Appeal (each £ $£ 2,425$ )- Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Megaw, C.b.e., T.D., born 1909.
Rt. Hon. Sir Denys Burton Buckley, M.B.E., bom 1906
Rt. Hon. Sir (Edward) Blanshard Stamp,
bom $1905-\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Frederick Eustace Stephenson, born y9xo
Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E., born 1912.................................... Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Horace Lawton, born 19:2
Rt. Hon, Sir Roger Fray Greenwood Orm- rod, bom rgix. ..... 1974
Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Reginald Evelyn Browne, O.B.E., T.D., born 1907 ..... 1974
Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Dawson Lane, A.F.C., born 1918. ..... 1974
Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald William Goff, born
Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald William Goff, born 1907 ..... 1975
Rt. Hon. Sir Nigel Cyprian Bridge, born 19x7 ..... 1975
Rt. Hon. Sir Sebag Shaw, born 1906 ..... 1975
Rt. Hon. Sir George Stanley Waller, o.b.E. born 19 Ix. ..... 1976
Rt. Hon. Sir (James) Roualeyn Hovell- Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, born 1912. ..... $197^{6}$
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery DivisionPresident, The Lord High Chancellor
Judges (each $£ 18,675$ )-Apptd.
Hon. Sir Robert Edgar Megarry, born 1910(Vice-Chancellor).
1967
Hon. Sir (John) Patrick Graham, born 1906 ..... 1969
Hon. Sir Peter Harry Batson Woodroffe Foster, M.B.E., T.D., born 1912 . ..... 1969
Hon. Sir John Norman Keates Whitford, born 1923. ..... 1970
Hon. Sir John Anson Brightman, born $x 911$ ..... 1970
Hon. Sir (Ernest) Irvine Goulding, bom 1910 ..... 1971Hon. Sir Sydney William Templeman,M.B.E., born $1920 . . . .$. ...................Hon. Sir Raymond Henry Walton, born
$19 \times 5$. ..... 1973
Hon. Sir Peter Raymond Oliver, born 1923
Hon Sir Michael John Fox born igar 921 ..... 1974
Hon. Sir Christopher John Slade, born 1927.3975
Hon. Sir Nicolas Christopher Henry
Browne-Wilkinson, borm 1930. ..... 1977
Queen's Bench Division
The Lord Chief Justice of England ( $£_{2} 2,050$ )
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Widgery,O.B.E., T.D. (born 1913, apptd. 1971)
Secretary, S. E. S. Bollion; Clerk, A. E. Shelton.Judges (each $£ 18,675$ )-Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed)Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., born2957
1902. ..... 1958Hon. Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., born
1903. ..... 1960
1903.
1903. Hon. Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell MacKenna, born, 1905. ..... $196 x$
Hon. Sir Alan Abraham Mocatta, O.B.E., bom 1907. ..... $196 x$
Hon. Sir John Thompson, born 1907 . . ..... $196 x$
Hon. Sir Helenus Patrick Joseph Milmo, born 1908. ..... 1964
Hon. Sir Joseph Donaldson Cantley, O.B.E., born 1910. ..... 1965
Hon. Sir Hugh Eames Park, born 1910. ..... 1965
Hon. Sir Ralph Vincent Cusack, born 1916. ..... 1966
Hon. Sir Stephen Chapman, born 1907.... ..... 1966
Hon. Sir John Ramsay Willis, born rgo8. ..... 1966
Hon. Sir Graham Russell Swanwick, M.B.E., bom 1906 ..... 1966
Hon. Sir Patrick MacCarthy O'Connor, born 1914. ..... 1966
Hon. Sir John Francis Donaidson, born 1920 ..... 1966
Hon. Sir (John) Robertson (Dunn) Crichton, bom 1912 ..... 1967

| Hon. Sir Samuel Burgess Ridgway Cooke, born $192 z$. | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hon. Sir Bernard Caulfield, born 1914.... | 1968 |
| Hon. Sir Hilary Gwynne Talbot, born 1912 | 1968 |
| Hon. Sir Edward Walter Eveleigh, E.R.D., bom 1917 | x968 |
| Hon. Sir William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E., bom 1915 | $\pm 96$ |
| Hon. Sir Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., bor 1909 | 1970 |
| Hon. Sir Phillip Wien, borm | 1970 |
| Hon. Sir Peter Henry Rowley Bristow, born 1913 |  |
| Hon. Sir Hugh Harry Valentine Forbes, born |  |
| 1927 <br> Hon. Sir Desmond James Conrad Ackner, born 1920. | 1971 |
| Hon. Sir William Hugh Grifiths, M.C., born |  |
| 192 | 1971 |
| Hon. Sir Robert Hugh Mais, born | 1971 |
| Hon. Sir Neil Lawson, born 1908. | 1971 |
| Hon. Sir David Powell Croom-Johnson, <br> D.S.C., V.R.D., born 1924 | 1971 |
| Hon. Sir Tasker Watkins, FJ ©, born 1918 | 197x |
| Hon. Sir (John) Raymond Phillips, M.C., born |  |
| Hon. Sir Leslie Kenneth Edward Boreham, born 1928. |  |
| Hon. Sir John Douglas May, borm 19 |  |
| Hon. Sir Michael Robert Emanuel Kerr, born $x 921$. | 1972 |
| Hon. Sir (Alfred William) Michael Davies, born 192 I . |  |
| Hon. Sir John Dexter Stocker, M.C., T.D., born 1918. |  |
| Hon. Sir Kenneth George Illtyd Jones, born 1921 |  |
| Hon. Sir Peter Richard Pain, born | 1975 |
| Hon. Sir Kenneth Graham Jupp, M.C. born 1987. | 1975 |
| Hon. Sir Robert Lionel Archibald Goff, bom 1926. |  |
| Hon. Sir Gordon Slyn | 1976 |
| Hon. Sir Roger Jocelyn Parker, born 1923. | 1977 |
| Hon. Sir Ralph Brian Gibson, borm $1922 . .$. | 1977 |
| Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) |  |
| Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England Master of the Rolls, Lord Justices of Appea all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Divis | The <br> and <br> a. |

Hon. Sir Samuel Burgess Ridgway Cooke, Hon. Sir Bernard Caulfield, born 1914.... .
Hon. Sir Hilary Gwynne Talbot, born 1912
Hon. Sir Edward Walter Eveleigh, E.R.D., borm 1917 on. Sir William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E.,
 born 1909. 1970

Hon. Sir Peter Henry Rowley Bristow, born ton. Sir Hugh Harry Valentine Forbes, born 1917. .................................... born 1920.

Hon. Sir Robert Hugh Mais, born 1907.... 1971
Hon. Sir Neil Lawson, born $1908 . . .$. ......
Hon. Sir David Powell Croom-Johnson,
Hon. Sir Tasker Watkins, Fiof, borm 1918
Hon. Sir (John) Raymond Phillips, M.C., bom
Hon. Sir Leslie Kenneth Edward Boreham, bom 1928.
Hon. Sir John Douglas May, born 1923.
Hon. Sir Michael Robert Emanuel Kerr,
Hon. Sir (Alfred William) Michael Davies, born 192 I .

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## Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)

udges, The Lord Chief Justice of England, The Master of the Rolls, Lord Justices of Appeal and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

## Family Division <br> President (£20,175)

Rt. Hon. Sir George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E. (born 1910, apptd. 197r).
Sec., Mrs. H. M. Keegan; Clerk, B. H. Erhard.
Judges (each $£ 18,675$ )Apptd.
Hon. Sir Charles William Stanley Rees, T.D., born 1907.
rg62
Hon. Sir Reginald Withers Payne, born 19041962
Hon. Sir Neville Major Ginner Faulks, M.B.E., T.D., born 1908.

1963
Hon. Sir John Brinsmead Latey, M.B.E., born 1914.
$x 96$
Hon. Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, D.B.E., born 1905 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Hon. Sir Henry Vivian Brandon, M.C., born 1920.

1965

Hon. Sir Robin Horace Walford Dunn, M.C., born 1918

I966

Hon. Sir (Alfred) Kenneth Hollings, M..... born 1928.
Hon. Sir John Lewis Arnold, born 1915....
Hon. Sir (Charles) Trevor Reeve, born $19 \times 5$.
Hon. Sir Francis Brooks Purchas, borm 1929.

Hon. Sir Haydn Tudor Evans, born 1920... 3974
Hon. Dame Rose Heilbron, D.B.E., bort 19141974
Hon. Sir Stephen Brown, born $1924 . . . .$. . . 1975
Hon. Sir Brian Drex Bush, born 1925...... 1976
Hon. Sir Alfred John Balcombe, bnyn 1925. 1977
Judge Advocate of the Fleet, W. M. Howard, Q.C. Queen's Proctor, Sir Heary Ware, K.C.B.

## LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFIFICE <br> House of Lords, S. W.I <br> [01-219-3000]

Permanent Secretary and Clerk of the Crown, J. W. Bourne, C.B................................. £ 18,675 Private Secretary to the Lord Chancelior, I. H. Maxwell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 6,625$ to $£ 8,750$ Private Secretary to Permanent Secretary, Miss D. Dalgliesh, M.B.E............... $£_{3,900}$ to $£_{4,700}$ Deputy Secretary, A. D. M. Oulton....... £14,000
Secretary of Commissions, Sir Bryan Roberts, K.C.M.G. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ 12,000

Under Secretaries, K. M. H. Newman; R. H. Widdows. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ £ 12,000
Deputy Secretary of Commissions, W. B. Scott, C.B.E. ........................ £9,033 to £II,000

Assistant Solicitors, M. C. Blair; D. S. Gordon: R. C. L. Gregory, C.B.E. . . . £ 9,033 to £ 11,000

Senior Legal Assistants, W. H. Elliot; J. A. L. Watherston $\mathcal{L} 6,625$ to $£ 8,750$
Legal Assistants, M. H. Collon; P. G. Harris; P. M. Harris; M. Kron; Miss M. McLellan

$$
\npreceq, 424 \text { to } £ 6,125
$$

Assistant Secretaries of Commissions, R. F. N. Anderson, O.B.E., M.C.; E. R. Horsman, O.B.E.; D. J. Williams. .................. 5,680 to $£ 7,450$

Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, C. V. Peterson.
Assistant Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brig.
G. B. Curtis, O.B.E., M.C..... $£ 5,259$ to $£ 6,793$ Crown Office
Clerk of the Crown, J. W. Bourne, C.B.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, A. D. M. Oulton.
Clerk of the Chamber, Miss D. M. P. Malley, M.B.E. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,900 to $£^{5} 5,900$

67 Tufton Street, S.W.x
Deputy Secretary, J. A. Bergin
£ 4,000
Court Business Branch
Assistant Solicitor, M. D. Huebner
£ 9,033 to £ 11,000
Senior Legal Assistant, D. R. Wells: $\propto 6,625$ to $£ 8,750$
Legal Services Branch
Assistant Solicitor, T. S. Legg. - $£ 9,033$ to $£ \times 1,000$
Senior Legal Assistants, I. R. A. Hanratty; D. H. O. Owen.
$£ 6,625$ to $£ 8,750$
Establishments and Finance Division
Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.I
[ox-212 3781]
Principal Establishment Officer, M. D. Hobkirk
£12,000
Assistant Secretaries, Miss J. M. Brewster; J. A. Church, O.B.E.; D. B. Frudd; J. A. C. Kelsey
$£ 8,650$ to $£: x, 000$
SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.
Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court
J. Monkton; P. W. E. Taylor; E. G. Nugee, T.D.

## Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court)
M. F. Meredith-Hardy; R. Walker; K. S. Lewis; M. R. Nunns.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court His Honour Sir Norman Grantham Lewis Richards, O.B.E., Q.C.; His Honour William Walter Stabb,
Q.C.: His Honour Edgar Stuart Fay, Q.C.

Official Solicitor's Department 48-49 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2
Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, N. H. Turner, C.B.е.................... . . . . . . . . . . . . £ 12,000 Ast. Do.,H. D. S. Venables. C 9,033 to $£ 11,000$ Assistant Solicitor, R. O. A. Wertheim
£.9,033 to $£ 11,000$
Senior Legal Assts., D. C. Relf; W. H. McBryde;
H. J. Baker; R. S. Dhondy (Consultant) $\propto 6,625$ to $£ 8,75^{\circ}$ Legal Assistants, Mrs C. L. Hastings; Miss J. K. Beech; Miss W. V. Drake; I. G. M. Wingfleld § 2,424 to $£ 6,125$ Chief Clerk, J. A. P. Morris. $-\neq 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Principals, B. C. Harris; R. F. Dunn; J. A. Dawson £5,680 to $£ 7,450$

## Court Funds Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 Accountant General, J. W. Bourne, C.B.
Principal, D. A. Dant. $\mathcal{L}, 680$ to $\mathcal{E} 7,450$ Senior Executive Officers, W. P. Coult; I. G. Leach; T. C. Weidner; B. Williams . - £4,900 to £5,900 Central Office of the Supreme Court Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.z
Senior Master of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.), and Queen's Remembrancer, I. H. Jacob, Q.C. ©ri2,500 Masters of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.), J. Ritchie, M. B.E.; J. B. Elton; J. R. Bickford-Smith; S. J. Waldman; I. S. Warren; C. W. S. Lubbock; P. B. Creightmore. £II,000 Chief Clerk (Central Office), J. F. Mason, I.s.o. E5,680 to $£ 7,450$ Chief Clerk to the Q.B. Judges in Chambers, N. Sims $\mathcal{L}, 680$ to $£_{7,450}$ Action Deparment* ${ }^{\star}$
Head Clerk, C. F. Jones.......... £4,900 to $£ 5,900$ Filing Department* ${ }^{*}$
Chief Clerk, C. J. Harman........ £4,900 to £5,900 Masters' Secretary's Depariment and Queen's Remembrancet's Department*
Chief Cleyk (Secretary to the Masters), F. Simpson

$$
£ 4,900 \text { to } £ 5,900
$$

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.
Head Clerk (Crown Office), F. Hearn
£4,900 to $£ 5,900$
Chief Associate, D. G. Jacobs. . .. $£ 4,900$ to $£ 5,900$
Criminal Appeals Office
(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.z)
Registrar, D. R. Thompson, C.B........... 112,500 Assistant Registrars, W. H. Grcenwood; M. W. Palmer....................... £9,033 to £11,000 Assistant Solicitor, P. J. Morrish.
Deputy Assistant Registrars, P. C. Kratz; E. G. Blandford, C.B.E.; G. Hoffman $\mathcal{£ 6 , 6 2 5 \text { to } £ 8 , 7 5 0 ~ ( 1 ) ~}$ Senior Legal Assistants. Mrs. B. M. Hindley; E. M. Kotwal: C. Jones............ $£ 6,625$ to $£ 8,750$ Head Clerk, A. F. P. Ottway. . $£ 4,900$ to $£ 5,900$ Courts-Martial Appeals Office
(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.z)
Registrar, D. R. Thompson, C.B............ £12,500 Assistami Registrar, W. H. Greenwood
$£ 9,033$ to $£ 11,000$

* Office hours, xo to 4.30; (I Aug. to $3^{I}$ Aug., to to 2.30.) Saturdays, closed. Supreme Court Taxing Office Chief Master, Graham John Graham-Green, T.D. f12,500 Masters of the Supreme Court, Leonard Humphrey Razzall; Edwin James Thomas Matthews, T.D.; Frederic Thomas Horne; Michael Arthur Clews; Frederic George Berkeley; Alan John Wright; Charles Roger Nicholas Martyn.

[^18]Chief Clerk, D. Hutchings...... $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Principal Clerks, A. G. Warren; G. H. R. Scales; J. Price; R. W. E. Ranger; E. W. Guest; C. R. Blinks; G. P. Tandy; D. C. Dennis; A. J. Burroughs; P. J. Moran; V. H. Masters
£4,900 to $\mathcal{L} 5,900$

## CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.z
Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), Robert Edward Ball, C.B., M.B.E................ 12,500
Chief Clerk, W. E. Loveday.... £5,680 to £7,450 Group A
At Chambers.- Masters of the Supreme Court, $A$ to $F$. Marshal Butler Cholmondeley Clarke; $G$ to N , Robert Edward Ball, M.B.E.; O to Z, Edmund Rawlings Heward.

> Group B

At Chambers.-Masters of the Supreme Court, $A$ to $F$, Jack Stanley Gowers; G to N, John Michael Dyson; 0 to $Z$, Richard Chamberlain, T.D.
fux,000
Principal Clerks, C. A. C. Partridge; D. F. J. Emery; A. T. D. Higgs; A. T. Cole; K. A. B. Nias; P. J. Angel
$£ 4,900$ to $£ 5,900$
Chancery Registrars' Office

## Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2

Chief Registrar, C. M. Kidd.................£ı1,000
Registrats, H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. S. Edwards; H. W. Nichols; A. W. Hancock; R. F. Russell..................... 88,717 to $£ 10,298$
Senior Assistant Registrars, R. S. Stevens; D. G. Pullen; J. T. Glover; W. R. Heeler
$£ 6,140$ to $£ 8,110$
Assistant Registra, C. I. R. Williams
$£ 3,659$ to $£ 5,754$
Chief Clerk and Secretary to Chief Registrar, W. E. Loveday.

## Companies Court

Thomas More Building,
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2
Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Brightman; The Hon. Mr. Justice Templeman; The Hon. Mr. Justice Oliver; The Hon. Mr. Justice Slade.
Registrar, G. F. Dearbergh.
Chief Clerk, J. R. Baker......... $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$
Senior Executive Officers, H. H. Stringer; J. B. Baker
£4,900 to $£ 5,900$
Senior Official Receiver, Companties Department, J. B. Clemetson.

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department
Thomas More Building, Roval
Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.z
Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Foster; The Hon Mr. Justice Goulding; The Hon. Mr. Justice Walton; The Hon. Mr. Justice Fox.
Chief Registrar, G. M. Parbury ............ £ı2,500
Registrars, R. H. Hunt; A. J. Wheaton. ... £Ir 3,000
Official Receivers' Deyartment
Senior Official Receiver, J. B. Clemetson.
Official Receivers, J. Tye; D. A. Thorne.
Assistant do. C. G. Churcher; T. J. White; K. V. Whiting; A. D. Davenport; D. E. Dolman.

> FAMILY DIVISION PRINCIPAL REGISTRY
> Somerset House, W.C.

Senior Registrar, R. L. Bayne-Powell....... $£ 12,500$ Registrars, W.D.S. Caird;D. R. L. Holloway; L. I. Stranger-Jones; C. Kenworthy; H. Garland; Mrs. A. E. O. Butler-Sloss; B. P. Tickle; C. F. Turner; T. G. Guest; D. H. Colgate; D. E. Morris; J. E. Artro-Morris. ............ EIr,000
Secretary, R. B. Rowe. . . . . . . . . ©5,680 to $£ 7,450$

Establishment Officer, Miss J. J. Learmonth £5,680 to $\mathcal{L} 7,450$

Clerk of the Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice), W. G. Mason. . ...... $£ 5,680$ to $£ 7,450$ Principal, B. W. Campbell. .... 55.680 to $£ 7,450$ Senior Executive Officers, Miss K. W. Simes; R. S. G. Norman; Miss I. L. Murray; Mrs. P. M. Fern; G. A. Wood; W. I. Martyn; G. A. Goodwin; E. W. Morris; R. Conn; Miss P. M. Granger; D. A. Clover; R. F. Yeldham $\mathcal{L}, 900$ to $£ 5,900$
District Probate Registries
Birmingham, F. R. E. Jones.
Brighton and Maidstone, E. E. Hosking.
Bristol, Exeter and Bodmin, T. B. Williams.
Ipswich, Norwich and Peterborough, R. C. Robinson.
Leeds, Hull and York, H. Wilkinson.
Liverpool and Lancaster, T. H. A. Doggett.
Llandaff, Bangor and Carmarthen, A. Crawshaw. Manchester, G. A. Terian.
Newcastle, Carlisle and Middlesbrough, J. D. Drayson. Nottingham, Leicester and Lincoln, C. S. Fisher. Oxford and Gloucester, Miss M. L. Farmborough. Sheffield, Chester and Stoke on Trent, H. W. Jackson.
Winchester, F. G. Diddams.
Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2
Registrar, J. D. H. Rochford.............. £xx,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, P. V. Gray
$\mathcal{L 5}^{5} 680$ to $\mathcal{£} 7.450$
COURT OF PROTECTION
25 Store Street, W.C. $x$
Master, J. A. Armstrong, O.B.E., T.D.
Chief Clerk, J. A. Johnston.

## OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S

 VISITORSStaffordshire House, Store Street, W.C.I Legal Visitor, I. G. H. Campbell, T.D., Q.C. © $£ 1$ I,250 Medical Visitors, A. B. Monro, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.P.; T. M. Cuthbert; J. Harper.

## RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Thomas More Building,
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2
Judicial Members, Mr. Justice Mocatta (President); Mr. Justice Oliver; Lord Kissen; Lord Justice Gibson.
Lay Members, P. A. Delafield; A. I. Mackenzie; N. C. Pearson, O.B.E., T.D.; W. R. Booth; N. L.

Salmon; P. G. Walker; I. G. Stewart; G. R. Gay. Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Dearbergh.
Senior Executive Officer, H. H. Stringer.

> LAW COMMISSION England and Wales Conquest House, 37-38 John Street,
> Theobalds Road, W.C. I Set up on June 16 , 1965 , under the Law Commissions Act. 1965, to make proposals to the Government for the examination of the Law and for its revision where it is unsuited for modern requirements, obscure, or otherwise unsatisfactory. It recommends to the Lord Chancellor programmes for the examination of different branches of the law and suggests whether the examination should be carried out by the Commission itself or by some other body. The Commission is also responsible for the preparation of Consolidation and Statute Law Revision Bills.
Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Cooke.
Members, S. B. Edell; W. D. T. Hodgson, Q.C.; N. S. Marsh, C.B.E., Q.C.; P. M. North. Secretary, J. M. Cartwright Sharp.

## CIRCUIT JUDGES

(each $\mathcal{L} 3,000$ )

## Midland and Oxford Circuit

W. A. L. Allardice; G. J. Black, D.S.O., D.F.C.; R. M. A. Chetwynd-Talbot; F. L. Clark, Q.C.; W. N. Davison; A. R. M. Ellis; C. H. Gage; H. J. Garrard; G. Green; M. K. Harrison-Hall; T. R. Heald; C. G. Heron; R. H. Hutchinson; J. E. M. Irvine; J. G. Jones; T. O. Kellock, Q.C.; J. T. C. Lee; D. T. Lloyd; J. R. Macgregor; G. K. Mynett, Q.C.; P. C. Northcote; J. Perrett; I. Ross, Q.C.; W. A. Sime, M.B.E., Q.C.; H. A. Skinner, Q.C.; S. C. Sleeman; G. F. I. Sunderland; I. R. Taylor, Q.C.; K. J. Taylor; R. J. Toyn; G. A. Whitehead; J. Brooke Willis; B. Woods.

## Northern Circuit

J. R. Arthur, D.f.C.; D. P. Bailey; R. M. Bingham, T.D., Q.C.; A. J. Blackett-Ord (Vice Chancellor, County Palaline of Lancaster); A. S. Booth, Q.C. ; J. Booth; R. J. H. Collinson; P. Curtis; J. W. Da Cunha; J. M. Davies, Q.C.; K. W. Dewhurst; A. A. Edmondson; J. Fitzhugh, Q.C.; D. G. F. Franks; B. H. Gerrard; W. H. W. Jalland; J. E. Jones; H. A. Kershaw; P. C. S. Kershaw; K. K. F. Lawton; R. R. Leech; Sir Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (Recorder of Liverpool); I. H. Morris-Jones, Q.C.; F. J. Nance; W. H. Openshaw; F. D. Paterson; T. H. Pigot, Q.C.; A. M. Prestt, Q.C.; N. W. M. Sellers, V.R.D.; J. W. Stansfield; W. R. Wickham; R. Wood: J. Zigmond.

## North Eastern Circuit

H. C. Beaumont, M.B.E.; H. G. Bennett, Q.C.; C. D. Chapman, Q.C.; Myrella Cohen, Q.C.; J. A. Cotton; C. R. Dean, Q.C.; D. S. Forrester-Paton, Q.C.; S.S. Gill; M. Gosnay;H. G. Hall; G. H. Hartley; V. R. Hurwitz; J. R. Johnson; A. C. Lauriston, Q.C.; G. Milner; T. R. Nevin, T.D.; H. S. Pears; J. Pickles; P. Stanley Price, Q.C.; J. H. E. Randolph; H. C. Scott, Q.C.; A. G. Sharp, M.B.E., Q.C.; R. P. Smith, Q.C.; L. B. Stephen; R. A. R. Stroyan, Q.C.; H. G. Suddards; J. D. Walker; L. Wilkes.

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## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT <br> Old Bailcy, E.C. 4

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Courts Administrator, Richard Victor Grobler.
Secondary and Under-Sheriff, Ralph Mordaunt Snagge, M.B.E., T.D., 78 Cranmer Court, S.W.3.

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First-tier-Birmingham, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stafford, Warwick. Second-tier-Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Worcester. Third-tier-Coventry, Derby, Dudley, Grimsby,

Hereford, Huntingdon, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Warley, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton.
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Courts Administrators, Birmingham Group, C. A. Green; Northampton Group, (vacant); Nottingham Group, G. Jones; Stafford Group, F. H. Yendle.

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Circuil Administrator, T. A. Whittington, C.B., National Westminster House, 4th Floor, 29 Bond Street, Leeds.
(12,208
Deputy Circuil Administrator, B. Cooke.
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H. L. Lachs; G. F. B. Laughland, Q.C.; R. B. Lauriston; L. D. Lawton, Q.C.; C. N. Lees; A. P. Leggatt, Q.C.; H. J. Leonard, Q.C.; J. G. Le Quesne, Q.C.; J. M. Lever, Q.C.; S. Levine; E. ap G. Lewis, Q.C.; Gwynedd M. Lewis; M. ap G. Lewis, Q.C.; T. E. I. Lewis-Bowen; A. L. J. Lincoln, Q.C.; F. A. Lincoln, Q.C.; V. J. Lissack; I. P. Llewellyn-Jones; J. Lloyd-Eley, Q.C.; J. H. Lcrd; R. J. Lowry, Q.C.; E. Lyons, Q.C., M.P.; J. R. V. McAulay; A. J. D. McCowan, Q.C.; I. C. R. McCullough, Q.C.; A. C. MacDonald; G.A. MacDonald; E. A. Machin, Q.C.; D. B. McNeill, Q.C.; W. A. MacPherson, T.D., Q.C.; J. G. Marriage, Q.C.; M. J. W. Marsh, M.C., T.D.: P. W. Medd, O.B.E., Q.C.; K. S. W. Meilor, Q.C.; J. C. K. Mercer; J. M. Meredith; A. L. Mildon, Q.C.; N. A. Miscampbell, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Joseph Molony, K.C.v.O., Q.C.; D. G. Morgan; L. J. J. Morgan; W. G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P.; M. Morland, Q.C.; G. E. Moriarty, Q.C.; A. J. H. Morrison; J. B. Mortimer, Q.C.; F. J. Muller; H. C. Muscroft; M. J. Mustill, Q.C.; A. L. Myerson, Q.C.; A. S. Myerson, Q.C.; B. T. Neill, Q.C.; F. P. Neill, Q.C.; E. G. Neville; J. H. R. Newey, Q.C.; R. M. H. Noble; M. P. Nolan, Q.C.; J. S. Oakes; E. M. Ogden, Q.C.; H. H. Ognall, Q.C.; B. R. Oliver; D. A. Orde; P. H. Otton, Q.C.; J. A. D. Owen, Q.C.; P. I. W. Owen, T.D., Q.C.; Helen E. Paling: R. H. S. Palmer; M. C. Parker, Q.C.; T. I. Payne; The Hon. R. B. Pearce, Q.C.; J. R. Peppitt, Q.C.; I. Percival, Q.C., M.P.; R. A. Percy; A. Phillips, o.b.E.; D. A. Phillips; R.E. I. Pickering; M. T. Pill; O. B. Popplewell, Q.C.; F. M. Potter; F. H. Potts, Q.C.; H. C. Pownall; M. J. Pratt, Q.C.; A. J. Price, Q.C.; E. J. Prosser.
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Chief Clerk, Mrs. F. White..... £9,405 to £ro,170 Clerkenwell, Kings Cross Road, W.C.I
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In 1060 B.F.B.S. was reorganised; a Director was appointed and Head Office was created in London. In addition to directing the activities of the Service Head Office also produces every week some 30 hours of radio programmes featuring leading personalities in sport, music and entertainment, which the stations overseas cannot produce themselves. These programmes are recorded and dubbed in London and flown to the B.F.B.S. stations abroad, as well as to H.M. Ships in many parts of the world,
and for the benefit of unaccompanied personnel serving in places such as Belize.
B.F.B.S. Television, aservice combining programmes from all three channels in the U.K., started at Celle, near Hannover on September 18 , 1975. When the full transmitter chain is completed, it will serve all the main concentrations of personnel and their families in West Germany.

The Combined Services Entertainment section of B.F.B.S. organises stage shows, about 45 of which are sent out every year to tour Northern Ireland and Commands overseas.

The staff of B.F.B.S. are all civilian, professional broadcasters and engineers. The Service is administered by the Army i. behalf of the other two Services and is financed from Ministry of Defence funds. Director, I. J. Woolf.

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Deputy Chief Polaris Executive, Commodore P. G. M. Herbert, O.B.B.

Controller Aircraft, Air Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe, G.C.B., D.P.C., A.F.C.
Deputy Controllers, Dr. W. Stewart C.B. (Aircraft " $A$ ") ( $£ 13.230$ ): Rear-Admiral D. J. Titford (Aiccraft "B"): Air Vice-Marshal A. D. Dick, C.B.R., A.F.C. (Aircraft "C"); H. W. Pout, o.b.e. (Aircraft "D")........................... £ $x_{3,230}$
Director-General, Sitategic Electronic Systems, Air Vice-Marshal A. A. Morris............. £ $\mathrm{yz}, 000$ Director-General, Air Electronic Systems, S. E. Shapcott............................... £ェェ,000 Assistam Under Secretary (Air), J. N. H. Belloch £12,000 Director-General of Equipment, F. O'Hara. . $£ x 2,000$ Director-General Multi-Role Combat Aircraft, H. W. Turner. . . . . . . . . . . . . ................... £ 12,000 Director-General Engines (PE), I. M. Davidson £12,000 Director-General Performance and Cost Analysis, D. J. Harper. ................................. £iz,000 Controller Research and Development Establishments and Research, W. J. Charnley, C.B....... £15,300
Deputy Controller "A"R \& D Estabs. and Research and Chief Scientists (Royal Navy), B. W. Lythall, C.B.................................... £14,000 Director-General Research (Electronics), Dr. D. C. Kiely...................................12,000 Deputy Controller © $B$ 아 $R$ \& $D$ Estabs. and Research and Chief Scientist (Army), D. Cardwell, C.B.

C14,000
Director-General Establishments, Resources and Programmes " $B^{\prime \prime}$. (vacant) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \& 3 3,230

Director-General Research Weapons, P. R. Wallis
Crz,000
Deputy Controller "C" $R$ \& D Estabs, and Research and Chief Scientist, (R.A.F.) J. Alvey. . . . £14,000 Director-General for Research, "C", J. F. Barnes
£12,000
Assistant Under-Secretary (R \& D Estabs. and Research Administration), V. H. E. Cole. ... £x2,000

## Research Establishments

Director, Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment, C. C. Fielding.......................... £13,230 $^{2}$

Director, Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment, I. L. Davies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13,230 Director, Admiralty Research Laboratory, A. B. Mitchell. ................................ , 12,000 Director, Chemical Defence Establishment, Dr. R. G. H. Watson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ $x 2,000$ Director, Micro-Biological Research Establishment,Prof. R. J. C. Harris. .......................... $£ 12,000$

Director, Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment, I. H. Johnston. .................. $\mathfrak{E}$,12,000 Director, National Gas Turbine Establishment, T. H. Kerr. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ 12,000 Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, R. P. Probert, с.в...................................... $\mathfrak{\text { £ } 1 4 , 0 0 0}$

Director, Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, W. B. H. Lord. .......... . £x3,230 Director, Royal Signals and Radar Establishments, A. Smart.

## Meteorological Office <br> London Road, Bracknell, Berks. [Bracknell: 20242]

The Meteorological Office - the State Meteorological Service. It forms part of the Ministry of Defence, the Director General being ultimately responsible to the Secretary of State for Defence.
Except for the common services provided by other government departments as part of their normal functions, the cost of the Meteorological Office is borne by Defence Votes.

Of the expenditure chargeable to Defence Votes about $£ 17,100,000$ represents expenditure associated with staff and $£, 10,700,000$ kin stores, communications and miscellaneous services. About £ $, 7,000,000$ is recovered from outside bodies for special services rendered, sales of meteorological equipment, etc.
Director General, B. J. Mason, C.B., D.Sc., P.R.S.
Director of Research, K. H. Stewart, Ph. D. .. $\quad$ X2,000 Director of Services, G. A. Corby.......... £ £ 2,000

# THE ROYAL NAVY 

## the queen

## Admirals of the Fleet

The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., X.B.E., bom Feb. 5, $5888 . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oct. 32, 1948
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., X.T., O.M., G.B.E., born June 10, I92I. . . Jan. 15, 1953

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, E.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.I, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born
June 25, 1900.
.Oct. 22, 1956
Sir Caspar John, G.C.B., bont March 22, x903.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May 23, 1962
Sir Varyl Begg, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., born Oct. x, 1908. ........................................... . . Aug. 12, 1968
Sir Peter Hill-Norton, G.C.B., borm Feb. 8, 1925. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . March 32, 197x
Sir Michael Poliock, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C., born Oct. x9, 1916. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . March 3, 1974
Sir Edward Ashmore, G.C.B., D.S.C., bom Dec. 1x, 1919....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Feb. 90 1977

## Admirals

Sir Terence Lewin, G.C.B., M.v.o., D.s.c. (Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord) (First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp).
Sir David Williams, G.C.B. (C.-inC., Naval Home Command).

Sir Ian Easton, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Commandont, Royal College of Defence Studies).
Sir Henry Leach, z.C.в. (C.-in-C., Fleet, Allied C.-in-C., Channel and C.-in-C., Eastern Atlantic Area).
Sir Raymond Lygo, r.C.b. (ViceChief of Naval Staff).

## Vice-Admirals

Sir Anthony Troup, r.C.B., D.s.C. (Flag Officer, Scotland and North Ireland, Commander, Northern Sub-Area Eastern Allantic and Commander Nore Sub-Area Charnel).
Sir Allan Tait, X.C.b., D.s.c. (Chief of Naval Personnel and Second Sea Lord).
A. S. Morton (Vice-Chief of Defence Staff).
R. P. Clayton (Controller of the Navy).
Sir Lancelot Bell-Davies R.B.E. (European Representative, Supreme Allied Commander, Allantic).
R. D Macdonald, C.b.e. (Chief of Staff 10 Commander Allied Forces, Southern Europe).
P. E. C. Berger, M.v.o., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C.0 Fleet).
A. D. Cassid!.
J. H. F. Ebente (Chief of Fleet Support).
J. M. Forbes (Flag Officer, Plymouth, Port Admiral Davonport. Commander Central Sub Area Eastern Allantic ond Commander Plymouth Sub-Area Channel).
C. Rusby, m.v.o. (Assistant Chief of Defence Staff).
D. A. Loram. M.v.o. (Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Arlantic).
J. S. P. Rawlins, O.B.E., Q.H.P. Medical Director-General).
S. F. Berthon (Asst. Chief of Naval Staff (Operational Requirements)).

## Rear-Admirals

Sir David Scott, K.B.E., C.B. (Chief Polaris Executive).
M. H. Grifin, C.B. (Director of Dockyard Production and Support).
J. O. Roberts, C.b. (Flag Officer, Naval Air Command).
D. G. Satow, C.B. (Depuly DirectorGeneral Ships and Chief Naval Engineering Officer).
A. J. Monk, C.b.e. (Rear Admiral Engineering to FONAC).
P. R. Marrack (Director of Dockyard Production and Support). T. B. Homan.
J. D. E. Fieldhouse (Flag Officer, Submarines).
J. A. Bell, C.B. (Director of Naval Education Service).
P. D. G. Pugh, O.B.E., Q.H.S. (Surgeon Rear-Admiral, Naval Hospitals).
D. W. Haslam, O.b.E. (Hydrographer of the Navy).
E. W. J. Flower (Director of Engineering (Ships)).
M. L. Stacey (Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Port Admiral Gibraltar).
H. P. Janion (Flag Officer, Royal Yachts).
R. W. Halliday, D.s.c. (Commander British Navy Staff Washington and UK National Liaison Represensative to SACLANT).
O. N. A. Cecil (Flag Officer, Malta, Nato Commander South Eastern Area, Mediterranean and Commander British Forces Malta).
J. R. S. Gerard-Pearse (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Operations)).
H. R. Mallows, Q.H.P. (Surgeon Rear Admiral Ships and Establishments).
J. S. C. Lea (Director General Manpower and Training).
B. C. Perowne (Director of Management and Support Intelligence, and Chies Naval Supply and Sectetariat Officer).
C. E. Price, A.p.c. (Depuly Assistant Chief of Staff (Ops), Staff of Supreme Allied Comander Europe).
W. T. Pillar (Assistant Chief of Fleet Support).
W. J. McClune (Chief Staff Officer (Ensineering) to Comander in Chief Fleet).
A. J. Cooke (Senior Naval Member Directing Staff Royal College of Defence Studies).
D. G. Titford (Deputy Controller of Aircraft ( $B$ )).
C. M. Bevan (Flag Officer, Medway and Port Admiral Chatham).
C. A. W. Weston (Admiral President, Royal Naval College Greenwich).
T. H. E. Baird (Director-General, Naval Personal Services).
G. I. Pritchard (Flag Officer, Sea Training).
P. W. Buchanan (Naval Secretary).
A. A. Murphy, C.B.E. (Senior Naval Member of the Ordnance Board).
P. B. Hogg (Defence Adviser. Canberra).
T. H. Bradbury (Flag Officer. Admiralty Interview Board).
W. J. Graham (Flag Officer, Portsmouth and Port Admiral Portsmouth).
L. S. Bryson (Director General Weapons (Naval)).
M. La J. Wemyss (Flag Officer Second Flotilla).
W. D. M. Staveley (Flag Officer Carriers and Amphibious Ships and Commander Carrier Striking Ground Two).
B. J. Straker, O.B.e. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Policy)).
R. R. Squires (Flag Officer, First Flotilla).
E. J. Horlick (Director of Projecs Team Submarine/Polaris).
J. A. B. Harrison (Surgeon Rear Admiral Institute of Naval Medicine and Dean of Naval Medicine).
J. R. D. Nunn (Port Admiral, Rosyth).
J. M. H. Cox (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Naval Home Command).


## THE ARMY

## THE QUEEN

## Field Marshals

Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E, C.S.I, D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. I Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, borm June 3x, 1884
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., , T.T., O.M., G.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Col.-in-Chief, Q.R.I.H., D.E.R.R., Q. O. Hldrs., Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A.C.F., Col. W. G., born June io, 1921
.Jan. 15, 1953
The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born Feb. x0, 8896 . . . . . . . . . . . . July 21, 1953
Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, E.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., R.B.E., D.s.O., Col. R. H. G./D., borm
Sept. 11, 8898
Nov. 27, 1956
Sir Richard A. Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O., born May 7, 1907. .Feb. 8, 1965
Sir A. James H. Cassels, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Feb. 28, 1907 . ................................ . Feb. 29, 1968
Sir Geoffrey H. Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E, M.C., Col. Comdt. R.A. and R.H.A. (Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London) (Master Gunnet, St. James's Park), born June 20, 1912 March 32, 1975

The Lord Carver, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt, R.A.C., born April 24, x9x5. .... July 18, 2973

## Generals

Sir Harry Tuzo, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.) Col. Comdt. R.A. (Depuly Supreme Allied Commander, Europe).
Sir Roland Gibbs, G.C.B., C.b.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. R.G.J. and Para. Regt. (Chief of the General Staff).
Sir Frank King, G.C.B., M.B.E. A.D.C. (Gen.) Col. Comdt. A.A.C. (Comd. Northag C.-inC., B.A.O.R.).

Sir David Fraser, R.C.B., O.B.E., A.D.C. (Gen.) (U.K. Military Representative, H.Q., N.A.T.O.).
Sir Jack Harman, R.C.Be, O.B.E., m.c., Col. Comdt. R.A.C. and Col. I Q.D.G. (Adjutant General).
Sir Patrick Howard-Dobson, k.C.B. Col. Comdt. A.C.C. (Quarnermaster General).
Sir Edwin Bramall, K.C.B., O.B.E.M.C., Col. Comdt. 3 R. G.J. and 2 G.R. (C.-in-C., United Kingdom Land Forces).
Sir Hugh Beach, K.C.B., O.B.R. M.C., Col. Comdt. R.E.M.E. and R.P.C. (Master General of the Ordnance).
Sir Robert Ford, स.C.B., C.8.z. (Military Secretary).

## Lieutenant-Generals

Sir Rollo Pain, r.C.B., M.C., Col. Comdt., M.P.S.C. (Head of British Defence Staff, and Defence Altaché, Washington).

Sir David House, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Light Div. and S.A.S.C. (G.O.C., and Director of Operations, Northerm Ireland).
Sir David Scott-Barrett, R.B.E, M.C., Col. Comdt. Scottish Div. (G.O.C., Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle).
Sir William Scotter, K.C.B., O.B.E., m.C., Col. King's Own Border and Col. Comdt. A.P.T.C. (Vice-Chief of the General Staff). SirRichard Worsley, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Commaniet I, (B.R.) Corps).
Sir John Archer, r.C.B., O.B.B., Col. D. and D. Regt. (Commander, British Forces, Hong Kong).
Sir Hugh Cunningham, K.B.E., Col. Comdt. R.E. and Gurkha Engrs. (Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Operational Requirements)).
Sir Peter Hudson, r.c.B., C.b.e. (Depuly C.-in-C., United Kingdom Land Forces).
Sir Richard Bradshaw, K.B.E., Q.H.P. (Director-General Army Medical Services).
Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C. Col. Comdt. Prince of Wales Division (G.O.C., South-East District).

## Major-Generals

T. A. Richardson, C.B., M.B.B (Defence Adviser India).
H. E. Roper, C.B., Col. Comdt., R. Signals Assistant Chies of the

General Staff (Operational Requirements)).
J. M. W. Badcock, C.B., M.B.E., Col. Comdt., R. Signals. Head of British Defence Liaison Staff and Defence Adviser, Canberra.
D. J. St. M. Tabor, C.B., M.C.
T. M. Creasey, с.в., О.в.E., Dep. Col. R. Anglian
M. E. Tickell, C.B.E., M.C. (Commandant, Roval Military College of Science).
J. G. R. Allen, C.B., Col. Comdt. R.T.R. (Senior Army Member, Directing Staff, Royal College of Defence Studies).
R. Lyon, с.в., о.в.е. Col. Comdt., R.A. (G.O.C. South-Wesi District).
J. M. Gow, Col. Comdt. Int. Corps (Director of Army Training).
W. D. Mangham (Vice-Quartermaster General).
P. J. H. Leng, C.B., M.B.E., M.C. (Director of Military Operations).
G. Burch, C.b. (Deputy Master General of the Ordnances).
Sir Philip Ward, x.c.v.o., C.b.e. (Commandant, R.M.A. Sandhurst).
J. W. Stanier, M.B.E. (Commandant Staff College, Camberley).
R. L. C. Dixon, C.B., M.C. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Northem Europe).
J. H. Page, С.B., O.B.E., M.C.(Director of Personal Services).
D. T. Young, C.B., Col. Royal Scots. (Director of Infantry).
P. Blunt, M.B.E., G.M., Col. Comdt. R.C.T. and Hon. Col. 160 Regt. R.C.T. (T.A.V.R.) (Assistant Chief of Personnel and Logistics).
R. M. Carnegie, O.B.E.
P. A. M. Tighe, C.B., M.B.E.
H. A. J. Sturge (Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Signals)).
A. G. C. Jones, M.C. (President, Regular Commissions Board).
P. C. Shapland, C.B., M.B.E. (Director, Volunteers, Territorials and Cadets).
D. B. Wood (Director of Amy Quartering).
H. E. M. L. Garrett, C.b.E. (Vice-Adjutant-General).
J. H. Foster.
K. Perkins, C.B., M.B.E., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Operations)).
A. P. Dignan, M.B.E., Q.H.S. (Director of Army Surgery and Consulting Surgeon to the Army).
H. Macdonald-Smith, C.B. (Director-General, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering).
F. E. Kitson, C.B.E., M.C. (G.O.C., Div.).
N. T. Bagnall, M.C.
D. B. Alexander-Sinclair.
K. Saunders, O.B.E. (Paymaster-in-Chief).
A. M. L. Hogge.
K. G. Galloway, O.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (Director of Army Dental Services).
A. J. Jackson (Deputy to Military Board of Defence Sales).
P. J. O'B. Minogue (Commander, Base Organization, R.A.O.C.).
W. J. Macfarlane (Chief of Staff, U.K. Land Forces).
D. E. Isles, O.B.E., Col. Comdt. King's Div., Col. D.W.R. Director-General of Weapons (Army)).
R. L. S. Green (Vice-President, Ordnance Board).
R. M. F. Redgrave, M.C. (G.O.C. Berlin (British Sector)).
T. S. C. Streatfeild, M.B.E. (Chief of Staff, Logistics).
S. K. Lecky, O.B.E. (Director, Military Assistance Office).
T. L. Morony, O.B.E. (Director, Royal Artillery).
D. S. Appleby, M.C., T.D. (Director, Amy Legal Services).
M. Callan (Director-General of Ordnance Services).
H. G. Woods, M.B.E., M.C. (G.O.C., North-East District).
J. D. C. Graham, C.B.E. (G.O.C., Wales).
J. A. Ward-Booth, O.B.E. (Director, Army Air Corps).
M. J. H. Walsh, D.s.O. (G.O.C., 3 Div.).
P. A. Downward, D.S.O., D.F.C. (G.O.C., West Midland District).
J. Swinton, O.B.E. (G.O.C., London District and Commander The Household Division.).
G. B. Wilson (Major-Gen., Royal Artillery, B.A.O.R.).
P. H. Benson, C.b.E., Hon. Col., 16x Reg., R.C.T., (T.A.V.R.) (Director-General of Transportation).
C. B. Pollard (Chief Engineer, B.A.O.R.).
W. O'Brien, O.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P. (Director of Army Medicine and Consulting Physician to the Army).
F. J. Plaskett, M.B.E. (Director of Movements).
D. W. R. Walker (Director of Equipment Engineering).
L. W. A. Gingell, O.B.E. (i/c Administration, U.K. Land Forces).
L. Howell, C.B.E. (Director of Army Education).
L. H. Plummer, C.B.E. (Chief,

Joint Services Liaison Organization, Bonn).
P. D. Reid (Director Royal Armoured Corps).
P. A. C. Baldwin (Chief Signals Officer, H.Q., B.A.O.R.).
P. J. Bush, O.B.B. (Chief of Staff, Live Oak).
D. G. Milne, Q.H.S. (Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services).
S. E. Large, M. B.E., Q.H.P. (Director of Medical Services, U.K. Land Forces).
L. A. D. Harrod, O.B.E. (Assistant Chief of Staff (Intelligence) H.Q., S.H.A.P.E.).
C. S. Wallis-King, C.B.E. (Director of Service Intelligence).
R. N. Evans, Q.H.P. (Director of Medical Services, H.Q., B.A.O.R.).
D. H. G Rice (Director of Planning (Amry)).
E. A. Burgess ( $D$ irector of Combat Development (Army)).
H. A. J. Reay, Q.H.P. (Commandant, Army Medical College).
F. M. Sexton (Deputy Military Secretary).
The O'Morchoe (Commander, Sultan of Oman's Land Forces).
A. C. Bate (Commandant, National Defence College).
A. L. Watson (G.O.C., Eastern District).
R. M. H. Vickers (G.O.C., 4 Div.).
R. G. Lawson (G.O.C., I Div.).
C. F. Campbell (Engineer-in-Chief)
J. B. Willis (Director-General, Fighting Vehicles and Engineering Equipment).
A. A. G. Anderson (Signal Officer in Chief).
M. B. Farndale (Director, Army Staff Duties).

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the Ministry of Defence.

Household Cavalry. - The Life Guards; The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and ist Dragoons). Records, Horse Guards, London, S. W.I.

Royal Armoured Corps.-Cavalry Regiments: Ist The Queen's Dragoon Guards; The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys); 4 th $/ 7$ th Royal Dragoon Guards; 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards; The Queen's Own Hussars; The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars; 9th/ı2th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's); The Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), 13/r8th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own); 14th/zoth King's Hussars: 25th/xgth The King's Royal Hussars; 16/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers; ryth/zxst Lancers; Royal Tank Regiment comprising four regular regiments. Records, Friern Barnet Lane, Whetstone, N.20.

Artillery. - The Royal Regiment of Artillery. Records, Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent.

Engineers.-The Corps of Royal Engineers. Records, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

Signals. -The Royal Corps of Signals. Records, Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

Infantry. - The Brigades/Regiments of Infantry of the Line have now been reformed into Divisions as follows:-

The Guard's Division-Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. Divisional HQ: HQ Household Division, Horse Guards, S. W. . Depot: Pirbright Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. Records: Each Regiment of Foot Guards has its own Record Office. Grenadier Guards and Scots Guards at 4 Bloomsbury Court, W.C.I: Coldstream, Irish and Welsh Guards at King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.x.

The Scottish Division-The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment): The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment): Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). Divisional HQ, The Castle, Edinburgh. Depots, Scottish Divisional Depôts, Glencorse, Milton Bridge, Midlothian and Gordon Barracks, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen. Records, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford, York.

The Queen's Division-The Queen's Regi-
ment, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, The Royal Anglian Regiment. Divisional HQ, Bassingbourn Barracks, Royston, Herts. Depoft, Bassingbourn Barracks, Royston, Herts. Records, Higher Barracks, Exeter, Devon.

The King's Division-The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, The King's Regiment; The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment); The Royal Irish Rangers (a7th (Inniskilling) 83rd and 87th); The Queen's Lancashire Regiment; The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding). Divisional HO, Imphal Barracks, York. Depôts, The King's Division Depôt (Yorkshire), Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks. The King's Division Depôt (Royal Irish Rangers), St. Patrick's Barracks, Ballymena, Northern Ireland. Records, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford, York.

The Prince of Wales's Division-The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Cheshire Regiment; The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The Royal Regiment of Wales; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment ( 2 gth/45th Foot); The Royal Hampshire Regiment; The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) ; The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire). Divisional HQ, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffs. Depôts, Mercian Depôt, The Prince of Wales's Division, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffs; Welsh Depôt, The Prince of Wales's Division, Cwrt-yGollen, Crickhowell, Powys. Records, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford, York.

The Light Division-The Light Infantry; The Royal Green Jackets, Divisional H.Q., Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants. Depôts, The Light Infantry Depôt, Sir John Moore Barracks, Copthorne, Shrewsbury, Salop. The Rifle Depôt, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants. Records. Higher Barracks, Exeter.
The Parachute Regiment-Depot, Browning Barracks, Aldershot, Hants. Records, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas-2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles): 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles; 7th

Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles; zoth Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, Gurkha Engineers, Gurkha Signals, Gurkha Transport Regt. Brigade HQ, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong. Depot, Training Depôt, Brigade of Gurkhas, Sek Kong (South), Hong Kong, B.F.P.O. I. Records, The Brigade of Gurkha Record Office, Hong Kong, B.F.P.O. I. $^{1}$

The Special Air Service Regiment-Regimental HQ, Duke of York's Headquarters, Sloane Square, S.W.3. Depot, Bradbury Lines, Hereford. Records, Higher Barracks, Exeter, Devon.

Army Air Corps-Regimental H.Q. and Depôt, Middle Wallop, Hants.

Royal Army Chaplain's Department-Regimental H.Q. and Depôt, Bagshot Park, Surrey.

Royal Corps of Transport, Records, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. Records, Lower Barracks, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Records, Glen Parva Barracks, Saffron Road, South Wigston, Leicester.
Small Arms School Corps. Records, Higher Barracks, Exeter.
General Service Corps. Records, Cavalry Batracks, Fulford Road, York.
Army Air Corps, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Pay Corps, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, Army Catering Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. Records, Higher Barracks, Exeter, Devon.
Ulster Defence Regiment HQ, Magheralave Road, Lisburn, Co. Antrim. Records, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve (TAVR) came into being on April 1,1967 , replacing the Army Emergency Reserve and the Territorial Army. Its main function li to reinforce the Regular Army in times of national emergency.
The Establishment is approximately 74,000 and the TAVR is designed to provide reserve of highly trained and well equipped units and individuals.

## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

## THE QUEEN

## Marshals of the Royal Air Force

 Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., borm June 3, 1897 ................................................... 1950 H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E (Air Commodore-inChief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.) born June 10, 1921........................Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., born Sept. 24, $1898 . .$.
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., born Oct. 2, x904. ................................... Ian. x, 1958
Sir Thomas G. Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., bom June 29, 1906................................................ 1962 The Lord Elworthy, E.G., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Governor and Constable of
 Gibraltar).
. . April x, $397 x$

Sir Neil Cameron, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.P.C., A.F.C., born July 8, x9zo (Chief of the Defence Staff) Sept. 1977

## Air Chief Marshals

Sir Michael Beetham, 区.C.B., C.B.E., D.P.C., A.F.C., A.D.C. (Chief of the Air Staff).
Sir Douglas Lowe, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.S.C. (Controllet of Aircraft).

Sir Peter le Cheminant, k.C.B., Sir John Aiken, K.C.B. (Air D.F.C. (Deputy C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Central Europe).
Sir Ruthven Wade, K.C.B., D.P.C. (Chief of Personnel and Logistics).

Member for Personel).
Sir David Evans, R.C.B., C.8.E. (A.O.C.-in-C. Strike Command and C.-in-C., U.K. Forces).
Sir Alasdair Steedman, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.P.C. (U.K. Military Representative to NATO.).

Sir Neville Stack, R.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.B., A.P.C. (Air Secretary).

## Air Marshals

Sir Geoffrey Dhenin, K.B.B., A.P.C., G.M.: Q.H.P. (Director-Genteral of Medical Services).
Sir Richard Wakeford, K.C.B., M.v.O., O.B.E., A.F.C. (Depuly Chief of Defence Staff (Intelligence)).
Sir Herbert Durkin, x.b.B., C.b. (Controller of Engineering and Supply).
Sir Robert Freer, X.C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 18 Group).

Sir Rex Roe, k.C.B., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Support Command).
Sir John Stacey, X.C.B., C.B.E. (C.-in-C., R.A.F. Germany).
F. B. Sowrey, С.в., С.в.в., A.r.C. (U.K. Representative, Permanent Military Deputies Group, C.E.N.T.O.).
A. C. Davies, C.B., C.b.E., (Deputy C.-in-C., Strike Command).
J. M. Nicholls, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.P.C. (Air Member for Supply and Organisation).
p. D. G. Terry, C.B., A.P.C. (ViceChief of the Air Staff).

## Air Vice-Marshals

R. D. Austen-Smith, C.B., D.Y.C. (Commander, British Forces, Cyprus).
P. G. K. Williamson, C.B.B., D.f.C. (A.O.C., No. $3^{8}$ Group).
G. H. Ford, C.B. (Director-General of Engineering and Supply Management).
W. E. Colahan, C.B.E, D.P.C. (A.O.C. and Commandant, Cranwell).
P. J. Lagesen, C.B., D.P.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. I Group).
N. E. Hoad, C.V.O., C.B.E., A.P.C. (Senior R.A.F. Member, Royal College of Defence Studies).
J. Gingell, C.b.e. (Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Policy)).
J. I. R. Bowring, C.B., C.b.E. (Air Officer Maintenance, Support Command).
G. E. Thirlwall, C.B. (Air Officer Engineering, Strike Command).
G. C. Lamb, C.B., C.B.E., A.P.C. (Chief of Staff, No. 18 Group).
B. G. Lock, C.B.E., A.F.C. (DirectorGeneral of Security (R.A.F.)).
K. A. Williamson, A.P.C. (Assistant Chief of Staff (Plans and Policy), SHAPE).
G. C. Cairns, C.b.E., A.f.C. (Commander, Southem Maritime Air Region).
C. G. Maughan, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Strike Command).
D. B. Craig, O.в.е. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)).
P. M. S. Hedgeland, о.в.E. (VicePresident, Ordnance Board).
B. G. T. Stanbridge C.B.E., M.V.O., A.F.C. (Defence Services Secretary).
A. D. Dick, C.B.E. A.F.C. (Deputy Controller of Aircraft C).
D. C. A. Lloyd (Deputy Commander, R.A.F., Germany).
J. B. Curtiss (Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell.).
C. E. Ness, C.b.E. (Director-General of Persomnel Management).
D. G. Bailey, C.B.E. (DirectorGeneral of Personal Services).
J. A. Gilbert, C.B.E.
P. R. Mallorie, A.R.C. (Assistant Chief of Staff (Information Systems Division), SHAPE).
C. J. W. Soutar, Q.B.S. (P.M.O.. Strike Command).
P. Turner (A.O.A., Support Command).
D. P. Hall, C.B.e., A.f.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)).
G. W. Cloutman, Q.H.D.S. (Director of Dental Services).
J. R. Rogers, C.b.e. (DirectorGeneral of Organization).
P. A. Latham, A.F.C. (A.O.C. No. $1 x$ Group).
J. E. Smith, C.b.E., A.f.C. (A.O.A., Strike Command).
P. E. Bairsto, c.b.e., A.f.C. (S.A.S.O., Support Command).
B. W. Plenderleith (DirectorGeneral of Training).
I. M. Pedder, O.B.E., D.F.C. (Deputy Controller, National Air Traffic Service).
J. M. D. Sutton (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Policy)).
K. Kingshott (Depuly Chief of Staff (Operations and Intelligence) Allied Air Forces Central Europe). H. Gill.
D. W. Atkinson, Q.H.P.
T. L. Kennedy, A.f.C.

## THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

## Patron-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.

President: Major-Gen. R. A. Pigot, C.B., O.B.E., R.M.
Comptroller: Col. C. A. II T. Leatham.
Club Secretary: L. F. Moulton.

## THE UNION JACK CLUB

Sandell Street, S. E. $x$
[Tel.: ox-928 640x]
The Union Jack Club has recently been rebuilt and the new premises stand on the site of the old building. It provides residential accommodation for service and ex-service men and women and their families. All serving men and women below
commissioned rank are members. Ex-service membership is by election. Honorary membership Extended to the Forces of other nations visiting the United Kingdom.

The new premises provides the most modern standards of accommodation with $4 \times 7$ single bedrooms and 63 double bedrooms for families. The facilities include restaurant, bars, a full range of public rooms including billiards, wall bath and launderette. A new feature of the Union Jack Club is a separate conference with a maximum capacity of woo persons for meetings, iw 100 for Regimental or Association dinners.

The original Union Jack Club iv. erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War and other campaigns and was opened in 1907 by King Edward VII.

## SERVICE SALARIES AND PENSIONS

The military salaries for Service men and women, effective from April 1 , 1975, were increased with effect from April $x, x 976$ by $\quad$ pay supplement of $£ 6$ a week, subject to limit on individual earnings of ©8,500 year; and with effeci from April 1, 1977 by in further pay supplement of 5 per cent. of total earaings, subject to 1 minimum of $£ 2 \cdot 50$ ■ week and maximum of $f 4 i$ week. On both occasions there were proportionately smaller increases for juniors and apprentices. The rates of pay shown below are those introduced April 1,1975 and do not include the pay supplements. The Review Body on Armed Forces Pay, who recommended the payment of the supplements in their Fifth and Sixth Reports, were concerned with ranks up to and in-

cluding that of Brigadier, whilst the salaries Major-Generals (or equivalent rank) and above, an also the salaries of medical and dental officers, -1 subject to separate review. Since 1970 the determin ing factor of the Review Body's recommendation has been the relation of forces' salaries to civilia carnings by job evaluation. On these occasior their recommendations were made in the context the Government's incomes policy as set out in "Th Attack on Inflation" and "The Attack on Inflation The Second Year ". The undermentioned salari for the Women's Services reflect equal pay for equ: work and conditions but because the X-factor fc women is lower than that for men, women's rate approximate to 95.45 per cent. of the rates for mer
ARMY
Normal Rates

| Rank | Pay |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily | Annua |
| Second-Lieutenant. | $\underset{7}{ }{ }^{2}$ | 67 |
| Lieutenant. | 9.11 | 3,32 |
| After I year in the rank. | 9.35 | 3,42 |
| After $\quad$ years in the rank | 9.59 | 3,50 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 9.83 | 3,58 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 10.07 | 3,67 |

Captain............................ $1 \times 129$ 4,12

| ptain | 1129 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| After $=$ year in the | 11-59 | 4,23 |
| After 2 years in the rank | 12.89 | 4,34 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 12.19 | 4,44 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 12.49 | 4,55 |
| After 5 years in the | $12 \cdot 79$ | 4, |
| After 6 years in the | ${ }^{3}$ |  |


| Majo | 13.98 | 5,30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| After I year in the rank | 14.32 | 5,2 |
| After 2 years in the rank | 14.66 | 5,35 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 15.00 | 5.4 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 15.34 | 5.5 |
| After 5 years in the rank | 15.68 | 5.72 |
| After 6 years in the rank |  | 5,8 |
| After 7 years in the rank | ${ }^{16} \cdot{ }^{6}$ | 5,97 |
| After 1 years in the rank |  |  |


| Lieutenant-Colonel-Special List. . | 18.6x | 6,7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | 28.47 | 6,7 |



After 4 years in the rank or with 28 years' service...... . 19.4
After 6 years in the rank or
with 23 years' service.........
After 8 years in the rank or
19.9

After 8 years in the rank or
with 25 years' service......

| $20 \cdot 43$ | 7,45 |
| :--- | :--- |


| Colonel. | $22 \cdot 38$ | 8,16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| After - years in the rank. | 22.97 | 8,38 |
| After 4 years in the rank. | 23.56 | 8,59 |
| After 6 years in the rank. | $24 \cdot 15$ | 8,8I |
| After years in the rank. | 24.74 | 9,03 |
| Brigadier. | 27.40 | 10,0 |
| Major-General | 32.87 | 1x,99 |
| Lieutenant-Gen | $3^{8 \cdot 35}$ | 13,99 |
| General. | 4931 | 17,92 |
| Field-Marshal | 53.90 | 19,6 |

Service Pay

## ROYAL AIR FORCE

Normal Rates

| Rank <br> *In this rank | Daily | Annual | Rank *In this rank | Daily | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acting Pilot Offi | $\underset{6 \cdot 25}{\propto}$ | $\underset{2,28 x}{ }$ | Squadron Leader-contd. | $\mathcal{L}$ | $\Sigma$ |
| After 6 months* (aircrew officers |  |  | After 7 years*. | 16.36 | 5.975 |
| only).... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.42 | 2,343 | After 8 years* | 16.70 | 6,096 |
| Pilot Officer | $7 \cdot 33$ | 2,675 | Wing Commander. | 18.47 | 6,742 |
| Flying Officer | 9'11 | 3.325 | After 2 years* or 19 years' |  |  |
| After 1 year* | $9 \cdot 35$ | 3,413 | commissioned service. | 18.96 | 6,920 |
| After $\quad$ years ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 9.59 | 3,500 | After 4 years* or 21 years' |  |  |
| After 3 years* | 9.83 | 3,588 | commissioned service... | 19.45 | 7,099 |
| After 4 years* | 10.07 | 3,676 | After 6 years* or 23 years' |  |  |
| Flight Lieutenant | 11.29 | 4,121 | commissioned service... | 19.94 | 7,278 |
| After 1 year ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 11.59 | 4,230 | After years* or 25 years' |  |  |
| After 2 years ${ }^{\text {Aft }}$ | 12.89 | 4,340 | commissioned service... | 20.43 | 7.457 |
| After 3 years* | 12.19 12.49 | 4,449 4,559 | Group Captain. | $22 \cdot 3^{8}$ | 8,169 |
| After 4 Years* | 12.49 12.79 | 4,559 4,668 | After 2 years ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 22.97 | 8,384 |
| After 6 years* | 13.09 | 4,778 | After 4 years* | 23.56 2.15 | 8,599 |
| Squadron Leader | 13.98 | 5,103 | After 6 years | 24.15 24.74 | 8,815 9,030 |
| After 1 year*. | 14.32 | 5,227 | After 8 years | 2474 | 9,030 |
| After $\quad$ years* | 14.66 | 5,35I | Air Commodore | $27 \cdot 40$ | 10,001 |
| After 3 years* | 15.00 | 5,475 | Air Vice Marsha | $32 \cdot 87$ | I1,998 |
| After 4 years* | I5. 34 | 5,599 | Air Marshal. | $38 \cdot 35$ | 13,998 |
| After 5 years* | I5.68 | 5.723 | Air Chief Marshal. | 49.11 | 27,925 |
| After 6 years* | 16.02 | 5.847 | Marshal of the Royal Air For | 53.90 | 19,674 |

## ALL SERVICES

Rates for Officers promoted from the ranks

| Years of commissioned service | Years of Service in the Ranks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 12 years |  | 12 years but less than 15 years |  | 15 years or more |  |
|  | Daily | Annual | Daily | Annual | Daily | Annual |
| On appointment. | $\underset{I K \cdot 89}{£}$ | $\underset{4.340}{£}$ | $\underset{12 \cdot 49}{f}$ | $\underset{4.559}{£}$ | $\underset{13 \cdot 09}{\underset{1}{6}}$ | $\underset{4,778}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
| After $\geq$ year.. | 12-19 | 4,449 | 12.79 | 4,668 | +3.35 | 4,858 |
| After $\quad$ years. | 12.49 | 4,559 | 33.09 | 4,778 | 13.53 | 4,038 |
| After 3 years. | 12.79 | 4,668 | 13.31 | 4,858 | 13.75 | 5,109 |
| After 4 years. | ${ }^{13} 309$ | 4,778 | 13.53 | 4.938 | 13.97 | 5,099 |
| After 1 years. | 23.3x | 4.858 | 13.75 | 5,019 | 14.19 | 5,179 |
| After 6 years. |  | 4.938 | 83.97 | 5,099 | 24.47 | 5,260 |
| After 8 years. | 13.75 13.97 18 | 5,019 5,099 | 14.19 34.4 | 5,179 5,260 | 14.63 | 5.340 |
| After ${ }^{\text {ander years. }}$ | 13.97 14.19 | 5,099 5,779 | 14.41 14.63 | 5,260 5,340 | 二 |  |
| After 14 years. | 14.41 | 5,260 | - | 5,340 | - | - |
| After 16 years......... | 14.63 | 5,340 | - | - | - | - |

ROYAL NAVY SEAMAN BRANCH
Dally Rates

| Rating/Rank | Scale | Less than 6 yearsScale A |  |  | 6 years but less than 9 years Scale B |  |  | 9 years or more Scale C |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | II | I | III | II | I | III | II | I |
|  |  | £ | ¢ |  | ¢ | 6 | ${ }_{5}$ | ¢ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Able Rating. |  | 5.63 | 4.68 6.09 | 5.17 6.49 | 5.93 | 4.98 6.39 | 5.47 6.79 |  | 5.43 6.84 |  |
| Leading Rating |  |  | $7 \cdot 52$ | 8.03 | 593 | $7 \cdot 82$ | 8.33 |  | 8. 26 | 7.34 8.78 |
| Petty Officer. |  | - | $8 \cdot 70$ | 8.86 |  | $9 \cdot 0$ | 9.16 |  | $9 \cdot 45$ | 9.68 |
| Chief Petty Officer (incl. A |  | - | 9.63 | 9.8I | - | 9.93 | 10.15 | - | ${ }^{10.38}$ | 20.56 |
| Fleet Chief Petty Officer. |  | - | - | 10.82 |  | 9 | II'z2 |  |  | 18.52 |


| Rating | less than 6 years | years but less than 9 years | 9 years or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Scale A | Scale B | Scale C |
| Mechanician 5th Class（Able Rating）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\underset{6.49}{C}$ | $\stackrel{L}{2 \cdot 79}$ | $\underset{7 \cdot 24}{f}$ |
| Artificer 3rd Class（Leading Rating）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\}$ | 7.52 | 7．82 | 8．27 |
| Mechanician Acting 4th Class（Acting Leading Rating）．．．．．${ }^{\text {Mechanician }} \mathbf{4}_{\text {th Class（Leading Rating）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}}$ Me． | $8 \cdot 03$ | $8 \cdot 33$ | $8 \cdot 78$ |
| Mechanician 3rd Class（Petty Officer）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | $9 \cdot 67$ |
| Artificer Acting and Class（Acting Petty Officer）．．．．．．．．．．．． ， | 8.92 | 9．22 | $9 \cdot 67$ |
|  | $9 \cdot 36$ | $9 \cdot 66$ | 10＇II |
| Chief Petty Oficer ust Class． | 10．38 | 10．68 | II＇13 |
| After 2 years．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10.71 | エI＇0I | 12．46 |
| After 4 years．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10.82 | II•32 | 1工＊57 |
| After 6 years．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10.90 | II•20 | 工 1.65 |
| Chief Artificer／Mechanician．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11．22 | II•52 | 11．97 |
| Fleet Chief Petty Officer．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11．54 | II•84 | $12 \cdot 29$ |

ARMY
Other Ranks Daily Rates

＊Scales．$-A=$ less than 6 years；$B=6$ years but less than 9 years；$C=9$ years or more LENGTH OF SERVICE INCREMENTS

| R．N．，R．M．，Q．A．R．N．N．S． and W．R．N．S． | No．of years＇Service |  |  |  | ARMY， Q．A．R．A．N．C． and W．R．A．C． <br> Rank | No．of years＇Service |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rating／Rank | 9 | 12 | 16 | 23 |  | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 22 |
|  | $\ell$¢0.200.200.250.300.3000.30 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 6 | $\pm$ |  | $\underset{0}{\text { ¢ }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{\text {f }}$ | $\underset{0}{\text { ¢ }}$ | ${ }_{0}$ | $\underbrace{}_{0}$ |
| Able／Marine ist Class． <br> Leading／Corporal（R．M |  | 0.30 0.30 |  |  | Private．．．．．．．．．． | 0.20 0.20 | 0.30 0.30 | 0.30 0.30 |  |  |
| P．O．／Sergeant（R．M．）． |  | － 35 | 0． 55 |  | Corporal． | － 20 | － 30 | － 35 | － 35 | － 35 |
| C．P．O．／Colour Sergeant |  | － 0.50 | 0.60 |  | Sergeant． | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.45 | － 5 | － 55 |
| Warrant Officer Class II |  |  |  |  | Staff－Sergeant． | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.45 | \％ | $0 \cdot 60$ |
| （R．M．）．．．．．．．．．． |  | 50 | 0.65 | 0.80 | Warrant Officer |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fleet C．P．O．／Warrant Officer Class I（R．M．） |  |  |  |  | Class II．．．．．．．．． Warrant Officer | 0.25 | $0 \cdot 35$ | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.70 |
|  |  | 0.50 |  |  | Class I | 0. | 0.3 | 0.45 | 0.6 | 0.85 |
| ROYAL AIR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rank |  |  |  |  | Rank |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atrcrew（i） Pilots，Navigators，Air Electronics Operators and Air Ensineers（A） Sergeant． |  | A＊ | B＊ | C＊ | AIRCREW（ii） <br> Air Sigtallers，Air Engineers and Air Loadmasters |  |  | A＊ | B＊ | C＊ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ 9.36 \\ 10.82 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ 9.66 \\ 11 \times 22 \\ 11.841 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 10 \cdot 12 \\ 11.57 \\ 12.29 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ |
|  |  | Air Loadmasters Sergeant． |  |  | $3 \cdot 70$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 4$ |
| Flight Sergeant． |  |  |  |  | Flight Sergean |  |  | 10.30 | 10.40 | 10.85 |
| Master Aircrew． |  |  |  |  | Master Aircrew |  |  | 10.82 | 11.82 | 18.57 |




LENGTH OF SERVICE INCREMENTS

| R.A.F. <br> P.M.R.A.F.N.S. <br> (N.C.E.) and <br> W.R.A.F. <br> Rank | No. of years' Service |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Officers of W.R.N.S.

| Rank | Daily | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $£$ | $\ldots$ |
| Probationary 3rd Offic |  |  |
| 3rd Officer | 7.57 | 63 |
| After 2 years | $8 \cdot 70$ | 3,176 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 8.92 | 3,256 |
| After 4 years in the rank | $9 \cdot 15$ | 3,340 |
| After 5 years in the rank | 9.38 | 3,424 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 9.61 | 3.5 |
| d Officer. | 10.78 | 3.935 |
| After I year in the rank | 12.06 | 4,037 |
| After 2 years in the rank | 1135 | 4,143 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 12.64 | 4,249 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 12.92 | $4 \cdot 35 \mathrm{I}$ |
| After 5 years in the rank | 22:27 | 4.457 |
| After 1 years in th | 12.49 | 4.559 |
| Officer | 13.34 | 4,869 |
| After = year in the rank | 13.67 | 4,990 |
| After - years in the rank. | 13.99 | 5,106 |
| After 5 years in the rank. | 14.32 | 5,227 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 14.64 | 5,34 |
| After 5 years in the rank | 14.97 | 5,464 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 15.29 15.62 | ${ }_{5}^{5.58 x}$ |
| After 7 years in the ra | 15.62 | 5,70 |
| After 1 years in the ra | 15.94 | 5,818 |
| Chief Officer. | $17 \cdot 63$ | 6,435 |
| After 2 years in the rank or 19 years' service. . . . . . . . | 18.10 | 6,607 |
| After 4 years in the rank or 11 years' service. |  |  |
| After 6 years in the rank or |  |  |
| 23 years' service. | 19 |  |

W.R.N.S.-continued

| Rank | Daily | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\kappa$ | 6 |
| After I years in the rank ar 25 years' service. . . . . . . . . | 19.54 | 7,132 |
| Superintendent. | 21.70 | 7,921 |
| After $\quad$ years in the rank | $23 \cdot 29$ | 8,136 |
| After 4 years in the rank. | 22.88 | 8,35 |
| After 6 years in the rank. | 23.47 | 8,567 |
| After years in the rank | 24.06 | 8,782 |
| Director W.R.N.S... | 26.99 | 9,851 |

Officers of W.R.A.C., and non-nursing
officers of Q.A.R.A.N.C.

| Rank | Daily | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathcal{L}$ | $\mathcal{L}$ |
| Se |  | 55 |
| Lieutenant | 70 | 3,276 |
| After I year in | 8.92 | 3,256 |
| After $\quad$ years in the rank | 9.15 | 3.340 |
| After 3 years in the rank | $9 \cdot 38$ | 3.4 |
| After - years | $9 \cdot 6 x$ | 3.5 |
| Captain | 10.78 | 3.93 |
| After : year in the rank | 12.06 | 4,037 |
| After = years in the rank | 11.35 | 4,143 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 11.64 | 4,249 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 11.92 | 4,351 |
| After 5 years in the rank | 12.21 | 4,457 |
| After 6 years in the | 12 | 4.559 |
| Major | 13.34 | 4.869 |
| After 1 year | 13.67 | 4.99 |
| After 2 years in the rank | 13.99 | 5,106 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 14.32 | 5,227 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 14.64 | 5,344 |
| After 5 years in the rank. | 84.97 | 5.464 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 55.29 | 5.581 |
| After 7 years in the rank | 15.62 | 5,7 |
| After 1 years in th | 15.94 $x 7.63$ | 5,818 |
| Lieutenant Colonel. ............ With to | 17.63 | 6,435 |
| With ig years' service or after 3 years in the rank | 58 | 6,60\% |
| With 21 years' service or after |  |  |
| 4 years in the rank.......... | 18.57 | ,77 |
| 6 years in the rank | 19.05 | .9. |
| With 25 years' service or after |  |  |
| Colonel............... | $19 \cdot 54$ | 7,13 |
| After - years in the rank | 21.70 22.20 | 7,923 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 22.88 | 8,35 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 23.47 | 8,56 |
| After 8 years in the | 24.06 | 8,7 |
| Brigadier.... | 26. |  |

Officers of W.R.A.F.

| Rank | Daily | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | c |  |
| Acting Pilot | $5 \cdot 97$ |  |
| Pilot Officer | 700 | 2,55 |
| Flying Officer | 8.70 | 3,176 |
| After 1 year in | 8.92 | 3,256 |
| After 2 years in the rank | 9.15 | 3,340 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 9.38 | 3,424 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 9.61 | 3,508 |
| Flight Lieutenant | 10.28 | 3.935 |
| After $~$ year in the rank | 12.06 | 4,037 |
| After 1 years in the rank | 11.35 | 4,143 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 1x.64 | 4,249 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 1292 | 4,351 |
| After 5 years in the rank | 12:31 | 4.457 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 12.49 | 4.559 |
| Squadron Leader | 13.34 | 4.869 |
| After I year in the rank | 13.67 | 4,990 |
| After 1 years in the rank | 13.99 | 5,106 |
| After 3 years in the rank. | 14.32 | 5,227 |
| After 4 years in the rank. | 14.64 | 5.344 |
| After 5 years in the rank. | 14.97 15.29 | 5,464 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 15.29 | 5.581 |
| After 7 years in the rank After 8 years in the rank | 15.62 15.94 | 5,701 $\mathbf{5 , 8 1 8}$ |
| Wing Commander....... | 17.63 | 6,435 |
| After $=$ years ${ }^{\star}$ or 19 years ${ }^{\prime}$ commissioned service... | 18.10 | 6,607 |
| After 4 years* or 21 years' commissioned service. . | 58.57 | 6,778 |
| After 6 years* or 23 years' commissioned service... | 19.05 | 6,953 |
| After 1 years* or 25 years' commissioned service... | 19.5 | 7, 1 |

Officers of W.R.A.F.-coned.

| Rank | Daily | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group Captain | $\underset{21}{\text { ¢ } 70}$ | $\underset{7,921}{£}$ |
| After = years* | 22:29 | 8,136 |
| After 4 years* | 22.88 | 8,35] |
| After 6 years* | 23.47 | 8,567 |
| After ${ }^{\text {d }}$ years* | 24.06 | 8,782 |
| Air Commodore. | 26.99 | 9,851 |

* In the rank.
W.R.N.S. Ratings

| Rating | Scale | $\underset{\text { I }}{\text { Band }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Band } \\ \mathbf{z}^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Band } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wren (Ordinary) | under 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{3} \times$ |  | ${ }_{3.38}^{¢}$ |
|  | at $517 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4.47 | 4.4 |  | 4.47 |
| Wren (Able) |  | $4 \cdot 83$ | 5. |  | 5.94 6.38 6.76 |
|  | II | 5.27 5.65 | $5 \cdot 8$ |  | 6.38 6.76 |
| Leading Wren. | III | 5.65 6.64 | $6 \cdot 18$ 7 |  | 6.76 775 |
|  | I | $7 \cdot 12$ | 76 |  | 8.23 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Band } \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Band } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Band } \mid$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { d Band } \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | £ |  |  |
| P.O. Wren. | II | 7.64 7.80 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 2 \mathrm{x} \\ & 8 \cdot 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 84 \\ & 9 \cdot 00 \end{aligned}$ | 9.53 9.69 |
| Chief Wren | II | 8.21 | 8.78 | $9 \cdot 4 \mathrm{x}$ | $10 \cdot 10$ |
|  | I | 8.43 | 9.00 | 9.63 | 10.32 |
| Fleet Chief Wren. | I | 9.18 | 9.68 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 11.00 |

W.R.A.C.


[^20]W.R.A.F. AIR WOMEN

Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., P.M.R.A.F.N.S.

| Rank | Daily | Annual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $£$ | $\pm$ |
| Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying |  |  |
| Officer................ | 8.70 | 3,176 |
| After I year in | 8.92 | 3,256 |
| After = years in the rank | $9 \cdot 15$ | 3.340 |
| After 3 years in the rank | 9.38 | 3.424 |
| After 4 years in the rank | $9.6 x$ | 3,508 |
| Senior Nursing Sister/Captain/ Flight Officer. | 10.78 | 3.935 |
| After x year in the rank | II 06 | 4,037 |
| After 2 years in the rank | 11.35 | 4,143 |
| After 3 years in the rank. | II.64 | 4,249 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 11.92 | 4,35I |
| After 5 years in the arnk | 12.21 | 4.457 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 12.49 | 4,559 |
| Superintending Sister/Major Squadron Officer. . . . . | 13.34 | 4,869 |
| After I year in the rank | 13.67 | 4,990 |
| After $\quad$ years in the rank | 13.99 | 5.106 |
| After 3 years in the rank. | 14.32 | 5,227 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 14.64 | 5.344 |
| After 5 years in the rank | 14.97 | 5,464 |
| After 6 years in the rank. | 15.29 | 5,581 |
| After 7 years in the rank After 8 years in the rank | 15.62 | 5.70x |
| After 8 years in the monk | 15.94 | 5,818 |
| Matron/Lieutenant-Colonel/ Wing Officer. $\qquad$ | 37.63 | 6,435 |
| After $\begin{gathered}\text { years* or with } 19 \text { years }\end{gathered}$ service. | 18.10 | 6,607 |
| After 4 years* or with 2 l years' | 18.10 | 6,007 |
| service...................... | 18.57 | 6,778 |
| After 6 years* or with 23 years' service. | 1905 | 6,953 |
| After 8 years* or with 25 years' service. $\qquad$ | 19.54 | 7,953 |
| Principal Matron/Colonel/ |  |  |
| Group Officer. | 21.70 | 7,92x |
| After 2 years in the rank | 22.29 | 8,136 |
| After 4 years in the rank | 22.88 | 8,351 |
| After 6 years in the rank | 23.47 | 8,567 |
| After 8 years in the ran | 24.06 | 8,782 |
| Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commandant. | 26.99 | 9,851 |

## Charges for Married Quarters



Nore-A major change in the Armed Forces pension arrangements was made in 1975 with the introduction, from April 1, of "preserved" pensions to comply with the appropriate provisions of the Social Security Act 1973. Those who leave the Forces having served at least five years after the age of 21 , but not long enough to qualify
for the appropriate immediate pension, now quallify for a preserved pension and terminal grant both of which are payable at age 60 . The tax-free resettlement grants shown below are payable on release to those who qualify for a preserved pension and who have completed 9 years service from age 21 (officers) or 12 years from age 18 (other ranks)

## RETIREMENT BENEFITS (MEN) Officers-All Services

| $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { years" } \\ \text { reckonable } \\ \text { service } \\ \text { completed } \end{gathered}$ | Lt. (R.N./ R.M.) Capt.(Army) (incl. Q.M). Flt. Lt., and below | Lt. Cdr., Capt.(R.M.) Major (Army) (incl. Q.M.) Sqn. Ldr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cdr., } \\ & \text { Maj. (R.M.) } \\ & \text { Lt.-Col. } \\ & \text { (Army) } \\ & \text { Wg. Cdr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lt.-Col., } \\ & \text { (0.M.) } \\ & \text { (Army ) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Capt.(R.N.) } \\ \text { Lt.-Col.) } \\ \text { (R.M.) } \\ \text { Col. } \\ \text { (Army) } \\ \text { Gp. Capt. } \end{gathered}$ | Capt. (R.N.) (after 6 yrs ) Colonel (R.M.) Brigadier, Air Cdre. | Rear Adm. Maj.Gen. (R.M.) Army) Air ViceMarshal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vice-Adm., } \\ & \text { It. -Gen.; } \\ & \text { (R.M./ } \\ & \text { Army) } \\ & \text { Air Marshal } \end{aligned}$ | Admiral, General, Airchief Marshal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ a year | ¢ a year | ¢ a year | \& a year | \& a year | £ a year | £ a year | ¢ a year | ¢ a year |
| 16 | 1,510 | 1,744 | 2,121 | 1,926 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 1,577 | 1,825 | 2,218 | 2,007 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 1,643 | 1,907 | 2,315 | 2,089 | 2,704 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | 1,710 | 1,988 | 2,413 | 2,170 | 2,815 |  |  | , |  |
| 20 | 1,776 | 2,070 | 2,510 | 2,252 | 2,926 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 1,843 | 2,151 | 2,607 | 2,333 | 3,037 |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | 1,909 | 2,233 | 2,704 | 2,415 | 3,148 | 3,591 |  |  |  |
| 23 | 1,976 | 2,314 | 2,801 | 2,496 | 3,259 | 3,704 |  |  |  |
| 24 | 2,042 | 2,396 | 2,898 | 2,578 | 3,370 | 3,818 | 4,565 |  |  |
| 25 | 2,109 | 2,477 | 2,996 | 2,659 | 3,482 | 3,931 | 4,701 |  |  |
| 26 | 2,175 | 2,558 | 3,093 | 2,740 | 3,593 | 4,044 | 4,836 |  |  |
| 27 | 2,242 | 2,640 | 3,190 | 2,822 | 3,704 | 4,158 | 4,972 | 6,193 |  |
| 28 | 2,308 | 2,721 | 3,287 | 2,903 | 3,815 | 4,271 | 5,107 | 6,362 |  |
| 29 | 2,375 | 2,803 | 3,384 | 2,985 | 3,926 | 4,385 | 5,243 | 6,531 |  |
| 30 | 2,441 | 2,884 | 3,481 | 3,066 | 4,037 | 4,498 | 5,379 5 5 | 6,700 6869 | 9,344 |
| 31 | 2,508 | 2,966 | 3,579 | 3,148 | 4,148 | 4,612 | 5,514 | 6,869 | 9,580 |
| 32 | 2,574 | 3,047 | 3,676 | 3,229 | 4,259 | 4,725 | 5,650 | 7,038 | 9,815 |
| 33 | 2,641 | 3,129 | 3,773 | 3,311 | 4,370 | 4,839 | 5,785 | 7,207 | 10,051 |
| 34 | 2,707 | 3,210 | 3,870 | 3,392 | 4,481 | 4,952 | 5,921 | 7,376 | 10,286 |

Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshals and Marshals of the Royal Air Force receive half-pay of $£ 11,604$.
Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen

| No. of years' reckonable service completed | Able Rating, Marine, Pte./L.-Cpl., Aircraftman | Leading Rating, Corporal (R.M., Army, R.A.F.) | Petty Officer, Sergeant (R.M. Army, R.A.F.) | Chief Petty Officer, Col. Sgt. (R.M.) Staff Sgt., (Army), Flight Sgt. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Warrant Officer } \\ & \text { Class II } \\ & \text { (R.M., Army) } \end{aligned}$ | Fleet Chief P.O. Commissioned Officer, W.O. ClassI (R.M., Army), W.O. (R.A.F.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& a year | £ a year | £ a year | \& a year | £ a year 1,482 |  |
| 22 | 1,000 | 1,218 | 1,325 | 1,452 1,503 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,482 \\ & 1.535 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,580 \\ & 1.638 \end{aligned}$ |
| 23 | 1,035 | 1,261 | 1,371 | 1,503 | 1,535 1,588 1,641 | 1,638 1,696 |
| 24 | 1,070 | 1,303 | 1,417 | 1,553 | 1,588 | 1,696 1,754 |
| 25 | 1,105 | 1,346 | 1,464 | 1,604 | 1,641 | 1,754 |
| 26 | 1,140 | 1,388 | 1,510 | 1,655 | 1,694 | 1,813 |
| 27 | 1,175 | 1,431 | 1,556 | 1,706 | 1,747 | 1,871 |
| 28 | 1,210 | 1,473 | 1,602 | 1,756 | 1,800 | 1,929 |
| 29 | 1,245 | 1,516 | 1,648 | 1,807 | 1,853 | 1,987 |
| 30 | 1,279 | 1,558 | 1,695 | 1,858 | 1,905 | 2,045 |
| 31 | 1,314 | 1,601 | 1,741 | 1,909 | 1,958 | 2,103 |
| 32 | 1,349 | 1,643 | 1,787 | 1,959 | $2,011$ | 2,161 2,219 |
| 33 | 1,384 | 1,686 | 1,833 | 2,010 | $2,064$ | 2,219 2,278 |
| 34 | 1,419 | 1,728 | 1,879 | 2,061 2,112 | 2,117 2,170 | 2,278 2,336 |
| 35 | 1,454 | 1,771 | 1,926 | 2,112 | 2,170 2,223 | 2,336 2,394 |
| 36 | 1,489 | 1,813 | 1,971 2,018 | 2,162 2,213 | 2,223 | 2,394 2,452 |
| 37 | 1,524 | 1,856 | 2,018 | 2,213 | 2,276 | 2,452 |

## RETIREMENT BENEFITS (WOMEN)

Q.A.R.N.N.S., W.R.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., W.R.A.C., P.M.R. A.F.N.S., W.R.A.F. (The annual rates for W.R.A.C. are given: these apply to equivalent ranks in all Services, including the Nursing Services).

Officers.-Captain, $16-34$ years' service: $£ 1,442-2,585$; Major, $16-34$ years': $£ 1,666,-3,066$; Lt .-Col., $16-34$ years': £2,026-3,696; Colonel, $18-34$ years: $: £ 2,623-4,347$; Brlgadier, 22-34 years': $£ 3,537-4,878$.
Servicewomen (22-37 years service),-Below Corporal: £955-1,455; Corporal: $£ 1,163-1,772$; Sergeant: $£ 1,265-1,927$; Staff Sergeant: $\in 1,387-2,113$; Warrant Officer Class II: £1.415-2.174; Warrant Officer Class I: $£ 1,509-2,342$.

Terminal grants are in each case three times the rate of retired pay or pension. There are special rates of retired pay for Chaplains, Flight Lieutenants (Speciallist Aircrew), and certain other ranks not shown above. Deductions may be made in cases of voluntary retirement. Gratuities may be payable instead of preserved pension in certain instances, e.g., male officers with 10 years' qualifying service would recelve $£ 3,390$ with a further $£ 675$ for each additional year. The normal rates of gratuity for officers with short-service commissions are $£ 515$ (men) and $£ 492$ (women) for each year completed. Resettlement grants are: officers, $£ 1,767$ (men) and $£ 1,687$ (women); non-commissioned ranks, $£ 1,269$ (men) and $£ 1,212$ (women).

## The church of 正ngland

## 非robinte of Canterburp CANTERBURY. £9,628

 rorst Archbishop and Primate of All England, Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.x), cons. 1956, 196I and 1975. [Signs Donald Cantuar:].
## Bishops Suffragan ( $£ 4, \mathbf{1 6 0}$ )

Dover, Rt. Rev. Anthony Paul Tremlett, M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury).... 1964 Croydon, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Stuart Suell, M.A. . 1977 Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Richard Henry McPhail Third, M.A. (Bishop's House, Egerton, Ashford).
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.S.O., D.D. (cons. x947)...1962

Dean ( $6,4,160$ )
Very Rev. Victor Alexander de Waal, M.A. . . 1976
Canons Residentiary ( $£_{2}, 888$ )
J. Robinson, M.Th., Archd. Pawley . . . . 1972 B.D.............1968 D. I. Hill, M.A.,
A. M. Älchin, M.A.,
P.S.A............... 1976
B.Litt. ............ 1973

Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A., F.R.C.O............ . 196 I

## Archdeacons

Canterbury, Ven. B. C. Pawley, M.A............ 1972
Croydon, The Bishop of Croydon............ 1968
Maidstone, Ven. N. K. Nye, A.K.C. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{x 9 7 2}^{2}$
Beneficed Clergy, 204; Curates, \&c., 65
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, M. A. Goodman, M.A.
Commissary of Diocese, J. H. F. Newey, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.

Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A., I The Sanctuary, S.W.x.

Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 9 The Precincts, Canterbury.

## LONDON. $£_{7,855}$

xyth Bishop, Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., cons. 1950 , trs. 1955 and 1973 (8 Barton Strect, S.W.r.) [Signs Gerald Londin:].

## Bishops Suffragan

Kensington, Rt. Rev. Ronald Cedric Osbourne Goodchild, M.A. (x9 Campden Hill Square, W.8)

1964
Willesden, R. t . Rev. Geoffrey Hewlett Thompson, M.A. ( 773 Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.6).

Stepney, Rit. Rev. Ernest Urban Trevor Huddleston, M.A. ( 400 Commercial Road, E.r.) (cons. 1962).

1968
Edmonton, Rt. Rev. William John Westwood, B.A. ( ${ }^{6} 7$ Friern Barnet Lane, Whetstone, N. 20 )

1975
Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. John Richard Satterthwaite, b.A. (x9 Brunswick Gardens, W.8.).
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Cecil John Patterson, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D. (cons. 1942), 1969; Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A. (cons. 1956), 1973; Rt. Rev. Edward George KnappFisher, M.A. (cons. 1960), 1976; Rt. Rev. Kenneth Walter Howell, M.A. (cons. 1963). . 1976

$$
\text { Dean of St. Paul's }(£ 4,160)
$$

Very Rev. Alan Brunskill Webster, M.A., B.D.. The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4.........

Canons Residentiary (each $£ 2,888$ )
I. J. Collins, M.A... $1944^{8}$ D. Webster, M.A.,. 1969 Archd. Wood- E. M. Pilkington, house........... 1968 M.A............... 1976 Organist, C. H. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.. 1968 Receiver of St. Paul's, Sir David Floyd Ewin, O.B.E., M.V.O., M.A.

## Archdeacons

London, Ven. S. M. F. Woodhouse, M.A. ..... 1967
Middlesex, Ven. J. N. Perry, B.A................. 1975
Hampstead, Ven. F. Pickering, M.A............. . 1974
Hackney, Ven. G. B. Timms, M.A. ............. . 1975
Northolt, Ven. R. Southwell, A.K.C............ . 1970 Beneficed Clergy, 415; Curates, \&c., 285
Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chap-
ter G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A................. $197^{5}$ Registrax, D. W. Fauli, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.1969 Chapter Clerk, R. M. Hollis.

## Westminster. $£_{4,160}$

The Collegiate Church of St. Peter-(A Royal Peculiar) Dean, Very Rev. Edward Frederick Carpenter, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., F.K.C.

1974
Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,888$ )
D.L.Edwards, M.A. $\mid$ Bishop Knapp-(Sub-Dean)...... 1970 Fisher............ 1975
J. A. Baker, m.A., B.Litt............. 1973
T. R. Beeson, M.A., A.K.C............. 1976 Archdeacon, Rt. Rev.E. G. Knapp-Fisher, M.A... 1975 Chapter Clerk, Registrar, and Receiver General, W. R. J. Pullen, C.v.o., Ll.B. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1959

Precentor, Rev. E. R. G. Job, MLA.............. 1974
Organist, D. A. Guest, C.v.O., M.A, Mus.B.,

Legal Secretary, C. L. Hodgetts, Ll.B.............. 1973

## WINCHESTER. $\mathscr{L}_{5,690}$

$94^{\text {th }}$ Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Vernon Taylor, M.A. (Wolvesey, Winchester) [Signs John Winton:]
.2974
Bishops Suffragan
Southampton, Rt. Rev. John Kingsmill Cavell, M.A. (Shepherds, Shepherds Lane, Compton, Winchester).

1. 1 .

Basingstoke, Rt. Rev. Michael Richard John Manktelow, M.A. (The Close, Winchester) . . 1977

Dean ( $\complement_{4}, 160$ )
Very Rev. Michael Staffurth Stancliffe, M.A.. . . 1969

## Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Thomas Ashworth Goss, M.A. . . ................................. <br> Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Frederick Walter <br> Cogman, A.K.C., B.D. <br> Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,888$ )

F. Bussby, m.B.e., M.A., M.Litt., B.D. 1967 A. G. Wedderspoon,
A. D. Caesar, M.A.,
R.R.C.O............. 1976 M.A., B.D......... 1970

Organist, Martin Neary, M.A., F.R.C.O.. . . . . . . $197^{3}$

## Archdeacons

Winchester, Ven. E. D. Cartwright, M.A. . . . . 2973
Basingstoke, Ven. G. G. Finch, M.A...............197x
Beneficed Clergy, 247; Curates, Ec., 67
Chancellor, Prof. A. Phillips, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. 1964
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. C. White, M.A. 1975
BATH AND WELLS. $£ 5,105$
75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Monier Bickersteth,
M.A. cons. 1970. (The Palace, Wells) [Signs

John Bath \& Wells].
.3975

## Bishop Suffragan

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Peter John Nott, M.A.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Very Rev. Patrick Reynolds Mitchell, M.A..... 1973 |  |
| Martin, M.A. 1970 | A. L. Birbeck, M.A. 1974 |
| rchd. Haynes. ... 1974 | D. R. Vicary, M.A. 1975 |
| sanist, A. Crosslan | . 970 |

## Archdeacons

Bath, Ven. J. E. Burgess, B.D...................... 1975
Taunton, Ven. E.Olyott, B.A..................... 1977
Wells, Ven. P. Haynes, M.A..................... . 1974
Beneficed Clergy, 235; Other Clergy, 47.
Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, Q.C. . ............ . 1970 Registrar, Sec. \& Chapt. Clerk, N. M. Cavender, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £5,305
Bishop, (vacant)
Bishop Suffragan
Aston, Rt. Rev. Mark Gren, M.C., M.A. (5
Greenhill Road Wylde Green, Sutton
Coldfield)...................................... 973 Provest
Very Rev. Basil Stanley Moss, M.A. . . . . . . . . 1973 Archdeacons
Astom, (vacant)
Birmingham. Ven. G. Hollis, M.A................ 1974 Beneficed Clergy, 165; Curates, \& c., 78
Organist, D. M. Bruce-Payne, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.,
A.R.C.M.. . . . . ................................... 1974

Chancellor, F. J. Aglionby. ..................... 1970
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. $(85$ Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).

BRISTOL. L5, $_{5}, 105$
53yd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest John Tinsley, M.A. B.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol [Signs John Bristol] .1976 Bishop Suffragan
Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Frederick Stephen Temple, M.A. (Morwena, Mill Lane, Swindon). .1973

## Dean

Very Rev. Alfred Hounsell Dammers, M.A. . . . 1973 Canons Residentiary
C. H. Shells, M.A. 1973 P. E. Coleman,
LL.B., A.K.C....... 1971
D.E. R. Isitt, M.A... 1977
Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., f.R.C.O.,A.R.C.M.1949
Archdeacons
Bristol, Ven. L. A. Williams, M.A. ..... 1967
Swindon, Ven. J. S. Maples, M.A. ..... 1974
Beneficed Clergy, 136; Curates, ECc., 57
Chancellor, D. C. Calcutt, Ll.B., Mus.B. ..... 1971
Registrar and Sec., T. R. Urquhart ..... 1972
CHELMSFORD. $£_{5,105}$
6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Albert John Trillo, F.K.C.,B.D., M.Th. (cons. 1963) (Bishopscourt,Chelmsford) [Signs John Chelmsford]. . . . 1971
Bishops Suffragan
Colchester, Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote,D.D. (Bishop's House, 32 Inglis Road, Col-chester) (cons- 1951)966
Barking, Rt. Rev. Albert James Adams, B.A.( 670 Ytigh Road, Buckhurst Hill)............ 975Bradwell, Rt. Rev. Charles Derek Bond, A.K.C.( 888 New London Road, Chelmsford)...... 1976provost, Very Rev. Richard William Herrick,
B.A. ..... 1977
Organist, J. W. Jordan, M.A........................... 2966
Archdeacons
Southend, Ven. J. H. Moses, B.A., Ph.D. ..... $x 977$
West Ham, Ven. J. B. Taylor, M.A. ..... 1975
Colchester, Ven. J. W. Roxburgh, M.A. ..... 1977

## Beneficed Clergy, 498; Curates, Ec., 142

Chancellor, Miss S. M. Cameron, M.A.......... 2970 Diocesan Registrar, D. W. Faull, I The Sanctuary. S.W.

1963

CHICHESTER. $£ 5,105$
99th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Eric Waldram Kemp, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Eric Cicestr:]

## Bishops Suffragan

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Peter John Ball, M.A. (Priory Cottage, Firle, nr. Lewes). $\qquad$
Horsham, Rt. Rev. Ivor Colin Docker, M.A. (Bishop's Lodge, Worth, nr. Crawley)...... 1975 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves, M.A. (cons. 1949). .................... . . 2966
Rt. Rev. Albert Kenneth Cragg, M.A., D.Phil. (cons. 1970).

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                                    2974
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## Dean

Very Rev. Robert Tinsley Holtby, M.A., B.D... 1977 Canons Residentiary

Organist, J. A. Birch, M.A., F.R.C.O. . . . . . . . . . . $195^{8}$

## Archdeacons

Chichester, Ven. R.M. S. Eyre, M.A............. 1975
Horsham, Ven. F. G. Kerr-Dineen, M.A. . . . . 1975
Lewes and Hastings, Ven. M. L. Godden, M.A.. 1975
Beneficed Clergy, 309; Curates, Ec., 126
Chancellor, B. T. Buckle, M.A.................... 1960
Legal Secretary to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrar, C. L. Hodgetts, LL.B.

## COVENTRY. £5,505

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Gibbs, B.A., B.D. (cons. 1973) (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs John Coventry.].
Assistant Bishoy, Rt. Rev. John David McKie, M.A., Th.D. (cons. 1946) .......................1960

Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Wllliams, M.A.
Organist, I. D. Little.

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1958
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## Canons Residentiary

P. A. Berry, M.A.. I973 S. S. Smalley, M.A.,
K. E. Wright, B.A., B.D................. 1977 B.SC., M.Th......... r974 S. J. L. King, M.A. . . 1977

## Archdeacons

Coventry, Ven. P. S. G. Bridges, B.A........... 1977
Warwick, Ven. E. Taylor, A.K.C. .............. . . 2974
Beneficed Clergy, 104, Curates, EC., 67
Chancellor, J. A. D. Owen, Q.C. ................ $197^{6}$
Registrar, S. L. Penn, Coventry. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1957

## DERBY. $£_{5,105}$

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril William Johnston
Bowles, M.A. (The Bishop's House, 6 King
Street, Duffield, Derby) [Signs Cyril Derby.] 1969
Bishop Suffragan
Repton, Rt. Rev. Stephen Edmund Verney, M.A. (Repton House, Lea, Matlock)........ 1977

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Richards Parfitt, M.A. (cons. r952) . ...................... 1963 Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A.
.1953
Canon Residentiary
P. W. Miller.
.. . 1966
Archdeacons
Chesterfield, Ven. T. W. I. Cleasby, M.A. . . . . 2963
Derby, Ven. R.S. Dell, M.A..................... 1973
Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O....... $295^{8}$
 Chancellor, J. A. D. Owen, Q.C., M.A........... 1973 Registrar, J. R. S. Grimwood-Taylor, Derby.

## ELY. $£ 5,105$

66th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Peter Knight Walker, M.A. (cons. 1972, trans. 1977) (The Bishop's

House, Ely) [Peter Elien:].
1977

## Bishop Suffragan

Huntingdon, Rt. Rev. Eric St. Quintin Wall, M.A. (Whitgift House, Ely).
$197^{2}$

## Dean (£4,160)

Very Rev. Michael Sausmarez Carey, M.A. . . . 1970
Canons Residentiary (each $£ 2,888$ )
G. Youell, M.A..... 1970 | B. of Huntingdon. 1972
G. C. Stead, M.A... 1971 A. J. Morcom, M.A. 1974

Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. DOC., F.R.C.O...... 959
Archdeacons
Ely, Ven. J. S. Long, M.A.
1970
Wisbech, Ven. B. G. B. Fox, M.C. ............. 1965 Huntingdon, (vacant).

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, Ec., 85
Chancellor, Rev. K. G. Routledge, Ll.B., M.A. . 1973 Registrat, J. B. Green, M.A.
Legal Secretary, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., I The Sanctuary, S.W.I.

## EXETER. £5, 105

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Eric Arthur John Mercer (cons. 1965) (The Palace, Exeter) [Signs Eric Exon:].

## Bishops Suffragan

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Philip John Pasterfield, M.A.
(io The Close, Exeter)
1974
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Richard Fox Cartwright,
M.A., D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Yeoland Lane,

Yelverton)
1972
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. John Armstrong, С.B., О.в.е. (cons. 1963); Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, D.D. (cons. 1946); Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, D.D. (cons. 1947); Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund Westall, D.D. (cons. 1954).

Dean ( 64,560 )
Very Rev. Clifford Thomas Chapman, ph.D., B.A., B.D., M.Th., A.K.C.

1973

## Canons Residentiary

Archd. Ward. .... 1970 F. G. Rice.........1970
Organist, L. Nethsingha, M.A., F.R.C.o. . . . . . . $197^{2}$
Chapter Clerk, J. F. Eden, M.A.. ................ . 1966

## Archdeacons

Barnstaple, Ven. R. G. Herniman, B.A. . . . . . . . 1970
Totnes, Ven. J. M. Lucas. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $199^{6}$
Plymouth, Ven. F. A. J. Matthews, M.A. . . . . . . 1962
Exeter, Ven. A. F. Ward, B.A.................... 1970
Beneficed Clergy, 279; Curates, Ec., 112
Chancellor, D. Calcutt, M.A., Ll.B., Mus.B. . . . . 1971 Registrar and Secretary, J. F. G. Michelmore, $x 8$ Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

## GLOUCESTER. £5, 105

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Yates, M.A. (cons. 1972) (Bishopscourt, Gloucester) [Signs John Gloucestr:]

Bishop Suffragan
Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Thomas Carlyle Joseph Robert Hamish Deakin, M.A. (Green Acre, Hempsted, Gloucester)

Canons Residenstiary ( 22,888 )
W. T. Wardle, A. J. Holloway,
M.A. . ........... 1948 B.D., M.Th....... 1974
W. R. Houghton,
D. C. St. V. Welander,
M.A.….......... 1968
B.D................. . 1975

Archd. Evans, M.A. 1969
Organist, J. D. Sanders, M.A., MuS.B., F.R.C.O.,
A.R.C.M

1967
Archdeacons
Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A. ......... 1948
Cheltenliam, Ven. T. E. Evans, M.A.............. 1975
Beneficed Clergy, z28; Curates, \&c., 49
Chancellor \& Vicar-Gen., Rev. E. Garth Moore,
M.A............................................... 1957

Registrar, H. A. Gibson, 34 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.
Legal Sec., D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., I The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.I.
Diocesan Sec., J. H. Martin, Church House, College Green, Gloucester.

## GUILDFORD. £5,105

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Alan Brown, A.L.C.D., B.D., M.Th., B.A. (Willow Grange,

Stringer's Common, Guildford) [Signs
David Guildford].

## Bishop Suffragan

Dorking, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Dawson Evans, M.A. ( $x_{3}$ Pilgrim's Way, Guildford) . . . ...... 1968

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Surridge
Pike, D.D. (cons. 1958 )
1963
Dean, Very Rev. Antony Cyprian Bridge.... 1968 Canons Residentiary
L. E. Tanner, M.A.. 1971 F. S. Telfer, M.A.... 1973
R. W. Gibbin, M.A. 1973

Organist, P. Moore.
Archdeacons
Surrey, Ven. J. M. Evans, M.A. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1968
Dorking, Ven. W. H. S. Purcell, M.A. . . . . . . . . 1968
Beneficed Clergy, 147; Curates, Eco, 56
Chancellor, M. B. Goodman, M.A.
Legal Sec., R. M. Hollis, M.A.
Registrar of Diocese, R. M. Hollis, M.A.
Registrar of the Archdeaconries, R. M. Hollis, M.A.
HEREFORD. £5, 105
roznd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Gordon
Eastaugh, B.A. (The Palace, Hereford) [Signs
John Hereford].
1973
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Stanley Mark Wood
(cons. 1975).
Dean (£4,160)
Very Rev. Norman Stanley Rathbone, M.A.. . 1968 Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,888$ )
J. M. Irvine, M.A. . . 1965 |Archd. Barfett. . . . . 1977
C. A. Shaw, M.A. . 1975

Organist, Roy Massey, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.. ....... $x 974$ Archdeacons
Hereford, Ven. T. Barfett, M.A. . . . . . . . . . . . 1977
Ludlow, Ven. A. H. Woodhouse, D.S.C., M.A. . 1970 Beneficed Clergy, 105; Curates, Gc., 73
Chancellor, Rev. K. J. T. Elphinstone. ......... 1952
Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street, Hereford.

$$
\text { LEICESTER. } £ 5,105
$$

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald Leicesterl. $\qquad$
Assistant Bishops, Rt.Rev. JohnErnest Llewellyn Mort, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1952).
. 1972
Rt. Rev. Thomas Samuel Garrett, M.A. (cons. 197I).
.8975
Provost, Very Rev. John Chester Hughes, M.A. . 1963 Canons Residentiary
D. W. Gundry, Bp. Mort.......... 1970 B.D., M.Th........1963 B. Badger, M.A...... 1976

Organist, Peter White, M.A., Mus.B., F.B.C.O. . . 1968

Archaleacons
Leicester, Ven. R. B. Cole. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1963
Loughborough, Ven. H. Lockley, Ph.D........... . 996
Beneficed Clergy, z20; Curates. \&c., 45
Chancellor, His Hon. Brian Woods, L1. B. ..... . 2977
Registrar, G. K. J. Moore,
5 Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
LICHFIELD. £5, 505
96 th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth John Fraser Skelton, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. x962) (Bishop's House, The Close, Lichfield) [Signs Kenneth Lichfield].

## Bishops Suffragan

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. Francis William Cocks, C.B., M.A. (Athlone House, London Road, Shrewsbury).................................1970
Stafiord, Rt. Rev. John Waine, B.A. (St. Thomas' Lodge, Radford Rise, Stafford). . . 1975 Dean ( $£ 4,160$ )
Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A...... 1969 Canons Residentiary (each $£ 2,888$ )
Archd. Ninis. ..... 1974 | D. F. J. Rutt...... 1976 A. N. Barnard, M.A. 1977

Organist, R. G. Greening, M.A., B.MuS. F.R.C.O.. 1959 Archdeacons
Stafford, Ven. R. B. Ninis, M.A. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1974
Salop, Ven. S. D. Austerberry.................... 1959
Stoke on Trent, Ven. C. W. Borrett, M.A...... 197 I Beneficed Clergy, 357; Curates, \&c., 85
Chancellor, Rev. K. G. Routledge, M.A., L1.B... 1976
Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

## LINCOLN. $£ 5,105$

69th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Simon Wilton Phipps, M.C., M.A. (cons. 1968, trans. 1974 (Bishop's House, Eastgate, Lincoln). [Signs Simon Lincoln:]1974

## Bishops Suffragan

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Gerald Fitzmaurice Colin, M.A. (zi Westgate, Louth).................... 1966

Grantham, Rt. Rev. Dennis Gascoyne Hawker, M.A. (Fairacre, Barrowby High Road, Grantham). $\qquad$ 1972
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A.
(cons. x949).................................. 1965
Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. (cons, 1958)... 1965 Dean ( $£ 4,160$ )
Very Rev. the Hon. Oliver William Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, MA. ...................... 1968

Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,888$ )
D. C. Rutter, M.A.. 1965 | Archd. Dudman... 1975 Organist, Philip Marshall, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.... 2966

## Archdeacons

Stow, Ven. D. Scott, M.A........................ 1975
Lincoln, Ven. M.E. Adie, M.A.................... 1977
Lindsey, Ven. R. W. Dudman, B.A............. 1978
Beneficed Clergy, 350; Curates, EC., 130
Chancellor, M. B. Goodman, M.A............ 197x
Registrar. H. J. J. Grifith, z Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. C5, $_{505}$
69th Bishop (and r roth of East Anglia), Rt. Rev. Maurice Arthur Ponsonby Wood, D.S.C., M.A. (The Bishop's House, Norwich) [Signs Maurice Norvic].

## Bishops Suffragan

Lynn, Rt. Rev. William Aubrey Aitken, M.A. (Elsing, Dereham).
.1973
Thetford, Rt. Rev. Hugh Charles Blackburne,
M.A.

## Canons Residentiary

H. Drury, B.A... $1973 \mid$ F. Colquhoun, M.A. 1973
P. Bradshaw, M.A.. 1974

Organist, M. B. Nicholas, M.A., P.R.C.O. . . . . . 2971

## Archdeacons

Norfolk, Ven. P. Dawson, M.A.................... 1977
Norwich, Ven. T. Dudley-Smith, M.A. . . . . . . . 1973
Lynn, The Bishop of Lynn...................... 1973
Beneficed Clergy, 302; Curates, Ec., 30
Chancellor, His Hon. J. H. Ellison, V.R.D., M.A. 1955
Registrar and Sec., B. O. L. Prior, T.D.
OXFORD. $£ 5,105$
39th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth John Woollcombe, M.A. (Diocesan Church House, North
Hinksey, Oxford) [Signs Kenneth Oxon] . . . 1971 Bishops Suffragan
Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Simon Hedley Burrows,
m.A. (Sheridan, Grimms Hill, Great Missenden).

1974
Dorchester, (vacant)
Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Wild, M.A. (The Well

> House, Upper Basildon, Reading)

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin
Loveday, M.A. (cons. 1957)................... . 1978
Dean of Christ Church (£4, $\mathbf{1} 60$ )
Very Rev. Henry Chadwick, D.D............. 2969
Canons Residentiary
Archd. Witton-
J. Macquarrie, D.Lit.
M. F. Wiles, M.A.. . 1970 P. R. Baelz, M.A... 1972 J. McManners, M.A.

Organist, S. Preston M.A., B.Mus. . . . . . . . . . . . 1970 Archdeacons
Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A........... 2956
Berks., Ven. J. E. Brown, B.D. ................. $197^{8}$
Bucks., (vacant).
Beneficed Clergy, 370; Curates, Er., 93
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell. . . . ................ 1958
Registrar and Legal Sec., F. E. Robson. ......... 1969

## Windsor.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her Castle of Windsor-A Royal Peculiar)
Dean, Rt. Rev. Michael Ashley Mann........ 1976
Canons Residentiary
G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 | A. O. Dyson, B.D.,
J. A. Fisher, M.A... $195^{8}$ D. I.A., D.Phil....... 1974
D. I. T. Eastman,
M.C., M.A......... 1977

Organist, C. J. Robinson, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.. 1974
Chapter Clerk, H. G. M. Bass, C.M.G., M.A.

## PETERBOROUGH. £5, 205

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Douglas Russell Feaver,
M.A. (The Palace, Peterborough) [Signs

Douglas Petriburg]............................. 1972
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Archibald Rollo Graham-Campbell, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. ${ }^{194} 8$ 8).................................... 1965 Rt. Rev. Guy Marshall, M.B.R, A.K.C. (cons. 1967)........................................ 5974 Rt. Rev. Alan Francis Bright Rogers, M.A. (cons. 1959).

## Dean ( $\{4,4,50$ )

Very Rev. Richard Shuttleworth Wingfield-
Digby, M.A.
8966
Canons Residentiary (each $\mathcal{E} 2,888$ )
A. S. Gribble, M.A. .1967 Archd. Fernyhough
P. H. Cecil, B.D.,
A.K.C............ 897 K. K. G. Routledge,
Master of the Music, C. S. Gower, M.A., F.R.C.O. . 1977Archdeacons
Northampton, Ven. B. R. Marsh, в.A. ..... 1964
Oakham, Ven. B. Fernyhough, B.A ..... 1977
Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, Ec., 30
Chancellor, Rev. K. G. Routledge, M.A. ....... 1976Registrar, R. Hemingray, 37 Priestgate,Peterborough.
PORTSMOUTH 5, 105
6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Ronald Mc- Donald Gordon, M.A. (Bishopswood, Fare- ham, Hants.) [Signs Ronald Portsmouth]... 1975Provost, Very Rev. Michael John Nott, B.D.,A.R.C.Organist, A. Froggatt, Mus.b.
Canons Residentiary
N. H. Crowder, ..... D. S. Stancliffe, M.A. . 1977
M.A. . . . . . . . . . . 1975
Archdeacons
Portsmouth, Ven. R. V. Scruby, M.A. ..... $\mathbf{x} 977$
I. of Wight, Ven. F. C. Carpenter, M.A. ..... 1977
Beneficed Clergy, 119; Curates, \&c., 65
Chancellor, B. T. Buckle, M.A. ..... 1971
Registrar, T. S. Blower, M.A. ..... 1976
ROCHESTER. ..... $6_{5,105}$ro4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard David Say, D.D.(Bishopscourt, Rochester), [Signs DavidRoffen:].196x
Bishop Suffragan
Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. Philip Harold ErnestGoodrich, M.A. (Bishop's Lodge, St. Bo-tolph's Road, Sevenoaks).1973
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Keith Russell,M.A. (cons. 1955).1965
Dean ( $£ 4,160$ )
(vacant)
Canons Residentiary
Canons Residentiary
P. A. Welsby, M.A., ..... 1966
Baddeley,
M.A............... 1974
Organist, B. Ferguson, M.A., F.R.C.O. ..... 1977
Archdeacons
Bromley, Ven. H. W. Cragg, M.A. ..... 1969
Rochester, Ven. D. G. Palmer, M.A. ..... 1977
Tonbridge, Ven. R. J. Mason ..... 1977
Beneficed Clergy, 220; Curates, Ec., 124
Chancellor, M. B. Goodman, M.A. .....  $97 x$
Registrar, O. R. Woodfield, Rochester......... 1955
Sec. D. W. Faull, I The Sanctuary, S.W.z. ..... 1963
ST. ALBANS. £5,105
7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Alexander Ken-nedy Runcie, M.C., M.A. (Abbey Gate House,St. Albans) [Signs Robert St. Albans]....... 1970
Bishops Suffragan
Bedford, Rt. Rev. Andrew Alexander Kemny
Graham, M.A. ..... 1977
Hertford, Rt. Rev. Peter Mumford, M...............
ford House, Abbey Mill Lane, St. Albans). . .....  1974
Dean (£. $£, 160$ )
Very Rev. Peter Clement Moore, M.A., D.Phil. . 1973Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., Mus.B., f.r.c.o.,A.R.C.II.$195^{8}$
Archdeacons
St. Albans, Ven. D. J. Farmbrough, M.A. ..... 1974
Bedford, Ven. R. S. Brown, M.A.. ..... 1973
Beneficed Clergy, 265; Curates, \&c., 154
Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A........
Joint Registrars and Legal Secs., D. W. FaullJoint Registrars and Legal Secs., D. W. Faull( x 963 ) and P. F. B. Beesley ( x 969 ), : TheSanctuary, S.W.x.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. $£ 5,105$
6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Wilfrid Brown, C.B.E., D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), cons. 1953, trans. 1966 [Signs Leslie St. Edm. \& Ipswich]. $\qquad$
Bishop Suffragan
Dunwich, Rt. Rev. William Johnston, M.A..... 1976 Provost, Rt. Rev. David Rokeby Maddock,
M.A. ..... 1976
Canons Residentiary
C. Rhodes, M.A.... 1964 D. A. Payne, M.A. . 1973
Archdeatons
Ipswich, Ven. G. D. J. Walsh, M.A. ..... 1976
Suffolk, Ven. D. J. Smith. ..... 1975
Sudbury, Ven. K. Child, B.A...................... 1970Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1957
.Beneficed Clergy, 213; Curates, \&c., 19
Chancellor, J. C. C. Blofeld, M.A. ..... 1974
Registrar, J. D. Mitson, M.A., Ll.B. 22-28Museum Street, Ipswich.
SALISBURY. $£_{5,105}$75 th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Edmund Rein-dorp, D.D. (South Canonry, The Close,Salisbury) (cons. 196x, trans. 1973) [SignsGeorge Sarum].1973
Bishops Suffagan
Sherborne, Rt. Rev. John Dudley Galtrey
Kirkham, M.A. (Little Baillie, SturminsterMarshall, Wimborne).1976
Ramsbury, Rt. Rev. John Robert GeoffreyNeale, A.K.C. (Chittoe Vicarage, Bromham,Chippenham).1974
Dean ( $£ 4,160$ )
Very Rev. Sydney Hall Evans, C.B.e., M.A.,B.D.1977Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,045$ )
Arch. Wingfield- I. G. D. Dunlop, Digby........... 1968 M.A., F.S.A....... 1972 C. Moxon, M.A. ... 1975
Organist, R. G. Seal, M.A., F.R.C.O. ..... 1968
Archdeacons
Wilts, The Bishop of Ramsbury . ..... 1975
Dorset, Ven. R. L. Sharp, M.A... ..... 1975
Sherborne, Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.V.O., M.A.... 1967Sarum, Ven. S. B. Wingfield-Digby, M.B.E.,M.A.68
Beneficed Clergy, 254; Curates, Ec.., 35
Chancellor of the Diocese, His Hon. J.H. Ellison,
M.A.. ..... 1955Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M......................B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.
SOUTHWARK. $\mathrm{E}_{5}, 105$
6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Mervyn Stock-wood, D.D. (Bishop's House, 38 Tooting BecGardens, S.W.16) [Sigus Mervyn South-wark]1959Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. John Arthur ThomasRobinson, M.A., Ph.D., D.D. (cons. 1959) ; Rt.Rev. Edward George Knapp-Fisher, M.A.(cons. 1960) (1975); Rt. Rev. Bernard Mark-ham, B.A., (cons. 1962)1977
Bishops Suffragan
Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. Hugh WilliamMontefiore, M.A., B.D. (23 Bellevue Road,Wandsworth Common, S.W. x7) . ......... 1970

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Michael Eric Marshali, M.A. (4 College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E. 2x). 1975
provost, Very Rev. Harold Edward Frankham 1970
Canons Residentiary

D. M. Tasker, B.A.. 196I P. H. Penwarden,

M.A................ $197^{1}$

D. Landreth, M.A.,

D.D. ............... 1977

G. A. Parrott. . . . . . 1977
I. G. Smith-Camer-
on, B.A. ......... 1972
Organist, H. Bramma.
Archdeacons
Southwark, Ven. M. H. D. Whinney, M.A...... 9973
Lewisham, Ven. I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D........... $x_{972}$
Kingston, Ven. B. V. Jacob..................... 1977
Wandsworth, Ven. P. B. Coombs, M.A.......... . . 1975
Chancellor, Rev. E. Garth Moore, M.A......... 1948
Secretary and Registrar, D. W. Faull, IThe Sanctuary, S.W.z............................... . 1963

TRURO. £ $^{5}$, 105
zith Bishop, Rt. Rev. Graham Douglas Leonard, M.A., D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro) (cons. 1964, trans. 1973) [Signs Graham Truron:]. . 1973 Bishop Suffragan
St. Germans, Rt. Rev. Cecil Richard Rutt, C.B.E.s, M.A., D.Litt. ( 33 Falmouth Road, Truro) (cons. 1966)

1974

## Dean

Very Rev. Henry Morgan Lloyd, D.s.O., O.B.E.,
M.A............................................. 1960 Canons Residentiary
Archd. Young.... 1965 P. L. Maddock,
M. S. F. Thornton, ${ }^{\text {A.A................. } 1976}$ M.A., S.T.D. . . . . . 1975

Organist, J. Winter. .............................. . 1971

## Archdeacons

Cornwall, Ven. P. C. Young, B.Litt., M.A. ...... 1967
Bodmin, Ven. C. J.E. Meyar, M.A................ 1969 Beneficed Clergy, x70; Curates, Ec., 23
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell, Q.C................ 1957
Registrar and Secretary, R. W. Money, $\square$ Princes Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £5, xo5.
I roth Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Wilmer Woods, z.C.V.O., M.A. (The Bishop's House, Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster) [Signs Robin Worcester].................................. 1970
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Howard Nicholas Allenby, M.A. (cons. 1962)........... 1968 Bishop Suffragan
Dudley, Rt. Rev. Anthony Charles Dumper, M.A. (The Bishop's House, Elmbridge, Droitwich).

```1977
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Dean ( $£ 4,160$ )

Very Rev. Thomas George Adames Baker, M.A. .1975 Canons Residentiary ( $\mathrm{K}_{2}, 888$ )
G. C. B. Davies, E. S. Turnbull, M.A.197I D.D...............1963 Archd. Williams. . 1975 Organist, D. Hunt, Mus.D., P.R.C.O. ............. 1975 Archdeacons
Dudley, Ven. C. R. Campling, M.A............ 1976 Worcester, Ven, J. C. Williams, B.A............. 1975 Beneficed Clergy, 130 ; Curates, Ec., 83
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell Q.C. ............... 1959 Registrar, Rev. J. A. Dale, Diocesan Registry Worcester.

## 据robince of 置ork

 YORK. £8,40594th Archbishop and Primate of England Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Stuart Yarworth Blanch, D.D., cons. 1966, trans. 1975 (Bishopthorpe, York) [Signs Stuart Ebor:].

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. George Eyles Irwin Cockin, B.A. (cons. 1959). ................. 1969
Rt. Rev. Douglas Noel Sargent, M.A. (cons. 1962).

Rt. Rev. Richard Kuyvet Wimbush, M.A. (cons. 1953).

## Bishops Suffragan

Selby, Rt. Rev. Morris Henry St. John Maddocks, M.A. (Tollgarth, Tadcaster Road, Dringhouses, York)
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Clifford Conder Barker, M.A. ( 60 West Green, Stokesley, Middles-
brough).
1972

Hull, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey John Paul, M..............,
A.E.C. (Hullen House, Woodfield Lane,

Hessle, Hull).
. 1977
Dean (£. 4,160 )
Very Rev. Ronald Claud Dudley Jasper, D.D. 975 Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,888$ )
R. E. Cant, M.A.. . $1957 \mid$ A G. Widdess, M.A. 1975

Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.D., F.R.C.O...... 9946
Archdeacons
York, Ven. L. C. Stanbridge, M.A.............. 1972
East Riding, Ven. D. G. Snelgrove, M.A........ 1970
Cleveland, Ven. J. E. Southgate, B.A............ 1974
Beneficed ClergY, 295; Curates, EC., 52
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Rev. K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A. . . . . . 1977
Chancellor of the Diocese, T. A. C. Coningsby, M.A........................................ 1977

Vicar-General of the Province and Official Principal of the Consistory Court, Rev. K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, G. P. Knowles, M.A., LL.B. .

## DURHAM. $£ 6,806$

grst Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Stapylton Habgood, i.A.A. Ph.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland) [Signs John Dunelm].

## Bishop Suffragan

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Alexander Kenneth Hamil-
ton, M.A. (Melkridge House, Gilesgate,
Durham).
3965
Dean (£4, $\mathbf{x} 60$ )
Very Rev. Eric William Heaton, M.A......... 1974 Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,888$ )
D. R. Jones, M.A. . $1964 \mid$ S. W. Sykes, M.A. . 1974

Archd. Perry. ..... 1970 R. L. Coppin, M.A. 1974
C. H. G. Hopkins, Archd. Marchant. . 1974
Organist, R. Lloyd, Mus.B., P.R.C.O.
Durham, Ven. M. C. Perry, M.A. 1970
Auckland, Ven. G. J. C. Marchant, B.A.......... 1974 Beneficed Clergy, 235; Curates, EC., 89
Chancellor, Rev. E. Garth Moore, M.A......... 1954
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. K. Wills, L1.в.

1975

## BLACKBURN. £5,ro5

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Arnold Schurhoff Martincau, M.A., cons. 1966, trans, 1972 (Bishop's House, Blackburn) [Signs Robert Blackburn]

## Bishops Suffragan

Lancaster Rt. Rev. Dennis Fountain Page, M.A. (Winmarleigh Vicarage, nr. Preston)....... 1975
Burnley, Rt. Rev. Richard Charles Challinor Watson, M.A. (Palace House, Burnley)..... 1970
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abrahall (cons. 1955)...... 1975
provost, Very Rev. Lawrence Jackson, A.K.C. . 1973
G. A. Williams,
M.A............... 1965
P. C. Ruffle, B.D... 1974
J. M. Taylor . . . . . . $x 975$
B. M. Beaumont, M.A. . . . . . . . . . . . 1977

## Archdeacons

Lancaster, Ven. G. Gower-Jones, M.A. . . . . . . . . 1966
Blackburn, Ven. C. W. D. Carroll, M.A. . ..... 1973
Organist, J. Bertalot, M.A., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.... 1964 Beneficed Clergy, 240; Curates, Ec., 54
Chancellor, Quentin T. Edwards, Q.C............ . 1977
Registrar, Leslie Ranson, IL.B. ................... . . 1954

## BRADFORD. $£ 5,105$

5 th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ross Sydney Hook, M.C.,
M.A. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road. Heaton,

Bradford), cons. 1965, trans. 1972 [Signs Ross
Bradford]
Provost, Very Rev. Brandon Donald Jackson,
ı1.в..
Canon Residentiary
K. H. Cook, A.K.C. ............................. 1977

Organist, K. V. Rhodes, B.Mus., P.R.C.O....... . 1964 Archdeacons
Bradford, Ven. F. P. Sargeant, B.A. . ............. 1977
Craven, Ven. D. A. Rogers, M.A............... . 1977
Beneficed Clergy, 123; Curates, Ec., 23
Chancellor, D. M. Savill, Q.C................... $197^{6}$
Registrar and Secretary, J. G. H. Mackrell, $6 / 8$
Devonshire Street, Kelghley.
1977

## CARLISLE. $\mathrm{E}_{5,105}$

64th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry David Halsey, B.A. (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle), cons. 1968.
[Signs David Carliol].

## Bishop Suffragan

Penrith, Rt. Rev. William Edward Augustus Pugh, M.A., (Bishop's House, Clappersgate.
Ambleside).
Dean ( $£ 4,160$ )
Very Rev. John Howard Churchill, M.A. . . . . . . 1973
Canons Residentiary ( $\mathcal{L} 2,888$ )
Archd. Bradford. . 1966 R. M. Wadding-
A. H. Attwell, ton, M.A......... 1972
M.A., M.Th. . . . . 1972

Organist, R. A. Seivewright, M.A., A.R.C.O. . . 1960 Archdeacons
Carlisle, Ven. R. B. Bradford, B.A. ............ 1975
West Cumberland, Ven. A. G. Hardie, M.A..... $197 \geq$ Westmorland and Furness, Ven, W. F. Ewbank,
M.A., B.D.

1978
Beneficed Clergy, 229
Chancellor, His Hon. D. J. Stinson, M.A........ $197^{7}$
Registrar and Sec., I. S. Sutcliffe, M.A., IL.b.,
Carlisle.
CHESTER. £5,505
$3^{8 t h}$ Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hubert Victor Whitsey,
M.A. (Bishop's House, Chester) (cons. 1975)
[Signs Victor Cestr:].......................... 1973 Bishop Suffragan
Stockport, Rt. Rev. Rupert Gordon Strutt, B.D.
(Bishop's Lodge, Macclesfield Road, Alderley
Edge).................................... 1965
Birkenhead, Rt. Rev. Ronald Brown, B.A.
(Trafford House, Queen's Park, Chester). . . 1974
Dean (£4, 560 )
(vacant)
Canons Residentiary ( $£_{2}, 888$ )
R. Simpson, M.V.O.,
J. S. Lawton, M.A., B.D., D.Phil. . . . . . 1975
M.A.……..... 1974
K. M. Whittam,
B.D............... 1974
M.A................ 1975

Organist, R. A. Fisher, M.A., E.R.C.O............. 1967

Chester, Ven. H. L. Williams, B.A............... 1975
Macclesfield, Ven. F. H. House, O.B.E, M.A. ... 1967 Beneficed Clergy, 249: Curates, ECo, 76
Chancellor, H. H. Lomas, M.A. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1977
Legal Secretaries, Gamon \& Co., e White Friars, Chester.

## LIVERPOOL. £5,105

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Stuart Sheppard,
M.A. (cons. 1969) (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool) [Signs David Liverpoorl. . 1975 Bishop Suffragan
Warrington, Rt. Rev. Michael Henshall, b.A.,
(Martinsfield, Elm Avenue, Great Crosby, Liverpool) 1975
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Scott Baker,
M.A. (cons. 1943).
. 1968
Dean ( $£_{4,160)}$
Very Rev. Edward Henry Patey, M.A. . . . . . . 1964
Canons Residentiary
C. B. Naylor, M.A.. $195^{6}$ Archd. Corbett.... 197x
L. F. Hopkins, G. Bates. ........... 1973
M.A., B.D. . . .... 1964

Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O........... . 1955 Archdeacons
Liverpool, Ven. C. E. Corbett, M.A............. 197x
Warrington, Ven. J. A. Lawton, M.A........... . 1970
Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, Ec., 103
Chancellor, His Hon. E. Steel, IL.B............. 1957
Registrar, R. H. Arden, EHanover Street, Liverpool $\mathbf{x}$.

## MANCHESTER. £5,105

8 h Bishop, Rt. Rev. Patrick Campbell Rodger,
M.A. (Bishopscourt, Bury New Road, Manchester 7), [Signs Patrick Manchester]. 1970 Bishops Suffragan
Hulme, Rt. Rev. David George Galliford, M.A. (3x Bland Road, Prestwich, Manchester).... 1975 Middleton: Rt. Rev. Edward Ralph Wickham, B.D. (I Portland Road, Eccles, Manchester). . 1959 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Richard Patrick Crosland Hanson, D.D. (cons. 1970) 9974 ; Rt.
Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, M.A., B.D. (cons. 1953).
Dean ( $£ 4,160$ ) Very Rev. Alfred Jowett, C.B......, M.A............................................. 1964

Canons Residentiary ( $£ 2,888$ )
M. M. Hennell Archd. Ballard..... 1972 M.A.............. 1970 A. C. Hall, M.A..... 1974
G. O. Morgan, B.SC............... 1971

Organist, R. Vincent, M.A., F.R.C.O............. . 1977 Archdeacons
Manchester, Ven. A. H. Ballard, M.A
Rochdale, Ven. H. O. Fielding, M.A............. 2972
Beneficed Clergy, 300; Curates, Ec., 120
Chancellor, G. C. H. Spafford, M.A., L1.B....... 2976
Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, J. Maloney, 90 Deansgate, Manchester. $\qquad$
NEWCASTLE. C $5, r 105^{5}$
9th Bishop, Rt. Rev, Ronald Oliver Bowlby, M.A. (The Bishop's House, 29 Moor Road, South, Newcastle upon Tyne) [Signs Ronald Newcastle: 1 .......................... 1973
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Anthony George Weaver Hunter (cons. 1968).................. 1976 Provost, Very Rev. Christopher Garnett Howsin Spafford, M.A. ............................. 2976

Canons Residentiary

## Archd. Unwin.... 1963 D. E. F. Ogden,

A. Wilson, M.A.... 1964
B.A............... 1966
P. S. M. Selby, M.A. 1977
Archdeacons
Northumberland, Ven. C. P. Unwin, T.D., M.A. 1963
Lindisfarne, Ven. M. H. Bates, M.A............. 1970 Beneficed Clergy, 151 ; Curates, ECC., 55 Chancellor, His Hon. A. J. Blackett-Ord, M.A.. $197 \pm$ Registrar and Sec., R. R. V. Nicholson, 46 Grainger Street, Newcastie upon Tyne.

## RLPON. 65,105

I 1 th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Nigel de Lorentz Young, M.A., (Bishop's Mount, Ripon.) [Signs David Ripon] $\qquad$

## Bishop Suffragan

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Ralph Emmerson, B.D., A.E.C. (76 Leadhall Lane, Harrogate).. . 1972 Dean (£4, 60)
Very Rev. Frederick Edwin Le Grice, M.A. . . . 968 Canons Residentiary (each $£ 2,888$ )
J. G. B. Ashworth, $\mid$ W. Dillam, L.Th... 1973 L.Th. B.A..... 1965 Archd. Burbridge. 1976
Organist, Ronald Perrin, P.R.C.O. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2966 Archdeacons
Leeds, Ven. A. C. Page, M.A. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2969
Richmond, Ven. J. P. Burbridge, M.A........... 1976 Beneficed Clergy, x45; Curates, EC., 45
Chancellor, J. B. Mortimer, Q.C., M.A........... $197^{1}$
Registray and Legal Secretary, J. R. Balmforth, M.A., Phoenix House, South Parade, Leeds. .
SHEFFIELD. $£_{5,105}$
4 h Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Gordon Fallows, M.A. (Bishopscroft, Snaithing Lane, Sheffield 10) (cons. 1g68) [Signs Gordon Sheffield] . . . . 1971 Bishop Suffragan
Doncaster, Rt. Rev. David Stewart Cross, M.A. (344 Grimesthorpe Road, Sheffield 4)...... 1976
Provost, Very Rev. Wilfred Frank Curtis, A.K.C. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1974 Archdeacons
Sheffield, Ven. H. Johnson, M.A................. . . 1963
Doncaster, Ven. E. J. G. Rogers, B.A............ 1967
Organist, G. Matthews, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.......... 1967 Beneficed Clergy, 161 ; Curates, Ec., 112 Chancellor, G.B. Graham, Q.C................1971 Registrar and Legal Sec. P. T. Ward, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. $£ 5,105$
77th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Vernon Sampson Nicholls (Bishop's House, Quarter Bridge Road, Douglas, Isle of Man) [Signs Vernon Sodor and Man] $\qquad$
Archdeacon, Ven. E. B. Glass, M.A................... 1964
Beneficed Clergy, 27; Curates, \&Co, 14

Vicar-General and Registrar, P. W. S. Farrant, 34 Athol Street, Douglas.
Assistant Secretary, C. Curphey.

## SOUTHWELL. $£ 5,105$

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Denis Wakeling, M.C., M.A. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Denis Southwell]. 1970 Bishop Suffragan
Sherwood, Rt. Rev. Harold Richard Darby, B.A. (Applegarth, Halam, Southwell)........ 1975

Provost, Very Rev. John Francis Isaac Pratt,
M.A. . . . . . . . . . . . . ........................... 1970 Canons Residentiary
E. E. Roberts. .... 1969 | C. S. Bayes, B.A. . . 1970

Organist, K. B. Beard, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.... 2959 Archdeacons
Newark, Ven. B. W. Woodhams, B.A. . ....... 1965
Nottingham, (vacant)
Beneficed Clergy, 162; Curates, Ec., 40
Chancellor, B. T. Buckle, M.A. ...
1959
Registrar, P. H. Mellors, M.A., Li.B. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2970

## WAKEFIELD. ¢5,105

gth Bishop, Rt. Rev. Colin Clement Walter James, M.A. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe
Lane, Wakefield) (cons. I973) [Signs Colin Wakefield].

Bishop Suffragan
Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Thomas Richard Hare, M.A. (306 Barnsley Road, Wakefield)....... 1971

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Graham
Bevan (cons. 1940).
1968
Provost, Very Rev. John Field Lister, M.A..... 1971 Archdeacons
Pontefract, Ven. E. C. Henderson, B.D......... 1968
Halifax, Ven. J. R. Alford, M.A................. . 1972
Organist, J. L. Bielby, M.A., Mus.B., P.R.C.O. . . $197^{2}$
Beneficed Clergy, 212; Curates, Ecc., 44
Chancellor, G. B. Graham, Q.C., L1.B.............. 1959
Registrar and Sec., C. E. Coles, M.A., Burton
Street, Wakefield.
1963
The General Synod of the Church of England, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.x.-Presidents, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Archbishop of York; Sec.-Gen., W. D. Pattinson. The HOUSE of Bishops.-Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York. The House of Clergy. - Chairman, Canon Prof. D. R. Jones; Vice-Chairman, Canon P. A. Welsby.

THE HOUSE OP LAITY, Chairman, Prof. Sir Norman Anderson; Vice-Chairman, O. W. H. Clark.

## THE CHURCH IN WALES

## BANGOR. $£ 4,905$

78 hh Bishop and 7 th Archbishop of Wales, Most Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., b. 1913 (Ty'r Esgob, Bangor, Gwynedd), cons. 1957, elected Archbishop of Wales, 197 x .

## LLANDAFF. £4,697

rooth Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Worthington Poole Hughes, M.A., b. r9r6 (Llys Esgob, The Cathedral Green, Llandaff, Cardiff, cons. 1962, trans. 1976. .1976
MONMOUTH. $£ 4,905$
6th Bishop of Monmouth, Rt. Rev. Derrick Greenslade Childs, B.A., b. 1918 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Gwent) $\qquad$

ST. ASAPH. $\subset 4,905$
73 rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold John Charles, M.A., b. 1914 (Esgobty, St. Asaph, Clwyd).. 197I

ST. DAVID'S. $£ 4,385$
r23rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Eric Matthias Roberts, M.A., b. Ig14 (Llys Esgob, Abergwili, Carmarthen, Dyfed).
. $297 x$

SWANSEA AND BRECON. $\underset{4}{ }, 600$
6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Noel Young Vaughan, M.A., b. 1927 (Ely Tower, Brecon, Powis).
CANADA
Primate
The Most Rev. Edward Walter Scott
BISHOPS ABROAD
SeesThe Rt. Rev. Bishops Apptd. Clgy.
Armidale, P. Chiswell, b. 1934........... . 1976 ..... 43
Bathurst, E. K. Leslie, O.B.E., b. 1911 . . . . $195^{8}$ ..... 43
Canberra and Goulburn, C. A. Warren, b. 1924 (cons. 1965) ..... 63
Gration, D. N. Shearman, b. 1926 (cons. 1963) ..... 48
Newcastle, I. W. A. Shevill, b. Ig17 (cons.
1953). ................................. . . 1973 ..... 85
Riverina, B, R. Hunter, b. x927. ..... 35
Province of VictoriaArchbishop and Metropolitan
Melbourne, (vacant)
Bps. Coadj., R. W. Dann, b. 1914(1969); J. A. Grant, b. 193x (1970);
G. B. Muston (b. 1927) ..... 1971
The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Ballarat, J. Hazlewood, b. 192460
Bendigo, O. S. Heyward, b. 1926. . . . . . . . 1975 ..... 32
Gippsland, G. R. Delbridge, b. $19 x 7$
(cons. 1969)................................... 1974 ..... 37
Wangaratta, M. McN. Thomas, b. 1926. 1975 ..... 34
Province of Papua-New Guinea
ArchbishopThe Most Rev. Geoffrey David Hand,
C.B.E., b. I918 (cons. 1950); Bishop of
Papua, New Guinea, 1963; Archbishop,1977.Bishops, G. S. Ambo (r960): B. S.
Meredith, b. $x 927$ ( 1967 ); J. Ashton (1976);
R. Samana.Province of QueenslandArchbishop and Metropolitan
Brisbane, The Most Rev. Felix Raymond
Arnott, b. Igxi (cons. 1963). ..... 1970
Bp. Coadj., R. E. Wicks, b. xg2xThe Rt. Rev. Bishops
Carpentaria, H. T. U. Jamieson, b. 1932. 1974
N. Queensland, H. J. Lewis, b. 1926. ..... . 1971Northern Territory, K. B. Mason, b. 1927. 2968Rockhampton, J. B. R. Grindrod, b. 1919(cons. 1966).1975Province of Western AustraliaArchbishop and MetropolitanPerth, The Most Rev. Geoffrey Tre-mayne Sambell, b. 1914 (cons. 196z). . 1969125
Asst. Bps., T. B. Macdonald, O.B.E., b.z9II (1964); A. C. Holland (土970).The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Bunbury, (vacant)
Administrator Bp. W. S. Bastian.
13
N W. Australia, H. A. J. Witt. b. $1920 . .1965$ Province of South Australia Archbishop and Metropolitan
b. 2929 (cons, 1969). ..... 154
The Rt. Rev. Bishops
The Murray, R. G. Porter, b. 2924 (cons.1967)....................................... 1970Willochra, S. B. Rosier, b. 928 (cons.1967)....................................... 1970248534

AUSTRALIA Primate of Australia
(vacant)
Province of New South Wales Archbishop and Metropolitan Sydney, The Most Rev. Marcus Lawrence Loane, K.B.E., b. 1915 (cons. 1958)... 1966 Bps. Coadj., A. J. Dain, b. 1912 (I965): J. R. Reid, $b$. 1929 ( 1972 ); D. W. B. Robinson, b. 1922 (1973); K. H. Short. b. 1927 (1975): E. D. Cameron, b. 1926 (1975)

Extra-Provincial Diocese
Tasmania, R. E. Davies, b. 1913 (cons. 1960).

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND Archbishop and Primate
Waikato, The Most Rev. Allen Howard Johnston, b. 19x2, cons. 1953, trans. 1969. 1972 63 The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Auckland, E. A. Gowing, b. 1913........ 1960 Asst. Bp., S. N. Spence (cons. 1970) : 1976
Christchurch, W. A. Pyatt, b. د926....... 1966
128
SeesNelson, P. E. Sutton, b. 1923.Apptd. Clgy.
Polynesia, J. L. Bryce, b. 1935 ..... 351965
Bp. Suf. (Nuku' alofa), F. T. Halapua,b. 1910.

1967
Waiapu, P. A. Reeves, b. 1932. .....  1971
Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa), M. A. Bennett, b.r996.1968
Wellington, E. K. Norman, b. I926. ...... 1973 ..... 133
Asst. Bp., M. L. Wiggins, b. 1915 (cons. 1959). ..... 1976
PROVINCE OF MELANESIA Archbishop
Central Melanesia, The Most Rev. Nor-man Kitchener Palmer, M.B.E., b. 1928.1975Asst. Bp., C. Uka.1975
The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Malaita, L. Alufurai, о.в.E. ..... 2963
New Hebrides, D. A. Ra ..... 1974
1963
PROVINCE-OF SOUTH AFRICA Archbishop and Metropolitan
Cape Town, The Most Rev. Bill Bendy-
She Burnett, b. 1917 (cons. x957)....... ..... 1974P. M. Matolengwe (b. 1937)141
The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Bloemfontein, F. A. Amoore, b. $1913 \ldots 1967$ Damaralund, C. O'B. Winter, b. 1928... 1968George, P. H. F. Barron, b. I9II (cons.1964)1966
Grahamstown K. C. Oram, b. 1919. ..... 1974
Johanmesburg, T. J. Bavin, b. 1935.. .....  974
Kimberley \& Kuruman, G. C. Chadwick,b. 19231976
Lebombo, D. S. Sengulane, b. 1946 ..... 1976
Bp. Suff., P. S. Litumbe, b. 1918. ..... 1976
Lesotho, D. M. Tutu, b. 1935 ..... 1976Bp. Suff, F. Makhetha, b. 1916 .......
Natal, P. W. R. Russell, b. 1919 (cons.1966)1974
Bp. Suff., K. B. Hallowes, b. 1913. ..... 969
Port Elizabeth, B. R. Evans, b. 1929. ..... 1974
Pretoria, M. Nuttall, b. 1934 ..... 1975
St. Hetena, G. K. Giggall, b. 1914. ..... 973
St. John's, J. L. Schuster, b. 1912. ........ 1956Bp. Suff., E. A. Sobukwe, b. 1908...... 1969Swaziland, B. L. N. Mkhabela, b. 1927. . 1975Zululand, L. B. Zulu, b. 1937............ 1975$3^{6}$
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES Archbishop of West Indies
Guyana, The Most Rev. Alan JohnKnight, C.M.G., Archbp. \& Metropolitan,
b. 1902 (cons, 1937) ..... 1950
Bp. Suff. (Stabroek), R. O. George42
The RI. Rev. Bishops
Antigua, O. U. Lindsay, b. 1928.......... 1970
Barbados, D. W. Gomez, b. 193728
Belize, E. A. Sylvester.59
Jamaica, H. D. Edmondson (cons. 1972) . . 1975Bps. Suff. (Kingston) (vacant); (Mande-ville), W. A. Murray (1976); (Mon-tego Bay), M. W. de Souza (I973)
Nassau and the Bahamas, M. H. Eldon
(cons. 1972).30
Trinidad, C. O. Abdulah. ..... 40 ..... 970
Venezuela, H. H. Jones Windward Isles, E. C. M. Woodroffe,C.B.E., b. 1988 3969$4^{8}$410665
Sees. Apptd Clgy.
PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA Archbishop
Sierra Lcone, The Most Rev. Moses Nathanael Christopher Omobiala Scott, C.B.E., b. I9II (cons. 196x) elected Archbp. of West Africa. 1969 ..... 35
Aba, H. A. I. Afonya (cons. 8957) ........ 1972 ..... 35Actra, I. S. M. LeMaire (cons. 1963)...... 1968Asst. Bp., K. A. Nelson. ............... $x 966$Benin, A. Iwe. ............................... 1962Egba-Egbado. J. S. Adeniyi (cons. 1970)... 1976
Ekiti, J. A. Adetiloye. ..... 1970
Enugu, G. N. Otubelu, b. 1927.30
Gambia and Rio Pongas, J. R. Elisee. ..... 1972
Ibadan, T. O. Olufosoye, b. 19x8 (cons.1965).57
80
94Ijebu, I. B. O. Akintemi.
Ilesha, J. A. I. Falope. ..... 8
Kumasi, J. B. Arthur (cons, 1966) ..... 17
Kwara, H. Haruna ..... 37
Lagos, F. O. Segun (cons. 1970). ..... 28
The Niger, J. A. Onyemelukwe ..... 73
Niger Della, Y. A. Fubara ..... 35
Northern Nigeria, T. E. Ogbonyomi. . . . 1975 ..... 49
Ondo, E. O. Idowu
Owerri, B. C. Nwankiti (cons. r968) ..... 8 x
82
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA Archbishop
Southern Malawi, The Most Rev. Donald Seymour Arden, b. 1916 (cons. 196x). . 1975
The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Botswana, C. S. Mallory, b. 1936 ..... 1972
Central Zambia, (vacant)
Lake Malawi, (vacant)
Lusaka, F. Mataka, b. 1909 (cons. 1964) .. 1970
Mashonaland, J. P. Burrough, M.B.E., b.1916.1968Asst. Bp., P. A. Murindagomo, b. 1925-x973
Matabeleland, R. W. S. Mercer, b. 1935-. 1977
Northern Zambia, J. Mabula, b. 1922. ... 197x
PROVINCE OF KENYA Archbishop

## PROVINCE OF UGANDA, RWANDA, BURUNDI AND BOGA-ZAIRE

## Archbishop

Kampala, The Most Rev. Silvanus G.
Wani (cons. 1964)...................... 1977
The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Ankole, A. Betungura..................... 1970
Boga-Zaire, P. B. Ridsdale. . . . . . . . . . . . $197^{2}$
Bujumbara, S. Sindamuka................. 1975
Вukavu, B. Ndahura (cons. 1975)........... $197^{6}$
Bukedi, Y. Okoth. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $197^{2}$
Bunyoro, Y. Ruhindi. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $197^{2}$
Butare, J. Ndandali . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1975
Busoga, C. Bamwoze . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1972
Buye, Y. Nkunzum wami (cons. 1965) . . . 1966
Karamoja, B. Herd. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2976
Kigezi, F. Kivengere . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1973
Kigulu, A. Sebununguri (cons. 1965) . . . . 1966
Asst. Bp., W. Rukirande............... 1975
Madi and West Nile, (vacant)
Asst. Bp., R. Ringtho................. . . 1976
Lango, M. Otim. ......................... 1976
Mbale, J. A. Wasikiye . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2976
Namirembe, D. K. Nsubuga (cons. 1964). 1965
Asst. Bp., M. Kauda . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1975
Northern Uganda, B. Ogwal............... 1974
Ruwenzori, Y. Rwakaikara (cons. 1967)...1972
Singo-Ankole, Y. Makasa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1977
Soroti, G. Ilukor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1976
West Ankole, Y. Bamunoba. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1977
West Buganda, C. Senyonjo............... 1974

## PROVINCE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN Archbishop

(vacant)
The Rt. Rev. Bishops
Antananarivo, E. Randrianovona........ 1975

Diego Suarez, G. Josoa (cons. 1957) . . . . . 1969
Mauritius (vacant)
Seychelles, G. C. Briggs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1973
Tamatave, S. Rafanomezana. ............ 975

## PROVINCE OF SOUTH AMERICA The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Argentina and E. S. America with Falkland
IS., R. S. Cutts. ......................... 1975
Chile, Bolivia, and Peru C. F. Bazley (cons. 1969). 1977
Asst.Bp., I. Morrison. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1977
Northern Argent ina, P. B. Harris, b. 1934 . . 1973
Asst.Bps., D. Leake (Ig69) ; M. Merino. 1975
Paraguay, D. Milmine. ................... 1973

## UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Bermuda, A. R. A. M. Genders, b. 1920 . . 1977
Gibraltar, J. R. Satterth waite, b. 1925 . . 1970
Asst. Bp., H. Isherwood, M.V.O., O.B.E. 1974
Kuching, B. Temengong. ................... 1968
Pusan, W. Choi. ............................. 1974
Sabah, Chhoa Heng Sze. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1971
Seoul, P. Lee. . ................................ 1965
Singapore, Chiu Ban It. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1966
Taejon,. M. Pae............................ . 1974
West Malaysia, J. G. Savarimuthu (cons. 1958)..................................... 1973

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JERUSALEM <br> AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Bishoy President, Rt. Rev. H. B. Dehqani-Tafti. 1976 Asst. Bp., A. K. Cragg. 1970
Jerusalem, ‥ I. Haddad (cons. x974).............. 1976
Iran, H. B. Dehqani-Tafti. ....................... . . 2968
Egypt, I. Musaad. . 974
Cyprus and the Gulf, L. J. Ashton (cons. 1974). . 1976

# CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS 



| G. E. I. Cockin, b. 1908; Owerri. . . . . . 19591969 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| W. R. Coleman, b. 1917; Kootenay.... | 19611968 |
| N. E. Cornwall, b. r903; Borneo | 19491963 |
| G F Cranswick b $584^{\circ}$ Tasm |  |
| W. H. H. Crump, b. 1903; Saskatchewan. | 19601971 |
| H. Cruse, b. x908; Knaresborough | 19651972 |
| J. Cunningham, b. 192z; Central Zambia. | 19711977 |
| E. E. Curtis, b. х906; Mauril | 1965 1975 |
| J. C. S. Daly, b. r903; Taejo | 19351967 |
| W. W. Davis, b. 1908; Nova | 19581975 |
| R. S. Dean, b. 1915; Carib | 19571973 |
| H. Dickinson, $b$. 190x ; M | 1930 1937 |
| C. Eastaugh, b. 1897 ; Peterboroug | 19491972 |
| E. L. Evans, b. 1904 ; Barbados | 19571972 |
| W. L. S. Fleming, b. 1906; Noru | 1949 1971 |
| D. A. Garnsey, b. 1909; Gippsland | 19592974 |
| G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; Waiap | 19381944 |
| W. P. Gilpin, b. 1902; Kingston upon |  |
| Thame |  |
| H. R. Gough, $\mathrm{b}_{\text {. }}$ | 19482966 |
| G. P. Gower, b. 1899 ; New Westminster | 19511971 |
| A. R. Graham-Campbell, b. 1903; Colombo | $19481964$ |
| E. M. Gresford-Jones, 6. xgox; St. Albans | I942 1969 |
| W. A. Hardie, b. 1904; Ballar | 1960 1974 |
| R. G. Hawkins, b. r9xı; Bunbu | 19571977 |
| M. H. Harland, b. $1896 ;$ Durh | 1942 1960 |
| K. Healey, b. ı899; Grimsby. | 19581965 |
| E. B. Henderson, b. 1910 ; Bath and Wells | S 19551975 |
| M. A. Hodson, b. 1907: Herefo | 2956 1973 |
| G. E. Holderness, b. z913: Bumley |  |


|  | Cons. Res |
| :---: | :---: |
| J. T. Holland, b. 1952 ; Polynesia. | 12975 |
|  | 19601973 |
| J. L. C. Horstead, b. I898; Sierra Leome. |  |
| A. L. E. Hoskyns-Abrahall, b. 2903 ; |  |
|  |  |
| J. A. G. Housden, b. 1904; Newcastle, |  |
|  | 2 |
| K. W. Howell, b. z909; Chile, Bolivia |  |
|  |  |
| Hughes, | 19561977 |
|  | 19441970 |
| W. W. Hunt, b. 1909; Rep | 19651977 |
| T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904; Nai | 19511974 |
| A. G. W. Hunter, b. 1916; Swa | 19681975 |
| L. S. Hunter, b. 1890; Sheffiel | 19391962 |
| F. M. E. Jackson, b. 1902; Tri | 19461949 |
| M. Key, b. 1905; Tru7o | 19471973 |
| . G. Knapp-Fisher, b, 1915 | 19601975 |
| H. Knell, b. 1903; Read | 19551972 |
| D. R. Knowles, b. $1898 ;$ Anti | 19531969 |
| K. E. N. Lamplugh, b. 2gox; Southamp- |  |
|  | 1951 1971 |
| Lash, b. 1904; Bor | 1947 1961 |
| S. Llewcliyn, b. 190 | 19631972 |
| T. Longworth; b. $289 x$ | 1939 1961 |
| D. G. Loveday, b. 1896; Do | 1957 197x |
| E. Lunt, b. 1goo; Step | 19571968 |
| . K. Maguire, b. 1926; | 19631975 |
| I. A. Mann, b. 1924 ; Dudl | 19741976 |
| B. Markham, b. 1907; Nass | 19621972 |
| H. H. Marsh, b. 1899 ; Y | 1962 1968 |
| A. A. Maund, b. 2905 | 19501976 |
| A. Meaden; Newfoundlan | 1956 1965 |
| H. Moberly, b. 1884 ; | 19361952 |
| R. W. H. Moline, b, 1889 | 19471962 |
| J. R. H. Moorman, b. 1905 | 19591975 |
| E.R. Morgan, x888; Tr | 19431959 |
| H. L. Morrell, b. 1907; Let | 19591977 |
| A H. Morris, b. 1898; St. E. and Ipswich 19491965 |  |
| J.E. L. Mort, b. 1985; N. Nigeria. | 19521969 |
| S. C. Neill, b, r90r; Tin | 19391945 |
| A. Otter, b. 1896; Grant | 19491965 |
| . R. Parfitt, b. 19 x ; Madagas | 1953 1961 |
| C. G. St. M. Parker, b. 1900; Bradford. 1953 1971 |  |
| W. A. Parker, b. 1897; Shrewsbury. | . . 19591969 |
| C. J. Patterson, b. 1908; Niger......... 1942 1969 |  |
| J H. L. Phillips, b. ı910; Portsmouth | - 19601975 |
| S. C. Pickard, b. г910; Lebombo....... 19581968 |  |
| H. G. Pigott, b, 工894; Windward Islands 19621969 |  |
| St. J. S. Pike, b. ェgo9; Gambia. . . . . . . 19581963 |  |
| V. J. Pike, b. 1907; Sherborne . . . . . . . . . 19601975 |  |
| D. B. Porter, b. 1906; Aston | - 19621972 |

Cons. Res. 19511975
F. T. Horan, b. 1905; Tewkesbury A. L. E. Hoskyns-Abrahall, b. 1903; Lancaster.
J. A. G. Housden, b. 1904; Newcastle, K. W. Howell, b. zgog; Chile, Bolivia and Peru.
J. T. Hughes, $b$, , 1908 ; Croydon,
W. J. Hughes, b. 1894; Trinidad
T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904; Natal.

19651977
195I 1974
19681975
19391962
19461949
19471973
19601975
19551972
19531969
1951 1971
19471961
19631972
$95{ }^{2}$
19571968
19631975
19741976
19621972
1920
19561965
19361952
19471962
19591975
19431959
19591977
1952 1969
19391945
19491965
1953197 x
19591969
19421969 19601975 19581968 9621969 19601975 19621972
Cons. Res.
G.E. D. Pytches, b. x93x Chile........ 19712977
J. A. Ramsbotham, b. x906; Wakefield. 19401967
A. M. Ramsey, b. 1904; Canterbury..... 19521975
K. V. Ramsey, b. 1909; Hulme . . . . . . . 19531975
T. I. Reed, b. 1902; Adelaide ........... 19571975
A. S. Reeve, b. x907; Lichfield. ........ 19531974
R. A. Reeves, $b$. 1899; Johannesburg . . . 1949 1961
R. E. Richards, b. 1908; Bendigo ...... . 19571974
K. Riches, b. 1908; Lincoln . ............ 19521974
E. J. K. Roberts, b. 1908; Ely ........... 19561977
C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903; Bombay . . . 19471970
J. A. T. Robinson, b. 1919; Woolwich . 1959 1969
A. F. B. Rogers, b. 1907; Edmonton. ... 19591975
J. K. Russell, b. 1916; N. Uganda....... 19551964
C. R. Rutt, b. 1925; Taejon ........... 19671975
W. G. Sanderson, b. 1905; Plymouth... 19621972
C. K. Sansbury, b. 1905; Singapore. . . . 1961 1966
D. N. Sargent, b. 1907; Selby.......... 19621971
G. D. Savage, b. 1915; Southwell. ....... 19601970
G. Sinker, b. 1900; Nagput . . . . . . . . . . . 19491954
G. B. Snell, b. 1907; Toionto. . . . . . . . . 1956 I972
G. D’O. Snow, b. 1903; Whitby . . . . . . 19611971
R. W. Stannard, b. 1895 ; Woolwich... 19471959
A. Stanway, b. 1908; Cent. Tanganyika. 195I 1971
H. V. Stiff, b. 1916; Keewatin.......... 19691974
L. E. Stradling, b. 1908; Johannesburg .. 19451974
C. E. Stuart, b. 1893 ; Uganda .......... 19321952
R. S. Taylor, b. 1909; Cape Town..... 194 I 1974
F. O. Thorne, b. 1892; Nyasaland. . .... 19361961
G. L. Tiarks, b. 1909; Maidstone . ..... 19691976
O. S. Tomkins, b. 1908; Bristol. . . . . . . 19591975
E. J. Trapp, b. 1910; Bermuda . . . . . . . . 19471975
E. Treacy, b. 1907; Wakefield. .......... 196 I 1976
C. J. Tucker, b. x911; Argentina........ 19651975
L. C. Usher-Wilson, b. 1903; Mbale... 1936 1961
J. C. Vockler, b. 1924; Polynesia . . . . . . 19591968
B. N. Y. Vaughan, b. 1917 ; Honduras. . 1961197 I
A. K. Warren, b. 1900; Christchurch. . . . $195 I 2966$
R. H. Waterman, b. 1897; Nova Scotia. 19481963
W. L. M. Way, b. 1905; Masai........ 19521959
F. H. West, b. 1909; Taunton . . . . . . . . . . 19621977
G. A. West, b. 1893; Rangoon . . . . . . . . 19351954
W. A. E. Westall, b. 1900; Credition... 19541974
P. W. Wheeldon, b. 1913: Kimberley and Kuruman

19541976

## R. B. White, b. x896; Tonbridge. ..... 19592967

M. L. Wiggins, b. 19I5; Victoria Nyanza 19591976
F. R. Willis, b. 1900; Delhi. . . ........ 19511966
D. J. Wilson, b. 1903; Trinidad. . . . . . . 1938 1956
R. P. Wilson, b. 1905: Chichester...... . I959 1974
S. M. Wood, b. 1919; Matabeleland...... 19711976
F. Woods, b. 1997; Melbourne . . . . . . . . 19521977

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS
Judge, The Rt. Worshipful the Rev. Kenneth John Tristram Elphinstone.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure, 1963."].

## Court of Arches

Registry, I The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.I
Dean, The Rt. Worshipful the Rev. Kenneth John Tristram Elphinstone.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

## Court of Faculties

IRegistry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of Notaries Public, \&ic.. I, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.r. Office hours, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays. Io to $\mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{]}$.
Master, The Rt. Worshipful the Rev. Kenneth John Tristram Elphnistone.
Registrar. D. M. M. Carey.

Vicar General's Office
for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT III Peculiars, : The Sanctuary Westminster, S.W.r. Office hours, so to 4 : Saturdays, Io to xz .
Vicar General \& Chancellor, Michael Beasley Goodman.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.
Apparitor General, M. Saunders.
Office of the Vicar General of the Province of York.
Vicar General, The Worshipful Kenneth John Tristram Elphinstone.
Chancellor, Thomas Arthur Charles Coningsby.
Registrar, G. P. Knowles.
Chancery Court of York
Auditor, Kenneth John Tristram Elphinstone.
Registrar, G. P. Knowles.

## THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Church Office， 121 George Street，Edinburgh 2．

The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in constitution，and is governed by Kirk Sessions， Presbyteries，Synods，and the General Assembly， which consists of both clerical and lay representa－ tives from each of the Presbyteries．It is presided over by ．Moderator（chosen annually by the Assembly），to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland，during his term of office，next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain．The Sovereign，if not present in person， is represented by a Lord High Commissioner， who is appointed each year by the Crown．The country，for Church purposes，is divided into 12 Synods and 46 Presbyteries，and there are about 2,000 ministers and licentiates engaged in minis－ terial and other work．The figures at Dec．3x， 1975，were：－

Congregations，1，942：total membership x，020．403．In 21 Overseas Mission fields there are 184 European missionaries（and in addition many missionaries＇wives，most of whom are doing mis－ sion work in the various fields）．
lord High Commissioner（i977）．The Earl of
Wemyss and March，K．T．

Moderator of the Assembly（ $\mathbf{9 9 7 7 \rightarrow 8 \text { ），Right }}$ Rev．J．R．Gray，V．R．D．，M．A．，B．D．，Th．M．
Principal Clerk，Rev．D．F．M．Macdonald，M．A．， LI．b．
Depute Clerk，Rev．A．G．McGilvray，M．A．，B．D． Procurator，C．K．Davidson，Q．C．
Law Agent and Solicitor of the Church，R．A．Pater－ son，M．A．．LL．B．
Parliamentary Solicitor，Colin McCulloch（London）． General Treasurer．W．G．P．Colledge C．A．

The Presbyterian Church in Ireland．－The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 22 presbyteries， 420 ministers， 566 congrega－ tions，with $\quad$ 133－397 communicants，$\quad 127,856$ famities and 6.706 Sabbath－school teachers．During the 12 months ended Dec．35 1976，the branch contributed by congregational effort $£ 779.173$ for religious，charitable，and missionary purposes．The total income for the period raised by congregations for all purposes was $£ 5,43 x, 63$－General Sec．， Rev．A．J．Weir，M．sc．，D．D．．Church House， Belfast， 1.

## UNITED REFORMED CHURCH

The United Reformed Church was formed by the union of the Congregational Church in England and Wales and the Presbyterian Church in England on October 5，1972．It is divided into 12 Pro－ vinces，each with a Provincial Moderator，and 65 Districts． 174,611 members．and 1,795 ministers． It carries out its overseas work through the Council for World Mission（Congregational and Reformed）．

Its ministers are trained at six recognized colleges． General Sec．：Rev．A．L．Macarthur，M．A．，M．Litt．， Church House， 86 Tavistock Place，W．C．I．
Those members of the Congregational Church who did not join the United Reformed Church comprise the Congreqational Federation．Sec．， I．B．Wilcox，iz Canal Street．Nottingham．

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees．The Rt．Rev．Bishops．Cons，Clgy．Stipd．Sees．The Rt．Rev．Bishops．Cons．Clgy．Stlpd．

Aberdeen and Orkney，Ian Forbes
Begg，D．D．，b．1909．．．．．．．．．．．1972．． 19 \＆$^{\star} 3.209$ Argyll and the Isles，（vacant） Brechin，Lawrence Edward Lus－ combe，b．1925．．．．．．．．．．．．．1975．．．22 $\AA^{\star 2,635}$
Edinburgh，Alastair lain Mac－
donald Haggart，b．ェ915 ．．．．．1975．．．74 $\AA^{\star} 3,300$

Glasgow and Galloway，Frederick Goldie，M．A．，b． $1914 \ldots \ldots$ ．．．．． 1974 ．． $60 £^{\star}{ }_{3,146}$ Moray，Ross and Caithness， George Minshull Sessford， M．A．，b．1988．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1970．．． $19 £^{\star} 3,057$ St．Andrews，Dunkeld and Dunblane，Michael Geoffrey
Hare－Duke，M．A．，b．1925．．．1969．．3I $\AA^{\star 2,705}$
＊With resideace．
Registrar of the Episcopal Synod，I．R．Guild，w．s．， 16 Charlotte Square，Edinburgh， 2. Churches，Mission Stations，\＆C．，348．Clergy，25I；Communicants， 45.692

## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND <br> \section*{ARCHBISHOPS}

Sees
Armagh ${ }^{\star}$
Dublin．
Meath \＆Kildare．．．．
Cashel \＆Ossory．．．．
Clogher．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Connor．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Cork，Cloyne \＆Ross
Derry \＆Raphoe．．．．
Down \＆Dromore．．．
Kilmore，Elphin \＆ Ardagh．
Limerick \＆Killaloe．．．
Tuam．

Appointed Clergy Most Rev．George Otto Simms，Ph．D．，D．D．，b． 1910 （cons．1952）．．．． 196959

Most Rev．Henry Robert McAdoo，Ph．D．，D．D．，b． 1916 （cons．x962） 1977 …．${ }_{7} 8$ BISHOPS
Most Rev．Donald Arthur Richard Caird，B．D．，b． 1925 （cons．1970） 1976 ．．．． 28

Rt．Rev．Robert William Heavener，M．A．，b．1905．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1973 ．．．．． 35
Rt．Rev．Arthur Hamilton Butler，M．B．E．，D．D．，b．19．．．．．．．．．．．．．（cons．1958） $1970 \ldots .$. I 35
Rt．Rev．Richard Gordon Perdue，D．D．，b．工910（cons．1958）．．．．．．．． 1957 ．．．．． 3 I
Rt．Rev．Robert Herry Alexander Eames，Il．B．，ph．D．，b．1937．．．．． 1975 ．．．．． 63
Rt．Rev．George Alderson Quin，M．A．，b．ェ914．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1970 ．．．．．ェх
Rt．Rev．Edward Francis Butler Moore，Ph．D．，D．D．，b．1906．．．．．．．． 1958 ．．．． $3^{\text {I }}$
Rt．Rev．Edwin Owen，M．A．，b．1910 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1972 ．．．．． 26
Rt．Rev．John Coote Duggan，B．D．，b．1918．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1972 ．．．．． 1970 13
＊Primate．
St．Patrick＇s National Cathedral，Dublin．Dean and Ordinary，Very Rev．V．G．B．Grifin，ph．d．，b．a．
Chief Officer and Secretary to the Representative Church Body，J．G．Briggs，Church of Ireland House， Church Avenue，Rathmines，Dublin 6.

## THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church is goverred primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the District Synods (held in the autumn and the spring), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by the circuit meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Circuit Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.
President of the Conference (July 1977-78), Rev.
B. A. Shaw, B.A.

Vice-President of the Conference (July 1977-78), Dr. Esther M. Waterhouse.
Secretary of the Conference, Rev. K. G. Greet, D.D., - Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.I.

President Deginate ( $197^{8-79), ~ R e v . ~ D . ~ E n g l i s h, ~ M . A . ~}$ Vice-President Designate ( $197^{8-79 \text { ), Mrs. A.H. Lenton. }}$

Statistics.-In 1975 in association with the Conference in Great Britain there were 3,865 Ministers, 16,962 Löcal Preachers, 557,249 Members in 734 Circuits. Statistics are published triennially.

The World Methodist Council, founded $\mathbf{x 8 8}$, reorganized 195\%, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries.
The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 8810 , and the United Methodist Church, itself fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dated from $18 \pm 5$ and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849 . The United Methodist Church of America was formed
by union of United Methodist denominations with the United Evangelical Brethren.

## Methodist Church Ireland

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 223 Ministers, ${ }^{273}$ Lay Preachers, $23,47^{8}$ Aduit and 16,702 Junior Members.
President ( 1977 -7), Rev. R. G. Livingstone.
Secretary, Rev. C. G. Eyre, 3 Upper Malone Road, Belfast, 9 .

The United Church of Canada
The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. Subsequently several other communions have become part of the Church. Moderator, Rt. Rev. W. K. Howard, B.A., D.D. Sec. of General Council, Rev. D. G. Ray, D.r.C., Il.D., D.D., The United Church House, 85 St. Clair E., Toronto.

## Independent Methodists

Independent Methodists.-This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in $\mathbf{1 8 0 5}$. In 1976 there were in Great Britain $\mathbf{1 8}_{3}$ Ministers, 5,187 Members, 130 Chapels and 4,644 Sunday scholars, Secretary, J. M. Day, The Old Police House, Croxton, Stafford.

## Wesleyan Reform Union

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1976 there were in Great Britain 22 Ministers, 215 Lay Preachers, 4,267 Members, 149 Chapels and 4,612 Sunday scholars.-President ( 1977 - 78 ), Rev. E.W.Downing, Nuneaton.
Gencral Secretary and Connexional Edirot, Rev, D. A. Morris, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 123 Queen Street, Sheffield 1.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES

The Presbyterian or Calvinistic Methodist Church of Wales is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces $\quad$ very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government is Presbyterian, and it is a constituent of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

In 1975 the body numbered-chapels and other buildings, $x, 217$; ministers in pastoral charge, 258; elders, 5,523 ; communicants 91,559 ; Sunday scholars 35,586; Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry). $£ \mathrm{I}, 448$,021.

The Eastern Association which includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 9947. Moderator of General Assembly (1977-78), Rev. G. Owen, B.A., B.D., Old Colwyn.
Moderators of Associations ( $1977^{-7}$ ) South Wales, Rev. D. L. Jones, B.A., B.D., Lampeter; North Wales, E. P. Thomas, Caernarfon, The East, Rev. J. E. Evans, M.A., Hoylake.

Chief Secretary, Rev. G. Evans, B.A., g Camden Road, Brecon, Powys.
The BAPTISTS have over $33,000,000$ members in all countries. In Britain they are for the most part
grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in $1812-13$. In the British Isles there were, in 1976, 1,511 pastors. The members numbered $18 \mathrm{r}, 798$, young people ( $14-\mathrm{x} 8$ ), 35,629 , juveniles (under 14) 539,oxx. President of the Baptist Union of Great Brilain and Ireland (x977-78), Rev. E. A. Payne, c.H. Secretary, Rev. D. S. Russell, D.Litt. Office, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.I.

## THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 410,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, some 280,000 being domiciled in Greater London.
The Board of Deputies of British Jews, established in $\mathbf{~ 7 ~} 70$, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is mainly synagogal, but secular organizations are also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action may be conducive to their welfare.

President, The Lord Fisher of Camden.
Office, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.. Chief Rabbi-The Very Rev. I. Jakobovits, ph.d. Executive Director, M. Davis. Office, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.I.
The Beth Din (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of Dayanim (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between

Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not confict with the law of the land. The Beth Din also deals with matters concerning dietary laws and marriages and divorces, according to Jewish Law.
Dayanim, L. Grossnass; Dr. I. Lerner; C. D. Kaplier.
Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.r.

## OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about $x 76$ ministers, 272 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. Gen. Sec., Rev. B. L. Golland, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.z.

The Salvation Army, first knuwn as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth, in the East End of London in 1865 . In 1878 it took its present inume and adopted $\quad$ quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in over 80 countries of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council, consisting of all active Commissioners and Territorial Commanders who have held the rank of Colonel for at least two years. In 1976 there were in Great Britain, 965 Corps (Churches) and $\mathrm{x}, 895$ Officers engaged in evangelistic and social work. The latest statistics for the world (1976) are 16,236 Corps and 24,769 Officers. General, Arnold Brown.
International Headquarters:-roi Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4-

The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 19,689 members in Great Britain, and has 439 places of worship (Recording Clerk, Arthur J. White).
The total number in the world is about $298,03 x$
( $\mathrm{x} 28,030$ are in U.S.A. and Canada). Central Office (Great Britain), Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.x, (Ireland), 百 Eustace Street, Dublin.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, Io8 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.8), has about 300 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.so, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 4,600 members.

The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 33 churches in England. Gen. Sec., Rev. A. Ward, 65 Elmfield Avenue, Teddington, Middlesex.

TheSeventhDay Adventists (Hdqrs,,Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.), have 149 organized churches, 45 companies and 22,680 members in the British Isles.

At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Moslems, the first in Great Britain, built in $\mathbf{8 8 8 9}$. There are also Mosques at Southfields, S.W.r8, Commercial Road, E.I, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Newcastle upon Tyne, South Shields, Coventry and Glasgow.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

His Holiness Pope Paul vi (Giovanni Battista Montini), Roman Pontiff, bom in Concesio, Italy, September 26, 1897; ordained priest May 29, 1920; nominated Archbishop of Milan, November 1, 1954; Cardinal, December 15, 1958; elected Pope June 21, 1963; crowned June 30, 1963.
The Sacred College of Cardinals, when complete, consisted of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586 . Pope John XXIII created 52 new Cardinals. The present Pope created 27 new Cardinals on Feb. 22, 1965, 27 on June 26, 1967, 33 on Apr. 28, 1969, 30 on March 5, 1973, 20 on May 24, 1976, 4 on June 27, 1977. In July 1977 there were 137 Cardinals. The Cardinals are advisers and assistants of the Sovercign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known af the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote Erim be accepted, final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

FORMS of ADDRESS: Cardinal, "His Eminence Cardinal ..." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of ..."); Archbishop "The Most Rev. Archbishop of ...": Bishop, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of ..."

## ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain and Gibraltar, The Most Rev. Bruno Heim.

The Most Revd. Archbishops Cons. Clergy*
Westminster, H.E. Cardinal Basil Hume

Auxil., Victor Guazzelli................ 1970
Auxil., Philip Harvey............. 1976
Auxil., David Konstant.................. 1976
Auxil., Gerald Mahon. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1970
Auxil., James J. O'Brien. ............. 1976
Birmingham, George Dwyer ( x 966 ). . . . . 1959
Auxil., Joseph Cleary. ................. 1966
Auxil., Patrick L. McCartic. . . . . . . . . 1977
Cardif, John A. Murphy ( $\mathbf{x} 96 \mathrm{x}$ ) . . . . . . 1948 76

Cons. Clergy
Auxil., Daniel Mullins................ 1970
Liverpool, Derek Worlock (x976)........ 1965 66z
Auxil., Augustine Harris.............. 1966
Auxil., Joseph Gray. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1969
Southwark, Michael Bowen ( 1977 ). ..... 1970
$57^{8}$
Auxil., Charles Henderson........... 1972
The Rt. Revd. Bishops
Arundel and Brighton, awaiting appointment.

357

[^21]Cons. Clergy
Brentwood, Patrick Casey (1970) . . . . . . . 2966239 Clifton, Mervyn Alexander (x975)...... $2972 \quad 278$ East Anglia, Alan Clark. ................ 1976 Hexham and Newcastle, Hugh Lindsay (x975) ................................. 1970 Auxil., Owen Swindelhurst. . . . . . . . 1977
Lantaster Brian C. Foley. . . . . . . . . . . 1962 Auxil., Thomas Pearson............... . . 1949
Leeds, Gordon Wheeler. ................ 1964 Auxil, Gerald Moverley. . . . . . . . . . . . 1968
Menevia (Wales), Langton Fox (x972) . . 1965
Middlesbrough, John McClean........... 1967
Northampton, Charles Grant. . . .......... 1961
Nottingham, James McGuinness (1975) . . 1972
Plymouth, Cyril Restieaux.............. 1955
Portsmouth, Anthony Emery ( 2976 ).... . 1968
Salford, Thomas Holland, D.S.C. (1964).1961 Auxil., Geoffrey Burke................ 1967
Shrewsbury, William Eric Grasar......... 1963 Auxil., John Brewer. .................. $197^{3}$

SCOTLAND
The Most Revd. Archbishops
St. Andrews \& Edinburgh, H.E. Cardinal
Gordon Gray........................... 195 I
Auxil., James Monaghan.............. 1970
Glasgow, Thomas Winning (x974) ..... $197^{2}$
Auxil., Joseph Devine. . . . . . . . . . . . 1977
Auxil., Charles Renfrew . . . . . . . . . . 1977
The Rt. Revd. Bishops
Aberdeen, Mario Conti. .................. 1977
Argyle \& Isles, Colin MacPherson..... 1969
Argyle \& Isles, Colin MacPherson. ..... $x 969$
Dunkeld,William Hart. ................... 1955
Galloway, Joseph McGee. .............. . . 1952
Motherwell, Francis Thompson. ........ . 1965
Paisley, Stephen McGill ( 1969 ) . . . . . . . . 1960
373
289
405
280
247
278
318
200
347
59 I
287

| NORTHERN IRELAND $\dagger$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Most Revd. Archbishop |  |
| Armagh (vacant) | *278 |
| Auxil., Francis Lenny . . . . . . . . . . . . 1974 |  |
| The Rt. Revd. Bishoys |  |
| Clogher, Patrick Mulligan. . . . . . . . . . 1969 | 40 |
| Derry, Edward Daly.................. 1974 | 151 |
| Down E Connor, William Philbin..... 1962 | 328 |
| Dromore, Francis Brooks . . . . . . . . . . . 1976 |  |
| Kilmore, Francis McKernan. . . . . . . . . . 1972 | 12 |

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH Europe

CONS.
The Most Revd. Archbishop Malta, Joseph Mercueca (1976).............. 1976

Gozo, Nicola Cauchi (1972)
1967
Gibraltar, Edward Rapallo. 8973

Regina, Charles Halpin. . .................. Cons.
Regina, Charles Halpin. .................... 1973
Rimouski, Giles Ouelett (1972)............... 1968
St. Boniface, Antony Hacault (1974)......... 1964
St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner(195x) 1950
Sherbrooke, John Fortier (x968).............. 1962
Toronto, Philip F. Pocock (x97x) . . . . . . . . . . . 195 I
Vancouver, B.C., James F. Carney ( 1969 )..... 1966
Winnipeg, H.E. Cardinal George Flahiff (x96x) 196x
Winnipeg (Byzantine Rite), Maxim Hermaniuk (1956)

195I
The Rt. Revd. Bishops
Alexandria, Eugene Larocque . . . . . . . . . . . . 1974
Amos, Gaston Hains (1969) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1964
Antigonish, William Power................... 1960
Bathurst in Canada, Edgar Godin............ 1969
Belize, Robert Hodapp ...................... . 1968
Calgary, Paul J. O'Byrne. ..................... 1968
Castries, B.W.I., Patrick Webster (1974).... 1969
Charlottetown, Francis John Spence. ........ 1970
Chicoutimi, Mario Paré (196x) .............. 1956
Churchill-Baie d’Hudson, Omer Robidoux. . 1970
Edmonton(Byzantine Rite), Nicholas Savaryn
(1943) ........................................
956
(1943)..................................... 1956
Edmundston, Fernand Lacroix. .......... 1970

Easpé, Bertrand Blanchet..................... 1973
Georgetown, Benedict Singh . .................. 1972
Grand Falls-Harbour Grace, Alphonsus Penney 1972
Gravelbourg, Noel Delaquis.................. 1974
Hamilton, Paul, F. Reding ................... 1973
Hamilton in Bermuda, Brian L. J. Hennessy. . 1975
Hauterive, Jean-Guy Couture. .............. 1975
Hearst, Roger A. Despati. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1973
Hull, Adolphe E. Proulx (1973).............. 1967
Joliette, René Audet (x968).................... 1963
Kamloops, B.C., Adam Exner................ . 1974
Keewatin-Le Pas, Paul Dumouchel........... 1955
Kingston (Jamaica), Samuel Carter (x970).... 1966
Labrador-Schefferville, Peter A. Sutton (1974). 1974
London, Gerald Carter (Ig64).
1962
MacKenzie-Fort Smith, Paul Piché (r967).. 1959
Mont Laurier, Joseph Ouellette (1957)...... 1965
Montego Bay, Edgerton Clarke.
1967
Moosonee, Jules Leguerriere ( 1967 ) ........... 1964
Nassau (Bahamas), Leonard Hagarty (rg60). 1950
Nelson, Wilfrid Doyle....................... 1958
Nicclet, Joseph Martin. ........................ 1950
Pembroke, Joseph Windle..................... $197 x$
Peterboro', James L. Doyle. ..................... 1976
Prince Albert, Lawrence Morin (9959) . . . . . . . 1955
Prince George. Fergus J. O'Grady............ 1956
Roseau (Dominica), Arnold Boghaert........ 1957
Rouyn-Noranda, Jean-Guy Hamelin.......... 1974
St. Anne de la Pocatière, Charles Lévesque (1968) 1965
St. Catharines, Thomas J. McCarthy (1958).. 1955
St. George's, N.F., Richard McGrath. ..... 1970
St. George's (Grenada), Sidney Charles...... 1974
St. Hyacinthe, Albert Sanschagrin ........... 1967
Si. Jean de Ouebec, Gerard Coderre (1955). . 1953
Si. Jerome, Charles Valois.
1977
St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Arthur J. Gilbert.

1974
St. Paul in Aiberia, Raymond Roy............ 1972
Saskatoon, James P. Mahoney.
Saskatoon (Byzantine Rite), Andrew Roborecki ( 1956 ). ...........................
Sault Ste Marie, Alexander Carter ( 1958 )... 1957
Thunder Bay, John O'Mara.................. 1976
Timmins, Jacques Landriault.................. 1971
Toronto (Byzantine Rite), Isidore Borecky
(土956)......................................... $94^{8} 8$
(r956) ...................................... 1948
Trois Rivières, Laurent Noel (1975).......... 1974
Vallexfield, Robert Lebel ( 1976 ).......... 1974
Victoria, B.C., Remi De Roo.................. . 1962
Whitehorse, Hubert O'Connor. . . . . . . . . . . . 1971
Yarmouth, Austin Burke . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1968

[^22]Cons.
1969
Edmonton, Joseph MacNeri Legare (1972)..... 1967
Halifax, James Martin Hayes ( 1967 ).......... 1965
Kingston, Joseph L. Wilhelm ( $x 967$ ).......... 1963
Moncton, Donat Chiasson. ................... 1972
Montreal, Paul Gregoire (x968)............... 196x
Ottawa, Joseph A. Plourde (1967) .......... 1964
Port of Spain, Anthony Pantin. .............. 1967
Quebec, H.E. Cardinal Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E.
(1947)

1946
CONS.

Africa
East Africa: Pro-Nuncio to Uganda, Most Rev. Henry Lemaitre; Pro-Nuncio to Malawi and Zambia, Most Rev. Luciano Angeloni; Pro-Nuncio to Kenya, Most Rev. Agostino Cacciavillan; Pro-Nuncio to Tanzania, Franco Brambilla.
West Central Africa: Most Rev. Amelio Poggio.
West Africa: Most Rev. John Mariani. The Most Revd. Archbishops Blantyre, James Chiona ( 1967 )
Cape Coast, John Kodwo Amissah (x960)... Dar-es-Salaam, H.E. Cardinal Laurence Rugambwa ( $x 969$ ).
Freetown and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan.
Kaduna, Peter Y. Jatau (1975).
Kampala, H.E. Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga ( 8967 )
Kasama, Elias Mutale (r973)
Lagos, Anthony Okogie (1973).
Lusaka, Emmanuel Milingo.
Nairobi, H.E. Cardinal Maurice Otunga.
Onitsha, Francis Arinze ( 1967 ).
Salisbury, Patrick Chakaipa (1976)
Tabora, Mark Mihayo.

## The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Abakaliki, Thomas McGettrick (2973)...... 1955
$x 952$
1953
1972
1966
x971
1975
1969
1975
1965
1973
1960

Accra, Dominic Kodwo Andoh. ........... 1971
Arua, Angelo Tarantino...................... 1959
Arusha, Denis Durning.
Bafia, Andrea Loucheur.
Bathurst in Gambia, Michael Molony, C.B.E.
Benin Cily, Patrick Ebosele Ekpu.
Buea, Pius Awa (1973).
Bukoba, Nestor Timanywa.
Bulawayo, Ernest Karlen (1974).
Calabar, Brian Usanga (1970)
Chikwawa, Franz Vroemen, S.M.M
Chipata, Medardo Mazombwe.
Dedza, Cornelius Citsulo ( 1959 ).
Dodoma, Matthias Isuja
Ekiti, Michael Fagun (1972).
Eldoret, Joseph Njenga.
Enugu, Godfrey Okoye ( 2970 )
Fort Portal, Serapio Magambo (1912)
Gaborone, Urban Murphy, C.P.
Gulu, Cipriano Kihangire (1969).
Gwelo, Tobias Wunganayi.
Hoima, Edward Baharagate.
Ibadan, Felix Job (1974)
Ijebu-Ode. Antonio Sanusi....................
Ikot Ekpene, Dominc William Mahony.
Iringa, Mario Mgulunde
Issele-Uku, Anthony Gbuji
Jinja, Joseph Willigers
Jos, Gabrielle Ganaka (1974).
Kabale, Barnabas Halem' Imana.
Kenema, Joseph Ganda.
Keta, Francis Lodonu. .
Kigoma, Alphonse Nsabi.
Kisii, Tiberio Mugendi
Kisumu (vacant).
Kitui, William Dunne.
Kumasi, Peter Sarpong.
Kunasi, Peter Sarpong.......................... . . . . 1970
Lilongwe, Patrick Kalilombe. ............ 972
Lira, Caesar Asill (1968)........................ 1969
Livingstone, Adrian Mungandu............ . . . 1975
Lodwar, John Mahon (Pref,-Apa)
Lokoja, Alexis Makozi
1972
Machakos, Urbanus Kioko. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1973
Mahenge, Patrick Iteka......................... 1973
Maiduguri, Timothy Cotter, U.S.A........... . 1966
Makeni, Augusto Azzolini

1962
CONS.
Makurdi, Donald Murray, C.S.Sp ..... 2968
Mangochi, Allesandro Assolar ..... 1974
Mansa, James Spaitia ..... 1974
Marsabit, Charles Cavellera. ..... 1964
Masaka, Adrian Ddungu. ..... 196z
Mbala, Adolf Furstenberg ( 1968 ) ..... 1959
Mbarara, John Kakubi. ..... 1969
Mbeya, James Sangu. ..... 1966
Mbulu, Basil Hhando. ..... 2978
Meru, vacant .....
8973 .....
8973
Minna, Christopher Abba
Minna, Christopher Abba
1957
1957
Mombasa, Eugene Butler
Mombasa, Eugene Butler
1962
1962
Morogoro, Adrian MKoba ..... 1967
Moroto, Sisto Mazzildi ( 1967 ). ..... 3966
Moshi, Joseph Sipendi. ..... 1967
Mtwara, Maurus Libaba. ..... 1973
Musoma, John Rudin. ..... 2957
Mwanza, Renatus Lwamosa Butibubage (1966) 1960
Мzиzи, Jean Jobidon. ..... 396I
Nachingwea, Bernard Cotey. ..... 1963
Nakuru, Raphael Ndingi. ..... 1975
Navrongo, Rudolph Akanlu. ..... 1973
Ndola, Dennis H. de Jong. ..... 1975
Nyeri, Kenya, Caesar Gatimu (x964) ..... $196 x$
Ngong, Colin Davies (Pref.-Ap.) Njombe, Raymond Mwanyika. ..... 1971
Ogoja, Joseph Ukpo (1973) ..... 1971
Ondo, Francis F. Alonge (1976) ..... 1974
Oweri, Mark Unegbu ..... 1970
Oyo, Julius Adelakun. ..... 1973
Port Harcourt, Edmund Fitzgibbon (Adm. Ap.)
Pori Louis, Jean Margéot ..... 1969
Port Victoria, Felix Paul. ..... 1975
Qaiha's Nek, Joseph des Rosiers, O.M.I. (195I) ..... 1948
Rulenge, Christopher Mwoleka. ..... 1969
Same, Henry Winkelmolen (Pref.-Ap.).
Sekondi-Takoradi, Amihere Essuah (1969) ..... 1963
Shinyanga, Castor Sekwa ..... 1975
Singida, Bernard Mabula. ..... 1972
Sokoto, Michael Dempsey, O.P. ..... 1967
Solwezi Severiano Potani (Pref.-Ap.)
Solwezi Severiano Potani (Pref.-Ap.)
Songea, James Komba (1969). ..... 196z
Sumbawanga, Charles Msakila (1970) ..... 1958
Sunyani, James Kwadwo Owusu. ..... 2973
Tamale, Peter P. Dery (1974) ..... 1960
Tanga, Maura Komba. ..... 1970
Tororo, James Odongo ..... 1969
Umtali, Daniel Lamont ..... 1957
Umuahia, Antony Nwedo, o.b.E ..... 1959
Wa, Gregory E. Kpiebaya ..... 1975
Wankie, Ignatius Vega. ..... 1963
Warri, Luca Nwaezeapu. ..... 1964
Yola, Patrick Sheehan ..... 1970
Zanzibar and Pemba, Adrian Mkoba (Ap. Admin.) (1969) ..... 1967
Zomba, Matthias Chimole ..... 1970
Pro-Nuncio to India, Most Rev. Luciano Storero. ..... 1976
Pro-Nuncio to Bangladesh, Most Rev. Edward Cassidy ..... 1973
Apostolic Delegate to Sri Lanka, Most Rev. Carlo Curis. ..... I969
The Most Revd. Archbishops
Agra, Domenic Athaide ..... 1956
Bansalore, Packiam Arokiaswamy ..... 2975
Bhopal, Eugene D'Souza ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{g}}^{3}$ ) . ..... 1951
Bombay, H.E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (土950) ..... 1946
Calcutta, H.E. Cardinal Lorenzo Picachy. ..... 1969
Changanacherry, Anthony Padiyara ( 1970 ) .. ..... 1955
Colombo, H.E. Cardinal Thomas Cooray (1947). ..... 1946
Dacca, Theotonius Ganguly (x968) ..... 1960
Delhi, Angelo Fernandes ( $\mathbf{y} 967$ ). ..... 1959
The Roman Catholic Church
Emuaklam, H.E. Cardinal Joseph Parecattil(1956)
Gauhati-Shillong, Alberto D'Rosario ( 1969 ). ..... 1964
Hyderabad, Saminini Arulappa ..... 1972
Madhurai, Justin Diraviam ..... 1967
Madras and Mylapore, Rayappa Arulappa ..... 1965
Malacia-Johore, James Chan ..... 1973
Nagpur, Leobard D'Souza (x975) ..... 1964
Pondicherry, Venmani Selvanather (1973). ..... 1949x96I
Ranchi, Pio Kerketta (196x)
Trivandrum (Syro-Malankara Rite), Gregorios Thangalathil (1955) ..... 1953
Verapoly, Joseph Kelanthara. ..... 1978
The RI. Revd. Bishoys
Ahmedabad, Charles Gomez ..... 1974
Ajmer and Jaipur, Leo D'Mello. ..... 1949
Allahabad, Baptist Mudartha (1977). ..... 1967
Alleppey, Michael Arattukulam. ..... 1954
Amravati, Joseph A. Rosario. ..... 1955
Badulla, Leo Nanayakkara (1972) ..... 1959
Balasone, Jacob Vadakevetil (Pref, Ap.)
Banaras, Patrick D'Souza. ..... 1970
Baroda, Ignatius de Souza ..... 1966
Belgaum, Ignazio Lobo. ..... 1968
Bellary, Ambrose Yednapally, O.F.M. ..... 1964
Berhampur, Thomas Thiruthalil. ..... 1974
Bhagalpur, Urbon McGarry ..... 1965
Bijnor (Malabar Rite), Graziona Mundadan. ..... 1972
Calicut, Aido Patroni ..... 1948
Chanda, Paul Palathuruthy ..... 1968
Chikmagalur, Alphonse Matthias ..... 1964
Chilaw, Frank M. Fernando (1972) ..... 1965
Chiltagong, Joachim Rozario. ..... 1968
Cochin, Joseph Kureethara ..... 1975
Coimbatore, Manuel Visuvasam ..... 1972
Cuddapah, Aureliah Somavarapu ..... 1977
Cultack-Bhubaneswar, Henry D'Souza ..... 1973
Cyprus, Elias Farah. ..... 1954
Daltonganj, George Saupin. ..... 1971
Darjecling, Enrico Benjamin ..... 1962
Dibrugarh, Robert Kerketta ..... 1970
Dinajpur, Michael Rozario. ..... 1968
Dumka, Leone Tigga ..... 1962
Eluru, Mulagada John ..... 1977
Galle, Antonio De Saram (rg65) ..... 1963
Guntar, Kagithapu Mariades. ..... 1977
Hong Kong, John Baptist Wu. ..... 1975
Indore, George Marian Anathil. ..... 1973
Jabalpur, Theo Mathew Thannickunnel ..... 1977
Jaffna, Jacob Deogupillai (1972) ..... 1967
Jagdalpur (Malabar Rite), Paul Jeera Kath ..... 1972
Jalpaiguri, James Toppa ..... 1975
Jameshedpur, Joseph Rodericks. ..... 1970
Jhansi, Frederick D'Souza ..... 1977
Jullundar, Symphorian Keeprath. ..... 1972
Kandy, Paul Perera. ..... 1973
Karwar, William L. D'Mello ..... 1977
Kashmir and Jammu, John Boerkamp (Pref.Ap.)Khandwa, Abraham Viruthukulangara1977
Khulna, Michael D'Rozario ..... 1970
Kohima-Imphal, Abraham Alamgrimattathil ..... 1973
Kota Kinabalu, Simon Fung Kui Heone (1976) ..... 1975
Kothamangalam, George Punnakottil ..... 1977
Kottar, Marianus Arokiasamy. ..... 1970
Kottayam, Kuriakose Kunnacherry (1947) ..... 1968 ..... 1968
Krishnagar, Matteo Baroi. ..... 1973
Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vendargon ..... 1955
Kuching, Peter Chung Wan Ting ( 1976 ) . ..... 1970
Kumbakonam, Paul Arulswami ..... 1955
Kurnool, Joseph Rayappa ..... 1967
Lucknow, Cecil D'Sa ..... 1972
Mananthavady, Jacob Toomkuzhy ..... 1973
Mangalore, Basil D'Souza ..... 1965
Meerut, Patrick Nair ..... I974
Miri, Anthony Galvin, v.A.. ..... 1960
Mulan, Ernest Boland, O.P ..... 1966
Mysore, Matthias Fernandes ..... 1964CONS.
Nalgola, Mathew Cheriankunnel. ..... 1977
Nellore, Pudhota Chinniah Balasamy. ..... 1974
Ootacamund, James Aruldas. ..... 1974
Palai, Sebastian Vayalil ..... $195^{\circ}$
Palayamkottci, Sava Iruthayara. ..... 1973
Palghat, Joseph Irimpen ..... 1974
Patna, Augustine Wildermuth ..... 1947
Penang, Gregorio Yong Sooi Nghean. ..... 1968
Poona, vacant.
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez ..... 1937
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Francis Ekka. ..... 1971
Raipur, vacant Sagar, Clemens Thottunkai ..... 1968
Salem, Michael Duraisamy. ..... 1974
Sambalpur, Raphael Cheenath ..... 1974
Satna, Abraham Mattam (1968). ..... 1974
Silchar, Denzil de Souza. ..... 1969
Simla and Chandigarh, Gilbert Rego ..... 1971
Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram ..... 1953
Tellicherry, Sebastian Valloppilly. ..... I956
Tezpur, Joseph Mittathani ..... 1969
Tiruchirapally, James Fernando ( 1970 ). ..... 1953
Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955) ..... 1954
Trichur, Joseph Kundukulam. ..... 1970
Trincomalee, Leo Anthony (1974) ..... 3968
Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Peter Pereira ( $\mathbf{x} 666$ ). ..... 1955
Tura, Oreste Marengo (Ap. Admin.)
Tuticorin, Mathal Ambrose ..... $x 972$
Uijain, John Perumattam ..... 1968
Varanasi, Patrick D'Souza. ..... 1970
Vellore, Royappan Anthonimuthu. ..... 1971
Vijayapuram, Cornelius Elanjikal ..... 1971
Vijayavada, Joseph S. Thumma. ..... 1971
Visakhapamam, Ignatio Gopu (土966). ..... 1962
Waranigal, Alfonso Beretta (x95I) ..... 1953
Pro-Nuncio to Australia, Papua and New Guinea, Most Rev. Gino Paro ..... 1969
The Most Revd. Archbishops
Adelaide, James Gleeson (1975) ..... 1957
Brisbane, Francis Robert Rush (1973) ..... 1961
Canberra-Goulburn, Thomas Cahill, C.B.E. (1967) ..... 1949
Hobart, Guilford Young (x955). ..... 1948
Melbourne, Thomas Francis Little (土974). ..... 1973
Perth, Lancelot Goody (1969) ..... 1954
Sydney, H.E. Cardinal James Freeman (I971). ..... 1957
Armidale, Henry Kennedy ..... $\times 971$
Australia (Byzantine Rite), John Prasko. ..... 1958
Ballarat, Ronald Mulkearns (x97x). ..... 1968
Bulhurst, Albert Thomas. ..... I963
Broome, John Jobst (1966) ..... 1959
Bunbury, Myles McKeon (1969) ..... I962
Cairns, John Ahern Torple ..... $\times 967$
Darwin, John O'Loughlin. ..... 1949
Geraldton, Francis Thomas ..... 1962
Lismore, John Satterthwaite ( 197 r ) ..... 1969
Mailland, Leo Clarke. ..... 1976

| The Rt. Revd. Bishops |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Auckland, John Mackey. | 1974 |
| Christchurch, Brian Patrick Ashb | 1964 |
| Dunedin, John Kavanagh (1957) | 1949 |
| Rarotonga, John Rodgers (1973) | 1954 |
| Oceania |  |
| The Most Revd. Archbisho |  |
| Madang, Leo Arkfeld (Ap. Admin) |  |
| Port Moresby, Herman To Paiuu (197 | 1974 |
| Rabaul, John Hohne (1966). | 1963 |
| Suva, Peter Mataca (1976). | 1974 |
| Tonga and Niue lslands, Patrick Pu |  |
| Hihifo Finau | 1972 |
| The Rt. Revd. Bishops |  |
| Aitape, Kevin Rowell | 1969 |

1974
Christchurch, Brian Patrick Ashby .19491954
Apia, Pio Taofinu'u. ..... 1956
Bereina, Louis Vangeke (1976) ..... 1970
Bougainville, Gregory Singkai. ..... 1974
Daru, Gerard Deschamps. ..... 1966
Gizo, John Crawford (Ig66). ..... 1960
Goroka, John Cohill ..... 1969
Honiara, Daniel Stuyvemberg (x966) ..... 1957
Kavieng, Alfred Stemper (1966) ..... 1957
Lae, Enrico van Lieshout ..... 1966
Mendi, Firmin Schmitt ..... 1966
Mount Hagen, George Bernarding (1966) ..... 1960
Port Vila, vacant
Sideia, Desmond Moore ..... 1970
Taiohae, Herve-Marie Le Cleac’h. ..... 1973
Tarawa, Pierre Guichet (1966) ..... 1961
Vanimo, Pascal Sweeney ..... $\pm 966$
Wewak, vacant.

## LONDON CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

ST. Paul's Cathedral, City of London, E.C. 4 (r675-1710), cost $£ 747,660$. The cross on the dome is 365 ft . above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft . above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower weighs $x 7$ tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and the North Transept in 1962. The American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. The Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Crypt of the Cathedral was dedicated on May 20, 1960. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 10.45 a.m. to 3.15 p.m. andduring Summer Time only- 4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m.); Crypt, 3op; library, whispering gallery, stone gallery and ball, 3op: total 6op (Children halfprice). Service on Sundays at $8,{ }^{2}$ ro. 30 and ${ }^{2} 3.15$ Weekdays at 8, * $_{10}$, *4.

Westminster Abbey, S.W.x. (built A.D. rojo-1745).-Open on weekdays 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ( 8 p.m., Weds.). Admission beyond the Choir Screen by fee of 50 p . (children 5 p ) (weekdays) except on Wednesdays from 6 p.m. to p.m. (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services.

Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; matins at $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 0 ;}$ Holy Communion at ix.40. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily-Holy Communion at $\square$ a.m; Westminster School Service at 9 a.m. (term-time only); matins $9.20 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (choral Tuesdays and Fridays); evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (said on Wednesdays) (Saturday, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings and queens (Henry III, Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "The Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave and Pocts' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone" brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

Southwark Cathedral, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.x.-Mainly r3th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Open $7.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to 6.30 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 9 and Ix a.m., Choral Evensong, 3.30 p.m. Weekdays: Mondays, Holy Communion, $5 \cdot 30$ p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays, Holy Communion, a.m., Wednesdays, Holy Commu-
nion, 5.30 p.m., Fridays, Holy Communion, x.xo p.m., Saturdays, Holy Communion. 12 noon.

Evensong, Tuesdays 6 p.m. (sung), Thursdays 5.30 p.m. (said), Fridays 5.30 p.m. (sung). The tomb of John Gower ( $x_{330-1408 \text { ) is between the }}$ Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N . aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrews (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, after whom Harvard University is named was baptized here in 160\%.

Temple Church, The Temple, E.C.4.-The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church was completed in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, ir.I5 a.m., except in August and September. Master of the Temple, Very Rev. R. L. P. Milburn, M.A. Reader, Rev. Preb. W. D. Kenned y-Bell, M.A.

## Church of Scotland

Crown Court Church, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.z.-Sundays, 11.15 (Holy Communion, first Sunday of Month) and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. M. Scott, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.scot.

St. Columba's, Pont Street, S.W.r. Sundays, II and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. F. McLuskey, M.C., D.D.

## United Reformed

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct E.C.x.-Sundays II and 6.30. Minister, Rev. B. Johanson, B.A., B.D., D.D.

Independent Evangelical
Westminster Chapel, Buckingham Gate, S. W. . -Sundays. Ir and 6.30. Minister, Rev. Dr. R. T. Kendall.

Methodist
Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.x.-Sunday Services, II a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. M. Barnett, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

Kingsway Methodist Church, Kingsway, W.C.2.-Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30 , Minister, Rev. the Lord Soper, M.A., Ph.D.

Baptist
Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and New Oxford

Street, W.C.2.-Sundays, Ix and 6.30. Minister, Rev. H. Howard Williams, ph.D.

Society of Friends
Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.r.

## Roman Catholic

Westminster Cathedral, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.I. (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high-open to public by lift -Sundays. Masses, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (High), 12 noon, 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. Weekdays. Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10.30 (High), 12.30, 5.30 and 6 p.m. Morning Office, 10.5 , Vespers, $5 \mathrm{p.m}$. Holy days of obligation. Low Masses, $7,7.30,8,8.30,9$, 10.30 (High), $1 \times .50$, $12.30,6$ and p.m. Cathedral open 6.45 a.m. to 8 p.m.

THE Oratory, Brompton, S.W.7.-Sundays: Masses, 7, 8, 9, 10, $1 \times$; (High Mass); 12.30 4-30, 7 ; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. Weekdays: Masses, 7. 7.30, 8, 10; 12.30, 6 p.m. (no 12.30
on Sats.). Service Thurs. 8 p.m. Holy days: Masses $7,8,10,12.15,1.15,4.30$, and 8 p.m. 6 p.m. (High Mass). On the eve, Vespers and Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

Orthodox Church
Greek Orthodox Chruch (Patriarchate of Constantinople), Most Rev. Ardhbishop Athenagoras, 5 Craven Hill, W.z.

Serbian Orthodox Church (Patriarchate of Serbia) Right Rev. Bishop Lavrentije, 89 Lancaster Road, W.II.

Polish Orthodox Church in Exile, Right Rev. Bishop Matthew, 95 Finborough Road, S.W.ro. MRussian Orthodox Church (Patriarchate of Moscow), Most Rev. Archbishop Antony, 34 Upper Addison Gardens, W. 14 .

Russian Orthodox Chruch Outside Russia. Very Rev. Archimandrite Nicanor, 14 St. Dunstan's Road, W.6.

The Ukranians, Latvians, Byelorussians and Romanians also have congregations in this country.

## PATRON SAINTS

St. George, Patron Saint of England.-St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3 rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in $\mathbf{2 2 2 2}$, although it was not until the reign of Edward III that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.-St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century. St. David was an eloquent preacher, who founded the monastery at Menevia, now St. David's. He became the patron of Wales, but there is no record
of any papal Canonization before $118 x$. His annual festival is observed on March $\mathbf{x}$.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.-St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a crux decussala (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30 , a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.-St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in $46 x$ and his festival is celebrated on March 17.

## EDUCATION DIRECTORY

## THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FUlL TERMS， $197^{8}$
Hilary，Jan． 15 to March 1 I
Trinity，April 23 to June 17
Michaelmas，Oct．I5 to Dec． 9 Number of Undergraduates in Residence 1976－77，8，884
University Offices，\＆c．Elect．
Chancellor，Rt．Hon．Harold Macmillan， O．M．，Balliol．

1960
High Steward，The Lord Wilberforce，P．C．， C．M．G．，O．B．E．，M．A．All Souls．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Vice－Chancellor，Sir Rex Richards，M．A．， D．phil os D．SC．Warden of Merton．．．．．．．．．．．．
Proctors，J．C．B．Gosling，B．Phil．，M．A．，St． Edmund Hall；M．B．Powell，M．A．，D．Phil．， St．Peter＇s

1967
1977

1977
Assessor，J．S．Flemming，M．A．，Nuffield．．．．．． 1977
Assessor of the Chancellor＇s Court，Sir Humph－ rey Waldock，C．M．G．，O．B．E．，Q．C．，D．C．L．， All Souls．
Public Orator，J．G．Griffith，M．A．，Jesus．．．．．．
Bodley＇s Librarian，R．Shackleton，M．A．， D．Litt．，F．B．A．，Brasenose．

1947

Keeper of Archives，T．H．Aston，M．A．，Corpus Christi．
Director of the Ashmolean Museum，$\overline{\mathrm{D}}$ ． T ． Piper，M．A．，Worcester．
Keeper of the Dept．of Western Art，K．J． Garlick，M．A．，Balliol．
Keeper of Dept．of Antiquities，H．J．Case， M．A．，Balliol．
Keeper of Dept．of Eastern Art，J．C．Harle， M．A．，D．Phil．，Christ Church．
Keeper of Heberden Coin Room，C．M．Kraay， M．R．，D．Phil
Curator of the Museum of History of Science， F．R．Maddison，M．A．，Linacre．．．．．．．．．．．．
Registrar of the University，G．K．Caston，M．A．， Merton．
Surveyor to the University，J．Lankester，M．A．， St．Catherine＇s．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Secretary of Faculties，H．W．Deane，M．A．．．．．
Secretary of the Chest，W．T．Horsley，M．A．， Hertiford．
Deputy Registrars，A．L．Fleet，M．A．，Pembroke （Administration）；A．J．Dorey，M．A．，D．Phil．， Linacre（General）
Chief Accountant，W．Hyde，M．A．，Linacre．．．．．
Establishment Officer，D．W．Roberts，M．A． （Pembroke）
Land Agent，E．M．Brookes，M．A．，St．Cross．．．
Head of Data Processing and Management Services，W．A．Platts．
Senior Assistant Registrars，Mrs．E．R．M． Brain，M．A．，Linacre（rg69）；A．Ostler， B．C．L．，M．A．，Queen＇s（r970）；P．Garnham， M．A．，Worcester（1973）：A．P．Weale，M．A．， University．
Assistant Registrars， $\mathbb{R}$ ．A．Malyn，M．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Peter＇s（r96r）；H．P．Ruglys，M．A．，Hert－ ford（土966）；G．P．Collyer，M．A．，St． Catherine＇s（土966）；P．S．Crane，M．A．，Jesus （1966）：J．P．W．Roper，M．A．，Lincoln （1967）；Miss M．E．Grinyer，M．A．，St． Hilda＇s（ $x 968$ ）；Miss A．M．Barr（ 1969 ），I． M．Herrman，D．Phil．，St．Catherine＇s （1970）；J．D．Brown（ 597 I）；M．J．Stanley， M．A．，St．Catherine＇s（土973）；D．M．M．Hall， M．A．，Worcester（ 1977 ）；Miss C．L．Lee，M．A．， St．Hilda＇s（1977）；Miss H．R．D．Schwerdt． Information Officer，W．L．Bell，Oriel．

Registrar of the Chancellor＇s Court，F．R． Williamson，M．A．，Pembroke．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1964
University Counsel，F．H．B．W．Layfleld， M．A．，Corpus．
$197 x$
Clerk of the Schools，G．A Barnes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $197 \pi$
Director，Department of Educational Studies， H．G．Judge，M．A．，B．N．C．

1973
Secretary to Delegates of：－
Examination of Schools，A．R．Davis，M．A．， St．John＇s．
Local Exams．，Miss C．G．Hunter，M．A．，St． Hilda＇s．
Science Area，（vacant）
Universily Press，G．B．Richardson，M．A．， St．Johris．

## Secretary of：－

Accomodation Committee，（vacant）
Commiltee for Appointments，T．Snow，M．A．， New College．
The Rhodes Trustees，Sir Edgar Williams， C．B．，C．B．E．，D．S．O．，M．A．，Balliol．

Hebdomadal Council
Ex Officio Members，the Chancellor；the Vice－Chan－ cellor；Principal of Jesus；D．M．Stewart，M．A．， Wadham（Vice Chairman of the General Board）；the Proctors；the Assessor．

## Elected by Congregation－

The Provost of Queen＇s；the Dean of Christ Church； the Principal of Linacre；the Principal of St． Hilda＇s；the Principal of St．Anne＇s；the Rector of Exeter；the Master of St．Catherine＇s；the Warden of New College；Sir Edgar Williams，C．B．，C．B．E．， D．S．O．，M．A．；Prof．J．H．Burnett，M．A．，D．Phil．，St． John＇s；R．P．H．Gasser，M．A．，D．phil．；H．Kidd， M．A．；Miss E．A．O．Whiteman，M．A．，D．Phil．； R．N．Franklin，M．A．，D．Phil．，Keble；Prof．R．J． Elliot，M．A．，D．phil．，F．R．S．；Prof．Sir Richard Doll， D．M．，F．R．S．；B．E．F．Fander，M．A．，D．Phil．，St． Catherine＇s．

## Oxford Colleges and Halls （With dates of foundation）

All Souls（1438），F．P．Neill，B．C．L．，M．A．，Warden （r977）．
Balliol（ $\mathrm{I}_{2} 6_{3}$ ），J．E．C．Hill，M．A．，D．Litt．，F．B．A．， Master（1965）．
Brasenose（ $\mathbf{1 5 0 9}$ ）Prof．H．L．A．Hart，M．A．，F．B．A．， Principal（1973）．
Christ Church（5546），Very Rev．H．Chadwick，D．D．， F．B．A．，Dean（ $\mathbf{x 9 6 9 \text { ）．}}$
Corpus Christi（ 1517 ），Sir Kenneth Dover，M．A．， President（1976）．
Exeter（1314），W．G．Barr，M．A．，Rector（1972）．
Hertford（1874），G．J．Warnock，M．A．，Principal （1972）．
Jesus（1571），Sir John Habakkuk，M．A．，F．B．A．， Principal（1967）．
Keble（1868），Rev．D．E．Nineham B．D．，M．A．， Warden（ $x 969$ ）．
Linacre（ g 6 2 ），J．B．Bamborough，M．A．，Principal （1962）．
Lincoln（1427），The Lord Trend，P．C．，G．C．B．，C．V．O．， M．A．，Rector（1973）．
Magdalen（ 5458 ），J．H．E．Griffiths，O．B．E．，M．A．， D．Phil．，President（ x 688）．
Merton（1264），Sir Rex Richards，M．A．，D．Phil．，D．SC．， P．R．S．，Warden（1969）．
New College（ $\mathbf{x} 39$ ），A．H．Cooke，M．A．，D．Phil． （ 2976 ）．

Nuffield (1937), Sir Norman Chester, M.A., Warden (1976).

Oriel (I3z6), K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A., Provast (1957).

Pembroke ( $\mathbf{5 6 2 4}$ ), Sir Geoffrey Arthur, K.C.M.G., M.A., Master (1974).

Queen's (1340), The Lord Blake, M.A., F.B.A., Provost ( r 969 ).
St. Antony's (1950), A. R. M. Carr, M.A., Warden (I968).
St. Catherine's (rg62), The Lord Bullock, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., Master (1962).

St. Cross (1965), W. E. van Heyningen, M.A., Ph.D., D.SC., Master (1965).

St. Edmund Hall (1z70), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., Principal (1951).
St. John's ( $\mathbf{2 5 5 5}$ ), Sir Richard Southern, M.A., F.B.A., President (1969).
St. Peter's ( $\mathbf{1 9 2 9 \text { ) Sir Alec Cairncross, k.C.M.G., }}$ Master (1968).
Trinity (1554), A. G. Ogston, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., President (1970).
University (1249), The Lord Goodman, C.H., Master (1976).

Wadham (16rz), S. N. Hampshire, M.A., F.B.A., Warden (2970).
Wolfson (1965). The Hon. Sir Henry Fisher, M.a., President (1975).
Worcester (1714), The Lord Briggs, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.A., Provost (1976).

Campion Hall, Rev. B. Winterborn, M.A. Master (1972).

St. Benet's Hall, Rev. C. L. J. Forbes, M.A., Master (1964).

Mansfield (г886), D. A. Sykes, M.A., D.Phil., Principal (1977).
Regent's Park, Rev. B. R. White, M.A., D.phil., Principal (1972).
Greyfriars Hall, Very Rev. C. J. Reel, b.Litt., M.A., Warden (1972).

## Colleges for Women

Lady Margaret Hall ( $\mathrm{I}_{7} 7_{8}$ ), Mrs. E. M. Chilver, M.A. Principal (1971).
St. Anne's (1952) (Originally Society of Oxford Home-Students ( $\mathbf{1 8 7 9}$ )), Mrs. N. K. Trenaman, M.A., Principal (1966).

St. Hildu's ( 8893 ), Mrs. M. L. S. Bennett, M.A., Principal (1965).
St. Hagh's (I886), Miss M. R. Trickett, M.A., Principal (1973).
Somerville ( 1879 ), Mrs. B. Craig, M.A., Principul (1967).
University Professors Elect.
American History (Harmsworth), Mrs W. L. Rose, M.A., St. Hilda's. ..... 1977
American History and Institutions (Rhodes), H. G. Nicholas, M.A., New College ..... 1969
Anatomy (Lee's), C. G. Phillips, D.M., F.R.S., Herlford ..... 1975
Ancesthetics (Nuffield), A. C. Smith, M.A., Pemb. ..... 1965
Anglo-Saxon, E. G. Stanley, M.A., St. Peter's ..... 1977Anthropology, Social, R. Needham, M.A.,
D. Litt., All Souls. ..... 1976
Arabic (Laudian), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., St. John's ..... 1955
Archreology of the Roman Empire, S. S. Frere, M.A., F.B.A., All Souls. .....................Archroology, Classical(Lincoln), C. M. Robert-son. M.A., F.B.A., Linc.......................
Archrology, European, B. W. Cunliffe, M.A.,Ph.D., Keble

Armenian Studies (Gulbenkian), C. J. F. Dowsett, M.A., D.phil., Pembroke

Elect.
1965 Astronomy (Savilian), D. E. Blackwell, M.A., Ph.D., New Coll.

1960
Biochemistry (Whitley), R. R. Porter, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Trinity

1967
Biomathematics, P. Armitage, M.A., Ph.D., St. Peter's

2976
Botany (Sherardian), F. R. Whatley, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Magdalen

1971
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. (Bywater and Sotheby), C. Mango, M.A., Exeter.

1973
Celtic, Sir Idris Foster, M.A., Jesus........... 1947
Chemical Microbiology (Iveagh), J. Mandelstam, M.A., F.R.S., Linacre . . . ...............
Chemical Pathology, E. P. Abraham, c.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Lincoln. . . ............

Chemistry, Inorganic, J. B. Goodenough, M.A., Ph.D., St. Catherine's. ................

Chemistry (Lee's), J. S. Rowlinson, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Exeter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Chemistry, Theoretical, N. H. March, M.A., University.
Chemistry (Waynflete), Sir Ewart Jones, M.A., f.R.S., Magd.

1955
Chinese, P. van der Loon, M.A., University...
Civil Law (Regius), A. M. Honoré, D.c.L., All Souls. 1972

Clinical Biochemistry, P. J. Randle, M.A., D.phil., M.D., Hertford. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Clinical Neurology, W. B. Matthews, D.M., St. Edmund Hall.......................... Clinical Pharmacology, D. G. Grahame-Smith, M.A., Ph.D., Corpus......................
Comparative Philology, Mrs. A. E. Davies, M.A., Somerville.........................
Comparative Slavonic Philology, R . Auty, M.A., Dr. Phil.,Brasenose . ................. Computation, C. A. R. Hoare, M.A., Wolfson.
Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon M. F. Wiles, D.D., Ch. Ch...

Divinity (Lady Margaret), Rev. Canon J. Macquarrie, M.A., Ch. Ch................
Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), B.K. Matilal., M.A., All Souls.

Ectesiastical History (Regius), Rev. Canon J. McManners, M.A., Ch. Ch................
Economic History (Chichele), P. Mathias, M.A., All Souls.
$197^{2}$
1968

Economics (Edgeworth), J. A. Mirrlees, M.A., Ph.D., Nuffield.

1968
Egyptology, J. R. Baines, M.A., D.Phil., Quecn's.

1976
Engineering, E. G. S. Paige, M.A., St. John's... 1977
Engineering Science (vacant)................... 196x
Engineering (Stewarts and Lloyds), W. S. Hemp, M.A., Keble

1965
English Language, E. J. Dobson, M.A., D.Phil., Jesus.
x96x
English Language and Literature (Merton), N. Davis, M.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., Merton. ... English Literature (Mertort), J. Carey, M.A., D.Phil., Merton.

1959

English Literature (Goldsmiths'), R. Ellmann, M.A., New Coll

English Literature (Thomas Warton), J. O. Bayley, M.A., St. Catherine's

1974
Exegesis (Ireland'), Rev. G. B. Caird, D.Phil., D.D., Queen's.
Elect.
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's) (vacant) ..... 1957 ..... 1957
Fine Art (Slade), R. L. Herbert, M.A., All Souls1977
Forest Science, J. L. Harley, M.A., D.phil.,F.R.S., St. John's.1969
French (Foch), J. Scherer, M.A., All Souls. ..... 1973
French Literature, I. D. McFarlane, M.B.E.,M.A.,Wadham.197x
Genetics, W. F. Bodmer, M.A., F.R.S., Keble.
Geography, J. Gottmann, M.A., D. ès L., Hert-1970
ford. ..... 1968Geography (Mackinder), J. W. House, M.A.,
St. Peter's. ..... 1974Geology, E. A. Vincent, M.A., ph.D., Univer-sity. ...Geometry (Savilian), I. M. James, M.A.,1966
D.Phil., F.r.S., St. John's. ..... 1970Goerge Eastman Visiting, C. Tanford, M.A.,
Balliol. ..... 1977German, P. F. Ganz, M.A., Ph.D., St. EdmundHall.
German Language and Literature (Taylor), S. S.Prawer, M.A., D.Litt., Queen's.1972Government and Public Administration (Glad-1969
stone), S. E. Finer, M.A., All Souls.
Greek (Regius), P. H. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A., ..... $x 957$
f.B.A., Ch. Ch. f.B.A., (R.Ch. ..... I960
Hebrew (Regius), W. D. McHardy, M.A.,D.phil., Ch. Ch.History, Ancient (Camden), P. A. Brunt, M.A.,
f.B.A., Brasenose1960History, Ancient W Ykeham), W. G. G. Forrest,M.A., New Coll.History of Art, F. J. H. Haskell, M.A., TrinityHistory of the British Commonwealth (Beit),R. E. Robinson, M.A., BalliolHistory of Latin America, D. C. M. Platt,M.A., D.Phil., St. Antony's. . . . . . . . . . . . . .
History of Philosophy, J. L. Ackrill, M.A.,B.N.C.1970
History of Science, Mrs. M. M. Gowing, M.A.,Linacrex9661973
History of War (Chichele), M. E. Howard,M.A., F.B.A., All Souls.1977
International Relations (Montague Burton),H. Bull, B.Phil., M.A., Balliol .x977
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, J. Barr, M.A.в.D., P.B.A., Oriel

Italian (Serena), C. Grayson, M.............................Jurisprudence, R. M. Dworkin, M.A., Univer-
Latin (Corpus), R. G. M. Nisbet, M.A., F.B.A.,CorpusLaw (Comparative), J. K. B. M. Nicholas,M.A., Brasenose.Law (English), P. S. Atiyah, D.C.L., St. John's.Law (English) (Vinerian), Sir Rupert Cross,D.C.L., अ.в.A., All Souls.Linguistics, R. Harris, M.A., D. Phil., Worcester.Logic (Wykeham), Sir Alfred Ayer, M.A.,f.b.A., New Coll.Mathematical Logic, D. S. Scott, ..............,Merton.Mathematics, J. F. C. Kingman, M.A., D......,F.R.S., St. Cross.Mathematics (Rouse Bail), $\ddot{R}$. Penrose, M.....,Ph.D., F.R.S., Wadham.19761958
19691970
Mathematics (Theory of Plasma), L. C. Woods,1973
M.A., D.Phil., D.SC., BalliolMedicine (Regius), Sir Richard Doll, O.B.E.,D.M., M.D., D.SC., P.R.C.P., F.R.S., ChristChurchMedicine, Cardiovascular (Field MarshalAlexander), P. Sleight, D.M., Exeter.1973
Medicine, Clinical (Nuffield), D. J. Weatherall,M.D., F.R.C.P., Magd.
Medicine, Social and Community, M. P.Vessey, M.A., M.D., St. Cross.Elect.1974
Metallurgy (Wolfson), Sir Peter Hirsch, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., St. Edmund Hall. ..... 8966
Metallurgy, Physical, J. W. Christian, M.A., D.phil., F.R.S., St. Edmund Hall. ..... 1967
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), Sir Peter Strawson, M.A., F.B.A., Magd. ..... 2968
Modern History (Chichele), J. M. Wallace- Hadrill, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., All Souls. ..... 1974
Modern History (Regius), H. R. Trevor- Roper, M.A., f.B.A., Oriel ..... 1957
Modern History, R. C. Cobb, M.A., F.B.A., Worcester. ..... 1973
Molecular Biophysics, D. C. Phillips, Ph.D., F.R.S., Corpus Christi ..... 2966
Moral and Pastoral Thelogy (Regius), Rev. Canon P. R. Baelz, M.A., Christ Church ... ..... 1975Moral Philosophy (White's), R. M. Hare, M.A.,
f.b.A., Corpus Christi.1966
Morbid Anatomy, J. O'D. McGee, Ph.D., Lin- acre. ..... 1975
Music, D. M. Arnold, M.A., Wadham. ..... 1975
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E. Green, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Queen's. ..... 1968
Numerical Analysis (and Director of ComputingLaboratory), L. Fox, M.A., D.Phil., D.sC.,Balliol.1964
Nuclear Structure, K. W. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., Balliol. ..... 1963
Obstetrics and Gynceology (Nuffield), A. C. Turnbull, M.D., M.A., Queen's. ............ ..... 1973Orthopedic Surgery (Nuffield), R.B. Duthic,
M.A., F.R.C.S., Worcester. ..... 1966
Paediatrics, J. P. M Tizard, MA, FPCP
Jesus... . P. M. Jizara, M.A., F...........Pathology, H. Harris, M.A., D..................1972
Lincoln.
Pharmacology, W. D. M. Paton, C.B.E., D.M., ..... 1963
F.R.S., New Coll.
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), ..... 1959
B. G. Mitchell, M.A., Oriel. ..... 1967
Physics (Wykeham), R. J. Elliott, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., New College. ..... 1974
Physics, Elementary Particle, D. H. Perkins, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., St. Catherine's. ..... 1965
Physics, Experimental (vacant).Physics, Theoretical (Roval Society's), R. H.
Dalitz, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., All Souls1963
Physiology (Waynflete), D. Whitteridge, B.SC., D.M., F.R.S., Magd. ..... 1968
Poetry, J. B. Wain, M.A., B.N.C. . . . . . . . . ..... 1973Political Economy (Drummond), J. E. Stig-
litz, M.A., Ph.D., All Souls. ..... 1976Psychiatry (Handley), M. G. Gelder, D.M.,
Merton. ..... 1969
Psychology, L. Weiskrantz, M.A., Ph.D., Mag- dalen. ..... 1967
Psychology (Watts), J. S. Bruner, M.A., Ph.D., Wolfson. 1972
Public International Law (Chichele), D. P. O'Connell, M.A., D.C.L., All Souls. ....... 1973Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), G. Higman,
M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Magdalen
Race Relations (Rhodes); K. Kirkwo........ ..... 1960
St. Ant. ..... x954
Romance Languages (vacant).
Rural Economy (Sibthorpian), J. H. Burnett, M.A., D.Phil., St. John's. ..... 1970
Russian, J. L. I. Fennell, M.A., Ph.D., New Coll. ..... 2966
Russian and Balkan History, D. Obolensky, M.A., Ph.D., P.B.A., Ch. Ch.................. ..... 396xSanskril(Boden), R. F. Gombrich,M.A., D.Phil,Balliol1977

Social and Political Theory (Chichele), C. M. Taylor, M.A., D.Phil., All Souls............
Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XIII), P. E. Russell, M.A., Exeter.
Surgety (Nuffield), P. J. Morris, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.C.S., Balliol

Zoology (Entomology) (Hope), G. C. Varley, M.A., Ph.D., Jesus.

Zoology (Linacte), J. W. S. Pringle, M.b.E., M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., Merton.

1976
1953

1948 196z

## Elect.

1974

## THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FUll TERMS, 1978

Lent, Jan. $x 7$ to Mar. $\mathbf{x}$; Easter, Apr. 18 to June 19; Michaelmas, Oct. 3 to Dec. I
Number of Undergraduates in Residence 1976-77: Men, 7,228; Women, 1,852 Chancellor, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.................................... Master of Jesus College. ....................
High Steward, The Lord Devlin, P.C., M.A., f.b.A., Chr.

Deputy High Steward, The Lord SelwynLloyd, P.C., C.H., C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., Magd.. .
Commissary. The Lord Morris of Borth-yGest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., Q.C., Tr. H........
Orator, F. H. Stubbings, M.A., Ph.D..........
$\dagger$ Registrary, R. E. Macpherson, M.A., King's
$\dagger$ Deputy Registrary, R. F. Holmes, M.A., Darw.
Librarian, E. B. Ceadel, M.A., Corp...........
Treasurer, T. C. Gardner, с.B.E., M.A., Wolfs. Deputy Treasurer, A. B. Shone, M.A., Rob...
Secretary General of the Faculties, A. D. I. Nicol, M.A., Ph.D., Fitzw.
Deputy Secretary General of the Faculties, L. M. Harvey, M.A., Chur.

Esquire Bedell, R. N. Barlow-Poole, M.A., Chr.
Proctors, G. Johnson, M.A., Ph.D., Selw.; R. Hanka, M.A., Cai. (for 1977-8).
Organist, G. H. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., Joh.....
Director, Dept. of Applied Economics, Hon. W. A. H. Godley, M.A., King's. . ........

Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Prof. A. M.Jaffe, M.A., King's. ......................

Director of the Museum of Zoology, K. A. Joysey, M.A., Fitzw.
Director, University Computing Service, D. F. Hartley, M.A., Ph.D., Darw.
Director in Industrial Co-operation, Wolfson Cambridge Industrial Unit, D. B. Welbourn, M.A., Selw

197x
Curator of the Museum of Archroology and Ethnology, P. W. Gathercole, M.A., Darw.
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archoology, Prof. A. M. Snodgrass, M.A., D.Phil., Cla.
Curators of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, C. L. Forbes, M.A., ph.D., Cla.
R. B. Rickards, M.A., Emm.

Curator of the Whipple Muscum of the History of Science, D. J. Bryden, M.A., ...........
Director of the Botanic Garden, S. M. Walters, M.A., Ph.D., King's

Representative on General Medical Council, W. S. Lewin, M.A., Darw .

Local Examinations Syndicate, F. Wild, M.A., Ph.D..

Board of Extra-mural Studies, C. L. Wayper, M.A., Ph.D., Fitzw

Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, H. F. King, M.A., M.Sc., H.H., 10 Trumpington Street.

1977

Appointments Board, WW. P. Kirkman, M......, Wolfs., Stuart House, Mill Lane. . . . . . . . . University Press, G. A. Cass, M.A., Jes...... .

## Council of the Senate

 (Secretary, The Registrary)Ex officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The Master of Jesus; The Master of Fitzwilliam; The President of Queens?.
Professors and Readers, Prof. A. D. Buckingham, Ph.D., Pemb.; Prof. M. B. Hesse, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A., Wolfs.; Prof. Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Bt., M.A., F.R.S., Cath.; Prof. N. D. Walker, Litt.D., King's.
Elected as Members of the Regent House, S. G. Fieet, M.A., Ph.D., Down.; C. B. Goodhart, M.A., Ph.D., Cai.; C. M. P. Johnson, M.A., Ph.D., Joh.; G. A. Reid, M.A., Ph.D., Joh.; J. F. Q. Switzer, M.A., Sid.; Mrs. J. E. Floud, M.A., Newn.; D. H. Mellor, M.A., Ph.D., Dorw; E. R. Norman, B.D., Pet.

## Cambridge Colleges <br> (With dates of foundation)

Christ's (1505), The Lord Todd, M.A., F.R.S., Master (1963).

Churchill (z960), (men and women) Prof. Sir William Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Master ( 1968 ).
Clare ( $13^{26}$ ) (men and women), R. C. O. Matthews, M.A., F.B.A. Master (1975).

Clare Hall ( r 66 ) (men and women), Prof. R. W. K. Honeycombe, Ph.D., President (1973).

Corpus Christi ( $135^{2}$ ), Sir Duncan Wilson, G.C.M.G., Master (197I).
Darwin (rg64) (men and women), Prof. M. I. Finley, Ph.D., M.A., F.B.A. Master (1976).
Downing (1800), Sir Morien Morgan, C.B., M.A.. P.R.S., Master (x972).

Emmanuel ( $15^{84}$ ), D. S. Brewer, M.A., Ph.D., Master (1977).
Fitzwilliam (1966), E. Miller, M.A., Master (1971).
Girton (men and women) ( 8869 ), Mrs. B. E. Ryman, M.A., Ph.D., Mistress (x976).
Gonville \& Caius ( $\mathbf{x} 34^{8}$ ), H. W. R. Wade, M.A., D.C.L., F.B.A., Q.C., Master (1976).

Jesus ( 1496 ), Sir Alan Cottrell, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1974).

King's (I44x) (men and women), Prof. Sir Edmund Leach, M.A., Ph.D., Provost (ig66).
Magdalene ( 542 ), W. Hamilton, M.A., Master (Ig66).
Pembroke ( 347 ), W. A. Camps, M.A., Master ( 970 ).
Peterhouse (1284), Prof. J. G. D. Clark, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.B.A., Master (x973).
Queens' ( 1448 ), D. W. Bowett, M.A., Ph.D., Ll.D., President ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 0 \text { ). }}$
Robinson, (men and women), Prof. J. Lewis, Ph.D., D.SC., M.A., F.R.S., Wardert (1977).

St. Catharine's ( 1473 ), Prof. Sir Peter SwinnertonDyer, Bt., M.A., F.R.S., Master (1973).
St. Edmund's House ( 5896 ), Rev. J. Coventry, M.A., Master (1976).
St. John's (I5xi), Prof. P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A., Master (xg69).
Selwyn ( x 882 ) (men and women), Rev. Prof. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., F.B.A., Master (I956).

Sidney Sussex ( $\mathbf{1 5 9 6 )}$ ) (men and women), Prof. D. H. Northcote, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Master ( $\mathbf{r 9 7 6 ) \text { ). }}$
Trinity ( 1546 ) (men and women), The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, E.G., P.C., C.H., M.A., Master (1965).

Trinity Hall ( 3350 ) (men and women), T. M. Sugden, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1976).
Wolfson (1965) (men and women), J. S. Morrison, M.A., President ( $\mathbf{I} 966$ ).

## Colleges for Women

New Hall (r954), Dame Rosemary Murray, D.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., President.

Newnham ( $\mathbf{1 8 7 \mathrm { I } \text { ), Mrs. J. E. Floud, C.b.e., B.sc. }}$ (Econ.), M.A., Principal (1972).

## Approved Societies

Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge T.C.) (1885), (for post-graduate students and candidates for B.Ed.), Sir Desmond Lee, M.A., President (1974). Lucy Cavendish Collegiate Society (1965) (for women research students and mature undergraduates), Mrs. C. K. Bertram, M.A., Ph.D., President (1970),

## Aerial Photographic Studies, J. K. S. St. Joseph,

University Professors Litt.D., Selw
Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), W. A. Mair, C.B.E., M.A., Down..........

Agriculture (Drapers), J. W. L. Beament, Sc.D., F.R.S., Qu. ..............................
merican
History and
Institutions P. A. David, Chur, ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 7}$-8)

Anatomy, R. J. Harrison, M.D., F.R.S., Down. Ancient History, M. I. Finley, M.A., Darw. . . . Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), G.E. L. Owèे, M.A., B.Phil., F.B.A., King's

Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth), P. A. M. Clemges, Ph.D., Emm.

Animal Embryology (Charles Darwin), C. R. Austin, M.A., Fitzw.
Applied Mathematics, G. K. Batchelor, Ph.D., f.r.S., Trin.

Applied Numerical Analysis, M. J. D. Powell, b.A., Pet.

Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries), Sir William Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., SC.D., P.R.S., Chur. Arabic (Sir T. Adam's), R. B. Serjeant, Ph.D., Trin.
Archeology (Disney), G. E. Daniel, Litt.D., p.S.A., Joh.

Architecture, C. A. St. J. Wilson, M.A., f.rol.b.A., Pemb.

Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (Plumian), M. J. Rees, M.A., Ph.D., King's. Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean), J. F. Adams, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., TrinHodgkin, O.M., K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., Trin.Botany, R. G. West, sc.D., Cla.

Chemistry (rg68), A. D. Buckingham, ph.D., Pemb.
$\mathbf{x} 96$

Chemistry (r970), J. Lewis, M.A., F.R.S., Rob . Elect.
Chemistry (s970), J. Lewis, M.A., F.R.S., Rob.. 1970 Chinese, D. C. Twitchett, M.A., Ph.D., Cath 1968 Civil Law (Regius), P. G. Stein, M.A., Ll.b., Qu. 1968
Classical Archaology (Laurence), A. M. Snod- grass, M.A., D.Phil., Cla

1976

Clinical Biochemistry, C. N. Hales, M.D., Tri 1977

Clinical Oncology (Career Research Campaign), N. M. Bleehen, M.A., B.Sc., B.M., B.Ch., Joh.

Community Medicine, R. M. Acheson, M.A., D.M., B.Ch., SC.D., F.R.C.P., Chur. ........

Comparative Law, J. A. Jolowicz, M.A., Trin.
Comparative Philology, W. S. Allen, M.A., ph.D., Trin

1975
1976
1976

Computer Science, D. J. Wheeler, Ph.D., Darw.
Compuser Technology, M. V. Wilkes, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh
Criminology (Wolfson), N. D. Walker, M...., Ph.D., D.Litt., King's. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Divinity (Ely), Rev. G. C. Stead, M.A., King's ., (Lady Margaret's), Miss M. D. Hooker, M.A., Ph.D., Rob................... M.A., Corp......................... M.A., Corp............................... Lampe, M.C., D.D., Cai.
Drama, R. H. Williams, Litt.D., Jes. ........
Ectesiastical History (Dixie), C. N. L. Brooke, Litt.D., Cai.
Economic History, D. C. Coleman, B.SC., Ph.D.
Economics (I965), R.R. Neild, M.A., Trin....
Economics (z970), F. H. Hahn, M.A., Chur.....
Economics and Statistics, D. G. Champernowne, M.A., Trin.
Education, P. H. Hirst, M.A., Wolfs
1970
Electrical Engineering, P. S. Brandon, M.A.., Jes.

1971
Engineering, A. H. W. Beck, M.A., Corp. (1966); M. F. Ashby, M.A., Ph.D., CI. H. (1973); A. G. J. MacFarlane, Ph.D., D.sc., Selw (1974); A. N. Schofield, M.A., Ph.D., Chur. (r974); J. Heyman, M.A., Ph.D., Pet. (1971); D. E. Newland, M.A., Sc.d., Selw, (r976): K. L. Johnson, M.A., Jes, (土977); (Rank) J. E. F. Williams, M.A., Emm......
English, I. R. D. Jack, Litt.D., Pemb. (1976); C. B. Ricks, M.A., B.Litt., Chr..............

English Constitutional History, G. R. Elton, Litt.D. F.B.A., Cla ........................ Q.C., Ll.D., R.B.A., Jes......................

English Literature (King Edward VII), J. F. Kermode, M.A., King's. ...................
Experimental Psychology, O. L. Zangwili, M.A., P.R.S., King's.......................... inance and Accounting (P. D. Leake), J. R. N. Stone, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.B.A., King's.

1972
1975
r967
$x 968$
1974
1952

Fine Art (Slade), H. Burns, M.A., King's (for 1977~78).
French, Miss A. A. B. Fairlie, Ph.D., Girton (1972); R. A. Leigh, Litt.D., Trin. (r973); Mrs. O. M. H. L. de Mourges, D.Litt., Girton.

1975
French (Drapers), Li. J. Austin, M.A., F.B.... Jes................................................ French Literature, J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., Joh. Genetics (Arthur Balfour), J. M. Thoday, Sc.D., F.R.S., Emm

1967

Geography, M. D. I. Chisholm, M. .......................... (r976); R. J. Chorley, Sc.D, Sid........
Geology (Woodwardian), H. B. Whittington. M.A., P.RoSo, Sid.

Goephysics, I. A. Jacobs, M.A., Ph.D., D.sc, Elect. Goephysits, J. A. Jacobs, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Darw.

1974 196x
x977
German (Schroder), L. W. Forster, M.A., Selw.
Gravitational Physics, S. W. Hawking, Ph.D., Cai.
Greek (Regius), G. S. Kirk, Litt.D., Trin.
Hamatological Medicine (Leukaemia Research Fund), F. G. J. Hayhoe, M.D., Darw
Hebrew (Regius), Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., Joh.
Histology, C. C. D. Shute, M.D., Chr.
History of International Relations, F. H. Hinsley, O.B.E., M.A., Joh.
History of the British Commonwealth (Smuts), E. T. Stokes, M.A., Ph.D., Cath .

History of Western Art, A. M. Jaffé, M.A., King's.
Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harmsworth), J. A. Gallagher, M.A., Trin.
Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), H. A. F. Turner, M.A., Chur.

International Law, C. Parry, Ll.D., Down..
International Law (Whewell), R. Y. Jennings, Q.C., M.A., Ll.B., Jes.

Italian, U. Limentani, M.A., Magd.
Land Economy, D. R. Denman, M.A., Pemb..
Latin (Kennedy), E. J. Kenney, M.A., F.B.A., Pet.
Latin-American Studies (Simón Bolivar), M. Vargas Lloso, Chur, (for ( $1977-8$ ).
Law, S. F. C. Milsom, M.A., F.B.A., Joh . ...
Laws of England (Downing), G. H. Jones, Il.D., Trin.
Legal Science (Arthur Gondhart), H. Gross, (for 1977-8).
Mathematical Physics, J. C. Polkinghorne, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trin.
Mathematical Statistics, $\mathbf{D}$. G. K............. f.r.S., Chur.

Mathematics, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Bt. M.A., F.R.S., Cath

Mathematics (Lucasian), Sir James Lighthill, B.A., E.R.S., F.B.A., Trin.

Mathematics (Rouse Ball), J. G. Thompson, M.A., Chur.

Mathematics for Operational Research (Churchill), P. Whittle, M.A., Chur. . .....
Mechanics, W. Johnson, B.Sc., B.sc.Tech., D.sc., Fitzw..

Mechanics of Solids, R. Hill, sc.D., Cai.
Medicine, I. H. Mills, M.D., Chur..
Medieval and Renaissance Enslish, J. A. W. Bennett, M.A., Magd.
Medieval History, W. Ulimann, Litt.D., Trin.
Membrane Physiology, I. M. Glynn, M.D., Trin.
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths'), R. W. K. Honeycombe, ph.D................................
Mineralogy and Petrology, W. A. Deer, Ph.D., f.R.S., Tr. H.

Modern English, J. Holloway, Litt.D., Qu. . . .
Modern History, C. H. Wilson, Litt.D., Jes...
Modem History (Regius), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., F.B.A., Selw.
Modern Languages, D. H. Green, M.A., Trin.
Morbid Anatomy and Histology, G. A. Gresham, M.D., Sc.D., Jes .
Music, A. Goehr, M.A., Tr. H.
Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), A. H. Cook, sc., King's................................... Numismatics, P. Grierson, Litt.D., F.B.A., Cai. Obstetrics and Gynaecology, C. P. Douglas, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., Pet.

Organic Chemistry ( 1702 ), R. A. Raphael,
Elect.

M.A., Chr.
Organic Chemistry (I969), A. R. Battersby, M.A., F.R.S., Cath
$197^{2}$
Pathology, P. Wildy, M...., M.B..................
Pharmacology (Sheild), G. V. R. Born, D.Phil., F.R.S., Cai..

Philosophy, Miss G. E. M. Anscombe, M....., New H.
Philosophy (Knightbridge), B. A. O....................... M.A., King's.

Philosophy of Science, Miss M. B. Hesse, M.A., ph.D., P.B.A., Wolfs.
Physic (Regius), W. J. H. Butterfield, O.B.E., M.A., D.M., M.D., FRR.C.R., Down...........

Physics, D. Shoenberg, B.A., Ph.D., Cai. (1973); D. Tabor, Sc.D., Cai. (1973) ; B. D. Josephson, M.A., Ph.D., Trin. (1978); V. Herne, Ph.D., Cla.

1976
Physics (Cavendish), Sir Brian Pippard, F.R.S., Cl. H.

Physics (John Humphrey Plummer), Sir Samuel Edwards, M.A., Ph.D., Cai..

1971
1972
Physiology, R. D. Keynes, SC.D., Chur....... 1973
Physiology of Reproduction (Mary Marshall and Arthur Walton), P. A. Jewell, M.A., Ph.D., (Joh.).
Plant Biochemistry, D. H. Northcote, Ph.D., sc.D., F.R.S., Sid.
Political Economy, W. B. Reddaway, M.A., Cla..
Political Science, W. B. Gallie, M.A., Pet.....
Psychiatry, Sir Martin Roth, M.D., F.R.C.P., Trin.
pure Mathematics, A. Baker, M.A., Ph.D., Trin.
Pure Mathematics (Sadleirian), J. W. S. Cassels, Ph.D., F.R.S., Trin.

1977
1972
1969 $\times 967$

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1977
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1974
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1967
Quaternary Prehistory, C. B. M. McBarney, sc.D., Corp.

1977
Radio Astronomy, Sir Martin Ryle. M........ f.r.S., Trim.

1959
Radio Astronomy (297x), A. Hewish, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Chur.
Sanskrit, J. Brough, M.A., F.B.A., Joh.
1971
Slavonic Studies, L. R. Lewitter, M.A., ph.D.,. Christ's.
Social Anthropology, Sir Edmund Leach, M.A., Ph.D., King's.
Social Anthropology (William Wyse), J. R. Goody, sc.D., Joh..

Sociology, J. A. Barnes, D................... M.A., D.phil.,

Chur.
Spanish, C. ................................ 1969
Surgery, R. Y. Calne, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Tr.
 Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh. . ............................
Veterinary Clinical Studies (vacant).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

(Founded $x_{3} 8_{3}$; re-organized 1908, 1937 and 1963 Old Shire Hall, Durham
Undergraduates ( $x 976-78$ ), 4,230
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Malcolm J. MacDonald, o.m., M.A.

Vice-Chancellor and Warden, Sir Derman Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. K. R. Musgrave, Ph.D.. D.Sc.
Second Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. L. Brooks, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, I. E. Graham, M.A.
Professor of Education, G. R. Batho, M.A.
Director of Institute of Education, S. Turner, b.Sc., (acting).

University, D. W. MacDowall, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., Master.
Hatfield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., Master.
Grey, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., Master.
Van Mildert, P. W. Kent, M.A., Ph.D., D.Phil., D.SC., D.Litt., Master.

Collingwood, P. C. Bayley, M.A., Master.
St. Chad's, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D., Principal. St. John's, Rev. J. C. P. Cockerton, M.A., Principal. St. Mary's, Miss J. A. Kenworthy, M.A., B.Litt., Principal.
St. Aidan's, Miss I. Hindmarsh, M.A., Principal.
Trevelyan, Joan Constance Bernard, M.A., B.D., f.K.C., Principal.

St. Hild and St. Bede, J. V. Armitage, B.Sc., ph.D., Principal.
St. Cuthbert's Society, Prof. J. L. Brooks, M.A., Principal.
The Graduate Society, Prof. W. B. Fisher, B.A., Doc. D'univ., Principal.
Ushaw, Rev. P. M. Cookson, s.T.D., L.s.S., President.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836 <br> Senate House, W.C. $\mathbf{x}$

Internal Students ( $1975-76$ ), 44,64x, External Students, 27,470.
Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.
Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Frank Hartley, C.b.E., b.Sc.. ph.D., F.R.S.
Chairman of the Court, The Lord Scarman, P.C., O.B.E., M.A.

Chairman of Convocation, Prof. J. P. Quilliam, M.SC., D.SC., F.R.C.P.

Principal, F. M. G. Willson, b.A. (Admin.), M.A., D.Phil. (1975).

The Court
Ex Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.
Appointed by the Senate, The Lord Annan, O.B.E., M.A.; Prof. F. R. Crane, LL.B.; Prof. N.F. Morris, M.D.; Prof. Sir Cyril Philips, M.A., Ph.D.; B. Thwaites, M.A., Ph.D.; Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt., M.A.; By Her Majesty in Council, Sir Michael Clapham, M.B.E., M.A.; P. Parker, M.V.O., M.A.;The Lord Shawcross, G.B.E., P.C., Q.C.; By the I.L.E.A., Sir Reginald Goodwin, C.b.e.; Sir Desmond Plummer, T.D.; Home Counties and Outer London Boroughs Member, T. I. Smith, O.B.B., M.A.; Coopted Member, Rt. Hon. A. G. F. Rippon, Q.C., M.A., M.P.

## The Senate

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.
Heads of the following Schools-University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Queen Mary College, Royal Holloway College, School of Oriental and African Studies, Westiteld College. Appointed by Convocation(Arts) Prof. H. A. L. Cockerell, O.B.E.; A. H. Chaplin; Miss M. C. Grobel; D. D. A. Leslie; H. B. A. Wise; (Economics), Dr. J. B. Bonham: (Engineering) J. Gratwick; Dr. N. A. White: (Laws), Mrs. M. C. Hoare; (Medicine), Dr. A. I. M. Reese; Dr, N. A. Thorne; (Music), Dr, C. P, J. Steinitz; (Science), Mrs. M. F. Church; J. S. Cook; M. V. Hoare; W. C. Peck; Dr. J. H, Pryor; (Theology), Rev. Dr. G. Huelin. Appointed by the Faculties-(Arts), Prof. J. E. Varey; Prof. J. B. Barron; Prof. R, Quirk; Prof. H. C. Edey; (Engineering), Prof. J. Brown; Prof. A. D. Young, O.B.E.; (Laws), Prof, F. R, Crane;
(Medicine), Prof. L. P. Le Quesne; Prof. M. D. Milne; Prof. N. F. Morris; Prof. Sheila Sherlock: (Music), Prof. I. W. A. Spink; (Science), Prof. F. E. G. Cox; Prof. R. Howie; Prof. W. G. Overend; Prof. W. F. Widdas; (Theology), Rev, Prof, P. R. Ackroyd. Appointed by General Medical Schools, Dr. J. C. Houston; D. Ranger. By King's College Theological Dept., Rev. Canon S. H. Evans. By University College, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt. Director of British Post-Graduate Medical Federation, Prof. G. Smart. Co-opted Members, Dr. D. G. E. Ingram; Prof. Sir Cyril Phillips; Dr. W. Taylor; Prof. Sir Brain Windeyer.

## Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, C.B.E., M.A.
Administration Secretary and Clerk of the Senate, (vacant).
Registrar, P. F. Vowles, M.A.
Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, A. R. Stephenson, M.A.
Director of Central Library Services, K. Garside, M.A.
Director, Careers Advisory Service, E. H. K. Dibden, b.sc., M.A.

Secretary to the Athlone Press, A. M. Wood, M.Sc., M.A.

## University Institutes

Courtland Institute of Art, zo Portman Square, W. x., Prof. P. E. Lasko, B.A., F.S.A., Dir.
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Charles Clore House, 17 Russell Square, W.C.i, Prof. A. L. Diamond, Ll.M., Dir.
Institute of Archacology, $3^{\text {r-3 }} 34$ Gordon Square, W.C.I, Prof. J. D. Evans, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., Dir.

Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C. I, Prof. E. W. Handley, M.A., F.B.A., Dir.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.x, Prof. W. H. Morris-Jones, B.sc.(Econ.), Dir.
Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.r, W. Taylor, B.sc. (Econ.), Ph.D., M.A., Dir.
Institute of Germanic Studies, 29 Russell Square, W.C.z, Prof. C. V. Bock, M.A., Dr.Phil., Hon. Dir.
Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, W.C. $₹$ Prof. F. M. L. Thompson, M.A., D.Ph., Dir.
Institute of Latin American Studies, 31 Tavistock Square, W.C.I, Prof. J. Lynch, M.A., Ph.D., Dir.
British Institute in Paris, 9-II Rue de Constantine, 75007, Paris, Prof. F. H. Scarfe, C.B.E., M.A., M.Litt., Dif. (London office: University of London, Senate House, W.C.I.).
School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, University of London, Senate House, W.C.I, A. H. Walker, M.A., Dir.

Institute of United States Studies, 3 Tavistock Square, W.C.I, Prof. E. Wright, M.A., Dir.

Warburg Institure, Woburn Square, W.C.s, Prof. J. B. Trapp, M.A., Dir.

Schools of the University*
Bedford College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ J. N. Black, M.A., D.phil., D.SC., F.R.S.E., Principal (1971).

Birkbeck College, Malet Street, W.C.r, T. J. Chandler, M.SC., Ph.D., Master ( x 977 ).
Chelsea College, Manresa Road, S.W.3, D. J. E. Ingram M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc., Principal (1973),
Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.7, Sir Brian Flowers, M.A., M.Sc., D.SC., F.R.S., Rector (I973).

[^23]King's College, Strand, W.C.z, Sir Richard Way, K.C.B., С.B.E., Principal (1975).

London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2, Prof. R. G. Dahrendorf, Ph.D., Dr.Phil., Director (1974).
Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, W.8, R. S. Barnes, D.SC., Principal (from April $x, 197^{8}$ ).

Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E.x, Sir James Menter, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Principal (x976).
Royal Holloway College, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey, L. H. Butler, M.A., D.Phil., Principal (1973).
School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, W.C.r, Prof. C. D. Cowan, M.A., Ph.D., Dit. (1976).

School of Pharmacy, 29-39 Brunswick Square, W.C.I, J. Swarbrick, D.SC., Dean (1976).

University College, Gower Street, W.C.I, The Lord Annan, O.B.E., M.A., Provost ( (966).
Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, B. Thwaites, M.A., Ph.D., Principal (I966).

Wye College, Wye nr. Ashford, Kent, I. A. M. Lucas, C.B.E., B.SC., M.SC., (1977).
King's College Theological Department, Rev. Canon S. H. Evans, M.A., B.D., Dean (土956).

New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D., Principal ( r 964 ).

Heythrop College, is Cavendish Square, W.x, Rev. W. J. Mahoney, S.J., M.A., D.D., Principal (1976).

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.I, Prof. W. R. H. Collier, M.D., D.sc., Director ( 1976 ).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester (Founded 1851 ; re-organized $x 880$ and 1903).
Full-time Students ( 1976 -77), Men, 10,002; Women, 4,515 .
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C. ( 2965 ).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir Arthur Armitage, M.A. ( $\mathrm{z970}$ ).
Registrar, V. Knowles, O.B.E., M.A. (x95x).

## MANCHESTER INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1824)

Sackville Street, Manchester
Full-time Students ( $5975-76$ ), ( Men ) 2,857 ; (Women) 6 xo.
Principal, Prof, R. N. Haszeldine, M.A., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.

Secretary and Registrar, D. H. McWilliam, B.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

(Founded 1852 ; re-organized 2908,1937 and 1963 ) Newcastle upon Tyne.
Students ( $\mathrm{r} 975-76$ ), 6,842.
Chancellor, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D., F.R.S. ( $\mathrm{Ig}_{3}$ ).

Vice-Chancellor, (vacant).
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. J. R. O'Callaghan, B.E., M.Sc.; Prof. E. S. Page, M.A., Ph.D., B.sc.

Registrar, R. Butler, M.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

 Birmingham ${ }^{5} 5$Full-time Students ( $1976-77$ ), 8,348.
Chancellor, Sir Peter Scott, C.B.E., D.S.C., M.A. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Robert Hunter, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (1968).

Secretary, H. Harris, B.Sc. (Econ.), LL.B.
Registrar, W. R. G. Lewis, B.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903 Liverpool

Students (1977), 7,748.
Chancellor, Sir Kenneth Wheare, C.M.G., F.B.A.
Vice-Chancellor, R. F. Whelan, M.D., Ph.D., D.SC.
Treasurer, B. L. Rathbone.
Registrar, H. H. Burchnall, M.A. (z962).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

Full-time Students (r977), 9,56r.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent (rg66).
Vice-Chancellor, The Lord Boyle of Handsworth, P.C., M.A., (I970).

Registrar, J. MacGregor, B.A., M.Ed., Ph.D. (197I).
Bursar, R. Head (1976).
THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905 Sheffield
Full-time Students ( $1975-76$ )-Men, 4,767; Women, 2,469 .
Chancellor, The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, K.G., P.C., C.H., M.A. (1959).

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. G. D. Sims, O.B.E,. M.SC., ph.D. (1974).
Registrar and Secretary, A. M. Currie, B.A., B.Litt. ( 965 ).
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909
Full-time Students (1976)-Men, 3,990; Women 2,751.
Chancellor, Prof. Dorothy Hodgkin, O.M., M.A., Ph.D., D.SC., Sc.D., P.R.C.P., P.R.S. (x971).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alec Merrison, B.SC., Ph.D., F.R.S. (1967).

Director of Administration, D. G. H. Cannon, M.A. (1973).

Registrar, E. C. Wright, M.A. (1973).
THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926
Whiteknights, Reading
Number of Students ( 1976 ), 5,575
Chancellor, The Lord Sherfield, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 0}$ ).
Vice-Chancellor, H. R. Pitt, Ph.D., F.R.S. (1964).
Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (x955).
THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1948
University Park, Nottingham
Chancellor, Sir Francis Hill, C.B.E., M.A., Ll.M. (1972).

Vice-Chancellor, B. C. L. Weedon, C.B.E., D.SC* F.R.S.

Registrar, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

Students (1976-77), Men, 3,848; Women, 1,921 .
Chancellor, The Lord Roll of Ipsden, K.C.M.G., C.B., (1974).

Vice-Chancellor, L. C. B. Gower, F.B.A. (197I).
Secretary and Registrar, R. M. Urquhart, O.B.e., M.A. (r966).

Academic Registrar, D. A. Schofield, M.A. ( $\mathbf{x} 669$ ).
THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954
Full-time Students ( $1976-77$ )-Men, $z, 651$; Women, 3,914.
Chancellor, The Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, С.H., M.D., P.R.C.P. (1970).

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. S. R. Dennison, C.B.E., M.A. (1972).

Registrar, F. T. Mattison, M.A., Ll.B.
THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955
Full-time Students ( $197^{-77}$ ), 4,177.
Chancellor, The Viscount Amory, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D., M.A.

Vice-Chancellor, H. Kay, M.A., Ph.D.
Academic Registrar and Secretary, K. T. Nash, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957
Full-time Students ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 6 - 7 7 \text { ), 4,073. }}$
Chancellor, Prof. Sir Alan Hodgkin, X.B.E., O.M., F.R.S. (197x).

Vice-Chancellor, M. Shock, M.A.
Registrar, M. A. Baatz, M.A. ( 2973 ).
THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, 1961 Brighton
Full-time Students (1976-77), 4,384.
Chancellor, The Lord Shawcross, p.C., G.B.E., Q.C. Vice-Chancellor, Sir Denys Wilkinson, Ph.D., Sc.D., M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar and Sectetary, G. Lockwood, b.sc.(Econ.).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, 1962

 Keele, Staffordshire.
Chancellor, H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.c.v.o. (196z).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.
Registrat, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, O.B.E., M.A.
THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, 1963
Students (1976-77), 3,600.
Chancellor, The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., F.B.A. (I965).

Vice-Chancellor, F . Thistlethwaite, M.A.
THE UNIVERSITY OF YORK, 1963
Heslington, York
Undergraduates (1977), 2,300.
Chancellor, The Lord Clark, O.M., C.H., स.C.B., F.B.A. (1969).

Pro-Chancellor, A. S. Rymer, O.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, G. M. Carstairs, M.A., M.D., D.P.M., f.R.C.P. Ed.

Registrar, J. P. West-Taylor, O.B.E., M.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER, 1964

Bailrigg, Lancaster
Undergraduates ( $1977 \sim 78$ ), 4,200.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra, G.c.v.o. Vice-Chancellor, C. F. Carter, M.A., D.Econ.Sc., F.B.A. Secretary, A. S. Jeffreys, B.A., B.Litt.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, 1964 Wivenhoe Park, Colchester
Students ( $\mathbf{2 9 7 6 - 7 7 ) , 2 , 5 5 0 .}$
Chancellor, The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, K.G., P.C., C.H., M.A.

Pro-Chancellors, Col. Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.; J. F. Crittall, M.A.

Vice-Chancellor, A. E. Sloman, M.A., D.phil.
Registrar, G. E. Chandler, B.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, 1965

Coventry, Warwickshire
Students ( $1976-77$ ), 4,198.
Chancellor, (vacant).
Pro-Chancellors, Sir Stanley Harley, B.Sc.; Sir
Arthur Vick, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Vice-Chancellor, J. B. Butterworth, M.A.
Secretary and Registrar, A. Rowe-Evans, B.A.
UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY, 1965
Canterbury, Kent
Students (x977-78), 3.500.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. J. Grimond, T.D., M.P. (r970).
Vice-Chancellor, G. Templeman, M.A., Ph.D., P.S.A.
Registrar, E. Fox, m.A.

## LOUGHBOROUGH UNTVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, 1966

Students (1976-77), 4,220.
Chancellor, The Lord Pilkington.
Vice-Chancellor, C. C. Butler, PhD., F.R.S. Registrar, F. L. Roberts, B.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM, 1966

Gosta Green, Birmingham 4 Full-time Students ( $1976-77$ ), 5,258.
Chancellor, The Lord Nelson of Stafford, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, J. A. Pope, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Secretary, P. R. Tebbit, B.A.
Registrar, K. N. Houghton, M.A.

## THE CITY UNIVERSITY, 1966

St. John Street, E.C. I
Students (r976-77), 2,765.
Chancellor, The Lord Mayor of London.
Vice-Chancellor, E. W. Parkes, Sc.D.
Academic Registray, L. A. Fairbairn, B.Sc., Ph.D.
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY, 1966
Uxbridge, Middlesex
Students ( 1976 -77), 4,000 .
Chancellor, The Earl of Halsbury, P.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, S. L. Bragg.
Academic Registrar, E. R. Chandler.

## UNIVERSITY OF BATH, 1966

Claverton Down, Bath, Avon.
Undergraduates ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 - 7 7 \text { ), 3.030. }}$
Chancellor, The Lord Hinton of Bankside, O.M., K.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, P. T. Matthews, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., f.R.S.

Registrar, G. S. Horner, M.A.
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, 1966
Undergraduates ( $1976-77$ ), 3,675.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Wilson, K. G., O.B.e., M.P., M.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, E. G. Edwards, B.Sc., ph.D.
Registrar, I. M. Sanderson, M.B.E., B.SC.

## UNIVERSITY OF SURREY, 1966

Guildford, Surrey
Undergraduates ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 6}-77$ ), 2,557.
Chancellor, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.c.v.o.

Vice-Chancellor, A. Kelly, Sc.D., F.R.s.
Academic Registrar, G. Haigh, Ph.D.
UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, 1967
Undergraduates ( $1976-77$ ), 4,270.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. H. Horlock, M.A., Ph.D., sc.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, S. R. Bosworth, b.A.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART, 1837 Kensington Gore, S.W. 7
Under Royal Charter ( 1967 ) the Royal College of Art grants the degrees of Doctor, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts and Master of Design (RCA).
Students ( 1977 ), 580 (all postgraduate).
Provost, Sir Colin Anderson, K.B.e.
Rector and Vice-Provost, The Viscount Esher, C.B.E., M.A.

Registrar, B. Cooper, B.A.

## CRANFIELD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 1969

Cranfield, Bedford
Under Royal Charter ( 1969 ) the Cranfield Institute of Technology grants the degrees of Doctor and Master in applied science, engineering, technology and management.
 course.
Chancellor, The Lord Kings Norton, Ph.D., D.I.C., D.SC.

Vice-Chancellor, A. H. Chilver, D.sc., Ph.D., M.A. Registrar, A. J. I. Davies, B.A.

## THE OPEN UNIVERSITY ( 1969 ) Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, Bucks.

 Students (1975), 50,000.Tuition by correspondence linked with special radio and television programmes, summer schools and a locally-based tutorial and counselling service. Under Royal Charter the University awards degrees of B.A., B.Phil., M.Phil., Ph.D., D.SC. and D.Litt. There are six faculties-arts, educational studies, mathematics, science social sciences and technology. Chancellor, The Lord Gardiner, P.C.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Walter Perry, O.B.E., M.D., D.sc. Secretary, A. Christodoulou, M.A.
Deputy Sectetary and Registrar, D. J. Clinch, B.A.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BUCKINGHAM ( 1976 )
Buckingham
Students (1977): Men II8, Women, 46 Independent of state finance.
Chairman of Council, Sir Ralph Bateman, K.B.E.
Principal, Prof. M. Beloff, M.A., F.B.A.
Registray and Secretary, L. Wilson, M.A.

## THE UNTVERSITY OF WALES, 1893

 University Registry, CardiffChancellor, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, ז̇.G., K.T., G.C.B. ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 ) .}$

Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Edmund-Davis, P.C. (1974).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Goronwy Daniel, X.C.v.o., c.B., D.Phil. (1977).

Registrar, J. Gareth Thomas, M.A. (Ig6z).

## Colleges

(with number of undergraduates, 1976-77)
Aberystwyth ( 2,536 ). - Princ., Sir Goronwy Daniel, k.C.V.O., C.B., D.phil. (1969).

Bangor, N. Wales (2.316),-Princ., Sir Charles Evans, M.A., D.SC., F.R.C.S. (I058).
Cardiff, Institute of Science and Technology $(2,323)$.Princ., A. F. Trotman-Dickenson, M.A., ph.D., D.Sc. ( 1968 ).

Cardif, National School of Medicine (579).-Provost, J. P. D. Mounsey, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. ( 1969 ).

Cardiff (University College) (3,713).-Princ. C. W. L. Bevan, C.B.E., D.Sc. (r966).
Lampeter (St. David's College) (566).-Princ. B. R. Rees, M.A., Ph.D., (1975).
Swansea ( 2,608 ).-Princ. R. W. Steel, M.A. (1974).

## SCOTLAND

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411
Students ( $1975-76$ ), Men, 1,803 ; Women, $1,529$.
Chancellor, Brigadier The Lord Ballantrae, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1975).

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, J. S. Watson, M.A., D.Litt., P.R.S.E. (1966).

Registrar and Secretary, D. M. Devine, M.A., LL.B. (1972).

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451

Gilmorehill, Glasgow
Students (土976-77), Men, 6,3z2; Women, 4,263. Chancellor, Sir Alec Cairncross, K.C.M.G., F.B.A.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. Williams, D.Sc., F.R.S., ( $\mathbf{I}_{276) .}$
Secretary to the University Court and Registrar, J. McCargon, M.A.

## UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1495

Undergraduates (1977), 4,760.
Chancellor, The Lord Polwarth, r.D.
Principal, Sir Fraser Noble, M.B.E., M.A. (1976).
Vice-Principal, Prof. K. Walton, M.A., Ph.D.
Secretary, T. B. Skinner, M.A.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1583

Old Coliege, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8
Students ( 1976 -77), 11,075 .
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T. (1952).
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Prof. Sir Hugh Robson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E. (x974)
Secretary, C. H. Stewart, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B. (1948).

## UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE, 1964

George Street, Glasgow
Full-time Students (1976-77), 6,308.
Chancellor, The Lord Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., P.R.S.
Principal, Sir Samuel Curran, M.A., Ph.D., D.sc., F.R.S. (1964).

Registrar, D. W. J. Morrell, M.A., LL.B. (1973).
HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY, 1966
Edinburgh
Students (1976-77), 2,897.
Chancellor, The Lord Thomson of Monifieth, P.C. (1977).

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Prof. G. M. Burnett, Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.E. (1974).
Secretary, D. I. Cameron, B.L. (Ig66).

## UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE, 1967

Full-time Students ( $1976-77$ ), 2,826.
Chancellor, The Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.b.E., M.c.

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, J. Drever, M.A., P.R.S.E.
Secretary, R. Seaton, M.A. LL.B.
UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING, 1967

Chancellor, The Lord Robbins, с.н., С.в., M.A., B.SC. (Econ.), F.B.A. (I967).

Vice-Chancellor, W. A. Cramond, О.B.E., M.D., (1975).

Secretary, R. G. Bomont, B.SC. (Econ.) (I973).

## NORTHERN IRELAND <br> THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST, 1908

Full-time Students (1975-76), 5,708.
Chancellor, The Lord Ashby, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1970).

President and Vicc-Chancellor, P. Froggatt, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. (1976).
Secretary, R. G. Topping, V.R.D., M.A., (1977).
Secretary to the Academic Council, D. G. Neill, M.A. (1966).

NEW UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, 1965
Coleraine, Co. Londonderry
(First students admitted, 1968)
Undergraduates ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 - 7 7 \text { ), 1,570. }}$
Chancellor. The Duke of Abercorn.
Vice-Chancellor, W. H. Cockcroft, M.A., D.Phil. (1976).

Registrar and Secretary, W. T. Ewing, M.A., Ll.B. (x966).

THE ASSOCLATION OF COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES
36 Gordon Square, W.C.I
The Association holds quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes the Commonwealch Universties Yearbook, handbooks listing scholarships and fellowships. etc.; acts as a general information centre on universities in U.K. and other Commonwealth countries; and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas. It also supplies the secretariat for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, for the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and for the Kennedy Memorial Trust.
Secretary General, Sir Hugh Springer, x.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.

## REPUBLIC OF IRELAND UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY COLLEGE. 1592

Undergraduates and post-graduates ( $\mathbf{9} 976-77$ ), 5,256.
Chancellor, F. H. Boland, B.A. (1964).
Provost, F. S. L. Lyons, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A. (1974).
Registrar, G. W. P. Dawson, B.Sc., M.A. (I976).
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, 1908
49 Merrion Square, Dublin -
Chancellor, Dr. T. K. Whitaker ( $\mathrm{I}_{976 \text { ). }}$
Vice-Chancellor, M. D. McCarthy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. Registrar, J. Bourke, Ph.D., M.Comm.

## Constituent Colleges

Univ. Coll., Dublin, T. Murphy, M.D. (1972). Univ. Coll., Cork, M. D. McCarthy, M.A., Ph.D., D.SC., President (1967).

Univ. Coll., Galway, C. ó hEocha, Ph.D., President (x975).

COUNCIL FOR
NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS
344-354 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.r
Established in 1964 with powers to award degrees and other academic distinctions, comparable in standard with awards granted and conferred by universities to students in polytechnics and other institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom which do not have the power to award their own degrees. The Council awards degrees and honours degrees of B.A., B.Ed. and B.sc. and has higher and research degrees and doctorates. On Sept. 1, 1974, the Council assumed responsibility for the work formerly undertaken by the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design, and in September, 1976, for the Diploma on Management Studies.
President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.B. Chairman, Sir Denis Rooke, C.B.E.
Chief Officer, E. Kerr, B.Sc., Ph.D.

## POLYTECHNICS

City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Perty Barr, Birmingham.-Diro, S. W. Smethurst.
Brighton Polytechnic, Moulsecoomb, Brighton. -Dir., G. R. Hall.
BRistol Polytechinic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol.-Dir., Dr. W. Birch.
Hatfield Polytechnic, Hatfield, Herts.-Dir., Sir Norman Lindop.
Huddersfeld Polytechnic, Queensgate, Hudders-field.-Rector, K. J. Durrands.

Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames.-Dir., L. E. Lawley, Ph.D.
Lanchester Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry. -Dir., G. Holroyde.
Leeds Polytechnic, Calverley Street, Leeds. Dir., P. J. Nuttgens, Ph.D.
Leicester Polytechnic, P.O. Box 143 , Leicester. -Dir., D. Bethel.
Liverpool Polytechnic, Richmond House, I Rumford Place, Liverpool.--Rector, G. Bulmer. LONDON:
CITY Of LONDON POLYTECHNIC, 117- ir9 Houndsditch, E.C.3.-Rrov., A. Suddaby, ph.D.
North-East London Polytechnic, Romford Road, E.15.-Dir., G. S. Brosan, T.D., Ph.D.
POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON, 309 Regent Street, W.x.-Dir., C. Adamson, D.sc.
Polytechnic of North london, Holloway Road, N.7.-Dir., T. G. Miller, T.D.
polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, S.E.r.-Dir., V. Pereira Mendoza.
Thames Polytechnic, wellington Street, S.E.s8, -Dir., D. E. R. Godfrey, Ph.D.
Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester. -Dir., Sir Alex Smith, Ph.D.
New Castle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building. Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.Dir., G. S. Bosworth, C.B.E.
North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Beaconside, Stafford, and College Road, Stoke-on-Trent.Dir., J. F. Dickenson, Ph.D.
OXFORD (Oxford Polytechnic; Lady SpencerChurchill College, Wheatley, Oxon.).-Dir., B. B. Lloyd, M.A., D.Sc.

Piymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Ply-mouth.-Dir., R. F. M. Robbins, Ph.D.
PORTSMOUTH POLYTECHNIC, Museum Road, Portsmouth.-Pres., W. Davey, Ph.D.
Sheffeld City Polytechinic, Pond Street, Sheffield -Principal, Rev. Canon G. Tolley, Ph.D.
Sunderland Polytechnic, Chester Road, Sunder-land.-Rector, E. A. Freeman, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Teeside Polytecinic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.-Dir., J. Houghton, Ph.D.
Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham. - Dir., R. Hedley.

The Polytectinic-Wolverhampton, Wulfruna Street, Wolverhampton.-Dir., G. A. Seabrooke.
Polytechnic or Wales, Pontypridd, Mid Glamor-gan.-Dir., D. W. F. James, Ph.D.
Two further Polytechnics remain to be established, $\|$ proposed polytechnic in central Lancashire based on the Harris College, Preston and part of the work of Blackburn College of Technology and Design; and The Middlesex Polytechnic based on Enficld College of Technology, Hendon College of Technology and Hornsey College of Art.

In addition to these colleges, there are 7,968 Evening Institutes and similar types of establishment providing a wide variety of non-vocational classes for adults.

## EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS

Carnegie Trust for the Universtities of Scotland, The Merchants Hall, Hanover Street, Edin-burgh.-Sec. and Treasurer, A. E. Ritchie.
Cassel educational Trust, $2 x$ Hassocks Road, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.-Sec., D. Hardman.
Dartington Hall Trust, Totnes, Devon.Chairman, M. A. Ash.
Education Services, 19 Norham Road, Oxford.Hon. Sec., Mrs. R. W. Bellerby.
Gilchrist Educational Trust, I York Street, W. I_-Sec., Miss S. Salmon.

Harkness Fellowships of the Commonwealth Fund of New York, Harkness House, 38 Upper Brook Street, W.x.
King Geroge's Jubilee Trust, And The Queen's Silver Jubiler Trust, Buckingham Street, W.C.z.-Sec. Sir Michael Hawkins, z.c.v.o., M.B.E.

Leverhulme Trust Fund (1925), 15-19 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.-Annual income, about $£_{1}, 850,000$. Awards to institutions, at home and overseas, mainly in the form of fellowships, studentships and scholarships for research and education. Awards to individuals are also made on the recommendation of a Rescarch Awards Advisory Committee under six specific schemes.
Lord Kitchener national Memorial Fund, Barn Meadow, Great Warley, Brentwood, Essex. -Sec., C. R. Allison. Awards annually for university courses 30 to 40 scholarships, established to reward long and distinguished service, and especially war service, in H.M. Armed Forces. Competition is open to (a) sons of members or exmembers (men or women) of the British Navy, Army or Air Force, aged over 17 and under 20 on ist January of year competing, and (b) male applicants aged under 30 , who have done regular or national service. No awards are made in respect of post-graduate studies. Application forms, available after Nov. 3, are returnable by Jan. 3 I .
mitchell City of London Charity and Educational Foundation, 24-30 Holborn, E.C.i.Clerk, A. E. L. Cox.
Elizabeth Nuffield Educational Fund (x956). Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.x.-Sec., Miss D. Dutton.
Royal Commission for the Exhibition of i85i, = Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.Sec., C. A. H. James.
Sir Richard Stapley Educational Trust, I York Street, Baker Street, W.r.-Sec., R. Groves.
City Parochal foundation (Trustees of the london Parochial Charities) io Fleet Street, E.C.4. Gross income 1976, $£ x, 245,030$. Grants made for the maintenance of City Churches and for the welfare of the poorer classes of the Metropolitan Police District of London and the City of London.
Thomas Wall Trust, = York Street, W. .r.-Dir. T. C. Sumner.

Winston Churchill Memorial Trust (Churchill Fellowships).- 15 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W-7. -Dir.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. H. A. Lascelles, C.b., C.B.E., D.S.O.

## LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

## English and Welsh Counties

Avon, Avon House North, St James Barton, Bristol.-Chief Education Officer, G. F. Crump.
Bedfordshire, County Hall, Bedford.-Chief Education Officer, D. P. J. Browning.
Berkshire, Kennet House, 80/82 Kings Road, Reading.-Director, R. J. Hornsby.
Buckinghamshire, County Hall, Aylesbury.Chief Education Officer, R. P. Harding.
Cambridgeshire, Shire Hall, Cambridge.-Chief Education Officer, G. E. Morris.
Cheshrre, County Hall, Chester.-Director, J. R. G. Tomlinson.

Cleveland, Woodiands Road, Middlesbrough.Director, A. D. Jackson.
Clwyd, Shire Hall, Mold.-Director, J. H. Davies. Cornwall, County Hall, Truro.-Secretary for Education, K. Cruise.

Cumbria, 5 Portland Square, Carliste.-Director, P. C. Boulter.

Derbyshire, County Offices, Matlock.-Director, C. W. Philips.

Devon, County Hall, Exeter.-Chief Education Officer, J. G. Owen.
DORSET, County Hall, Dorchester.-Director, R. D. Price.
Durham, County Hall, Durham.-Director, D. H. Curry.
Dyfed, County Hall, Carmarthen.-Director, H. D. Thomas.
Essex, Threadneedle House, Market Road, Chelms-ford.-County Education Officer, J. A. Springett.
Gloucestershire, Shire Hall, Gloucester.-Chief Education Officer, R. D. Clark.
Gwent, County Hall, Cwmbran.-Director, E. H. Loudon.
GwyNEDD, Castle Street, Caernarfon.-Director, T. Ellis.

Hampshire, The Castle, Winchester.-County Education Officer, J. H. Aldam, M.C.
Hereford and Worcester, Castle Street, Worces-ter.-Director, M. J. Gifford.
Hertiordshire, County hall, Hertford.-County Education Officer, D. Fisher.
Humberside, County Hall, Beverley.-Director, J. Bower.
IsLe OF Whight, County Hall, Newport.-County Education Officer, R. O. Burton.
Kent, Springfield, Maidstone.-County Education Officer, W. H. Petty.
Lancashire, County Hall, Preston.-Chief Education Officer, J.C. D. Rainbow.
Leicestershire, County Hall, Gienfield, Leicester. -Director, A. N. Fairbairn, M.C.
LINCOLNSHIRE, County Offices, Lincoln.-County Education Officer, G. V. Cooke.
Mid Glamorgan, County Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff.-Director, J. L. Brace.
Norfolk, County Hall, Norwich. - County Education Officer, D. Coatesworth, M.b.E.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, Northampton House, Northampton.-County Education Officer, M. J. Henley.
Northumberland, Eldon House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne.-Director, M. H. Trollope.
Nottinghamshire, County Hall, West Bridgford. -Director, J. A. Stone.
Oxfordshire, Macclesfield House, New Road, Ox-ford.-Unil Education Officer, J. Garne, M.C.
Powys, County Hall, Llandrindod Wells.-Director, R. W. Bevan.

Stropshire, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.-County Education Officer, J. Boyers.
Somerser, County Hall, Taunton.-Chief Education Officer, B. Taylor.
South Glamorgan, County Offices, Kingsway, Cardiff.-Director, F. J. Adams.
Staffordshire, County Education Offices, Tipping Street, Stafford.-Chief Education Officer, A. Riley.
Suffolk, County Hall, Grimwade Street, Ipswich. -County Education Office, F. J. Hill, C.B.E.
Surrey, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames.County Education Officer, J. W. Henry.
Sussex (East), County Hall, Lewes.-Chief Education Officer, J. Rendel-Jones.
Sussex (West), County Hall, Chichester.-Director, G. R. Potter.

WARWICRSHIRE, 22 Northgate Street, Warwick. County Education Officer.-M. L. Ridger.
West Glamorgan, Princess House, Princess Way, Swansea.-Director, J. Beale.

Wilstire, County Hall, Trowbridge.-Chief Education Officer, R. C. R. Blackledge.
Yorkshire (North), County Hall, Northallerton.Director, E. E. L. Owens, Ph.D.

## London

InNer London Education Authority.-Education Officer, P. Newsam.

## Education Officers

Barking, Town Hall.-A. W. Bush.
Barnet, Town Hall, Friern Barnet, N.ir.-J. Dawkins.
Bexiey, Town Hall, Crayford.-P. Geen.
Brent, Chesterfield House, Park Lane, Wembley.Miss G. M. Rickus.
Bromiey, Sunnymead, Bromley Lane, Chislehurst, Kent.-G. Ellerby.
Croydon, Taberner House, Park Lane.-K. J. Revell.
Ealing, 8r Uxbridge Road, W.5.-R. J. Hartles.
Enfield, Civic Centre, Enfield.-C. Hutchinson.
Haringey, Somerset Road, N.17--A. G. Groves.
Harrow, Civic Centre, Station Road, Harrow. Director, M. Johnson.
Havering, Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford, Essex.-B. K. Laister.
Hillingdon, Civic Centre, High Street, Uxbridge, Middx.-Director, A. H. R. Calderwood.
Hounslow, Civic Centre.-Director, P. J. Lee.
Kingston UPON Thames, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey.-W. F. E. Gibbs.
Merton, Station House, London Road, Morden, Surrey.-R. Greenwood.
Newham, 29 The Broadway, Stratford, E.15.J. S. Wilkie, Ph.D.

Redbridge, Lynton House, 255-259 High Road, Ilford, Essex.-J. E. Fordham.
Richmond upon Thames, Regal House, Twickenham, Middx.-D. Naismith.
Sutton, The Grove, Carshalton, Surrey.-C. Melville.
Waltham Forest, Municipal Offices, High Road, Leyton, E.xo.--E. A. Hartley.

## Metropolitan District Councils

Barnsley, 50 Huddersfield Road, Barnsley.Education Officer, T. Brooks.
Birmingham, Margaret Street, Birmingham 3.Chief Education Officer, J. M. Crawford.
Bolton, Paderborn House, Civic Centre.-Chief Education Officer, P. Waddington.
Bradford, Provincial House, Bradford.-Director, W. R. Knight.

BURY, Athenaeum House, Market Street.-Director. M. Gray.

Calderdale.-Alexandra Buildings, King Edward Street, Halifax.-Chief Education Officer, A. Pickvance.
Coventry, Council House, Earl Street.-Director, R. Aitken.

DONCASTER, Princegate.-Chief Education Officer, M. J. Pass.

Dudley, z St. James's Road, Dudley.-Education Officer, J. Buck.
Gateshead, Prince Consort Road.-Director, Miss M. A. Sproat.
Kirklees, Oldgate House, Huddersfield.-Director, E. T. Butcher.

KNOwSLEy, Huyton Hey Road, Huyton, Liverpool. -Director, P. M. Neafsey.
Lezds, Great George Street.-Director, R. S. Johnson.

LIVERPOOL, 14 Sir Thomas Street.-Education Officer, K. A. Antcliffe.
MANCheSter, Cumberland House, Crown Square. -Chief Education Officer, D. A. Fiske.
Newcastie upon Tyne, Civic Centre.-Director. J. F. Chadderton.

North Tyneside, The Chase, North Shields.Director, J. F. Partington.
Oldham, Old Town Hall, Chadderton.-Director, (vacant).
Rochbale, Municipal Offices, Manchester Old Road, Middleton.-Chief Education Officet, A. N. Naylor.
Rotherham, Municipal Offices, Howard Street, -Director, L. G. Taylor.
St. Helens, Century House, Hardshaw Street. Director, W. H. Cubitt.
Salford, Chapel Street.-Director, J. A. Barnes.
Sandwell, Highfields, High Street, West Brom-wich.-Director, G. A. Brinsdon.
Serton, Burlington House, Crosby Road North, Liverpool 22.-Director, K. Robinson.
Sheffield, Leopold Street.-Director, G. M. B. Harrison.
Solihull, The Council House.-Director, C. Humphrey.
South Tyneside, Town Hall, Jarrow.-Director, K. Stringer.

Stockport, Stopford House, Piccadilly.-Director, B. L. Harmon.

Sunderland, Town Hall.-Director, J. Hall.
Tameside, Town Hall, Dukinfield.-Director, G. Mayall.
Trafrord, Town Hall, Sale, Cheshife.-Director, D. J. Hatfield.

Wakefield, 8 Bond Street.-Director, R. Eyles.
Waisall, Civic Centre, Darwall Street, Walsall.Director, R. D. Nixon.
Wigan, Civic Centre, Millgate-Director, R. C. Hodgkinson.
Wirral, Municipal Buildings, Cleveland Street, Birkenhead.-Director, R. E. Price.
Wolverhampton, St. John's Square-Director. D. Grayson.

## Channel Islands, etc.

Jersey, P.O. Box 142, Highlands, St. Saviour.Director, J. S. Rodhouse.
Guernsey, La Couperderle, St. Peter Port.-Director, M. D. Hutchings.
Isle of MAN, Government Buildings, Bucks Road, Douglas.-Director, J. A. Davies.
Isles of SCiley, Town Hall, St. Mary's.-Clerk and Chief Executive, J. Woosnam.

## Scottish Regional and Islands Councils

Borders, Regional Headquarters, Newtown St. Boswells.-Director, J. McLean.
Central, Viewforth, Stirling.-Director, I. Collie.
Dumpries and Galloway, 30 Edinburgh Road, Dumfries.-Director, J. K. Purves.
Fife, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.-Director, I. S. Flett. Grampian, Woodhill House, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen.-Director, J. A. D. Michie.
Highland, Regional Buildings, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness.-Director, R. Macdonald.
Lothian, 40 Torphichen Street, Edinburgh. Director, W. D. C. Semple.
Orkney, Education Office, Albert Street, Kirkwall. -Director, A. Bain.
Shetland, Brentham Place, Lerwick.-Director, R. A. B. Barnes.

Strathciyde, 25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.Director, E. Miller.
TAYside, 14 City Square, Dundee.-Director, D. G. Robertson.
Western Isles, Council Offices, South Beach, Stornoway,-Director, A. Macleod.

## Northern Ireland <br> Education and Library Boards

Belfast, Board Headquarters, 40 Academy Street, Belfast I.-Chief Officer, W. J. Patterson.
NORTH-EASTERN, Education Office, County Hall, Galgorm Road, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.Chief Officer, R. J. Dickson, Ph.D.
SOUTH-EASTERN, 18 Windsor Avenue, Belfast 9.Chief Officer, M. B. Gledhill.
Southern, 3 Charlemont Place, The Mall, Armagh. -Chief Officer, W. J. Dicks.on.
VEETERN, I, Hospital Road, Omagh, Co. Tyrone-Chief Oficer, M. H. F. Murphy.

## ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education is carried on in the United Kingdom by universities and university colleges (pp. 50I-510), local education authorities (pp. $5 \pm 2-5$ I3 $^{2}$ ) and by a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of one representative from each university, was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extra-mural education.-Hon. Secretary, Prof. E. Rhodes, M.A., Institute of Extension Studies, The University, Liverpool.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 19 B De Montfort Street, Leicester (Dir. A. K. Stock), and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, 57 Melville Street, Edinburgh (Sec., F. J. Taylor), exist to provide $\square$ means of consultaFon and co-operation between the various forces in adult education.

## UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF <br> EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES AND <br> ADULT EDUCATION

OXFORD, Department for External Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.-Dir., R. G. Smethurst.

CAMBRIDGE, Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Madingley Hall, Madingley, Cambridge.-Dir,, C. L. Wayper.

DURHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Old Elvet, Durham.-Dir., J. F. Dixon.
LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, 7 Ridgmount Street, W.C.I. -Dir. B. Groombridge.
Birmingham, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, P.O. Box 363 , University of Birmingham, Birmingham, x5.-Dir., A. M. Parker.
Bristol, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.-Diro, Prof. G. Cunliffe.
Exeter, Department of Extra-Mural Studics, The University, Exeter.-Head, Prof. T. F. Daveney.
Hull, Department of Adult Education, the University, Hull.-Dit., Prof. B. Jennings.
Keele, Department of Adult Education, The University, Keele, Staffs.-Dir., Prof. R. F. Dyson.
Leens, Department of Adult Education and ExtraMural Studies, The University, Leeds, $z_{0}$-Head of Dept., Prof. N. A. Jepson.
LeICester, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.-Head of Dept., Prof. H. A. Jones, C.B.E.
LIVERPOOL, Institute of Extension Studies, I Abercromby Square, Liverpool.-Dir., Prof. E. Rhodes.

MANCHESTER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester, 13.-Dir., Prof. O. Ashmore.

NEWCASTLE, Department of Adult Education, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne.-Dir. E. W. Hughes, o.b.E.

Nottingham, Department of Adult Education, 14-22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham,-Dir. Prof. M. D. Stephens.
Reading, The University, Whiteknights, Reading. Registrar, J. F. Johnson.
SheFField, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Sheffield.-Dir. Prof. G. W. Roderick.
SOUTHAMPTON, Department of Adult Education, University of Southampton.-Dir., P. E. Fordham.
Wales, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.-Sec., J. Gareth Thomas.

Aberystwrth, University College, Aberystwyth. -Dir., W. Davies.
Bangor, University College, Bangor.-Dir., Prof. A. Llywelyn-Williams.

CaRDIFF, University College Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, $3^{8-40}$ Park Place, Cathays Park, Cardiff.-Dir. J. S. Davies.
Swansea, University College Swansea.-Dir., I. M. Williams.

Aberdeen, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Aberdeen. -Dir., K. A. Wood.
Dundee, Department of Extra-Mural Education, The University, Dundee.-Dir., A. G. Robertson.
Edinburgh, Department of Educational Studies, ro Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh.-Head, N. D. C. Grant.
Edinburgi, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, II Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh.-Head, B. C. Skinner.

Glascow, Department of Extra-Mural and Adult Education, 57-6I Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow -Dir., Prof. N. Dees.
ST. ANDREWS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studics, University of St. Andrews, 3 St. Mary's Place. - Dir. J. C. Geddes.
Belfast, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education.-Dir. E. C. Read.

## RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES FOR ADULT EDUCATION <br> (Offering courses for \#year or longer)

## England

Cliff Collegr, Calver, Sheffield. Residential Methodist Lay Training College open to all denominations (Men and Women).-Principal, Rev. H. A. G. Belben.
Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).-Principal, R. Houlton.

Fircroft College, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29 (Men) (50).-Warden, A. J. Corfield.
hillcroft Residential College for women, Surbiton, Surrey (75).-Principal, Mrs. J. Cockerill.
Plater College, Headington, Oxford (Men and Women) (80),-Principal, D. G. Chiles.
Ruskin College, Oxford (Men and Women) (x80). Principal, H. D. Hughes.
WOODBROOKE, 1046 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29. Quaker centre for religious, social and international studies (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available. Wardens, E. and R. Priestman.

## Wales

Coleg Harlech, Harlech, Gwynedd (Men and Women) (izo).-Warden, I. W. Hughes.

Scotland
Newbattle Abbey College, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Men and Women).-Warden, A. D. Reid.

Residential Colleges
(Offering Shorter Courses)
Belstead Housk, Ipswich, Suffolk.-Warden, D. C. Barbanell.

Burton Manor, Burton, Wirral, Cheshire.-Principal.-A. Kingsbury.
Denman College, Marcham, Abingdon, Oxon. (N.F.W.I.).-Warden, Miss H. M. Jones.

Dillington House, Ilminster, Somerset.-Director, P. Epps.

Dunford House, Midhurst, Sussex (Y.M.C.A. Adult Education and Training Centre).-Principal, Rev. P. G. Hayman.
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK, Wokingham, Berks.Principal, D. G. E. Hurd.
Grantley Hall, Ripon, N. Yorks.-Warden, Dr. H. C. Strick.
Holly Royde College, (Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 56-64 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.-Director, Dr. A. Wilson.
Horncastle Restiential College, Horncastle, Lincs.-Warden, B. Jenkins.
Knuston Hall, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.-Principal, I. F. Fraser.
Missenden Abbey, Great Missenden, Bucks.Warden, P. F. Hebden.
Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey.-Warden, Rev. N. Walters.
Roffey Park Management College, Horsham, Sussex-Director, W. J. Giles.
URChFont MANOR, Devizes; Wilts-Warden, A. T. C. Slee, Ph.D.

Wedgwood Memorial Coliege, Barlaston, if. Stoke-on-Trent.-Warden, D. Goodman.
Westham House, Barford, nr. Warwick.Principal, F. Owen, O.B.E., T.D.

## PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES

Bernhard Baron St. George's Jewish Settlement, 192 Hanbury Street, E. I.-Sec., Mrs. I. Marks.
Birmingham Settlembnt, 388 Summer Lane, Bir-mingham.-Dir., P. D. Houghton.
Boston, Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Pilgrim College.-Warden and Residential Tutor, A. Champion.
Bradpord, Leeds University adult Education Centre, so Mornington Villas, Manningham Lane, Bradford 8. (Dept. of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, University of Leeds.) Warden, R. K. S. Taylor.
Bristol, Bristol Folk House Adult Education Centre, 40 Park Street.-Warden, R. J. Cann.
BRISTOL (University Settlement, Bristol Community Association), 43 Ducie Road, Bristol. Director, M. Sykes.
Cambridge House and Talbot, 13 I-x 39 Camberwell Road, S.E. 5 -Head, T. Cook.
City Literary Centre for adult studies, Stukeley Street, Drury Lane, W.C.2.-Principal, R. J. South, Ph.D.
Dockland Settlements, branches at Isle of Dogs, E. 14; Bristol; Rotherhithe, S.E.16; Dagenham, Essex; Stratford, E. 15 (a branches); Hainault Estate, Chigwell, Essex; Glasgow; School of Ad-
venture, Ross-shire; Guest House, Herne Bay, Kent-Office, Heathway, Dagenham, Essex.
Edinburgh University Settlement, Student Centre, Bristo Street, Edinburgh.-Dir., J. R. Waddington; Adult Education Centre, Kirk $0^{\prime}$ Field College, Wilkie House, Guthrie Street, Edinburgh, $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{o}}$-Sec., Miss E. Wood.
Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E.14.Dean, School of Adult and Social Studies, P. A. Baynes.
Leicester University Centre, Vaughan College, St. Nicholas Circle.-Warden, D. J. Rice.
Liverpool Settlement (South), Nile Street.Directors, J. P. Warren; R. Quarless; J. B. Smith.
Loughborough, Quest House, Loughborough Technical College, Radmoor.-Warden, D. H. Bodger, Dept. of Adult Education, University of Nottingham.
Middlesbrough: Newport Settlement Youth AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, I30-13z Newport Road, Middlesbrough.-Warden, A. Thompson.
MANSFIELD House, Fairbairn Hall, E. y3.-Warden, Rev. Canon E. A. Shipman.
Robert Browning Settlement, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E.17.-Warden, C. R. Dunnico (acting).
Roland House Scout Centre, 29 Stepney Green, E. r.-Warden, H. L. Ransome.

St. Margaret's House Settlement, 2 I Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.-Warden, R. V. Glazebrook.
Spennymoor Settlement, King Street, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
Toynbee Hall, The Universities' Settlement in EAST LONDON, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.x.-Warden, D. P. Chesworth,
Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W. ․--Principal, L. P. Thompson-McCausland, C.M.G.; Warden, W. J. Evans.
York Educational Settiement, iz8 Holgate Road.-Wardens, A. J. Peacock; M. Peacock.

## PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

## (excluding postgraduate study)

NOTE--References to university courses in the sections following cover only first degrees; the considerable facilities available at universities for postgraduate study or research are not treated.

## ACCOUNTANCY

See also Business Management and Administration).

First Degrees in Accounting or Accountancy are granted by the Universities of Birmingham, Exeter, Glasgow, Kent, Stirling, Strathclyde and Wales (University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology). At several other universities one of these subjects can be combined with e.g. Financial Administration, Finance or Economics.

Courses leading to first degrees in Accounting or Accounting Studies granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, City of London Polytechnic, Glasgow College of Technology, Huddersfield Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Polytechnic of North London, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Preston Polytechnic, Ulster Polytechnic. At several other polytechnics Accounting can be combined with Finance.
Professional Bodies.-The main bodies granting membership on examination after $I$ period of practical work are:

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, E.C.z.
Institute of Chartered Accountants of ScotIAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, and $2 \times 8 \mathrm{St}$. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Association of Certified Accountants, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.I.
Chartered institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, i Buckingham Place, S.W.x.
institute of Cost and management Accountants, 63 Portland Place, W. .

## ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

First Degrees in Actuarial Science are granted by the City University and the University of London (London School of Economics and Political Science); and in Actuarial Mathematics and Statistics by Heriot-Watt University.
Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:
Institutr of Actuaries, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, W.C. x .
faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

## AERONAUTICS

and Aeronautical Engineering
First Degrees in Aeronautical Engineering are granted by the Universities of Bath, Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge (Aeronaulics), the City University, the Universities of Glasgow, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; Queen Mary College), Loughborough (Aeronautical Engineering and Design), Manchester, Salford and (Aeronautics and Astronautics), Southampton; and in Air Transport Engineering by the City University. Courses leading to first degrees in Aeronautical Engineering granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Hatfield Polytechnic and Kingston Polytechnic.
Chelsea College of Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering, Shoreham Airport, Sussex. Coliege of Air Training, Hamble, Southampton.

## AGRICULTURE

First Degrees in Agriculture or Agricultural Science(s) are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London (Wye College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford (Agricultural and Forest Sciences), Reading and Wales (University Colleges of Aberystwyth and Bangor); and in Horticulture by Bath, London (Wye College), Nottingham, Reading and Strathclyde.
Other schools of agriculture are:
Aberdeen (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 58 r King Street-Sec., H. Munro.
CIrencester, Royal Agricultural College. Principal, Sir Emrys Jones, B.sc.
Edinburgh School of Agriculture, the, West Mains Road, Edinburgh.-Principal, Prof. N. F. Robertson, B.Sc., ph.D.
Harper adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop-Principal, A. G. Harris.
Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.-Principal, G. J. Dowrick, B.Sc., ph.D.

Shuttleworth Agricultural College, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.Principal, J. E. Scott, b.Sc., M.S.
West of Scotland Agricuitural College, Auchincruive, Ayr.-Principal, Prof. J. S. Hall, C.B.E., B.SC.

There are in addition over twenty country Agricultural Institutes giving $\mathbb{0}$ one-year course.

## ARBITRATION

The Institute of Arbitrators, 75 Cannon Strcet E.C. 4 conducts examinations and maintains Register of Fellows and Associates, and a panel of arbitrators.-Sec., B. W. Vigrass, O.B.E., V.R.D.

## ARCHAOLOGY

First Degrees in Archaology are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Bradford, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, London (Institute of Archzology, Bedford, King's and University Colleges; also School of Oriental and African Studies for Archroology of South or South-East Asia), Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading, Southampton, Wales (University College of Cardiff). At several other universities archæology can be combined with another subject, e.g. ancient history or anthropology.

## ARCHITECTURE

The Education and Practice Executive Committee of The Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W.I, sets standards and guides the whole system of architectural education throughout the United Kingdom. Courses at the following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. They are visited regularly by the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board to ensure that they meet the minimum standards for exemption from the R.I.B.A.'s own examinations.

## UNIVERSTTY SCHOOLS

(Subject to exceptions noted below, courses are full-time for five years, leading to a first degree or diploma; number of students and name of Head of School or Department of Architecture are included.) Bath: University School of Architecture and Building Engineering, Claverton Down (228).Prof. W. G. Gregory ( $6-\mathrm{yr}$. sandwich course in architecture in conjunction with 4 -year sandwich course in building engineering).
Beifast: Qucen's University ( $\mathbf{I 5}^{8}$ ).-Prof. W. J. Kidd.
Bristol: University Dept. of Architecture (200).Prof. I. Smith.
Cambridge: Department of Architecture ( 190 ). Prof. C. St. J. Wilson.
Cardife: The Welsh School of Architecture, University of Wales, Institute of Science and Technology (250).-Prof. D-P. Thomas.
DUNDEE: School of Architecture, University of Dundee: Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Perth Road (r85).-J. Paul.
Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh, Dept. of Architecture (zoo)--Prof. G. B. Oddie.
-Heriot-Watt University (joint course with Edinburgh College of Art), Lauriston Place (zoo).-Prof. R. Cowan.
GlasGow: Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow University and Glasgow School of Art, I67 Renfrew Street (307).-Prof. A. MacMillan. University of Strathclyde, Dept. of Architecture and Building Science.-Prof. T. A. Markus; Prof. F. N. Morcos-Asaad; Prof. T. W. Maver.
Liverpool: University of Liverpool School of Architecture (2z0).-Prof. J. N. Tarn.
LoNDON: Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning. University College London (1go).Prof. N. Watson.
MANCHESTER: University of Manchester School of Architecture ( 196 ).-Prof. J. A. M. Bell.
NewCastle upon Tyne: University School of Architecture (180).-Prof. R. Crowe.
Nottingham: University Dept. of Architecture ( 180 ) Prof. C. Riley.
Sheffield: University Dept. of Architecture (200). -Prof. D. Gosling; Prof. K. H. Murta.

OTHER SCHOOLS
(Subject to the exceptions noted below, courses are full-time for five years, leading to a first degree and final diploma. Number of students and name of Head of School are shown.)
Aberdeen: Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (200).-Prof. S. Wilkinson (C.N.A.A. degree (hons.)).
Birmingham: School of Architecture, Franchise Street, Perry Barr (200).-A. J. Howrie.
Brigmton: School of Architecture, Brighton Polytechnic, Moulescoomb (156).-J. P. Lomax, ph.D.
Canterbury: School of Architecture, Canterbury College of Art, New Dover Road (179).- M. Crux.
Hull: Brunswick Avenue C, Padamsee (Head).
Kingston upon Thames: Polytechnic School of Architecture, Knights Park (230).-D. Berry.
Lekds: School of Architecture and Landscape, Leeds Polytechnic, Brunswick Terrace (267).-W. T. Bradshaw.
Leicester: Polytechnic School of Architecture, P.O. Box 143.-Prof. B. Farmer.

Liverpool: Polytechnic (B,A. Architectural Studies).
LONDON: Architectural Association School of Architecture, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.I. (6zo). -A. Boyarsky.

Department of Architecture, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Wandsworth Road, S.W.8. (I2I).H. Haenlein.

Architecture Unit, School of Environment. Polytechnic of Central London, 35 Marylebone Road, N.W.x.

Dept. of Environmental Design, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway, N. 7 (186).-M. Quantrill (C.N.A.A. degree).

Thames Polytechnic, School of Architecture, Vencourt House, King Street, W.6. (255)-Dr. J. Paul.

Manchester: Polytechnic School of Architecture Dept. of Environmental Design, Cavendish Street (170),-M. H. Darke.
Oxford: Dept. of Architecture, Oxford Polytechnic, Gypsy Lane (340).-R. A. Maguire.
Portsmouth: Polytechnic School of Architecture, King Henry I Street (rg8).-G. H. Broadbent.

## ART

First Degrees in Art or History of Art are granted by the University of Aberdeen, Cambridge, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Essex, Leeds, Leicester, London (Courtauld Institute of Art; Birkbeck, University and Westfield Colleges), Loughborough (Creative Design), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading, Sussex, Wales (University College, Aberystwyth) and Warwick. At several other universities art or history of art can be combined with another subject. Courses leading to first degrees in Art granted by the University of Sussex are provided by East Sussex College of Higher Education. The degrees in Arl granted by the Royal College of Art are higher degrees.

Courses leading to first degrees in Art and Design (Fine Art, Graphic Desigh, Textiles/Fashion, ThreeDimensional Design, or Multi-Disciplinary) granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some 50 colleges $/$ schools of art and polytechnics.
London.-Royal Academy Schools of Painting and Sculpture, Burlington Gardens, W.I. (65).Keeper, Peter Greenham, R.A.; Secretary, S. C. Hutchison; Curator, W. Woodington: Registrar, K. J. Tanner.

London. - The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.z. provides undergraduates courses in Drawing and Painting.-Slade Professor, Lawrence Gowing, C.b.E.; Sec., M. Watson, M.A.
London.-Royal Drawing Society, 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Pres., J. Mills, f.S.A.; Sec., Mrs. L. Mills.
London.- Royal College of Art, see p. 509.
Oxford, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at 74 High Street, Oxford (go students). Principal, P. Morsberger (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Printmaking. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.
Glasgow, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.Director, H. J. Barnes, C.B.E.; Sec. \& Treas., F. W. Kсап.

## ASTRONOMY

First Degrees in Astronomy are granted by the University of Glasgow, Leicester (Mathematics with Astronomy), London (Queen Mary and University Colleges), Newcastle upon Tyne, St. Andrews and Sussex (Physics with Astronomy); and in Astrophysics by the Universities of Edinburgh, Leeds (Physics with Astrophysics), Leicester (Physics with Astrophys$i(s)$, London (Queen Elizabeth College-Physics and Astrophysics; Queen Mary College) Newcastle upon Tyne (Astronomy and Astrophysics, Geophysics and Planetary Physics), and the University of Wales (University College, Aberystwyth (Physics with Planetary Physics and University College, Cardiff (Astrophysics)). Various other combinations of subjects also available.

## BANKING

First Degrees with specialization in Banking and Finance are granted by the Universities of Birmingham, Loughborough and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology; also Banking, Insurance and Finance at Bangor University College), and the City University (Banking and International Finance).

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:-
The Institute of Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, E.C. 3 .

The Institute of Bankers in Scotland, a Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

## BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS

(See also Architecture, Estate Management and the Council for National Academic Awards. Many technical College courses lead to diplomas, certificates or associateships. Professional qualifications are awarded by:-
The Institute of Biology, 4 I Queen's Gate, S.W.7.-Gen. Sec., D. J. B. Copp.

The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.r.

The Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, W.C.r.-President, C. N. Thompson, Sec. and Registrar, R. E. Parker, Ph.D.

## BREWING

First Degrees in Brewing are granted by HeriotWatt University.

BUILDING
(See also Architecture, Estate Management and Surveying)
First Degrees in Building, Building Engineering or Building Technology are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham (also Building Economics and Quantity Surveying), Bath, Brunel, Heriot-Watt (also Building Economics and Quantity Surveying), Liverpool, London (University College: Archilecture, Planning, Building and Environmental

Studies), Manchester (Manchester Institute of Sclence and Technology), Reading (also Quantity Surveying and Building Surveying), and Salford (also Building Surveying and Quantity Surveying and Construction Economics). Courses leading to first degrees in Building granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton Polytechnic (Building Technology and Management), Polytechnic of Central London, Lanchester Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Sheffield Polytechnic (Construction), the Polytechnic of the South Bank, and Trent Polytechnic; in Building Surveying by Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank (Surveying), Thames Polytechnic; and in Building Services Engineering by Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic. Examinations are conducted by:-
The Institute of Building, Englemere, King's Ride, Ascot, Berks.
The Institute of Clerrs of Works of Great Britain, 4 I The Mall, W.5.-Sec. A. P. Macnamara.
The institution of Municipal Engineers, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.I (Building Control Officers' Ordinary and Higher Certificates).

## BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

First Degrees in Business Studies are granted by the Universities of Bath (Business Administration), Belfast (Business Administration), Bradford (also Operations Management), City, Edinburgh HeriotWatt (Business Organization), Salford (Business and Administration, Business Operation and Control), Sheffield, Stirling, Strathclyde (Marketing and Operational Research), Wales (University College, Aberystwyth) (Economics and Business), Wales (Institute of Science and Technology) (Business Administration); in Administration by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham (Managerial and Administrative Studies) and Dundee; in Management Sciences/Studies by the City University (Systems and Management), Loughborough University of Technology, and the Universities of Kent at Canterbury (also Public Administration and Management), Lancaster, Leeds (Textile Management), Manchester (Institute of Science and Technology; also Textile Economics and Management) Wales (Cardiff University College), and Warwick; and in Commerce by the following universities: Birmingham, Edinburgh and Liverpool. These subjects also form part of degree courses in other universities.

Courses leading to first degrees in Business Studies or Business Administration granted by the Council for National Academic A wards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Brighton Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic, City of London Polytechnic, Dundee College of Technology, Ealing College of Higher Education, Glasgow College of Technology, Hatfield Polytechnic, Huddersfield Polytechnic, Hull College of Higher Education, Kingston Polytechnic, Lanchester Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Midđlesex Polytechnic (also European Business Administration), Napier College of Commerce and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, North East London Polytechnic, N. Staffordshire Polytechnic, Oxford Polytechnic, Paisley College of Technology (Business Economics with Marketing), Plymouth Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Preston Polytechnic, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Sheffield City Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Sunderland Polytechnic, Teeside Polytechnic, Thames Polytechnic, Trent Poly-
technic, Ulster Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Wales, and Wolverhampton Polytechnic.

The Thames Polytechnic also provides courses for the C.N.A.A. first degrees in International Marketing; Huddersfield Polytechnic courses for C.N.A.A. degrees in Marketing (Engineering) or (Chemicals) and Textile Marketing; and Leicester, Manchester, Sheffield City, Teeside and Trent Polytechnics, the Polytechnic of Wales and Glasgow College of Technology courses for C.N.A.A. first degrees in Public Administration.

Professional bodies conducting training and/or examinations in Administration and Management include:
Royal Institute of Public Administration, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.r.
The institute of Health Service Administrators 75 Portland Place, W. I.
The Institute of Personnel Management, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.x.
Institurton of works Managers, 45 Cardiff Road, Luton, Beds.
institute of housing Managers, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C. .
Institute of Administrative Management, 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent.

Administrative Staff College, Greenlands, Hen-ley-on-Thames, Oxon.-Princ., Prof. T. Kempner (1972).
London Graduate school of Business Studies, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.x.-Princ., Prof. R. J. Ball, Ph.D.
Manchester Business School, Booth Street West, Manchester.-Dir., Prof. W. G. McClelland.

Courses of advanced training in most branches of commerce, including preparation for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificates in Business Studies are available at the Polytechnics and other institutions listed by cities on p. $5 \mathbf{2 z}$.

Throughout the country commercial education at - lower level is provided at Evening Institutes, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.
Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce :-

> A. General

The Royal Society of Arts Examinations Board, 88 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.z.
The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Commercial Education Scheme, Marlowe House, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.
The East Midland Educational Union, Robins Wood House, Robins Wood Road, Apsley, Nottingham.
The Northern Counties Techicical Examinations Council, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.
The Union of Educational Institutions, Norfolk House, Smallbrook Queensway, Birmingham 5 .
North Western Regional Advisory Council for Further Education (incorporating the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes), The Town Hall, Walkden Road, Worsley, Manchester.
The Yorkshire and Humberside Council for Further Education, Bowling Green Terrace, Leeds.
Welsh Joint Education Committee, 245 Western Avenue, Cardiff.

The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, i6 Park Crescent, W.i.
the faculty of Secretaries, 5 I Tormead Road, Guildford, Surrey.
The Institute of Export, World Trade Centre, E.r.

The institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.
institute of Marketing, Moor Hall, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berks.
The Chartered Institute of Transport, so Portland Place, W.i.
The Cam Foundation, Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, S.W.r.
institute of practitioners in Advertising, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.r.
Institute of Purchasing and Supply, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.r.
institute of Personnel management, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.I.

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

First Degrees in Computer/Compuling Science(s)/ Computing, Computational Science are granted by Brunel, City, Heriot-Watt and Loughborough Universities and by the Universities of Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Belfast, Bradford, Cambridge, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Essex, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Kent (also Computers and Cybernetics), Lancaster, Leeds (also Data Processing), Liverpool, London (Imperial, Queen Mary, University and Westfield Colleges; London School of Economics and Political Science), Loughborough (also Data Processing), Manchester (also Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading, St. Andrews, Salford, Stirling, Strathclyde, Sussex, Wales (University College, Aberystwyth; University College, Cardiff: Computer Systems; University College, Swansea: Computer Technology), and Warwick.

Courses leading to first degrees in Computer Science granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London (Applied Computing), Hatfield Polytechnic, Kingston Polytechnic, Lanchester Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic (OperationalResearch with Computing), Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic (Applied Statistics and Computing), Polytechnic of North London (Statistics or Mathematics and Computing), North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Paisley College of Technology (Computing with Operational Research or Systems Control), Portsmouth Polytechnic, Sheffield City Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank (Mathematics and Computing-Business Orientation), Teeside Polytechnic (also Computer Technology), Thames Polytechnic Ulster Polytechnic (Data Processing), Wolverhampton Polytechnic and Polytechnic of Wales (also Mathematics and Computer Science); in Computer and Control Systems by Lanchester Polytechnic.

These subjects also form part of other degree courses, often as Mathematics/Statistics and Computer Science, at many universities and colleges.

## DANCE

Courses leading to first degrees in Dance granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Laban Centre for Movement and Dance in association with Goldsmiths' College.
The Royal academy or Dancing (incorporated by Royal Charter), 48 Vicarage Crescent, S.W.Ir. Three years' teachers' course and professional and children's examinations.-Director, J. Field.
The Royal Ballet School, is5 Talgarth Road, W.I4. and White Lodge, Richmond Park. Director, J. Monahan, C.B.E.

IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING (z904), 70 Gloucester Place, W.I.-Gen. Sec., P. J. Pearson.

## DEFENCE

First Degrees in Peace Studies are granted by the University of Bradford.
Royal Naval Colleges
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE
Greenwich, S.E.io.
Admiral President, Rear-Admiral C. A. W. Weston. Captain of the College, Capt. D. S. Wyatt, O.B.E., R.N. Dean of the College, Capt. D. C. F. Watson, r.N.
Director, Dept. of Nuclear Science and Technology, Prof. J. Edwards.
Director, Dept. of History and International Affairs, Prof. P. Nailor, M.A.

INSTITUTE OF NAVAL MEDICINE Alverstoke, Hants.
Medical Officer in Charge and Dean of Naval Medicine, Surgeon Rear Adm. J. A. B. Harrison, Q.H.P.
BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE Dartmouth
Captain, Capt. P. W. Greening, R.N.
Commandet, Cdr. J. M. Porter, R.N.
Dir. of Studies, H. G. Stewart, M.B.E., M.A.
ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Corps of Naval Constructors as well as officers of Commonwealth and Foreign Navies are prepared for CNAA egrees in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Captain, Capt. R. G. Baylis, O.B.E. Dean, Capt. H. E. Morgan. Executive Officer, Cdr. A. E. Sturgeon.
Dir. of Naval Engineering, Cdr. J. M. T. Hilton. Dir. of Electrical Engineering, Cdr. I. F. Chrishup. Dir. of Mechanical Engineering, Capt. J. E. Franklin.

## Military Colleges

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY
Officers who graduate at the college have the letters p.s.c. after their names in Service Lists. Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. W. Stanier, M.B.E. Deputy Commandant, Brig. D. K. Neville.

## ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SANDHURST Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 5799 , were amalgamated in 1947 under the above title.

Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, opened in 3942 for the training of short service officers, also became part of RMA Sandhurst in 1972.
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip Ward, k.C.v.O., C.B.E.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

 Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer (and some civilian) students from U.K., Commonwealth and foreign armies are prepared for first degrees in Applied Science and Engineering of the Council for National Academic Awards.
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. M. E. Tickell, C.B.E., M.C. Dean, F. J. M. Farley, SC.D., F.R.S. Registrar, H. E. Davies.

## ARMOUR SCHOOL

R.A.C. CENTRE

Bovington Camp, nr. Wareham, Dorset.
Commanding Officer and Chief Instructor, Col. P. F. Davies.

WELBECK COLLEGE Worksop, Notts.

Headmaster, M. J. Maloney.
Bursar, Col. R. Mathews.

## INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION Court Road, S.E. 9 (go) <br> Commandant, Col. C. S. Kirby.

## Royal Air Force Colleges

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE Bracknell, Berks.
Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal, J. B. Curtiss.

## ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE

 CranwellFounded in 1920 , the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Engineer, Supply, Administrative (Secretarial) and R.A.F. Regiment Branches of the Royal Air Force. It also provides initial specialist training for all officers of the Engineer, Supply and Administrative (Secretarial) branches, and advanced training in tactics, operations and systems engineering for officers of the General Duties and Engineer branches.
Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, Air Vice-
Marshal W. E. Colahan, C.B.E., A.F.C.

## ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Newton, Nottingham
Commanding Officer, Gp. Capt. A. G. Duguid. DENTISTRY
First Degrees in Dentistry are granted by the University of Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Guy's Hospital Dental School, King's College Hospital Medical School, London Hospital Medical College, Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, University College Hospital Medical School), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh Nationai School of Medicine).

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

## DIETETICS

(See also Food and Nutrition Science)
First Degrees in Nutrition and Dietetics are granted by Queen's University of Belfast. Courses leading to first degrees in Dietetics granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Queen Margaret College, Edinburgh, Queen's College, Glasgow, Leeds Polytechnic and Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (Nutrition and Dietetics).

The professional association is the British Dietetic Association, 305 Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham. Membership is open to dietitians holding a recognized qualification who may also become State Registered Dietitians through the Council for Professions Súpplementary to Medicine (q.v.).

## DRAMA

First Degrees in Drama are granted by the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Hull, Loughborough, and Manchester; and in Theatre Studies by the University of Warwick. Drama also forms part of degree courses in other universities. Courses in Drama leading to degrees granted by the University of Leeds are provided by Bretton Hall College.

Courses leading to first degrees in Theatre or Theatre Arts granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Dartington College of Arts and Rose Bruford College of Speech and Drama.

The chief training institutions in Drama are:Guldhall School of Music and Drama (see p. 526).

Royal Academy of Dramatic art (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, W.C.r.-Principal, H. P. Cruttwell; Administrator-Rcgistrar, R, O'Donoghue.
British Theatre Assoclation (formerly British Drama League), 9 Fitzroy Square, W.r.
Central School of Speech and Drama, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.
Rose Brupord College of Speech and Drama, Lamorbey Park, Sidcup, Kent.-Principal, J. N. Benedetti.

## ECONOMICS

Almost all universities grant first degrees in economics. Courses leading to first degrees in Economics granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some wolytechnics and Colleges.

## ENGINEERING

First Degrees in General Engineering or Engineering Science are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Leicester, Loughborough, Oxford, Reading, Surrey, and Warwick. Courses leading to first degrees in Engincering granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Kingston Polytechnic, Lanchester Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic (also Engineering Technology), Middlesex Polytechnic, Napier College of Commerce and Technology (Technology with Industrial Studies), Oxford Polytechnic, Paisley College of Technology (Engineering with Marketing), Portsmouth Polytechnic (Engineering with Business Studics), Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (Engineering Technology), Sheffield City Polytechnic (also Engineering with Business Studies), Sunderland Polytechnic, Thames Polytechnic, Trent Polytechnic, and Ulster Polytechnic; also by the Royal Military College of Science. The fifteen member institutions of The Council of Engincering Institutes, z Little Smith Street, S.W. I, are the principal qualifying Societies (see below).

## Aeronautical Engineering

See main heading:
Aeronautics and Aeronautical Engineering
Agricultural Engineering
First Degrees in Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Mechanisation are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. Courses in Agriculural Engineering leading to degrees granted by Cranfield Institute of Technology are provided by National College of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe, Beds.

## Chemical Engineering

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Exeter (also Environmental Chemical Engineering), Heriot-Watt, Leeds, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; University College), Loughborough, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Salford (also Environmental Chemical Engineering), Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University College, Swansea). Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by North East London Polytechnic, the Polytechnic of the South Bank, Teeside Polytechnic and Polytechnic of Wales.

Civil, Electrical \& Mechanical Engineering
Degrees in Civil, Electrical (or Electrical and Electronic) and Mechanical Engineering are granted by Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Bath ( $E$. \& M. $\mathcal{E}$ Structural), Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Brunel ( $E$. \& M.), Cambridge, City, Dundee, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, HeriotWatt, Lancaster, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's College, Queen Mary College, University College), Loughborough, Manchester, also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading (E. \& M.), Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Surrey, Sussex (E. \& M. \& Structural), Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff and Swansea; Institute of Science and Technology, Cardiff; University College, Bangor E.), and Warwick.

More than 30 polytechnics or colleges of technology provide courses (in one or more of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering) leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards.

## Electronic Engineering \& Electronics

First Degrees in Electronic Engineering or Electronics or Electrical and Electronic Engineering or Electrical Engineering (including Electronics) are granted by the following universities; Aston, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, City, Dundee, Edinburgh, Essex, Exeter, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Hull, Keele, Kent at Canterbury, Lancaster, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Chelsea College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's, Queen Mary and University Colleges), Loughborough, Manchester (also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Surrey, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges of Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea, Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to first degrees in Electronic Ensineering or in Electrical and Electronic Engineering, granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some 30 polytechnics or colleges of technology.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture
First Degrees in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture and Shipbuilding are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne; in Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering by the University of London (University College); In Naval Architecture by Glasgow and Strathclyde; in Ship Science by the University of Southampton and in Maritime Technology by the University of Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).

## Offshore Engineering

First Degrees are granted by Heriot-Watt University.

## Production Engineering

First Degrees are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham, Brunel, City, Liverpool (Industrial Engineering), Loughborough, Nottingham, Salford, Strathclyde and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to first degrees in Production Engineering granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic (Industrial Engineering), Dundee College of Technology (Industrial Ensineering), Hatfield Polytechnic (Industrial Engineering), Lanchester Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Paisley College of Technology (Industrial Engineering), Preston Polytechnic, and Trent Polytechnic.

## Structural Engineering

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Bath, Bradford (Civil and Structural Engineering), Cambridge (Structural and Civil Engineering), HeriotWatt, London (University College: Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering), Sheffield (Civil and Structural Engineering), Sussex, and Wales (University College, Cardiff (Civil and Structural Engineering)).

## Qualifying Engineering Institutions

Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.I.

Institute of Fuel, 18 Devonshire Street, W.I.
Institurion of Chemical Engineers, $165 / 171$ Railway Terrace, Rugby, Warwickshire; London Office, 8-iz Old Queen Street, S.W. x.
Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, S.W.r.
Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, W.C.z.
Institution or Electronic and Radio Engineers, 8/9 Bedford Square, W.C.I.
Instritution of Gas Engineers, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.r.
Institute of Marine Engineers, 76 Mark Lane, E.C. 3 .

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, a Birdcage Walk, S.W.I.
Institution of Mining Engineers, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.r.
Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland Place, W.r.
Institution of Municipal Engineers, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.I.
Institution of production Engineers, 66 Little Ealing Lane, W.5.
institution of Structural Engingers, ix Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.I.
Royal Instrtution of Naval Architects, io Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.r.

## ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen (Land Economy), Cambridge (Land Econo$m y$ ), Heriot-Watt(Estate Management), and Reading (Land Management).

First Degrees in Surveying Science are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, in Build-ing-Economics and Quantity Surveying by the University of Aston in Birmingham and by HeriotWatt University, in Quantity Surveying and Building Surveying by the University of Reading, and in Quantity Surveying and Construction Economics and Building Surveying by the University of Salford.

Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the following: in General Practice Surveying by Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, in Surveying by Polytechnic of the South Bank, in Land Administration by North East London Polytechnic, in Land Survexing Sciences by North East London Polytechnic, in Building Surveying by Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic and Thames Polytechnic; in Quantity Survexing by Bristol Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, Dundee College of Technology, Glasgow College of Technology with Glasgow College of Building and Printing, Kingston Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Thames Polytechnic, Trent Polytechnic and Polytechnic of Wales; in Housing Studies by Sheffield City Polytechnic; in Estate Management with courses at Leicester Polytechnic, Oxford Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank and Thames Poly-
technic, in Land Economics with courses at Paisley College of Technology; in Urban Estate Management at Polytechnic of Central London, Liverpool Polytechnic and the Polytechnic of Wales, in Urban Estate Surveying by Trent Polytechnic, in Urban Land Economics by Sheffield City Polytechnic; in Urban Land Administration by Portsmouth Polytechnic; and in Valuation and Estate Mantagement by Bristol Polytechnic.

Qualifying professional bodies include:
The incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.i.
Rating and Valuation Association, in5 Ebury Street, S.W.r.
the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 24 Half Moon Street, W.I.
Joint Examinations board for Building Control Surveyors, 24 Half Moon Street, W.i.
the Royal Institution of Chartered SurveyORS, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, S.W.I.

THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.r.
The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, with which is incorporated the Institute of Registered Architects, 68 Gloucester Place, W. I.

## FISHERY SCIENCE

First Degrees in Wildlife and Fisheries Management are granted by the University of Edinburgh.

Courses leading to first degrees in Fishery Science granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Plymouth Polytechnic.

## FOOD AND NUTRITION SCIENCE <br> (See also Dietetics, Home Economics and Hotelkeeping)

First Degrees in Food Science are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Leeds, London (Queen Elizabeth College: Food and Management Science), Loughborough (Food Processing Technology), Nottingham, Reading (also Food Science and Food Economics and Food Technology), and Strathclyde; and in Nutrition by the Universitics of Belfast (Nutrition and Dietetics), London (Queen Elizabeth College), Nottingham and Surrey.

Courses leading to first degrees in Food Science granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Polytechnic of the South Bank; in Nutrition and Dietetics by Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology; in Catering Science and Applied Nutrition by Huddersfield Polytechnic; and in Dietetics by Leeds Polytechnic Queen Margaret College, Edinburgh, and Queen's College, Glasgow.

Scientific and professional bodies include: Nutrition Society, Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street, W..

## FORESTRY

First Degrees in Forestry are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Oxford (Agricultural and Forest Sciences), and (also Wood Science) Wales (University College, Bangor).

## Professional Organizations

The Commonwealth Forestry Assoclation, II Keble Road, Oxford.
The Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, ioz High Street, Tring, Herts.
The Royal Scottish Forestry Society, 8 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.
The Institute, of Foresters of Great Britain, 6 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

## FUEL AND ENERGY STUDIES

First Degrees in Fuel and Combustion Science and in Fuel and Energy Engineering are granted by the

University of Leeds; in Petroleum Engineering by London (Imperial College of Science and Technology); in Natural Gas Engineering by the University of Salford; in Energy Studies by the Universities of Sheffield and Wales (University College, Swansea); in Thermal Power Engineering by the University of Bath; in Energy Engineering by the University of London (Queen Mary College); and in Energy Technology by Aston in Birmingham and in Fuel Technology by the University of Sheffield. These subjects may also form part of other degree courses.

Courses leading to certificates and qualification by professional bodies are available at many Tectnical Ccilleges.

The principal professional bodies are:The Institution of Gas Engineers, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.r. The Institute or Furl, 18 Devonshire Street, W. . The Institute of Petroleum, 6 I New Cavendish Street, W.I.

## GEOLOGY

First Degrees in Geology or Geological Sciences or Applied Geology are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Leeds, Leciester, Liverpool, London (Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Chelsea College, Goldsmiths' College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's College, Queen Mary College, University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Cardiff and Swansea).

Courses leading to first degrees in Geology granted by the-Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Kingston Polytechnic, and in Engineering Geology and Geotechnics by Portsmouth Polytechnic.

## HOME ECONOMICS AND CATERING <br> (See also Dietetics, FOOD, Hotelkeeping and institutional Management).

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Wales (Cardiff University College: Home Economics) Strathclyde (Hotel and Catering Management) and Surrey (Home Economics; and Hotel and Catering Administration). Courses leading to first degrees in Home Economics granted by the University of Bath are provided at Bath College of Higher Education; by the University of Liverpool at Liverpool Polytechnic; and by the University of Manchester at City of Manchester College of Higher Education. Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Huddersfield Polytechnic (Catering Science and Applied Nutrition; Hotel and Catering Administration); Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (Home Economics): and Sheffield Polytechnic (Catering Systems).
In addition to Colleges listed below, the Colleges of Education marked with an asterisk on pp. 529-3I offer specialist courses in Home Economics:
Bath (Coll. of Higher Education, Sion Hill Place). Eastbourne, Sussex (East Sussex College of Higher Education, Meads Road).
Leeds Polytechnic, Department of Educational Studies.
Liverrool (F. L. Calder College of Education, Dowsefield Lane).
LoNDON (Polytechnic of South Bank, Manor House Site, 58 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4). Shrewsbury (Radbrook College).

## HOTELKEEPING <br> (See also Catering)

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Strathclyde (Hotel and Catering Management) and Surrey (Hotel and Catering Administration).
Courses leading to first degrees in Hotel and Catering Administration granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Huddersfield and Sheffield Polytechnics.

## INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

First Degrees in Institutional Management are granted by the University of Wales (Cardiff University College).

Courses leading to first degrees in Institutional Management granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Polytechnic of North London.

Qualifying professional bodies in the two subjects above are:
Hotel, Catering and Institutional Management Association, igi Trinity Road, S.W. 17.

## INSURANCE

First Degrees in Banking, Insurance and Finance are granted by the University of Wales (University College, Bangor)

Organizations conducting examinations and warding diplomas:-
The Chartered Insurance Insttrute, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.
The Association of Average Adjusters, 3-6 Irongate House, Dukes Place, E.C.3.
The Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters, Manfield House, 376 Strand, W.C.z.

## JOURNALISM

Courses for trainee newspaper journalists available at ro centres. One-year full-time courses are available for selected students leaving school. Particulars of all these courses are available from the Director of the National Council for Training of Journalists, Harp House, 179 High Street, Epping, Essex.

Short courses for experienced journalists are also arranged by the National Council. For periodical journalists courses are offered at London College through N.C.T.J. enrolment including a one-year full-time course for school leavers.

## LANGUAGES

First Degrees in $=$ very wide range of languages (including Oriental and African languages) are granted by universities. Degrees in Linguistics are awarded by the Universities of East Anglia, Essex, Lancaster, London (School of Oriental and African Studies and University College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading (also Linguistics and Language Pathology), Sussex and Wales (University College, Bangor), in Language by the University of York, and in Languages (Interpreting and Translating) by Heriot-Watt University. These subjects also form part of degree courses at many other universities.

Courses leading to first degrees in various Languages granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some $\quad$ Polytechnics and Colleges.

## LAW

First Degrees in Law are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Brunel, Cambridge, Dundee, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt (Business Law), Hull, Keele, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (King's College;

London School of Economics and Political Science; Queen Mary College; School of Oriental and African Studies; University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Cardiff, Institute of Science and Technology) and Warwick.
Courses leading to first degrees in Law granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, Chelmer Institute of Higher Education, City of London Polytechnic (Business Law), Ealing College of Higher Education, Kingston Polytechnic, Lanchester Polytechnic (Business Law), Leeds Polytechnic, Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Middlesex Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, North East London Polytechnic, Polytechnic of North London, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Preston Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Trent Polytechnic and Wolverhampton Polytechnic.
Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

## THE INNS OF COURT

The Senate of the inns of Court and thb Bar
II South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.I.
The governing body of the Barristers' branch of the legal profession, established in 1974 assuming the functions of the former Senate of the Four Inns of Court and the former General Council of the Bar.
President, The Lord Scarman, P.C., O.B.E. Q.C. Chairman, D. B. McNeill, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman, D. C-H. Hirst, Q.C. Treasurer, M. P. Nolan, Q.C.
Secretary, Sir Arthur Power, K.C.b., M.B.E.

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Treasurer, (1977), The Hon. Mr. Justice Nield, C.b.e. Sub-Treasurer, Cdr. R. S. Flynn, R.N. Deputy Sub-Treasurer, Miss J. Morris.

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Treasurer (till Dec. 3I, 1977) His Hon. Judge R. M. H. Everett, Q.C.

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## COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

 (4 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.I.)Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.
Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Goff.
Vice-Chairmen, His Hon. Judge E. F. MonierWilliams; E. G. Nugee, Q.C.

Chairman, Board of Studies, E. G. Nugee, Q.C. Chairman of the Finance Committee, His Hon. Judge E. F. Monier-Williams.

Inns of Court School of Law, Dean of Faculty, C. A. Morrison, Q.C.
Sub-Dean, E. Tenenbaum.

## FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

(Advocates' Library, Edinburgh)
Application for admission as - Advocate of the Scottish Bar is made by Petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates. Enquiries should be addressed to The Clerk of Faculty.
Dean of Faculty, J. P. H. Mackay, Q.C.
Vice-Dean, C. K. Davidson, Q.C.
Treasuret, D. A. O. Edward, Q.C. Clerk of Faculty, A. F. Rodger.
Keeper of the Library, J. T. Cameron, Q.c. Agent, R. K. Will.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honorable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. II, 1926), Royal Courts of Justice, Belfast.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Jones. Under-Treasurer and Librafian, J. A. L. McLean, Q.C.

## THE LAW SOCIETY

(II3 Chancery Lane, W.C.2)
The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, over 29,000.
President of the Society ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 7 - 7 8 ) , ~ R . ~ K . ~ D e n b y . ~}$ Vice-President (1977-78), W. J. Brown, M.C. Secretary-General, J. L. Bowron.
Secretaries, J. F. Warren (Education and Training); P. A. Leach (Future of the Profession and International Relations); J. R. Bonham (Non-Contentious Business); D. Edwards (Legal Aid); P. G. W. Simes (Professional Purposes); G. P. Sanctuary (Professional and Public Relations); J. A. Nicholson (Finance and Administration); M. T. Sennett (Contentious Business and Law).
The College of Law (incorporating The Law Society's School of Law). Braboeuf Manor, St. Catherine's, Guildford. Surrey (and at 33-35 Lancaster Gate, W.2, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 , and Christleton Hall, Chester), provides courses for The Law Society and Bar examinations.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND
Law Society's Hall, 26 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh
The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1976.
The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid and Advice (Scotland) Acts, 1967 and 1972.

President of the Society (x977-78), A. M. Hamilton. Secretary, K. W. Pritchard.

## LIBRARIANSHIP AND ARCHIVE ADMINISTRATION

First Degrees are granted by the University of Belfast (Library and Information Studies), Loughborough University of Technology (Library Studies and Information Science), and the University of Wales (Aberystwyth) (Librarianship) (jolntly with the College of Librarianship, Wales), and by the University
of Strathclyde (Librarianship with another subject).
Courses leading to first degrees in Librarianship or Library Studies granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Polytechnic of North London and Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology; in Libratianship with Modern Languages by Brighton Polytechnic; and in Information Science by Leeds Polytechnic.
The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, W.C.I, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.
Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen; College of Librarianship, Wales, Llanbadarn, Aberystwyth; Birmingham Polytechnic, Birmingham 4; Brighton Polytechnic, Brighton 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; Leeds Polytechnic; Polytechnic of North London, N.W.5; Loughborough Technical College, Leics.; Manchester Polytechnic; The Polytechnic, Education Precinct, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## MATHEMATICS

First Degree in Mathematics and/or Applied Mathematics are granted by all universities.
Courses leading to first degrees in Mathematics granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some 40 Polytechnics and Colleges.

MEDICINE
First Degrees in Medicine and Surgery are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (see Teaching Hospitals, below), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield, Southampton, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh National School of Medicine).

## MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London.
Charing Cross Hospital (Fuliham), Fulham Palace Road, W.6.
GUY's Hosprtal, St. Thomas Street, S.E.r.Medical School, Dean J. C. Houston, M.D., f.r.C.P.; Dean of Dental Studies, Prof. R. D. Emslie, M.Sc., Secretary, D. G. Bompas, C.M.G.
King's College hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5-
The London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.r. Medical College and Dental School, Turner Street, E.I. Dean J. R. Ellis, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.r. Dean of Dental Studies, Prof. G. R. Seward. Secretary, H. P. Laird.

The Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W.r.-Medical School. Dean, D. Ranger, F.R.C.S. Secretary, D. E. Eardley.

Royal dental hospital of london, Leicester Square, W.C.z.-School of Dental Surgery: Dean, Prof. G. L. Howe, T.D. Secretary, E. G. Smith.
Royal Free Hospital, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.-School of Medicine, Hunter Street, W.C.r. Dean, B. B. MacGillivray. Secretary, G. W. Fenn.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, E.C.I. Medical College. Dean, Prof. R. A. Shooter. Secretary, C. E. Morris, O.B.E.

St. George's Hospital, Cranmer Terrace, S. W.x7. Medical School. Dean, R. D. Lowe, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.P. Secretary, E. Fairhurst.
St. Mary's HOSPITAL, Norfolk Place, W.z. Medical School. Dean, C.H.Edwards, F.R.C.P. Secretary, K. Lockyer.

St. Thomas' Hospital, Albert Embankment, S.E.x. Medical School. Dean, Dr. W. D. Wylie. Secretary, V. H. Warren.
University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.I-Medical School. University Street, W.C.I. Dean, A. S. Prophet. Secretary, D. H. Lloyd Morgan.
Westminster Hospital, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.I. Medical School, Dean, Dr. J. B. Wyman, M.b.E. Secretary, R. A. M. Forrest.

## POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.s. C.E. Gordon Smith, C.B., Dean.

Royal postgraduate Medical School, Du Cane Road, W.I2. M. P. W. Godfrey, F.R.C.P., Dean.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation (University of London), 33 Millman Street, W.C.r. G.A. Smart, B.SC., M.D., F.R.C.P., Director.

Comprises:-
Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.z. Prof. F. J. Harding Rains, f.r.C.S., Dean.
INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. T. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.E., Director.
Cardio-Thoracic Institute, Fulham Road, S.W.3. R. Balcon, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.
institute of Child Health, 30 Guildford Street, W.C.r. Prof. J. A. Dudgeon, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

Institute or Dental Surgery, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.r. Prof. I. R. H. Kramer. Dean.

Institute of Dermatology, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.z. R. H. Meara, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.P.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-336 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.r. Prof. L. Michaels, M.D., Dean.
Instrtute of Neurology, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.I. P. C. Gautier-Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. R. B. K. Rickford, M.D., P.R.C.S., Dean.
Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, W.C. x. J. Gloster, M.D., Ph.D., Dean.

InsTITUTE OF ORTHOPADICS, Royal National Orthopadic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.r. P. D. Byers, B.SC., Ph.D., M.D., Dean.

Institute of Psychiatry, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. J. L. T. Birley, B.A., B.M., f.R.C.P., Dean.

Institute of Urology, 172 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2. D. Innes Williams, M.D., M.Chir., F.r.C.S., Dean.

Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, S.W.i. -Commandant and Postgraduate Dean, Maj.-Gen. H. A. J. Reay, Q.H.P., F.R.C.P.
liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool 3.-Dean, Prof. W. Peters.

Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas
The Royal College of Physicians of London and the royal College of Surgeons of EngLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.r.
The Society of Apothecaries, Black Friars Lane. E.C.4.

Royal College of Obstetricians and GynecoloGISTS, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.I.
The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
The Royal College of physiclans and Surgeons of Glasgow, 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
The Scotitish Triple Qualification Board, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh: and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

## PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE

The standard of professional education in chiropody, dietetics, medical laboratory technology, occupational therapy, orthoptics, physiotherapy, radiography and remedial gymnastics is the responsibility of eight professional boards, which also publish an annual register of qualified practitioners. The work of the Boards is co-ordinated and supervised by The Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine (York House, Wesminster Bridge Road, S.E.I).

## CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, W.I, to students who have passed the qualifying examination after attending a course of fulltime training for three years at one of the six recognized schools in England and Wales and two in Scotland. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved by the Chiropodists Board for the purpose of State Registration, which is condition of employment within the National Health Service.

## DIETETICS

## (See main heading, p. 52I)

## MEDICAI LABORATORY SCIENCES

Courses at higher and further education establishments and training in medical laboratories are approved for progress to the professional examinations and qualifications of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, - Queen Anne Street, W.I.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the British Association of Occupational Therapists, 20 Rede Place, Bayswater, W.z. which recognizes $x 6$ training schools in England, Wales, Scotland, N. Ireland and Eire.

## ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, working in close collaboration with opthalmologists. The training and maintenance of professional standards are the responsibility of the Orthoptists Board of the Council for the Professions Supplementary to Medicine. The examining and qualifying body is the British Orthoptic Council. Training consists of three-year course at one of xo approved Orthoptic Schools in England and Wales and $\quad$ in Scotland.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society. The registered office of the Council and Society is at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Oxford Road, Manchester.
(See also under Optics.)

## PHYSIOTHERAPY

Courses leading to first degrees In Physiotherapy granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Ulster Polytechnic.

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.r. Full-time $3^{-y r}$. courses are available at 39 recognized schools in Great Britain.

## RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by The College of Radiographers, 14 Upper Wimpole Street, W.I.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at many cities and towns in England and Wales, Scotiand and Northern Ireland.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on p. 524; and at Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals, at Bromley, Oldchurch County Hospital. Romford, Essex and Woolwich.

## METALLURGY

First Degrees in Metallurgy and/or Metallurgical Engineering are granted by the following universities: Aston in Birmingham, Birmingham, Brunel, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology), Loughborough, Manchester, and Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Salford, Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff and Swansea).

Courses leading to first degrees in Metallurgy/ Metallurgy and Materials granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the City of London Polytechnic, Sheffield City Polytechnic, Teesside Polytechnic; and in Metals Technology by Wolverhampton College of Technology.
The Instirution of Metallurgists, Northway House, High Road, Whetstone, N.20, is a qualifying body.

## METEOROLOGY

First Degrees in Meteorology are granted by the University of Reading. The subject is also included in degree courses at some other universities.

## MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

First Degrees in Mining or Mining Engineering are granted by the following universities: Birmingham (Minerals Engineering), Leeds, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Strathclyde, Wales (University College, Cardiff: Mineral Exploitation). Courses leading to first degrees in Mining Engineering granted by the Council for National Academic A wards are provided by Camborne School of Mines and North Staffordshire Polytechnic and in Minerals Processing Technology by Camborne School of Mines.

Miscellaneous Authorities
The Institution of Mining Engineers, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S. W.r.
Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith Street, S.W. .

## MUSIC

First Degrees in Music are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Bath (course at Bath College of Higher Education), Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, City, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Lancaster, Ieeds, Leicester (Musicianship), Liverpool, London (King's College,

Royal Holloway College; also Goldsmiths College, Royal Academy of Music, Royal College of Music, and Trinity College of Music), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff), and York. Courses leading to first degrees in Music granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Colchester Institute of Higher Education, Dartington College of Arts, Huddersfield Polytechnic and Kingston Polytechnic (Music Education).
Associated board of the Royal schools of
Music, $x_{4}$ Bedford Square, W.C. I. $^{2}$
Conducts the local examinations in music and speech for the four Royal Schools of Music-the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music in London, the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, Glasgow.
Secretary, P. Cranmer, M.A. B.Mus., P.R.C.M.,F.R.C.O., F.R.N.C.M.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC ( 1822 ) <br> Marylebone Road, N.W.I

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. There is I wide range of concert and opera opportunities for performers. The G.R.S.M. Diploma confers graduate status. The L.R.A.M. Diploma is open to external candidates.
Principal, Sir Anthony Lewis. C.b.E., M.A., MuS.B., F.R.C.M., F.R.N.C.M.

Administrator, G. J. C. Hambling, D.S.C.
Warden, N. COX, B.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC ( $x 883$ )

Prince Consort R.oad, South Kensington, S.W. 7
A.R.C.M., and G.R.S.M. awarded by examination. No. of Students 700.
Director, Sir David Willcocks, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.C.M. Registrar, M. G. Matthews, F.R.C.M., A.R.C.O. Bursar, Maj. D. A. Imlay.
GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (8880)
Barbican, E.C. 2
Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Graduate (G.G.S.M.), Associate (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiate (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduate (G.G.S.M.) confers graduate addition to salary.
Principal, A. Percival, C.B.E., Mus.b.
Director of Drama, P. A. Bucknell.
Director of Music, L. East, M.Mus.
Gen. Administrator, J. Isard.

## TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC ( $\mathrm{I}_{7} 72$ ) Mandeville Place, W. I

Complete training in music for teachers and performers. Courses lead to the university degree of B.Mus., the Graduate Diploma in Music (approved for Graduate equivalent status), the Teacher's Diploma in Music and the Performer's Diploma in Music.
Principal, M. Foggin, C.B.E., F.R.A.M.
Dir. of Studies, C. Cork, B.Mus.
Dir. of Examinations, E. Heberden, M.A.

## LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC <br> Great Marlborough Street, W.I

Comprehensive full-time musical training for performers and teachers. Graduate and School Music Courses recognised by the Dept. of Education and Science and Burnham Committee.

Director, W. S. L. Webber, D.Mus., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, K. R. Beard.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS ( 1864 ) Kensington Gore, S.W. 7

For the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and choir-training. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.); and choir-training (CHM).
Hon. Sec., Sir John Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., D.MUS.

## BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC <br> Paradise Circus, Birmingham 3 Head, L. Carus. <br> TONIC SOLFA ASSOCIATION ro8 High Street, Battersea, S.W.Ix <br> International examining body maintaining the Tonic Solfa College (1863) and the Curwen

 Institute (1975)
## ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey <br> Founded ( 1927 ) for the advancement of good music in the Church <br> Director, L. Dakers, B.MuS., F.R.C.O., P.R.C.O. Secretary, V. E. Waterhouse.

# ROYAL NORTHERN COLIEGE OF MUSIC 124 Oxford Road, Manchester <br> Principal, J. Manduell, F.R.A.M., F.R.N.C.M. 

ROYAL MIITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC Kneller Hall, Twickenham (42) Commandant, Col. M. ff. Woodhead, O.B.E.
Director of Music and Chief Instructor, Lt.-Col. T. Le
M. Sharpe, M.B.E.

ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC Deal, Kent
Commandant, Col. J. D. Shallow, M.C. (1976). Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines, Lt.-Col. P. J. Neville, M.V.O., F.R.A.M., R.M. (Ten Bands in Commission in 1976).

## ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

St. George's Place, Glasgow, 2 ( 900 )
Curriculum provides for all branches of study necessary for entry into the professions of music and drama. Special Diploma Courses for those who wish to teach music and drama in schools. Principal, D. Lumsden, M.A., D.Phil., Mus.B.

## NAUTICAL STUDIES

The University of Wales grants first degrees in Maritime Technology, Maritime Commerce, Maritime Geography (courses at Institute of Science and Technology) and the University of Southampton grants first degrees in Nautical Studies. Courses leading to first degrees in Nautical Studies granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Liverpool Polytechnic, Plymouth Polytechnic (also Fishery Science) and Sunderland Polytechnic.

## Merchant Navy Training Schools For Officers

Merchant Navy College, Greenhithe, Kent-
Principal, G. Emmons, Ph.D., M.Sc.
SOUTHampton School of Navigation, Warsash, SOUTHAMPTON
Director, Capt. C. N. Phelan.

> For Seamen

Indefatigable Nautical Training School for BOYS (Direct Grant Nautical School (Residential)),

Plas Llanfair, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey ( 140 ); Headmaster, Capt. R. T. Youngman; Sec., R. N. Hatfield, Room 22, Oriel Chambers, 14 Water Street, Liverpool, 2.
National Sea Training College, Denton, Gravesend, Kent. Princ., Capt. P. H. Adlam; Secretary, M. H. S. Salter, 146-150 Minories, E.C.3-

## NURSING

Courses in which academic study at a University may be combined with mursing training/practical nursing in hospitals are provided by the following universities: Brunel (Mental Nursing), City, Edinburgh, Glasgow (provisional), Hull, Liverpool, London (Bedford, Chelsea, Goldsmiths' and Queen Mary Colleges and London School of Economics), Manchester, Southampton, Surrey. Ulster and Wales (Welsh National School of Medicine).

Courses leading to first degrees in Nursing granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Dundee College of Technology, Leeds Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic and Polytechnic of the South Bank.

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's mental and mental deficiency mursing. Two-year course for State enrolment. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain.

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING THE UNITED KINGDOM Henrietta Place, W. 1

The Royal College of Nursing, within its Institute of Advanced Nursing Education, provides education at post-basic level in hospital, occupational health and community health fields. Advanced courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching and also preparatory courses.
Director of Education, Miss M. D. Green.

## CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD 39 Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7

Chairman, Miss M. I. Farrer, O.B.E.
Secretary, R. J. Fenney, C.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

## CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD for Scotland

24 Dublin Street, Edinburgh I
Chairman, Miss S. P. O. Bramley.
Secretary, J. E. Tinkler.

## OPTICS

First Degrees in Ophthalmic Optics are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bradford, City (also Visual Science), Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Techno$\log y$ ), and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to first degrees in Ophthalmic Oplics granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Glasgow College of Technology.

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or dispensing optician:-
The British Optical Association, 65 Brook Street, W.x.
The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4-

The Assoclation of Dispensing Opticians, 22 Nottingham Place, W.r (training institution; qualification as dispensing optician).
THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, $\pm \leq 6$ Blythswood Street, Glasgow, C. 2 (qualification mophthalmic optician).

## OSTEOPATHY

London College of Osteopathy, 8-10 Boston Place, N.W.r.

## PATENT AGENCY

The Register of Patent Agents is kept, under the authority of the Department of Trade by the Chartered institute of Patent Agents. Qualification is by examination; Intermediate and Final Examinations are held each year. Details can be obtained from the Institute.
Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, Staple
Inn Buildings, W.C.r.-Sec. and Registrar, Miss
M. E. Poole, M.A.

## PHARMACY

First Degrees in Pharmacy are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Bradford, Heriot-Watt, London (Chelsea College and the School of Pharmacy), Manchester, Nottingham, Strathclyde, Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).
Courses leading to first degrees in Pharmacy granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton Polytechnic, Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, and Sunderland Polytechnic.
Further information may be obtained from The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, I Lambeth High Street, S.E.x.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Courses leading to first degrees in Photographic Arts and in Photographic Sciences granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Polytechnic of Central London. Institute of Incorporated Photographers (igoi)
(formerly British Photographers), Amwell End,
Ware, Herts.-Gen. Sec., E. I. N. Waughray.
Professional qualifying examinations in Commercial and Industrial, Scientific and Technical, Medical, Portrait, Illustrative, Advertising and Editorial Photography, for Associateships; general vocational examinations in photography leading to Licentiateships. Fellowships awarded for distinguished ability and experience in one or more branches of photography or photographic technology.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION <br> AND SPORTS SCIENCE

First Degrees in Physical Education are granted by the University of Birmingham and by Loughborough University of Technology (Physical Education and Sports Science; also Physical Education, Sports Science and Recreation Management). Courses in Sports Science leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Liverpool Polytechnic.
Physical Education also forms part of the course at many colleges leading to a B.Ed. granted by the Council for National Academic Awards.

Training Colleges
M. = For Men; $W_{\text {. }}=$ For Women

Bedpord (College of Higher Education). M \& W. (700).-Director, D. G. Lyne.

Birmingham University. M. \& W. (iso).Director, W. J. Slater.
Canterbury (Nonington College of Physical Education, Dover). M. \& W. (470).-Principal, S. Beaumont.

Chester (Chester College) see p. 530.
DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Education), see p. 53 .
Eastbourns (East Sussex College of Higher Education, Meads Road.)

Edinburge (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Cramond). W. (560). Principal, Miss M. P. Abbott.
Exeter (St. Luke's College). See p. 53i.
Liverpool (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17), Liverpool Education Committee. W. (470).Principal, Miss M. I. Jamieson.
LONDON (I.L.E.A. Coll. of Physical Education, i6 Paddington Street, W.I). Courses for serving teachers only. M. \& W.-Principal Miss J. McLaren.
LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). Madeley, Staffs. (Madeley College), see p. 531.
SuTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey Dept. of Physical Education, Chester Road). (City of Birmingham Polytechnic). W. (I50).
WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Education).
York (St. John's College). M. \& W.-see p. $53^{2}$.

## PRINTING

First Degrees in Typography and Graphic Communication are awarded by the University of Reading.
Courses leading to first degrees in Printing Technology granted by the Cuuncil for National Academic Awards are provided by Watford College of Technology.
Courses in technical and general, design and administrative aspects of printing are available at technical colleges throughout the United Kingdom. Details can bs obtained from the Institute of Printing and the British Federation of Master Printers (see below).
In addition to the examining and organizing bodies listed below, examinations are held by various independent regional examining boards in further education.
Institute of PRINTING (196i), so-xi Bedford Row, W.C.x.

Joint Committee (and SCOttish Joint Committee) for National Certificates in Printing.
British Printing Industries federation, ix Bedford Row, W.C.x.

## PSYCHIATRIC SOCLAL WORK

The main patterns of training are: $(\mathrm{x})$ - degree or diploma in social studies (see below) followed by some social work experience and a one-year postcredential course at university in psychiatzic social work; or (z) $\pm$ degree in a subject other than social studies, followed by - postgraduate social studies course and, after some social work experience, by a professional course in psychiatric social work: or (3) a degree in $\quad$ subject other than social studies followed by an 18 -month or two-year postgraduate course combining social studies and social work; or (4) a 4 -year degree course in combined studies and social work.

## SOCIAL WORK

First Degrees in Social Studies or in Social Sciences are granted by most universities. Courses leading to first degrees in Social Science or Social Sciences or Sociology granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by more than 40 polytechnics and colleges.

Community Studies.-Courses leading to first degrees in Community Studies and in Home and Community Studies granted by the University of Bradford are provided by Ilkley College.

The following are among the associations awarding professional qualifications and/or providing training:-

British Association or Social Worrers, 16 Kent Street, Birmingham, 5.
Mind (The National Assoclation for Mental Health), 22 Harley Street. W.r.-Dir., A. Smythe.
The Institute of Housing, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.I.-Sec., H. Key.

## SPEECH SCIENCE <br> (see also "Languages")

First Degrees in Speech are awarded by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, in Speech Science by the University of Sheffield, in Speech Pathology and Therapy by the University of Manchester and in Speech Pathology and Therapeutics (with courses at Jordanhill College of Education) by the University of Glasgow. Courses leading to first degrees in Speech Therapy granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Ulster Polytechnic.

The Director of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, Harold Foster House, 6 Lechmere Road, N.W.z. Courses leading to the Diploma of Licentiateship of The College of Speech Therapists are available at: The Central School of Speech and Drama (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.
City of Birmingham Polytechnic school of Speech Therapy, Perry Bar, Birmingham.
City of Manchester College of Higher EducaTION, Hathersage Road, Manchester.
LeEDS POLYTECHNIC, School of Health and Applied Sciences, Speech Therapy Section, Calverley Street, Leeds I.
edinburgh School of Sperch Therapy, Queen Margaret College, Clerwood Terrace, Edinburgh.
Cardify School of Speech Therapy, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Western Avenue, Cardiff.
Leicester Polytechnic, School of Speech Pathology, Scraptoft, Leicester.
National Hospitals College of Speech-Sciences, 59 Portland Place, W.r.
School for the study of disorders of Human Communication, 86 Blackfriars Road, S.E.I.

## SURVEYING, see ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

## TEACHING

First Degrees in Education (B.Ed.) are granted by many universities (to selected students training to become teachers at colleges of education associated with the Universities usually through their Institutes or Schools of Education). Graduates in other subjects may take at many universities a one-year course leading to a postgraduate diploma or certificate in education.

Courses leading to the degree of B.Bd. granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some 40 colleges of education.

## COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

(With number of students and name of Principal, Colleges marked $\star$ below offer specialist courses in Home Economics; for Colleges of Physical Education, see p. 529).
$M_{.}=$For Men; $W .=$ For Women; L.E.A. $=$ Local Education Authority; C. of E. $=$ Church of England; R.C. = Roman Catholic.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen College, Hilton Place). M. \& W. (800).-J. Scotland, C.B.E.

Abingdon. Oxon. (Culham College). C. of E. M. \& W. (525).-J. F. Wyatt.

Ambleside, Cumbria (Chartotte Mason College). M. \& W. (300).-S. W. Percival.

Ayr (Craigie College of Education). M. \& W. (900).-P. C. McNaught.
*BANGOR, (Normal College, Bangor). L.E.A. North Wales Counties Joint Education Committee M. \& W. (750).-J. A. Davies.

Barnet, Barnet, Enfield, Haringey, (Joint Education Committee), Middlesex Polytechnic. Trent Park, Cockfosters.-Dean, Dr. Alison Grady.
Barnsley, Yorks. (Wentworth Castle College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (zoo).-J. G. Minton, Ph.D.

Barry, S. Wales (The Polytechnic of Wales). L.E.A. M. \& W. (800).-C. Roberts.

Bath, Avon (College of Higher Educatiun: Newton Park and Sion Hill). I.E.A. M. \& W. ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{0} 50$ ) - N. P. Payne.
BEDFORD (Bedford College of Higher Education, Bedford), L.E.A. M. \& W. (660),-Miss P. B. Dempster.
BINGLEY, YORKS. L.E.A. M. \& W. (700),W. R. Stirling.

Birmingham (City of Birmingham Polytechnic Centre for Teacher Education and Training) M. \& W. ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{ooo}$ ), , - S. W. Smethust.
" (Newman College, Bartley Green). R.C. M. \& W. (640).-S. Quinlan. 2, (Westhill College, Selly Oak). Free Church. M. \& W. (530),-A. G. Bamford.

Bishop's Stortford, Herts. (Hockerill College). M. \& W. (x50). C. of E.-Miss J. A. Hall.

Bognor Regis, Sussex (West Sussex Institute of Higher Education, Upper Bognor Road). M. \& W. ( $x, 300$ ),-J. F. Wyatt.

Bolton (Bolton College of Education (Technical), Chadwick Street). L.E.A. M. \& W. (550).Director, V. J. Sparrow.
Bradford College (Margaret McMillan School of Education). L.E.A. M. \& W. (700).-E. Robinson.
Brentwood, Essex (Chelmer Institute of Higher Education, Faculty of Education, Arts and Humanities, Sawyers Hall Lane, Brentwood). L.E.A. M. \& W. (700) -Dean, S. G. Fisher.

Brighton (Faculty of Education Studies, Brighton Polytechnic). L.E.A. M. \& W. (I,000).-E. C. Ryman.
Bristol (The College of St. Matthias, Fishponds). C. of E. M. \& W. R. A. Adcock.

Bromscrove, Worcs. (North Worcestershire College). L.E.A. M. \& W. $(\mathbf{x}, 500)$.-D. Brailsford.
Cafrleon (Gwent College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (550).-M. I. Harris.

Cambridge (Homerton College). W. (700).Miss A. C. Shrubsole.
Canterbury (Christ Church College). C. of E. M. \& W. (750).-M. Berry.

Cardiff (City of Cardiff College, Cyncoed). M \& W. (950).-L. G. Bewsher.
Carmarthen (Trinity College). Church in Wales. Bilingual. M. \& W. (600).-K. M. J. Jones.
Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. (Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education, Newland Park). L.E.A. M. \& W. (450),-A. M. D. I. Oakeshott.

Cheltenham, Glos. (St. Mary's College). W. ( 530 ). C. of E.-Miss G. M. Owen, Ph.D. (St. Paul's College). M. (550). C. of E.G. D. Barnes.

Chester (College of Higher Education). M. \& W. (850). C. of E.-M. V. J. Seaborne.

Chichester, West Sussex Institute of Higher Education (Bishop Otter and Bognor Regis Colleges of Education). M. \& W. $(x, 100)$.-J. F. Wyatt.
Clacton-on-Sea, Essex* (Colchester Institute of Higher Education, Marine Parade). L.E.A. M. \& W. (420), -A. Owen.

COVENTRY, Warwicks (Coventry College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (820).-J. G. Lawrence.

Crewe (Crewe and Alsager College of Higher Education). L.E.A. M. \& W. $(2,400)$.-Miss B. P. R. Ward.

Darlingron (Darlington College). Voluntary. M. \& W. ( 136 ).-J. A. Huitson.
, (Middleton St. George College). L.E.A. M. \& W. ( 136 ).-E. L. Black.

Dartard, Kent (Thames Polytechnic, Dartford College of Education). M. \& W. (450).K. Challinor.

Derby (Lonsdale College of Higher Education, Kedleston Road, Western Road, Mickleover). M. \& W. ( $\mathbf{I}, 400$ ). C. of E.-J. May, T.D.

DONCASTER (Doncaster Metropolitan Institute of Higher Education, Waterdale, Doncaster). Teacher Education Department at High Melton and Scawsby. M. \& W. (700) , D. C. A. Bradshaw.
DuDLex, West Midlands (Faculty of Education, The Polytechnic Wolverhampton, Dudley Site, Castle View). L.E.A. M. \& W. (goo).-D. Broadhurst.
DUNDEE (Dundee College, Gardyne Road). M. \& W. (700).
duriam (New College, Neville's Cross Centre). L.E.A. M. \& W. (500).-L. G. Bewsher. , (St. Hild and St. Bede), M. \& W. (850). C. of E.-J. V. Armitage.
eastbourne, Sussex (East Sussex College of Higher Education, Milnthorpe Court, Meads Road). M. \& W. ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{1 0 0}$ ).-G. R. Tyler.

Edinburgh (Craiglockhart College). R.C. M. \& W. (450). -Sister Sheila M. Hayes.
, (Moray House College). M. \& W. $(2,200)$. Prof. B. T. Ruthven.
Exeter (St. Luke's College). M. \& W. (7zo). C. of E.-J. C. Dancy.

Exmouth, Devon (Rolle College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (850),-F. C. A. Cammaerts.

Falkirk, Stirlingshire (Callendar Park College). M. \& W. (550),-C. E. Brown.

GLASGOW (Jordanhill College). M. \& W. $(3,200)$. -T. R. Bone, Ph.D.
(Notre Dame College, Bearsden). R.C. M. \& W. ( 1,000 ).

GLOUCESTER* (Gloucestershire College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (450),-J. H. Hunter.

Hamilon (Hamilton Coliege, Bothwell Road). M. \& W. (goo).-G. Paton.

Hereford (County College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (230).-G. R. F. Drew.

HUDDERSFIELD (Polytechnic, Dept. of Education).
Hull (Hull College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull. M. \& W. $(2,600)$.-J. Stoddart.
ILkley, Yorks. ${ }^{\star}$ (Ilkley College). L.E.A. M. \& W W. (530).-Miss B. M. Mayer.

Kingston on Thames, Surrey, Kingston Polytechnic (Gipsy Hill Centre, Kenry House, Kingston Hill). L.E.A. M. \& W. (700).K. Barker.

Lancaster (St. Martin's College). C. of E. M. \& W. ( ${ }^{6} 55$ ) - - R. Clayton.

LeEDS (Leeds Polytechnic, School of Education). " (Trinity College). R.C. W. (720).-Sister Augusta Maria; and (All Saints' College). R.C. M.-A. M. Kean.

Leicester (Leicester Poiytechnic, Faculty of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences). L.E.A. M. \& W. ( 1,100 ) - B. A. Fisher, Ph.D.

Lincoln (Bishop Grosseteste College). M. \& W. (500). C. of E.-L. G. Marsh.

Liverpool (City of Liverpool, C. F. Mott College, Prescot). L.E.A. M. \& W. $(\mathbf{x}, 200)$.-B. S. Cane.
, (F. L. Calder College of Education, Dowsefield Lane). L.E.A. M. \& W. (300)-- F. Kenworthy.
„ (S. Katharine's College). M. \& W. (650). C. of E.-G. L. Barnard, Ph.D.
, (Notre Dame College, Mount Pleasant). M. \& W. (750). R.C.-Miss K. M. Hughes.
LoNDON (Avery Hill College, Bexley Road, S.E.9). L.E.A. M. \& W. ( 1,000 inc. annexe.)-Mrs. K. E. Jones.
*(Polytechnic of the South Bank, Manresa House Site, Holybourne Avenue, S.W.I5. (630).
„ *(College of All Saints, N.17). C. of E. M. \& W. (550).-P. G. Hampton.
, The Polytechnic of North London, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.5. L.E.A. M. \& W. (300). Day College.-S. Jones.
" (Philippa Fawcett and Furzedown College, Leigham Court Road, S.W.I6). L.E.A. M. \& W. (800).-Mrs. R. O. Brown.
" *(Digby Stuart College of the Sacred Heart, Rochampton Institute of Higher Education, Roehampton, S.W.15). M. \& W. (800). R.C.-Sister D. Bell.
" (Froebel Institute College, Grove House, Rochampton Iane, S.W.I5). M. \& W. (660).-M. Morgan.
, (Garnett College (Technical), Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.I5). L.E.A. M. \&W. ( $\mathrm{x}, 500$ ).-L. S. Powell, O.B.E.
" (Goldsmiths College, New Cross, S.E.14). London Univ. M. \& W. $(3,000),-\mathrm{Dr} . \mathrm{R}$. Hoggart.
" (St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham). M. \& W. ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathbf{z o o}$ ). R.C.-Rev. D.A. Beirne.
" Shoreditch College, Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey). L.E.A. M. \& W. (655). -J. N. Smith.
" (Sidney Webb School of Educ., Polytechnic of Central London, 9-12 Barrett Street, W.I). L.E.A. M. \& W. (450),-C. S. Grifiths,

- (Southlands College (Roohampton Institute of Higher Education), 65 Wimbledon Parkside, S.W.19). M. \& W. (780). Meth-odist.-J. D. Milbank.
" (Stockwell College, Bromley, Kent). L.E.A.
- M. \& W. (700).-Miss R. F. Carr.
- (West London Institute of Higher Education) (Borough Road, College, Isleworth, Maria Grey College, Twickenham, and Chiswick Polytechnic). M. \& W. (3,000) --J. E. Kane,
, Ph.D. (Whitelands College, West Hill, S.W.15). C. of E. M. \& W. (750),-R. F. Knight.
Madeley, Staffs. *(College, Madeley, in. Crewe).
L.E.A. M. \& W. (950),-K. B. Thompson.

Manchester (Manchester College of Higher Education (incorporating Elizabeth Gaskell, Manchester and Mather Colleges of Education) L.E.A. M. \& W. $(\mathrm{I}, 800)$,-Dr. A. Johnston.
" (Sedgley Park College, Prestwich). M. \& W. (500). R.C. - Sister Barbara Hughes.

Matlock, Derbyshire. L.E.A. M. \& W. (730). -D. H. Udall.

## 532 Professional Education-Teaching, Technical Education

Middeten, Manchester (De la Salle College). M. \& W. (900). R.C.-The Rev. Brother Augustine.
Milton Keynes., Bucks. L.E.A. M. \& W. (400).T. J. Cox.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Newcastle Polytechnic Faculty of Education). L.E.A. M. \& W. (750).-G. S. Bosworth, C.B.E.
, (St. Mary's College). M. \& W. (6oo). R.C. -Sister M. P. Nourse.
NORTHUMBERLAND (Northumberland College of Higher Education, Ponteland). L.E.A. M. \& W. (700). Dr. D. R. Shadbolt.

Norwich (Keswick Hall). M. \& W. (700). C. of E.-W. Etherington.

Ormskirk, Lancs. (Edge Hill College of Higher Education, St. Helens Road). L.E.A. M. \& W. ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{3}^{\circ 0}$ ) - -P. K. C. Millins, C.B.E.
OXfORD (Westminster College, North Hinksey). M. \& W. (450). Methodist.-D. W. Crompton. (See also Wheatley).
Plymouth, Devon (College of St. Mark and St. John, Derriford Road). C. of E. M. \& W. (700).-J. E. Anderson.

PORTSMOUTH (Faculty of Educ. Studies; Portsmouth Polytechnic). M. \& W. (700),-I. F. Rolls.
Poulton-le-Fylde, Nr. Blackpool, Lancs. (Preston Polytechnic, School of Education). L.E.A. M. \& W. (550).-Dean, A. B. Butterworth.
Reading, Berks. (Bulmershe College). L.E.A. M. \& W. ( $\mathrm{x}, 250$ ) - -J. F. Porter.

Retford, Notts. (Eaton Hall College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (550).-E. R. Morgan.

Rugby, Warwicks. (St. Paul's College, Newbold Revel, Stretton-under-Fosse). W. (520). R.C. -Sister Joan Thornhill.
Salisbury, Wilts. (College of Sarum St. Michael). C. of E. W. (roo).-C. J. R. Wilson.

Scarborough, North Yorks. (North Riding College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (400).-F. W. Wright. Southampton (La Sainte Union College, The Avenue). M. \& W. (736). R.C.-Sister Imelda Marie.
Sunderland (Faculty of Education, Sunderland Polytechnic). L.E.A. M. \& W. (900).-Dean, H. Webster.

SWANSEA (West Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Townhill Road) L.E.A.-Dr. J. D. Davies.
Wakefield, Yorks. (Bretton Hall College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (740).-A. S. Davies.

Warkington, Cheshire (Padgate College, Fearnhead). L.E.A. M. \& W. (700).-J. R. Williams.
Watrord, Herts. (Wall Hall College, Aldenham). L.E.A. M. \& W. (700),-Miss A. K. Davies.

Weymouth, Dorset. (Dorset Institute of Higher Education). L.E.A. M. \& W. (500),-C. B. Brewington.
Wheatley, Oxon. (Lady Spencer-Churchill College). L.E.A. W. Graduates (M. \& W.), (560).-Lady Linstead, D.phil.

Winchester, Hants. (King Alfred's College). M. \& W. $(1,000)$. C. of E.-M. Rose.
Wolverhampton (Technical 'Teachers' College, Compton Road West). L.E.A. M. \& W. (450), -E. A. J. Turner.
WORCESTER ${ }^{*}$ (Worcester College, Henwick Grove). L.E.A. M. \& W. (x,250).-E. G. Peirson, C.b.e.

Wrexham (North-East Wales Institute of Higher Education, Cartrefle College). L.E.A. M. \& W. (700),-Dr. G. O. Phillips.

York (College of Ripon and York St. John). M. \& W. C. of E. (xooo at York; 550 at Ripon)J. V. Barnett.

For Teachers of the Deaf
Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf, Manchester University. M. \& W. (13о).-Head of Dept., Prof. I. G. Taylor, M.D. Course for teachers of the Deaf, Oxford Polytechnic/Lady Spencer-Churchill College, Wheatley, Oxon. M. \& W. (50),-Princ., B. Lloyd, D.sc.

## For Teachers of the Blind

The College of the Teachers of the Blind Hon. Registrar, B. Hechle, Royal School for the Blind, Church Road North, Wavertree, Liverpool 15. Award certificates after examination to blind pianoforte tuners, school teachers and instructors of the blind (700).
Courses of training are also available at:
The North Regional association for the Blind. M. \& W. Headingley Castle, 72 Headingley Lane, Leeds.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

First Degrees in one or more technologies are awarded by almost all universities; and many polytechnics and colleges of technology provide courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards. Details are given under individual subject headings.
(See also: Aeronautics; Building; COMPUTER Science; Engineering; Fuel Technology; mining; Optics; Patent Agency; Printing and Textiles.)

## City and Guilds of London Institute 76 Portland Place, W.I

An independent educational organisation founded in 1878 and incorporated by Royal Charter. The Institute offers examinations on its published regulations and syllabuses, and awards certificates at operative, craft and technician level in a wide range of technical subjects. Its syllabuses are taught in technical colleges and other establishments of further education in the United Kingdom and overseas. The Institute provides the administrative services for the Technician Education Council, the Business Education Council, and the National Examinations Board in Supervisory Studies.
President, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T. Chairman, D. E. Woodbine Parish, C.B.E.
Director-General, H. Knutton, C.B.
Sectetary, B. B. Phillips.

## Technician Education Council 76 Portland Place, W.I

The Council was established in 1973 to be responsible for "the development of policies for schemes of technical education for persons at all levels of technician occupation in industry and elsewhere," in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Council's awards and programmes of study will progressively replace the existing qualifications and courses in the technician field. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T. Chairman, N. Raine.
Chief Officer, F. G. Hanrott.

## Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Department of Education and Science of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facili-
ties available within a region or district for various types of training (e.g. electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils in England and Wales:-

Region I (London and home Counties),Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C. $\mathbf{3}$.
REGION 2 (Southern).-Regional Councll for Further Education, 26 Bath Road, Reading.
3 (South-WEST).-Regional Council for Further Education, 37-38 Fore Street, Taunton.
4 (WEST MIDLANDS) --Advisory Council for Further Education, Norfolk House, Smallbrook Queensway, Birmingham.
5 (EAST MIDLANDS).-Regional Advisory Council for the Organization of Further Education, Robins Wood House, Robins Wood Road, Aspley, Nottingham.
6 (EAST Anglian).-Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Shirehall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
7 (Yorkshire and Humberside).-Council for Further Education, Bowling Green Terrace, Green Terrace, Leeds.

- (NORTH-WESTERN). -North Western Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, (incorporating the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes), Town Hall, Walkden Road, Worsley, Manchester.
(NORTHERN).-Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.
ro (WaLES). -Welsh Joint Education Committee, 245 Western Avenue, Cardiff.


## For Polytechnics, etc., see p. 512

## Scottish Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at approximately roo day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in $\quad$ particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agriculture, Art, Domestic Science and Music.
Aberdeen: Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen.-Director, P. Clarke, Ph.D.
Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee.-Princ., H. G. Cuming, ph.D.
Galashiels: Scottish College of Textiles, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.-Princ., J. C. Furniss.
Leith Nautical College, 59 Commercial Street, Leith, Edinburgh.-Princ., E. T. Morgan.
Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley.-Princ., T. M. Howie.

## Northern Ireland

BeLpast (College of Technology).-Princ., W. F. K. Kerr, Ph.D.

LONDONDERRY (College of Technology (with Teacher Training).-Princ., T. Williams, M.B.E.

## Industrial Training Boards

Established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

AGricultural, Bourne House, 32-34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent.-Dir., R. S. Butler.
Carpet, Evelyn House, $3 z$ Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.-Sec., D. Borthwick.
Ceramics, Glass and mineral Products, Bovis House, Northolt Road, Harrow, Middx.-Sec., H. B. Chubb, O.B.E.

Chemical and Allied Products, Staines House, 158-162 High Street, Staines, Middx.-Sec., G. Plant.

Clotime and Allied Products, Tower House, Merrion Way, Leeds.-Chief Executive, G. Oldham.
Construction, Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, S.W.16.-Sec., G. R. Gardner.
Distributive Industry, MacLaren House, Talbot Road; Stretford, Manchester.-Sec., H. A. Whitehead, m.B.E.
Engineering, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts. Sec., H. M. Lang.
Food, Drink and Tobacco, Barton House, Barton Street, Gloucester.-Sec., J. T. Newton.
Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin, Maney Building, 29 Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands.-Sec., C. J. Bailey.
Foundry Industry Training Committee, 50-54 Charlotte Street, W.r.-Sec., L. A. Rice.
Furniture and Timber, 3 I Octagon Parade, High Wycombe, Bucks.-Sec., J. M. Webber.
Hotel and Catering, Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middx.-Sec., H. A. Lax.
Iron and Steel, 4 Little Essex Street, W.C.a. -Dir., R. Duncan.
Knitting, Lace and Net, 4 Hamilton Road, Nottingham.-Sec., A B. Ross.
man-Made Fibres Producing, Langwood House, $63^{-8 x}$ High Street, Rickmansworth, Herts. Chief Officer, D. W. Ashby.
paper and Paper Products, star House, Potters Bar, Herts.-Sec., O. T. P. Carne, M.B.E.
Petroleum, York House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.-Sec., J. A. Bey.
Printing and Publishing, Merit House, Edgware Road, Colindale, N.W.9.- Sec., G. F. Reid.
Road Transport, Capitol House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.-Dir. Gen., T. E. Tindall.
Rubber and Plastics Processing, Brent House, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middx.-Sec., S. K. Hardy.

Shipbuilding, Raebarn House, Northolt Road, South Harrow, Middx.-Sec., D. O. Savill.
WOOL, JUTE and Flax, Butterfield House, Otley Road, Baildon, Shipley, W. Yorks.-Sec., F. Bingham.

Local Government Training Board, The Arndale Centre, Luton, Beds.-Dir., D. Lofts.

Industrial Training Foundation The Malt House Office, Frensham, Farnham, Surrey
The Industrial Training Foundation provides a consultancy service to British and overseas governments, industry and commerce, on technical education and training. It is $I$ non profit-making institution registered under the Charities Act and charges fees only to cover its costs. Its objectives are to promote the development of vocational and industrial education and training in its broadest sense.

ITF has acted for, or in association with, all relevant Government departments, and international and institutional bodies. It was formed in r964 with British Government support and the experience gained in Britain was later put to use in developing training services for overseas countries.

ITF advises Governments and industry on the necessary steps for the institution, development and implementation of training programmes ranging from courses to cover I specific problem to fully integrated comprehensive projects.
The main activities of the ITF are: national training schemes; vocational training centres:
survey of training needs; training standards and tests; training methods; in-plant training; group training; apprentice schemes; recruitment of trainers; training officer and instructor training; supervisory and middle management training; personnel service; appropriate technology and training; and the complete training centre-turn-key or package projects.

## TEXTILES

First Degrees in Textiles or Fibre Science are awarded by the Universities of Bradford, Leeds, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Strathclyde. Courses leading to first degrees in Textile Marketing granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Huddersfield Polytechnic; in Textile Technology by Leicester Polytechnic; and in various aspects of Textiles/Fashion by more than 20 Polytechnics and Colleges.
The Textlle Institute, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester.- Gen. Sec., R. G. Denyer.

## THEOLOGY

First Degrees in Theology or Divinity are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge (Theological and Religious Studies), Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds (Theology and Religious Studies), London (Heythrop and King's Colleges), Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, St. Andrews, Southampton and Wales (Bangor Cardiff, and St. David's University Colleges); in Biblical Studies by the Universities of Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield and Wales (Bangor and Cardiff University College); and in Religious Studies by the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge (Theological and Religious Studies), Edinburgh, Lancaster, Leeds (Theology and Religious Studies), London (King's College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Stirling, Sussex and Wales (University College, Cardiff and St. David's University College). Courses leading to first degrees in Religious Studies granted by the University of Sussex are provided by East Sussex College of Higher Education.

Course leading to first degrees in Theology granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the London Bible College and Spurgeon's College.

## Theological Colleges

Church of England and Church in Wales
Bangor (University Anglican Chaplaincy) (Church Hostel) (28),-Warden, Rev. G. Hopley.
Birmingham (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (75).-Princ., Rev. A. P. Bird (Ecumenical College).
Bristol. Trinity College ( $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ ).-Princ., Rev. J. A. Motyer.
Cambridge (Ridley Hall) (55).-Princ., Rev. K. N. Sutton.
, (Westcott House, Jesus Lane) (50).-Princ., Rev. M. Santer.
Chichester (50).-Princ., Rev. Canon R. J. Halliburton, D.phil.
Cuddesdon, Oxon. (Ripon College) (54).-Princ., Rev. Canon D. P. Wilcox.
Durham. See University of Durham-St. Chad's; St. John's.
Lampeter (St. David's College) see University of Wales.
Lincoln (Theological College) (73).-Warden, Rev. F. H. A. Richmond.
Llandarf, Cardiff (St. Michael's) (76).-Warden, Rev. J. G. Hughes.
London (King's College, W.C.z).-See University of London.

Mirfield (College of the Resurrection) (50).Princ., Rev. B. Green.
NOTTINGHAM (St. John's College, Bramcote)Princ., Rev. R. E. Nixon.
OAK H LL (Southgate, N.14) (72),-Princ., Rev. Canon D. H. Wheaton.
Oxford (St. Stephen's House) (55).-Princ., Rev. D. M. Hope, D.phil.
-, (Wycliffe Hall) (60).-Princ., Rev. J. P. Hickinbotham.
SAlisbury and Wells (roo).-Princ., Rev. Canon R. J. A. Askew.

## Church of Scotland

Aberdeen (Christ's Coll.).-Master, (vacant).
Edinburgh (New Coll., Faculty of Divinity, Univ. of Edinburgh) (275).-Princ., Rev. D. W. D. Shaw.
Glasgow (Trinity Coll.) (70).-Princ., Rev. Prof. A. D. Galloway, ph.D.

ST. ANDREWS (College of St. Mary, University of St. Andrews).

## Scottish Episcopal Church

Edinburge (24).-Princ., Rev. Canon F. V. Weston.

## Preshyterian

Belfast (Presbyterian Coll.).-Princ., Rev. Prof. J. M. Barkley, Ph.D., D.D.

Cambridge (Westminster Coll.) (36).-Princ., Rev. A. G. MacLeod.

Presbyterian Church of Wales
Aberystwyth (United Theological Coll.) (3x).Princ., Rev. Prof. S. I. Enoch.

## Methodist

Belpast (Edgehill Coll.) ( 25 ).-Princ., Rev. V. Parkin.
Bristol (Wesley Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (58). -Princ., Dr. J. A. Newton.
Cambridge (Wesley House) (20).-Princ., Rev. M. J. Skinner.

RICHMOND.-See University of London.

## Congregational and United Reforms

Bangor (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll.)-Princ., R. T. Jones, D.Phil., D.D.

## United Reform

Edinburgh (Scottish Congregational College, 9 Rosebery Crescent (xo).-Princ., Rev. A. M. Price, ph.D.
MANCHESTER (Congregational College) (36).Princ., Rev. J. H. E. Hull.
Oxford (Mansfield College) (ro5).-Princ., D. A. Sykes, D.Phil.
Swansea (32).-Princ., Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, Ph.D.

## Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)
Aberystwyth (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular) (30).-Prior, Very Rev. D. C. Flanagan, O. Carm.

Allen Hall, 28 Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.Rector, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. O’Brien.
GLasgow (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross, Dumbarton) (33).-Rector, Very Rev. J. McMahon.

Oscott Coll., Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands ( rro ),-Rector, Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. G. Thomas.
Osterley, Middlesex (Campion House, ixz Thornbury Road) ( 365 ). - Superior, Rev. J. Marbaix, S.J.
Upholland, Skelmersdale, Lancs. (now the Upholland Northern Institute for Adult Christian Education).-Rector, Rt. Rev. Mgr. W. Dalton.

Ushaw (Durham) (r80),-Pyes., Very Rev. P. Cookson.
WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (114),-Rector, Rt. Rev. J. P. McConnon.

Baptist
Bangor (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).-Princ., Rev. D. E. Morgan.
Bristol (43)--Pres., Rev. Dr. W. M. S. West.
Cardirf (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (16).-Princ., D. G. Davies.

Glasgow (The Baptist Theological College of Scotland, $3 x$ Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow, W.2) (14).-Princ., Rev. R. E. O. White.

LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (72).-Princ., Rev. R. Brown, ph.D.

MANCHESTER (Northern Baptist College, Brighton Grove, Rusholme) (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (65).-Princ., Rev. M. H. Taylor.
OXFORD (Regent's Park College) (64),-Princ., Rev. B. R. White, D.Phil.

## Unitarian

Manchester (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) -Princ., Rev. A. J. Long.

## Interdenominational-Unitarian

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).-Princ., Rev. B. Findlow.

## Jewish

Jews' College, $x$ I Montagu Place, W.x.-Princ., Rabbi N. L. Rabinovitch, Ph.D.
Leo Baeck College, 33 Seymour Place, W.r.Rabbinic Director, Rabbi Dr. A. H. Friedlander.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

First Degrees are granted by Heriot-Watt University (Town Planning), and by the Universities of Dundee (Town and Regional Planning), East Anglia (Urban and Regional Planning), London (University College: Architecture, Planning, Building and Environmental Studies), Manchester (Town and Country Planning), Newcastle upon Tyne (Town and Country Planning), and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology: Town Planning Studies). Courses leading to first degrees in Town Planning granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic and Polytechnic of the South Bank; in Town and Country Planning by Bristol Polytechnic, Glasgow School of Art, Liverpool Polytechnic and Trent Polytechnic; in Planning Studies by Oxford Polytechnic; and in Urban and Regional Planning by Lanchester Polytechnic.

The Royal Town Planning Institute, 26 Portland Place, W.x, conducts examinations in town planning.

## VETERINARY STUDIES

First Degrees in Veterinary Science/Medicine and Surgery are granted by the Universities of Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and London (Royal Veterinary College).

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (G.B.A.) comprises 257 schools, of which 172 are independent and 79 are direct grants, and includes schools in membership of the Headmasters' Conference (with if few exceptions) together with the following schools:-

Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks.
Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, Salop.
Austin Friars Sch., Carlisle.
Avonhurst School, Bristol.
Bearwood College, Wokingham.
Belmont Abbey Sch., Hereford.
Bentham Grammar Sch., Bentham, Lancs.
Bethany School, Goudhurst, Kent.
$\dagger$ Canon Slade Gr. Sch., Bolton.
Carmel College, Wallingford.
Cokethorpe School, Witney.
Colston's Boys' Sch., Bristol.
Dollar Academy, Clackmannan.
Duke of York's R.M. Sch., Dover.
Dundee High School.
Frensham Heights, Rowledge, Surrey.
Friends' Sch., Great Ayton, N. Yorks.
Friends' Sch., Saffron Walden.
Friends' School, Wigton, Cumbria.
Grenville Coll., Bideford, Devon.
Keil School, Dumbarton.
King's School, Gloucester.
Langley School, Norwich.
Lindisfarne College, Wrexham.
Millield School, Somerset.
Milton Abbey School, Blandford Forum, Dorset.
Morrison's Academy, Crieff.

Newcastle High Sch., Staffs.
Oswestry School, Salop.
Pangbourne College, Berks.
Pierrepoint School, Frensham, Surrey.
Rannoch School, Perthshire.
Reading Blue Coat School, Sonning, Berks.
Redrice Sch., nr. Andover, Hants.
Rishworth Sch., nr. Halifax, Yorks,
Royal Iancaster Grammar School.
Royal Wolverhampton School.
Ruthin School, Clwyd.
Ryde School, Isle of Wight.
St. Augustine's Coll., Ramsgate, Kent.
St. Bede's Coll., Manchester.
St. Boniface's Coll., Plymouth.
St. Brendan's Coll., Bristol.
St. John's Coll., Southsea, Hants.
Seaford College, Petworth, Sussex.
Shebbear Coll., Beaworthy, Devon.
Shiplake Coll., Henley, Oxon.
Sibford School, Banbury.
$\dagger$ Sidcot Sch., Winscombe, Som.
Truro Cathedral School.
Wakefield Grammar School.
$\dagger$ Wells Cathedral School.
Woodbridge School, Suffolk.
$\dagger$ Co-educational School.

Sec., F. J. Walesby, 27 Church Road, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.

## HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE SCHOOLS

The Headmasters' Conference-Chairman (x977), J. M. Rae, Ph.D. (Westminster); Principal Sec. E. J. Dorrell, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.s; Deputy Sec., R. F. Glover. The annual meetings are, as $\mathbb{E}$ rule held at the end of September.

In considering applications for election to membership the Committee will have regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered (taking particularly into consideration the degree of independence enjoyed by the Headmaster and the Governing Body); the number of boys over thirteen years of age in the school; the number of boys in proportion to the size of the school who are in the sixth form, i.e.engaged on studies at the Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education.

| Name of School |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { or } \end{gathered}$ | Annual Fees D=Day Boys | Headmaster <br> (With date of Appointrment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eng |  |  |  |  |
| Abbotsholme, Uttoxeter, Staffis.......... | 1889 | 2451 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Aldenham, Elstree, H | 1597 1619 |  |  | P. W. Boorman (197) |
| Allhallows, Rousdon, Dorse | 1515 | 307 | £1,812. . D ¢ 1 ,044 | D. J. Mathewson (1974) |
| Ampleforth College (R.C.), | 1802 | 700 | £ 1,78 | Rev. N. P. Barry O.S.B. (1964) |
| Archbishop Holgate's Grammar, York.. | 1546 | 700 | £ | D. A. Frith (1959) |
| Ardingly Coll., Hay ward's Heath, Sussex* | 1858 | 374 |  | C. H. Bulteel, M.C. (1962) |
| Arnold School, Blackpool. | 1894 | 835 | £, 5 413....D $£ 705$ | A. J. C. Cochrane (1974) |
| Ashville College, Harrogate | 1877 | 420 | £1,197.... D $£ 6 \times 5$ | D. E. Norfolk (1977) |
| Bablake, Coventry. | ${ }^{1344}$ | ${ }^{870}{ }^{+}$ | - | R. Cooke (1977) |
| Barnard Castle, Co. Durh | 1883 | 525 | £1,200....D $£ 600$ | S. D. Woods (土965) |
| Bedales, Petersfield, Hants. | 1893 | 360 | £x,845..D $£ x, 140$ | C. P. Nobes (1974) |
| Bedford School. | 1552 | 1069 | £792.D£77x-885 | C. I. M. Jones (1975) |
| Bedford Modern Scho |  | 1050 | $\mathfrak{X} 1,362$ |  |
| Berkhamsted, Her |  | 730 | £1,710...D $£ 870$ | I. L. Spencer, T.D. (x9 |
| Birkenhead, Merseys |  | 740 | £x,578....D£738 | J. A. Gwilliam (1963) |
| Bishop's Stortford Colleg | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | 537 | £1,665..D¢1,185 | G. C. Greetham (x970) |
| Blundell's, Tiverton.. | 1604 | $\begin{array}{r} 3451 \\ 443 \dagger \end{array}$ | £r,848..D£ $£ 1.080$ | A. C. S. Gimson, M.B |
| Bolton. | 1524 | 983 | \% | C.D.A. Baggley ( x 966 ) |
| Bootham, | 1823 | 245 | ¢x,800..D¢x,34I | J. H. Gray (r972) |
| Bradfield College, Ber | 1850 | 460 | £,2,040 | A. O. H. Quick (1971) |
| Bradford Grammar, | 1662 | x 30 | …..D ¢ $435-585$ | D. A. G. Smith (1974) |
| Brentwood School, Essex | 1557 | 900 | £5,553....D $£ 885$ | F. Sale (1966) |
| Brighton College, Sussex | 1847 | 440 | $£ 1,770 . . D ¢ 1.155$ | W. S. Blackshaw (1975) |
| Bristol Cathedral Schoo | 1542 | 420 | - $6612-792$ | D. J. Jewell (1970) |
| Bristol Grammar Sch | 1532 | 1000 |  | J. R. Avery (1975) |
| Bromsgrove, Worcs | I553 | 317. | £x,893..D $£ 1,305$ | Rev. J. N. F. Earle (197x) |
| Bryanston School, Bla | 1928 | $540+$ | 1,4 | Rev. D. I. S. Jones (1974) |
| Bury Grammar, Lancs. | 1726 | 650 | D 6630 | W. J. H. Robson (1969) |
| Canford, Wimbor | 1923 | 527 | £2,070..D $\mathrm{Cl}_{1,455}$ | M. M. Marriott (1976) |
| Caterham, Surrey | 181x | 399 | $£ 1,446 \ldots D ¢^{\prime} 774$ | S. R. Smith (1974) |
| Charterhouse, God | ${ }^{1} 8$ | ${ }^{725}{ }^{+}$ | £2,160..D£ $£ 1,620$ | B. Rees (1973) |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1855}$ | 468 |  | D. C. Firth (1977) |
| Chigwell, Essex. | I629 | $460 \dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ x, 905 . . \mathrm{D} £ \mathrm{x}, 290 \\ & \mathrm{Ex}_{1,34-\mathrm{I}, 563} \end{aligned}$ | D. Asheroft, T.D. (195 |
| Christ College, Brec | 754x | 280 |  | B. J. Wilson (1978) <br> J. B. Cook, Ph.D. (1972) |
| Christ's Hospital, Ho | I553 | 850 | (various | D. H. Newsome (1970) |
| City of London, E.C | 1442 | 780 | D 6981 | J. A. Boyes (1965) |
| Clayesmore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford. | 1896 | $229+$ |  | R. Mcisaac (r966) |
| Clifton College, Bristol | 1862 | 680 | £1, 232. $^{\text {D }}$ £ 1,161 | S. M. Andrews (1975) |
| Cranleigh, Surrey | 1863 | 547 | £2,157..D $£ 2.503$ | M. van Hasselt (1970) |
| Culford School, Bury St. Edmunds | 188 x | $720 \dagger$ | $£ x, 629 \ldots . \mathrm{D} £^{74 \mathrm{I}}$ | D. Robson (197I) |
| Dame Allan's Sch., Newcastle on Tyne. | 1705 | 450 | 6690 | F. Wilkinson (1970) |
| Dauntsey's, Devizes | 1543 | $517+$ | £x,614....D $\mathcal{L}_{798}$ | G. E. King-Reynolds (x969) |
| Dean Close, Cheltenhan | 1884 | $422 \dagger$ | £2,097. . D £ , 386 | C. G. Turner (x968) |
| Denstone College, Uttoxeter, S | 1873 | $318 \dagger$ | £ $x, 985 . . D £^{1,260}$ | D. Maland (1969) |
| Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton | 1615 | 303 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mid x, 206-\mathrm{x}, 494 \\ & \ldots . . . D \notin 804-996 \end{aligned}\right.$ | Rev. P. W. Sollom |
| Dover College, Kent. | 2875 | $400 \dagger$ | £1,995..D $£ 1,524$ | D. R. Cope (1973) [(x975 |
| Downside (R.C.), Stratton-on-the Fosse, Somerset. |  | 600 |  |  |



| Name of School | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | No. of Boys | Annual Fees D=Day Boys | Headmaster <br> (With date of Appointment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monmouth | 1614 | 500 | £r,335... $\mathrm{D}_{6} \mathrm{f}_{29}$ | N. R. Bomford (2977) |
| Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.) | 1842 | 276 | £ 1,596. . D ¢ 1,080 | Rev. J. F. Grumitt, S.J. (5976) |
| Newcastle on Tyne, | 1545 | 1050 | …..D $£ 5550786$ | A. S. Cox (1972) |
| Norwich School. | 1240 | 6ro | £ $1.593 . .$. D $£ 759$ | P. G. Stibbe (r975) |
| Nottingham High | 1513 | 1000 | . . . . . . . . . D ¢ 600 | D. T. Witcombe, Ph.D. (2970) |
| Oakham, Rutland | 1584 | $950+$ | £ 1,866 . D ¢ 1,040 | O.R.S. Bull (x977) |
| The Oratory (R.C.), Woodcote, Reading | 1859 | 305 | £x,740..D Ex,215 $^{\text {c }}$ | A. J. Snow (1972) |
| Ottershaw Sch., Surrey. | 1948 | 250 |  | A. E. R. Dodds (r964) |
| Oundle, Peterborough | ${ }^{1} 556$ | 73 7 |  | B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D. (2968) |
| Perse Sch., Cambridg | 1615 | 420 |  | A. E. Melville ( 1969 ) |
| Plymouth Colle | 1877 | 650 | £ $1,380 . . . D$ D 6 go | R. H. Merrett (土975) |
| Pocklington Sch | 1514 | 756 | £r,320. . . D $£ 663^{\circ}$ | G. L. Willatt ( $\mathrm{z966)}$ |
| Portsmouth Gr. | 1732 | 725 | D $£ 660$ | D. M. Richards (r975) |
| Prior Park Coll. (R.C | I924. | 725 | Cr,632. .D Ex,146 | Rev. M. P. Power (1973) |
| Queen Elizabeth's Gr., Black | r567 | 850 | D 6624. | D. J. Coulson (r965) |
| Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefiel | 1591 | 754 | £1,260... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ¢ 765 | J. G. Parker (1975) |
| Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol | 1586 | 425 | £r,360... D ¢ $£ 760$ | H. G. Edwards, M.B.E. ( 2967 ) |
| Queen Mary's Gr., Walsall, Staffs. | I554 | 630 | Dnil | S. L. Darby ( 1956 ) |
| Queen's College, Taunton, Som. | I843 | 487 | £1,500... D $^{6} 980$ | M. Robinson (x974) |
| Radley Coll., Abingdo | I847 | 570 | Kr,890 | D. R. W. Silk (Warden) (z968) |
| Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Le | I844 | $321+$ | £x,650. D $£_{1,050}$ | Rev. A. J. Baxter (2973) |
| Reed's, Cobham, Surrey | 2813 | 350 | ¢1,614. D¢ ¢ $^{1,122}$ | J. B. Tyson, M.C. (1978) |
| Rendcomb Coll., Cirencester, | 1920 | $240 \dagger$ | £1,59 | R. M. A. Medill (1970) |
| Repton School, Derby | 1557 | 485 | £1,875..D $£ 1,350$ | J. F. Gammell, M.C. (r968) |
| Rossall, Fleetwood, La | I844 | 555 |  | J. Sharp, D.Phil. (x973) |
| Rugby, Warwickshir | 1567 | 725 | £2,025 . . ¢ $^{\text {¢ }}$,080 | J. S. Woodhouse ( 1967 ) |
| Rydal, Colwyn Bay, | I885 | $285 \dagger$ | £2,025. .D£ 1 ,080 | P. F. Watkinson ( 1968 ) |
| St. Albans, Herts. | 1570 | 670. | -.........D 6798 | F. I. Kilvington (rg64) |
| St. Bees, Cumbri | 1583 | 280 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Cr,665- } 1,875 \\ & \text {. .D } £ x, 005-1,110 \end{aligned}\right.$ | G. W. Lees ( 1963 ) |
| St. Benedict's, Ealing W | 1902 | 600 | .De8ro | Rev.C.G. Brown, O.S.B. (1g69) |
| St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E. 6 | I888 |  | -......... D 6804 | B. D. Dance (1973) |
| St. Edmund's, Canterbur | 1749 | 445 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cr,296-1,596 } \\ D \subset 936-1,173 \end{gathered}$ | F. R. Rawes, M.B.E. (2964) |
| St. Edmund's Coll. (R.C.), Ware, Herts. | 1568 | 540 | ¢1,728..D $¢ 1,020$ | Rev. M. G. Garvey (x968) |
| St. Edward's, Oxford. | 1863 | 500 | £, $1,944 \cdots \mathrm{D}$ ¢ $1,45^{8}$ | C. H. Christie (Warden) (z970) |
| St. George's Coll., Wey | 1869 | 600 | £, x,701. $D$ D $£ x, 543$ | R.C. Hunting (1977) |
| St. John's, Leatherhead | 1851 | 440 | £1,656. D $£ 1.242$ | E. J. Hartwell, T.D. (2970) |
| St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate | 1879 | 370 | £I, 194..D $¢ 1.287$ | P. H. Harris (rg69) |
| St. Mary's College, Gt. Crosby | 1919 | 822 | -.........D 6633 | Br. N. D. O'Halloran (1972) |
| St. Paul's, Lonsdale Rd., Barnes, S.W. 13 | 1509 | 665 | £ 1,692 . . D $£ 1,047$ | J. W. Hele (High Master) ( 1973 ) |
| St. Peter's, York | 627 | 418 | £工,845. D ¢ $£ 2020$ | P. D. R. Gardiner ( 1967 ) |
| Scarborough Sixth Form Coll | 1973 | $500 \dagger$ | Dnil | P. A. Gardiner, M.C. (1973) |
| Sedbergh, Yorks. | 1525 | 480 |  | P. J. Attenborough (1975) |
| Sevenoaks School, | 1418 | $895 \dagger$ | £ $5,860$. . D £ 1,130 | A. R. Tammadge ( 971 ) |
| Sherborne, Dorset. | 1550 | 635 | £2,155. . $\mathrm{D}^{1} 1,577$ | R. D. MacNaghten (x974) |
| Shrewsbury Scho | ${ }^{5} 55$ | 630 |  | W. E. K. Anderson (1975) |
| Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorks. | 18z0 | 410 | ¢1,260....D $\chi^{858}$ | R. J. M. Evans, Ph.D. (1960) |
| Solihull, Warwick | $\times 560$ | $963 \dagger$ | £1,650... . D ¢, ${ }^{\text {coo }}$ | G. D. Slaughter ( 1973 ) |
| Stamford, Lincs. | ${ }^{1} 532$ | 850 | £x,515... . D ¢65x | H. A. Staveley (rg68) |
| Stockport Gr. Scl | 1487 | 600 | D $¢ 650$ | F. W. Scott (rg62) |
| Stonyhurst Coll. (R.C.), nr. Whalley, Lancs. | I593 | 500 | £1,87a | Rev. M. J. F. Bossy, S.J. (1971) |
| Stowe, Bucks | 1923 | $658 \dagger$ | £2,010. D £ 1,407 | R. Q. Drayson, D.S.C. (1964) |
| Sutton Valence, Ken | 1576 | 370 | £1,980. D £ 2,320 | M. R. Ricketts ( x 967 ) |
| Taunton, Somerset | 1847 | $486 \dagger$ | £1,764..D£ $£ 2324$ | N. S. Roberts (1970) |
| Tettenhall College, S | 1863 | 380 | £x,506....D $£ 93{ }^{\circ}$ | W. J. Dale (1968) |
| Tiffin Sch., Kingston-upon | 1638 | 820 | . .............Dnil | A. J. V. Roberts (x972) |
| Tonbridge, Kent. | 1553 | 626 | £x,575..D $£ 2,186$ | C. H. D. Everett (1975) |
| Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire. | 1968 | $520 \dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { £ } 1,692-1,842 \\ & \mathrm{D} \notin 1,047^{-1,092} \end{aligned}$ | A. J. Maltby (r968) |
| Trinity School, Croydo | 1596 | 750 | ...D $£ 780$ | R. J. Wilson (r972) |
| Truro, Cornwall. | 1878 | 637 |  | D. W. Burrell (x959) |
| University Coll. Sch., Frognal, N.W.3-0 | 1830 | 770 | … ¢ $^{\text {C999-1,014 }}$ | W. A. Barker (1975) |
| Uppingham, Lcic | 1584 | 699t | $£ .5875$ | C. MacDonald (1975) |
| Warwick | 914 | 950 | £x,43x... D ¢726 $^{2}$ | J. A. Strove (1977) |
| Watford Gr. Sch | x 704 | 1020 | Dnil | L. K. Turner ( 5963 ) |
| Wellingborough, Northants............ . | 1595 | 280 |  | G. Garrett (r973) |


| Name of School | \% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | Anntal Fees $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{Day}$ Boys | Headmaster <br> (With date of Appointment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wellington Coll., Crowthorne, Berks. | 1856 | $750 \dagger$ | ¢1,740..D ¢ $_{1,161}$ | Hon. F. F. Fisher, M.C. (Master) |
| Wellington Sch., Somereset. | 184 I | 659 | £1,140....D ¢ $510^{1}$ | J. MacG. K. Kendall- [(1966) Carpenter (1973) |
| West Buckland Sch., Bar | 1858 | 425 | £1,485... D $£ 669$ | Rev. G. Ridding (1968) |
| Westminster, Dean's Yard, S.W | 1560 | $530+$ | £2,130..D ¢ 13395 | J. M. Rae, ph.D. (x970) |
| Whitgift, Croydon | 1596 | 850 | ............D $\times$ ¢00 | D. A. Raeburn (1970) |
| Winchester Colle | $13^{82}$ | 580 | £2,160. . D ¢ 5,560 | J. L. Thorn ( $\mathrm{rg68}$ ) |
| Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradfor | 182 | 470 | £1,344....D ¢ 701 | D. A. Miller (1972) |
| Worcester Collage for the Blind | 1866 | 78 | £2,976. D $£ 12,984$ | R. C. Fletcher (r959) |
| Worcester, Royal Gr.... | 1561 | 780 | 2780........Dnil | A. G. K. Brown (1950) |
| Worksop College, $\mathbf{N}$ | 1895 | 425 | £1,845..D ¢ | R. J. Roberts (1975) |
| Worth School, Crawley, Sussex | 1959 | 400 | £ $1,440-\mathrm{I}, 725$ | Rev. K. Taggart (1977) |
| Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop. | 1880 | $374 \dagger$ | £1,890. D $£ 2,335$ | G. C. L. Hadden (r97x) |
| Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos. | 1882 | $279 \dagger$ | £x,734..D天x,065 | R. D. H. Roberts (I967) |
| Scotland Melville Coll |  |  |  |  |
| Daniel Stewart's and Melville Coll., Edinburgh (amalgamated, 1973). | 1832 | 1350 | ¢765. . . . D $£ 690$ | R. M. Morgan (2977) |
| The Edinburgh Academy........ | 1824 | 570 | L1,722.... $\chi^{865}$ | L. E. Ellis (Rector) (1977) |
| Fettes College, Edinburgh | 1870 | $520 \pm$ | ¢1,680..D ¢ ¢,018 | A. Chenevix-Trench (197x) |
| George Heriot's, Edinburg | 1628 | 1400 | ......D $\sqrt{2} 37^{8-501}$ | A. S. McDonald (1970) |
| George Watson's Coll., Edinbu | 1723 | $2270 \dagger$ | $£^{1} 455 \text { D } £_{420-690}$ | R. W. Young (1958) |
| Glasgow Aca | 1845 | 940 |  | R. de C. Chapman (Rector) |
| Glenalmond (Trinity College), Perthshire. | 1841 | 400 |  | J. N. W. Musson [(x975) <br> (Warden) (1972) |
| Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshi | 1934 | 425 | ¢ 2,36 | J. W. R. Kempe (1968) |
| Hutchesons' Gr. Sch., Glasgow | 1650 | ${ }^{2} 700 \dagger$ | D£426 | P. Whyte (rg66) |
| Jordanhill College School, Glasg | 1920 | zooot | Dnil | W. T. Branston (1956) |
| Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow. | 1878 | 690 | 6369-507 | C. J. R. Mair (1958) |
| Loretto Sch., Musselburgh, Midlathian | 1827 | 270 | $\mathcal{L} 5,860 \ldots$ D $£ 846$ | D. B. McMurray (1976) |
| Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh | 1833 | 330 | £x,830..D $\mathcal{L}$, $144^{\circ}$ | D. J. Forbes ( 1969 ) |
| Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen | 1729 | 869 | ¢x,096....D $£ 352$ | J. Marshall ( 1960 ) |
| Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire | 1912 | $35^{\circ}$ | £r,830......... | C. D. Pighills (x975) |
| Northern Ireland Bangor Gr. Sch., Co. Down. | 1856 | 904 | D 6340 | R. J. Rodgers, Ph.D. (197 |
| Belfast Methodist College | 1865 | $2288 \dagger$ | ¢1,182.... D $£ 402$ | J. Kincade, Ph.D. (I974) |
| Belfast Royal Academy. | 1785 | r204 ${ }^{\dagger}$ | ..........D $£ 365$ | J. L. Lord(1968) |
| Campbell Coll., Belfast | 1894 | $45^{\circ}$ | £ $5,700 . . . D \chi^{223}$ |  |
| Coleraine Academical Institution | 1860 | 1200 | £935.... D $£ 333$ | G. Humphreys, Ph.D. (1955) |
| Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen. | 1608 | 480 |  | T. J. Garrett ( 1973 ) <br> S. V. Peskett (Princival) (1959) |
| Royal Belfast Academical Instn. | 18ı0 | 1020 | D $¢ 425$ | S. V. Peskett (Principal) (1959) |
| Isle of Man <br> King William's College.. | I668 | 490 | ¢1,830..D $£ 2.555$ | G. R. Rees-Jones (Principal) (1958) |
| Channel Islands Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey... Victoria Coll., Jersey . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 1563 \\ & \times 852 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 734 \\ & 560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 1,074 \ldots . . D \subset 375 \\ & £ 1,33^{2} \ldots . D £_{252} \end{aligned}$ | R. A. Wheadon (1972) M. H. Devenport ( 1967 ) |
| Republic of Ireland <br> St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, Dublin. | 1843 | 224 | £1,220.... D¢520 | D. S. Gibbs, O.B.E. (Warden) (=974) |

SOCIETY OF HEADMASTERS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
Hon. Secretary, S. M. Mischler, M.B.E., 8 Gwarnick Road, Truro, Cornwale.

| Name of School |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual Fees } \\ & \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{Day} \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | Headmaster <br> (With date of Appointment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austin Friars, Carlisle (R.C.). <br> Bearwood Coll., Wokingham, Berks. Belmont Abbey, Hereford (R.C.) | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 195 x \\ x 827 \\ 19266 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 315 \\ \hline 320 \\ \hline & 33 \mathrm{I} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Rev. B. O'Rourke, O.S.A (x973) <br> P. M. Cunningham ( 2963 ) <br> I. M. Jabale, O.S.B. ( 2969 ) |


| Name of School | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ن्ये } \\ & \text { ix } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Boys } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual Fees } \\ & \mathrm{D}=\text { Day Boys } \end{aligned}$ | Headmaster (With date of Appointment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bemb | 19 | 300 | $£_{1,425 \ldots . .}$ D,900 | R. L. Whitby, M.v.O. (x974) |
| Bentham Grammar, | 17 | $37 \mathrm{x} \dagger$ | £ $1,143 \ldots .$. |  |
| Bethany Sch, Goudhurst, Kent | 1866 | 285 |  | C. A. H. Lanzer (1970) |
|  | 1948 | ${ }^{3007} 4$ | £2,139........15il | D. I. Brooks ( 1973 ) |
| Colston's, Bristol. | 1710 | 300 | £1,495.... D £ 942 | G. W. Searle ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Cotton College, Oakamoor, Staffs. ( | 1763 | 200 |  | Rev. Mgr. T. J. Gav |
| Cranbrook, Kent. | 1588 | $700 \dagger$ | £948........Dnil | P. W. Rowe (r970) |
| Fort Augustus School, Inverness-shire (R.C.).................................... | 1878 | 145 | £ $5,440-1,6$ |  |
| Frensham Heights, Farnham, Surrey.... | 1925 |  |  | Rev. G. F. Davidson (2973) <br> A. L. Pattinson (1973) |
| Grenville College, Bi | 1954 | 339 | 2,60... ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | D. C. Powell-Price (1975) |
| Keil Sch., Dumbarton | 195 | 185 | $\AA \mathrm{X}, 5$ | J. B. Widdowson (1976) |
| Kingham Hill School, | 1886 | 220 | $\underbrace{\text { ¢ }}$ | E. C. Cooper (x954) |
| King's School, Gloucester | 1541 | 465 | $\begin{gathered} £ r, 488-\pi, 578 \\ D \in 840-930 \end{gathered}$ | A. P. David |
| Milton Abbey Sch |  | 285 |  | W. M. T. Holland (r96g) |
| Oswestry, Salop | 1407 | $320 \dagger$ | £x,350...D. $£^{870}$ | F. E. Gerstenberg (1974) |
| Pangbourne College, | 1917 | 345 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex,443-1,974 } \\ & D \notin \mathrm{x}, 01 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I}, 380 \end{aligned}$ | P. D. C. Points (1969) |
| Pierrepont School, Farnham, Surrey | 1947 | 270 | £ $5,896 \ldots \mathrm{C} £ \mathrm{x}, 170$ | A. G. Hill (196z) |
| Royal Russell Sch., Croydon, | 1853 | $525 \dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 1,560-\mathrm{x}, 743 \\ \mathrm{D} £ \mathrm{x}, 050 \end{array}$ | S. Hopewell (1974) |
| Royal Wolverhampton Sch. | 1850 | 320 |  | R. Hawkins (1977) |
| Ruthin School, Clwyd. | 1574 | 250 | £1,590..D£1,005 | A. S. Hill (1967) |
| Ryde School, Isle of Wig | 1921 | $4{ }^{80}$ | £ $1,455 \ldots . \mathrm{D}$ ¢705 | K. N. Symons (1966) |
| Scarborough College, Yorks | 1898 | $380 \dagger$ | £1,710.... D£915 | R. W. Wilkinson (1974) |
| Seaford College, Petworth, Sussex. | ${ }^{1884}$ | 450 | $\mathrm{Ex}_{1}, 455 \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | Rev. C. E. Johnson (1946) |
| Shebbear College, Beaworthy, Dev Shiplake College, Henley, Oxon. . | 2843 1959 | 336 289 |  | G. W. Kingsnorth (1964) <br> J. D. Eggar, T.D. (1963) |
| Sidcot School, Winscombe, Somer | 1808 | $305 \dagger$ | £1,560. D D ¢,020 | T. C. Leimdorfer ( 1977 ) |
| Stanbridge Earls School, Romsey | 1952 | ${ }^{1} 69$ |  | R. J. Gould (1959) |
| Truro Cathedral School, Cornwa | 1549 | 240 | £ $1,350 \ldots . \mathrm{D} £ 855$ | F. S. G. Pearson (Advocate) |
| Wells Cathedral Sch., Somereset. | 3180 | 6rot | 6 1,452... D $£ 819$ | A. K. Quilter (r964) [(1973) |
| Woodbridge Sch., Suffolk. | 1662 | $500 \dagger$ | £x,344.... D£729 | A. F. Vyvyan-Robinson, R.D. (x976) |

$\dagger$ Pupils. A Woodard Corporation School. Nore.-The Headmasters of Abbotsholme School, Bedales School, Lord Wandsworth College, Prior Park College, Rendcomb College, St. Edmund's College, St. George's College, Weybridge and Tettenhall College are also Members of the Society. Details of these schools are included in the list of Headmasters' Conference Schools.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OVERSEAS

Note.-Headmasters of Schools marked ( ${ }^{*}$ ) are Members of the Headmasters' Conference; marked (\$) of the Headmasters' Conference of Australia.

| Name of School | 悊 | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Annual Fees $\mathrm{D}=$ Day Boys | Headmaster (With date of Appointment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South America Markham College, Lima, Peru. | 1946 | 1000 | 0 | R. C. Pinchbeck, O.B.E. (xg66) |
| Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Guyana. | 1844 | $7^{80}+$ |  | C. I. Trotz (1974) |
| *St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentina | 1898 | 334 | \$150,000.D \$75,000 | C. G. Graham (1968) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Cathedral and John Connor School, Bombay. | 1860 | $1739 \dagger$ | Rs.1,000. | K. K. Jacob (1969) |
| *St. Joseph's Coll., Darjeelin | 1888 | 632 | Rs.5,250 DRs.1,070 | G. VIII Walleghem, S.J. (x973) |
| *St. Paul's, Darjeeling | 1823 | 450 | Rs.5.500. | (Vacant) (Rector) |
| *Doon Sch., Chand Bagh, Dehra Dun. . | 1935 | 513 | Rs,4,000............ | E. J. Simeon (197x) |
| Scindia School, Gwalior. | 1897 | 660 | Rs.3,500...DRs. 75 | S. P. Sahi (Principal) (1968) |
| Canada <br> *Ashby Coll., Ottawa. | 189x | 375 |  |  |
| *Brentwood Coll., Sch., Vancouver |  | 330 | D $\$ 2,750-2,800$ $\$ 5,250 \ldots$. D $\$ 2,200$ | W. A. Joyce, D.s.o. (2g66) W. T. Ross (1976) |


| Name of School | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | Annual Fees D=Day Boys | Headmaster <br> (With date of appoirtment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hillfield-Strathallan, Hamilton, | 1962 | $737 \dagger$ | D \$2,730 | M. B. Wansbrough ( 1969 ) |
| Lakefield Coll., Sch., Ontario | 1879 | 263 | \$5,650... . D \$2,900 | J. J. M. Guest (197x) |
| Lower Canada Coll., Montrea | 1909 | 595 |  | G. H. Merrill (rg68) |
| Ridley Coll., St. Catherine's, On | 1889 | $495 \dagger$ | \$5,425-5,725 <br> D $\$ 2,45^{\circ}-2,825$ | R. A. Bradley (r97x) |
| *St. Andrew's Coll., Auror | 1899 | 375 | 85,975....D \$3,450 | T. A. Hockin, ph.D. (1974) |
| Shawnigan Lake Sch., B.C....... | 1915 | 235 | \$5,300.... D \$3,700 | Rev. W. H. H. McClelland, |
| *Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, | 1865 | $34^{\circ}$ | $\text { 84,950-5,450 } \text { D }_{3,100}$ | A.C.Scott(1962) [M.B.E.(1975) |
| *Upper Canada | 1829 | 900 | \$5,250.... D \$2,750 | R. H. Sadleir (Principal) (1975) |
| Australia |  |  |  |  |
| * SThe Armidale | 1894 | 410 | 8Az,505 D8Ax,020 | A. H. Cash (1962) |
| * \$Barker Coll., Hornsby | 1890 | $920 \dagger$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ A 2,625-3,015 \\ \text { D } \$ A 660-1,500 \end{gathered}$ | T. J. McCaskill ( 5963 ) |
| *§Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., N. Sydney. | 1889 | IrOz | \$A3,240 D \$A1,605 | B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (r959) |
| *§Cranbrook Sch., Sydney | 1918 | 980 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$Az,895-3,495 } \\ & \text { D } \$ \text { Ax,260-1,595 } \end{aligned}$ | M. Bishop (r962) |
| *\$The King's School, | 183 x | 936 | \$A3,690 D \$A1,920 | Rev. Canon S. W. Kurrle (1965) |
| §Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroong | 1924 | 1213 | \$ A3,120 D\$A1,500 | I. W. Paterson, Ph.D. (rg69) |
| \$Newington Coll., Stanmor | x 863 | I265 | $\$ A z, 580-3,300$ <br> D\$A810-1,650 | A. J. Rae (1972) |
| §St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney | 1879 | 1020 | ......D\$A630-825 | Rev. G. F. Jordan, S.J. (2974) |
| §St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), N.S.W. 2066 | 1880 | I300 | $\$ \mathrm{~A} 2,385-2,640$ <br> D \$A924-1,504 | Rev. P. B. Quin, S.J. (r974) |
| St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Hunter's Hill | I88I | 845 | \$ $A_{2,280} \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | Br. G. Joy (1977) |
| * Scots College, The, Sydney | 1893 | 1420 | \$ A3,015 D \$A1,497 | G. Wilson M.C. (1966) |
| *SSydney Gr. Sch. | I854 | 1097 | ..D\$A1,560-1,650 | A. M. Mackerras (2969) |
| §Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydn | 1912 | İ08 | \$A3,300 D\$A1,575 | R. I. West (1975) |
| Victoria: <br> SBallarat and Clarendon Colle | 1864 | $x=6 \dagger$ | \$A3,540 D \$Ax,740 | R. M. Horner (1967) |
| \$§Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew. | 1923 | 1215 | …D\$A840-1,785 | G. L. Cramer (r965) |
| §Caulfield Gr. Sch. | 188x | 825 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ A_{3,198-3,570} \\ & D \$ A_{1,200-1,770} \end{aligned}$ | Rev. A. S. Holmes (1977) |
| *\$Geeling Coll., Geelon | 186x | $840 \dagger$ | 8A3,939 D \$Ar,929 | S. P. Gebhardt (1976) |
| *\$Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio | 1855 | $1582 \dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ A_{3,060-4,200} \\ & D \$ A_{1,230-1,935} \end{aligned}$ | Hon. C. D. Fisher (r974) |
| * \$Haileybury Coll. | 1892 | 1359 | \$A2,916 D\$A1,716 | A. M. H. Aikman (1974) |
| SIvanhoe Gr. Sch | 1915 | 916 | \$A3,585 D\$Ax,665 | Rev. C. E. A. Sligo (r975) |
| * §Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch | 1858 | 1534 | \$A4,050 D \$A2,040 | N. A. H. Creese (1970) |
| *SScotch Coll., Hawthorn, Melbourne | 1851 | 1721 | 8A3,963 D\$A1,923 | P. A. V. Roff (1975) |
| §Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew | 1903 | 980 | -D \$ A1,032-1,494 | J. J. Leppitt (1959) |
| \$Wesley Coll., Melbo | I865 | 1250 | \$A3,465 D \$A 1,815 | D. H. Prest (1972) |
| §Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne. | I878 | 803 | \$A2,685 D\$AI, 260 | Rev. P. Brennan, S.J. (1974) |
| Queensland: <br> *\$All Souls' and St. Gabriel's School, <br> Charters Towers..................... | 1920 | 370 | \$Az,028. D\$A780 | Rev. R. W. Gregory (1972) |
| *Brisbane C. of E. Gr. Sch | 1912 | 1461 | 8A2,535 DSA1,110 | W. Hayward (1974) |
| §Brisbane Grammar Sch | -868 | 188 | \$A2,340 D\$A1,005 | M. A. Howell (1965) |
| St. Joseph's Coll., Brisba | 1875 | 925 | ........... D8A390 | Br. B. M. Buckley (1973) |
| §Toowoomba Gr. Sch. . | 1875 | 565 | \$A2,160..D\$A900 | W. M. Dent (1971) |
| South Australia: <br> §Sacred Heart Coll., Somerton Park | 1902 | 592 | \$A1,920..D \$A570 | Br. 'T. Orrell (r976) |
| *\$St. Peter's College, Adelaide....... | 1847 | 992 | 8A3,540 D SA1,890 | Rev. J. S. C. Miller (rg6r) |
| * §Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide | 1869 | 1041 | \$A3,390 D \$A1,710 | G. B. Bean (1970) |
| §Pulteney Gr. Sch., Adelaide. | 1847 | 700 | …D\$A840-1,590 | J. A. Mackinnon (1973) |
| *\$Scotch College, Adelaide. | 1919 | $870 \dagger$ | \$ ${ }_{3,870}$ D \$Ax,950 | W. M. Miles (1975) |
| Western Australia: <br> *§Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont . | 1910 | 8 zz | \$Az,850 D \$Ax,470 | P. M. Moyes (1951) |
| *\$Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch. . . . . . | 1896 | 541 | \$Az,800 D \$A1,500 | D. A. Lawe-Davies (1957) |
| * SHale School, Wembley Downs. | 1858 | 660 | 8A3,100 D \$AI,500 | K. G. Tregonning (1967) |
| * SScotch Coll., Swanbourne. | 1897 | 900 | \$A2,850 D\$AI,470 | W. R. Dickinson (1972) |
| \$Wesley Coll., Perth. | 1923 | 780 | \$A2,820 D \$Ax, 55 | C. A. Homer (1965) |



PRINCIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Notes:-(a) "Annual Fees" represents average amount payable annually, exclusive of fees for optional subjects. (b) "Headmistress." In certain schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress." (c) Headmaster.

| Name of School | 号 | No. of Girls | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual Fees } \\ & \text { See note (a) } \\ & \mathrm{D}=\text { Day Girls } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbey School, Malvern Wells | 工880 | 224 | £1,875..D $£ 1,020$ |
| Abbey School, Reading. | 1887 | 840 | …..D $£ 561-735$ |
| Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead. | x912 | 150 | £ $1,740$. D ¢ 1,080 |
| The Alice Ottley School, Worcester. | 1883 | 680 | £ $1,527 \ldots .$. D $£ 762$ |
| All Hallows, Ditchingham, Bungay, Suffolk. | 1864 | 169 | £470.... D $£ 286$ |
| Ashford, Middlesex, St. David | $17 \times 8$ | 300 | ¢x,380... D $£ 915$ |
| Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent. | 19x0 | 740 | ¢1,410... D $£ 783$ |
| Badminton School, Bristol. . . | 18581 | 345 | ¢1,665...D © 686 |

## Headmistress <br> See notes (b) and (c)

(c) A. P. C. Pollard (1975)
S. M. Hardcastle ( $\mathbf{1 9 6 0}$ )
(c) B. Burnham (1977)
E. D. Millest (Ig64)
D. M. Forster (1968)
J. M. Gardner (8973)
S. M. Thompson (1972)
M. F. C. Harvey ( Ig 69 )

| Name of School | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت } \\ & \text { 促 } \end{aligned}$ | No. of Girls | Annual Fees (See note (a)) D=Day Girls | Headmistress See notes (b) and (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bath, Royal School for Daughers of Officers of the Army | 1864 | 408 | £1,560... ${ }^{\text {D }}$ £930 | M. Campbell (1968) |
|  | 1882 | 740 | £1,362....D£68I | Mrs. M. E. A. Kaye (2976) |
|  | 1882 | 1000 | £ $1,245 \ldots .$. ¢ $£ 576$ | S. M. Morse (x970) |
|  | 1920 | 205 |  | J. M. Nixon (1964) |
|  | 192 | 335 | ¢ 1,77 | J. R. Allen (1976) |
|  | 1888 | 510 | ¢I,443... ¢ $^{6} 654$ | M. R. Bateman (土97x) |
| Bishop's Stortford, Herts. and Essex High School. | 1909 | 630 | Dril | J. Hammersley (1965) |
| Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch........ . . . | 1918 | 520 | D 2456 | E. L. Oldham (1952) |
| Bolton School, Lancs. | 1877 | 900 | D ${ }^{1} 648$ | M. D. Higginson (1954) |
| Bradford Girls | 1875 | 800 | 6465-594 | R. M. Gleave (1976) |
| Bridlington Sch. | 1899 | $990 \dagger$ | £753........Dnil | D. I. Matthews (r956) |
| Bruton Sch. for Gir | 1900 | 600 | £1,320... $\mathrm{D}^{\text {¢ }} 756$ |  |
| Burgess Hill, Sussex | I906 | $3{ }^{18}$ | £ $1,200 . .$. . ¢ 750 | Mrs. D. E. Harford (1971) |
| Casterton Sch., Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria. | 1823 | 335 |  | (c) T. S. Penny (1973) |
| Charters Towers, Bexhill on Sea, Sussex. | 1929 | 272 | £460..... D£z00 | D. L. Howe (r791) |
| Chatham, Gr. Sch. for Girls. | 1907 | 560 | Dnil | Mrs. L. A. Goulding (1975) |
| Chelmsford County High S | 1907 | 680 | Dnil | P. Pattison (rg6r) |
| Cheltenham Ladies' College | 1853 | 862 | ¢1,779..D $6 x, 089$ | M. G. Hampshire (Principal) |
| Christ's Hospital, Hertford | 1552 | 290 | Various | E. M. Tucker (1972) [(1964) |
| Church Schools Company (z9 Euston Road, N.W.x): |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1892 | 280 | D $£ 345 \sim 775$ | D. C. Raine (1973) |
| Guildford High Sch | 1887 | 510 | D £ 375-750 | J. E. Dutton (1977) |
| Hull High School. | r890 | 444 | £ $1,050 . . . D £ 750$ | C. M. B. Radcliffe (1976) |
| Southampton, Atherley | 1926 | 450 | D $£ 360-690$ | A. Ward (1973) |
| Sunderland Church Hig | 1884 | 360 | D $£ 330-650$ | J. L. Wisbach (1957) |
| Surbiton High Sch.. | 1884 | 460 | D $£ 385-690$ | E. M. Kobrak (1964) |
| York College | 1908 | 325 | D ¢ 390-745 | M. G. Drury (1967) |
| Clarendon Sch., Haynes P | 1898 | 290 |  | S. Haughton (1965) |
| Clifton High Sch. for Gir | 1877 | 730 | £ $x, 464 \ldots$. ${ }^{\text {D }} 675$ | P. M. Stringer (1965) |
| Cobham Hall, Kent | 1962 | 287 | ¢1,740. D ¢ ¢ , 095 | J. L. Hanson (1972) |
| Colston's Girls' Sch., Br | 1891 | 630 | ……...D¢220 | A. M. S. Dunn (1954) |
| Commonweal Lodge, Purley, Surrey. | 1986 | 240 | D 687-334 | J. M. Blunden (1966) |
| Cranborne Chase Sch., Tisbury, Wilts. | 1946 | 163 |  | (c) M. D. Neal (1969) <br> Mr. \& Mrs. E. H. Warley |
| Croft House Sch., Shillingstone, Dorset. | 1941 | 215 | ¢1,700. D ¢, 1,130 | Mr. \& Mrs. E. H. Warley <br> D. J. Seward (1970) [(197x) |
| Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey. | 1899 1892 | 500 | $1285-720$ $\mathbb{2 1 0} 756$ | D. J. Seward (1970) [(197x) <br> I. Sparkes (1977) |
| Dergy High School <br> Downe House, Cold | 1892 | 274 |  | Mrs. P. M. Wilson (1967) |
| Durham High School | 1884 | 410 | ...... $\mathrm{D}^{\text {¢ }} 75^{-210}$ | C. I. Salter (1958) |
| Edgbaston C. of E. Colle | 1886 | 500 | D $6345-630$ | M. E. Joice (1967) |
| Edgehill Coll., Bideford, N | 1884 | 480 | £ 1,470...D $£ 708$ | (c) J. T. Shepherd (1976) |
| Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sc | 1658 | 560 | -.... D ¢ 456-648 | J. M. Bradley ( 1963 ) |
| Farnborough Hill, Hants. | 1889 | 520 | £ $1,245 \cdots$. D $£ 744$ | Sr. M. Dawson (1971) |
| Farringtons School, Chise | 1911 | 470 | £ $1,305 \ldots . . D \subset 855$ | Mrs. F. V. Hatton (1973) |
| Felixstowe College, Suffolk. . . . . . . . | 1929 | 353 | £1,740..D $£ 1,140$ | E. M. Manners, T.D. ( 5967 ) |
| Giris' Public Day School Trust ( 26 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.x): Bath High |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1875 | 545 | D $£ 672$ | D. J. Chapman (1969) |
| Birkenhead High | 1901 | 779 | D $£ 6672$ | F. Kellett (x97x) |
| Blackheath High | 1880 | 568 | D 16690 | F. Abraham (1962) |
| Brighton and Ho | 1876 | 605 | £690. . . . . D $£ 672$ | (Vacant) |
| Bromley High. | 1883 | 600 | . . . . . . . . . D $£ 690$ | P. M. F. Reid (1971) |
| Croydon High | 1874 | 1098 | . . . . . . . . . D 1. | A. M. McMaster (1975) |
| Ipswich High. | 1878 | 567 | D $£ 672$ | P. M. Hayworth (1971) |
| Liverpool (Belvedere) | 1880 | 54 x | D $£ 672$ | S. Downs (1972) |
| Newcastle (Central) High | 1895 | 772 | D $£ 6672$ | C. Russell (1962) |
| Norwich High. . . | 1875 | 750 | D $£ 6672$ | R.H. Standeven (1976) |
| Nottingham Girls' High | 1875 | $93^{8}$ | D 6672 | I. L. Lewenz ( 1967 ) |
| Notting Hill and Ealing | 1873 1875 | 631 493 | D $£ 690$ <br> D 1672 | M. J. Percy (1974) <br> E. H. Kaye (3972) |
| Oxford High.... | 1875 | 493 <br> 607 | D $867^{2}$ | E. H. Kaye (1972) <br> M. L. Clarke (x968) |
| Portsmouth High | 1882 | 607 713 | . $\mathrm{D} £ 69{ }^{\text {a }}$ | R. Smith ( 5963 ) |
| Sheffield | 1878 | 600 | $D £ 672$ | M. C. Lutz (1959) |
| Shrewsbury High | 1885 | 575 | D 1072 | M. Crane ( 1963 ) |
| South Hampstead High | 1876 | 631 | D 1660 | Mrs. D. Burgess (1975) |
|  | 1887 | 480 | D $£ 690$ | Mrs. N. Silver (1973) |
| Sutton High | 1884 | 898 | . C ¢690 | I. A. Wulff (1974) |


| Name of School | \% | No. of Girls | Annual Fees See note (a) $\mathrm{D}=$ Day Girls | Headmistress <br> See notes (b) and (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydenham High. ..................... | 1887 | 622 | C690 | M. Hamilton ( 1966 ) |
| Wimbledon I | 1880 | 664 | 690 | Mrs. A. Piper (I962) |
| Godolphin, Salis | 1726 | 300 | ¢ $1,725$. D $£ 1,020$ | er (1968) |
| Gravesend Sch. for | 1926 | 582 |  |  |
| Greenacre, Banstea | 1933 | 350 |  |  |
| Hampden House Sch | 1864 | 115 |  | rs. I. C. Lawran |
| Harrogate College. | 83 | 420 |  | D. M. Otter (Ig70) |
| Haslemere, Royal | 1840 | 300 | £I,7I0..D 21,149 | P. A. Dunn (1959) |
| Headington Sch., | 1915 1857 | 430 | 1,860..D ¢ I,200 | J. Sadler ( 1968 ) |
| Howell's Denbigh | 1857 1860 | 430 550 | ¢1,860..D $£ 1,5800$. | J. P. Turner ( 1978 ) |
| Howell's, Llanda | 1860 1928 | 550 405 | KI,584...D $£ 675$ | M. Bray (1966) |
| Hunmanby Hall, Yorks.............. ${ }_{\text {King Edward VI High School, }}$ | 1928 | 405 530 |  | E. W. Evans (1977) |
| King Edward VI High Schoo, B ham.. The King's High School for Girls, | 1083 | $53^{\circ}$ | D |  |
| The King's High School for Gins, <br> Warwick. . . . . . . . . . . . .................... | 1879 | 570 | D 1666 | M. Leahy (r970) |
| Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Mddx. | 1710 | 720 | $6720-780$ | M. C. Smalley (1974) |
| Leamington, Kingsley | 1884 | 380 | $D \subset 480-705$ | N. K. Jones ( x 96 x ) |
| Leeds Girls' Hig | 1876 | 561 | D 6780 | P. A. Randall (1977) |
| Lillesden Sch., Hawkhu | 1901 | 180 | 750 | Mrs. M. Hill (r974) |
| Liverpool, Huyton Coll | 1894 | 420 | £1,665....D ¢915 | Mrs. E. M, Rees (I971) |
| Liverpool, Everton Valley, Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.)......................... | 1866 | 556 | D $C_{480}$ | Sr. R. J. Fleming, S.N.D. (1972) |
| London*: Brooke Sch Tangton |  |  |  |  |
| C. E. Brooke | 1898 | 360 | til | C. F. A. Frazer (x970) |
| Camden, Sandall Rd., N. | 187 x | 750 | Dnil | Mrs. C. M. Handley (x97x) |
| Channing Sch., Highgate, | 1885 | 385 | 474-1,020 | E. M. Saunders |
| City of London, Barbican, E | 1894 | 570 | $D)^{849-870}$ | L |
| Godolphin and Latymer, W | 1905 | 680 | D 2810 | B. F. Dean (I974) |
| Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstr | 1874 | 800 | D $£ 600-729$ | Mrs. S. Wiltshire ( |
| Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.I4 | 1876 | 600 | . .............Dnil | ( 195 |
| Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, <br> N.W.I. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ............. | 1878 | 350 | D 2755 | A. E. Holt (1974) |
| Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S. W. x. | I878 | 310 | 775-900 | R. Colvile ( 1967 ) |
| James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.22. | 1741 | 590 | D $£ 720$ | I. Prissian (rg69)- |
| Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S. W.6 | 1917 | 400 | Dnil | A. E. Cavendish ( 1971 ) |
| Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5 | 1877 | 640 | Dnil | E. B. Godwin |
| North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware. | $\pm 850$ | 840 | C795 | M. M. N. Mclauchlan (x965) |
| Queen's College, Harley St., | 1848 | 340 | D 6780 | Mrs. S. C. P. Fierz (r964) |
| Queen's Gate, 333 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7 | I891 | 364 | ¢1,920. . D ¢I,050 | Mrs. C. M. Newnham |
| St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch.* Forest Gate, E.7. (R.C.) | 1862 |  | Dnil | Sr. U. McCreesh, O.S.U. (1976) |
| St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Grn., W. 6 | 1904 | 550 | D 2960 | Mrs. H. Brigstocke (I974) |
| Loughborough High Sch., Leics..... . . . . | 1849 | 560 | ¢x,218....D 6684 | P. J. Hadley (1963) |
| Loughton County High Schoo | 1906 | 623 | Dnil | P. M. Smith (197 |
| Malvern Girls ${ }^{\text {c College. }}$ | 1893 | 500 | fr,692. .D $\mathcal{L} x, 128$ | H. Owen |
| Manchester High School for | $\pm 874$ | 1000 | D $¢ 512$ | M. N. Blake (1975) |
| Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosb | I888 | 625 | 6722 | Mrs. M, E. Davies ( |
| Monmouth School for Girls. | 1894 | 504 | ¢I, 128....D 6618 | A. Page ( 5960 ) |
| Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch. | 1885 | 560 | ¢ $390-615$ | es 19 |
| North Foreland Lodge, Sherficld-onLoddon, Hants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1909 | 160 |  | D. R. K. Irvine ( 1967 ) |
| Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx. | 1878 | 462 | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L}, 089-1,215 \\ \mathrm{D} \not \mathrm{C}_{3} 12-645 \end{gathered}$ | M. D. Hillyer-Cole (1966) |
| Oakdene, Beaconsfield | 19II | 486 | 050....D 6690 | A. J. Havard (1959) |
| Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme | 2876 | 610 | Dnil | Mrs. W. M. G. Buxton (2969) |
| Overstone Sch., Northampton | 1929 | 149 | ¢x,575..D£ı,04I | , C.B.E. |
| Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham | 1905 | 820 | Onil | M. M. Moon (r97r) [(土974) |
| Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridg | 188I | 660 | .537-660 | C. M. Bedson ( 1967 ) |
| Plymouth, Notre Dame High ( | 1860 | 410 | ......... D ¢415 | Sr. V. Henderson, S.N.D. (土968) |
| Polam Hall, Darlington. | 1888 | 420 | £1,578....D $\subset 771$ | Mrs. S. M. Owen (x975) |
| Preston, Winckley Sq. Convent (R.C.). | 1908 | 580 | . D $£ 522$ | Sr. C. Walsh (ig68) |
| Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts. | , 1820 | 200 | ¢1,572. D $£ 1.032$ | (c) D. Clarke, Ph.D. (197x) |
| Queen Anne's, Caversham. . . . . | I894 | 344 | ¢1,67x. ... D $£ 909$ | A. M. Scott (1977) |
| Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogatef. | I912 | 220 |  | (c) J. E. H. Kingdon (8973) |

[^24]| Name of School | ig | No. of Girls | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual Fees } \\ & \text { See note }(a) \\ & \mathrm{D}=\text { Day Girls } \end{aligned}$ | Headmistress <br> See notes (b) and (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York ${ }^{\text {+ }}$. | 1901 | 270 | ¢1,845..D£ $£ 020$ | B. D. Snape (1960) |
| Queen Mary, Lytham | 1930 | 840 | . $\therefore$.... D¢390-585 | J. Charlton (1970) |
| Queen's School, Ches | 1878 | 560 | D $645^{\circ}-645$ | M. Farra (1973) |
| Queenswood, Hatfield, I | 1894 | 419 |  | M. C. Ritchie (1972) |
| Redland High School, | 1880 | 600 |  | W. M. Hume ( 1969 ) |
| The Red Maid's, Bris | 1634 | 420 | £1,275... . D ¢660 | D. D. Dakin ( 1960 ) |
| Rochester Gr. Sch., K | 1888 | 710 | -...........Dnil | B. J. Trollope (1973) |
| Roedean, Brigh | 1885 | 445 | 6, $5,584-1,869$ | (c) J. M. Hunt (1971) |
| Rosemead, Littlehamp | 1919 | 29x | £475.... D D $£ 340$ | Mrs. N. R. Tobenhouse (1969) |
| Rye St. Anthony, Oxfo | 1930 | 231 | £1,200....D¢600 | P. M. Sumpter (x976) |
| St. Albans High School, H | 1889 | 650 | $\cdots$ - . D $£ 525-675$ | Mrs. T. D. Lucey ( 5 66) |
| St. Anne's School, Winderme | 1863 | 380 | £ 1,500... D $£ 900$ | (c) C.M. G. R. Jenkins (ı972) |
| St. Clare, Polwithen, Penzanc | 1889 | 171 | £1,659.... D £ 990 | M. M. Coney (r969) |
| St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-onTrent (R.C.). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1857 | 760 | D $£ 543$ | Sr. M. E. House, O.P. (1970) |
| St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock | 1844 | 470 | £1,317....D£7II | A. L. Mayhew (r975) |
| St. Felix, Southwold, St | 1897 | 428 | £ $1.500 . .$. D $£ 891$ | M. Oakley (1958) |
| St. Helen's, Northwood | 1899 | 777 | $£ 1,428 . .$. . $£ 8$ ¢о | J. D. Leader (1966) |
| St. James's School, West Ma | 1896 | 200 | £ 1,793 | R. R. Braithwaite ( 1969 ) |
| St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford ( | 1905 | 1030 | £900......... Dnil | Sr. W. M. Daly, C.P. (x965) |
| St. Margaret's, Bushey, Her | 1749 | 354 | £ $1,536 \ldots .$. D $£ 445$ | B. Scatchard (1965) |
| St. Margaret's, Exeter | 1900 | 325 | £1, 137.... D $£ 651$ | F. K. Morford (1960) |
| St. Mary \& St. Anne, Abbots Bromley ${ }_{+}^{+}$ | 1874 | 563 | £ $1,380 . .$. D $£ 920$ | M. E. Roch (1953) |
| St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonard's.. | 1913 | 200 | - $\times 1 . . \mathrm{D}$ 2300-750 | Sr. B. Allen, C.H.F. (1958) |
| St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts................ | 1873 | 270 | £x,650....D | Mrs. J. D. Bailey (1972) |
| St. Mary's Convent, Cambridge (R.C.). | $\times 898$ | 510 | £x, 85 . . . D $\chi_{6585}$ | Sr. M. C. Kenworthy-Browne (1977) |
| St. Mary's Hall, Brighton | 1836 | 355 | ¢ $1,569 . . \mathrm{D} £ 1,005$ | Mrs. E. O. Leslie (1973) |
| St. Mary's Sch., Wantage, | 1873 | 265 | £1,710. D $£ 1,140$ | Mrs. E. M. Calver (r975) |
| St. Michael's, Burton Park, Petw | 1844 | 270 | £ $1,800$. D $£ x, 200$ | F. E. H. Davies (r973) |
| St. Stephen's College, Broadstai | 1867 | 268 | £1,740. D $£ 1.080$ | B. Seymour (1974) |
| Stamford High Sch., Lincs. | 1876 | 740 | £1,617....D£651 | M. L. Medcalf ( 1968 ) |
| Stonar, Atworth, Melksham, | 1921 | 380 | £1,575....D $£ 86 \pm$ | F. D. Denmark (1962) |
| Stover Sch., Newton Abbot | 1932 | 220 | $£ 2,365 \ldots$. | C. A. Smith ( 1969 ) |
| Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemo | 1886 | 635 | £ $5,294 \cdot 50 . D ¢ 657$ | C. E. Austin-Smith (1976) |
| Tormead, Cranley Road, | 1905 | $45^{\circ}$ | £ $1,380 . .$. . $\mathrm{D} £ 690$ | Mrs. J. V. Crouch-Smith (1977) |
| Truro High School. . | 1880 | 490 | £I,380....D¢723 | E. J. Davies (1971) |
| Tudor Hall, W ykham Park, Banbury | 1857 | 197 | £ $1,680 . . D £ 1,050$ | Mr. M. R. Blyth (1969) |
| Uplands School, Sandecotes, Poole | 1903 | 240 | - ......... D $£ 804$ | M. P. Poots (I971) |
| Upper Chine, Shanklin, | 1799 | 360 | £1,160... D $¢ 73{ }^{\circ}$ | P. M. Gifford (1955) |
| Wadhurst College. | 1930 | 280 | £I,524. . D£1,056 | D. Swatman (1972) |
| Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, | 1838 | 564 | £ $5,356 \ldots$. . D $£ 669$ | E. B. Davies, M.B.E. (1970) |
| Wentworth Milton Mt., Bournemouth. | 1875 | $33^{\circ}$ | £ x,260... D ¢ ¢774 | N. A. E. Hilbbert (土96x) |
| Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.. . . . . . | 1928 | 300 | £ 1,920. $\mathrm{D}_{1} £ 1,320$ | M. Newton (1965) |
| Wycombe Abbey, Bucks | 1896 | 450 | £ $1,980 . . .$. | P. M. Lancaster (5974) |
| York, The Mount School | ${ }^{7} 85$ | 273 | £1,701. .D $£ 1,134$ | D. J. Ellis (1977) |
| Scotland Craigholme, Glasgow. . | 1894 | 650 | D $£ 360-486$ | I. W. McNeillie (1975) |
| Laurel Bank, Glasgow | 1903 | 560 | . . . . . . D E 307-463 | A. J. B. Sloan (1968) |
| Mary Erskine, Edinbur | 1694 | 980 | . . . . . D $6420-690$ | J. Throw (1967) |
| Morrison's Academy, | \|86r | 500 | £ $1,215 \ldots$. . $£ 540$ | A. D. Mackinnon (2972) |
| Park Sch., 25 Lynedoch St., Glasgow | 1880 | 512 |  | J. Rutherford (1974) |
| St. Columba's, Kilmacolm | 1897 | 440 | … ${ }^{\text {c. }}$ 450-575 | Mrs. S. M, Daldwell ( 1976 ) |
| St. Denis, Edinburgh. | 1858 | 469 | £ $1,515 \ldots$. | J. H. Keltic (1977) |
| St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinbuxgh. | 1888 | 828 | £1,590... D $£ 6765$ | Mrs. J. L. Clanchy (1976) |
| St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, Fife. | 1877 | 500 | £x,848... $\mathrm{D}_{2} £ 915$ | M. Hamilton (1970) |
| Isle of Man, Channel Islands Buchan Sch., Castletown, I.O.M.. Jersey College for Girls, Jersey.... | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1875 \\ & 1880 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 385 \\ 865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 1,500 \ldots . D £_{747} \\ & \ldots \ldots . . . D £_{252} \end{aligned}$ | (c) B. Maynard-Smith Mrs. E. M. Pullin (1974) |

## EVENTS OF THE YEAR (SEPT. 16, 1976-SEPT. 15, 1977)

## THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1976) Oct. 5. The Duke of Edinburgh left Dyce Airport, Aberdeen, for Mexico; he returned on Oct. 10. 12. It was announced that the Royal Warrant, "By Appointment to the Prince of Wales," was to be revived. 15. Princess Anne attended the commissioning ceremony of H.M.S. Jersey at Rosyth Dockyard. 18. The Queen left Balmoral Castle for Holyroodhouse. 20. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Fife. 25. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Buckingham Palace and Iater visited the National Theatre, South Bank, where the Queen opened the new building. The Queen Mother left Heathrow Airport for Paris; she returned on Oct. 28. 27. Princess Margaret visited Bristol and opened new Elmfield School for the Deaf. 28. The Duke of Edinburgh opened new buildings at the Merchant Navy College, Greenhithe. Princess Margaret visited Cambridge. 29. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Corps of the Royal Engineers at Minley Manor, Blackwater, Hampshire and Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the new barracks.

Nov. 4. Princess Margaret visited Nottingham. 8. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow Airport for the State visit to Luxembourg; they returned on Nov. 12. 10. Princess Margaret left Heathrow Airport for a visit to Cyprus. 14. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with other members of the Royal Family attended Remembrance Day ceremony at Cenotaph. 16. The Queen visited St. Thomas' Hospital and opened the North Wing. 18. Princess Anne visited Sudbury and later toured Felixstowe College. 23. The Queen gave I luncheon party at Buckingham Palace for the President of Venezuela. The Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh attended the royal concert in aid of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund at the Royal Albert Hall. Princess Anne opened the Bridgnorth Sports and Leisure Centre and the Oswestry Leisure Centre. 24. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne, rode in state to the Palace of Westminster to open the new session of Parliament. Her Majesty later opened the new headquarters of the Scout Association at Baden-Powell House. 25. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Sandringham House.

Dec. 2. The Queen opened the Museum of London at London Wall. 5. The Duke of Edinburgh left Southampton Airport for Brussels. 7. Princess Anne visited the Royal Smithfield Show at Earls Court. 8. The Queen Mother visited the National Army Museum. 10. The Queen visited Canterbury Cathedral. 13. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family were present at a grand gala cabaret at the Taik of the Town to mark the centenary of St. John Ambulance Association. 14. The Duke of Edinburgh opened the Goldsmith's Theatre in Keppel Street, London. I6. The Queen was present at a reception at St. James's Palace given by the Royal College of Nursing to mark the diamond jubilee of the College. 21. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Windsor Castle. The Prince of Wales opened the Brenig Reservoir near Mold, Clwyd. 30. The Queen arrived at Sandringham.
(1977) Jan. 3. Prince Andrew left Heathrow Airport for Canada to spend two terms at Lakefield College School, Ontario. 14. Princess Margaret opened new St. John Ambulance County H.Q. in Stafford.

Feb. I. The Queen arrived at Buckingham

Palace from Sandringham. 4. The Prince of Wales opened steelworks and rod mill at Cardiff. 6. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal Family, attended morning service at the Royal Chapel, Windsor, to mark the start of her Silver Jubilee year and the anniversary of her accession to the throne. 7. Bells rang out and gun salutes were fired throughout Britain to herald the beginning of Silver Jubilee Year. 8. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, planted a tree in the Victoria Tower Gardens to inaugurate the tree planting programme in the Greater London area. 9. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow Airport for Silver Jubilee visits to Western Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, and Papua New Guinea. 22. The Queen Mother opened the new H.Q. of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in Lambeth High Street. 25. Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips were present at the Mayor's banquet and ball in celebration of the Queen's Silver Jubilee and the 7 ooth anniversary of the grant of the first charter of the town of Windsor, held at the Castle Hotel, Windsor.
March 4. The Prince of Wales left Heathrow Airport for Ghana and the Ivory Coast; he returned on March 29. 13. Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips attended the Football League Cup Final at Wembley Stadium. 17. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the centenary Test between Australia and England at Melbourne cricket ground. The Queen Mother attended the Irish Guards' St. Patrick's Day parade at the Guards Depot, Pirbright. 31. The Queen arrived at Heathrow Airport from Australia.
April 6. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Heathrow Airport from Saudi Arabia. 7. The Queen distributed Royal Maundy coins at Westminster Abbey. 8. It was announced that Princess Anne was expecting a baby in November. 19. The King of Jordan visited the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle. 24. The Prince of Wales launched the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal Fund. Queen's Scouts and holders of Scout gallantry awards attending the National Scout Service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, were inspected by Princess Margaret in the quadrangle of the Castle. 25. The Prince of Wales made a Silver Jubilee visit to Kent. 26. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales arrived in Monte Carlo.

May 3. The Queen named and launched H.M.S. Invincible at Barrow-in-Furness. 4. Her Majesty received addresses from both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall on the occasion of her Silver Jubilee. 6. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Police College, Hendon. 7. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a State dinner at Buckingham Palace for leaders attending the economic summit meeting in London. 16. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Chelsea Flower Show. The Prince of Wales left Heathrow to visit the Isles of Scilly. 17. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived by train in Glasgow for the Silver Jubilee visit to Scotland; following visits to Cumbernauld, Stirling, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen, they arrived at Holyroodhouse on May 22. 23. Her Majesty invested the Prince of Wales with the insignia of a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle at Holyroodhouse. 24. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh drove in carriage procession to attend the opening service of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, and the opening at the Assembly Hall of the General Assembly, which Her Majesty addressed;
on the following day they attended the national pageant of Scottish youth at the Meadowbank Stadium. 27. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh drove to Edinburgh Airport, where Her Majesty declared open the new terminal building before returning to London. 30. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family were present at a Silver Jubilee gala performance at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. 31. Princess Anne opened the new Kensington and Chelsea town hall.

June 1. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, attended Epsom Races and later visited Epsom. Princess Margaret visited Langholm, Dumfriesshire. 2. The Prince of Wales attended the Founder's Day parade at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. 3. The Prince of Wales visited Powys and later received the freedom of Montgomery.

Sllver Jubilee Werk. 6. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family, lit the first of countrywide chain of bonfires at Snow Hill, Windsor Great Park; this was followed by a firework display. 7. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the Silver Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral; they travelled from Buckingham Palace in the State Coach, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, with other members of the Royal Family in a carriage procession; after the service the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh walked from St. Paul's to the Guildhall and spoke to members of the crowd lining the route; after lunch at the Guildhall, they returned to Buckingham Palace in a carriage procession. 8. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a dinner party at Buckingham Palace for Commonwealth Heads of Government. 9. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh embarked in launch from Greenwich for journey up the Thames to Lambeth, landing for various engagements en route: in the evening they watched a river pageant from County Hall and = firework display from the Shell Centre on the South Bank; they later returned with other members of the Royal Family to Buckingham Palace in carriage procession. 10. The Queen's Silver Jubilee and Birthday Honours list was published and included five life peers, six Privy Councillors, two Companions of Honour, and 38 knights, among 3,129 honours. The Duke of Edinburgh was installed as Chancellor of Cambridge University. 12. The Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh reviewed the standards of the Royal British Legion at Windsor Castle. 14, 15, 16, and 17. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, was present at Ascot races. 15. Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips left Heathrow Airport to visit the U.S.A.; they returned on June 20. 20. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Lancaster Castle Station at start of Silver Jubilee tour of Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Wales; they subsequently visited Preston, Wigan and Manchester. The Duke of Kent presented centenary medals to past champions on the opening day of the Wimbledon Championships. 21. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Stockport, St. Helens and Liverpool; on the following day they arrived at Harlech Station; they subsequently visited Bodnant, Llandudno and Bangor before embarking in Britannia at Holyhead; on June 23 they disembarked from Britannia at Pembroke and then visited Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, Llanelli, Swansea and Neath before embarking in Britannia at Barry Docks; on the following day they disembarked from Britannia at Cardiff; they subsequently attended the Silver Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in Llandaff Cathedral; in the afternoon they visited Caerphilly Castle and later embarked in Britannia at Cardiff. 26. Princess Margaret visited

Essex. 27. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Edward, arrived at Portsmouth Harbour Station and joined Britannia; on the following morning the royal yacht anchored in Spithead for the Silver Jubilee Review of the Fleet by the Queen; in the afternoon Britannia sailed between the lines of assembled ships and then anchored for $\quad$ fly-past by the Fleet Air Arm; on June 29 the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Portsmouth and Southsea before returning to London; in the evening they gave a dinner party at Buckingham Palace for the leaders of the European Community attending the meeting of the European Council. 30. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh visited south London.
July 1. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the centenary Wimbledon Championships. Princess Anne attended Henley Royal Regatta. 5. The Prince of Wales left Heathrow Airport for Calgary; he returned on July xo. 6. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh visited north London; on the following day they carried out the Silver Jubilee Review of the Army at Sennelager, Federal Republic of Germany. 11. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh made a Silver Jubilee visit to Norfolk and Suffolk; after visits to Norwich and Ipswich they embarked in Britannia at Felixstowe; on following day they disembarked at Grimsby for the Silver Jubilee visit to Humberside, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire; on July 13 they arrived at Wakefield by train for the Silver Jubilee visit to West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and Humberside and later embarked in Britannia at Hull. 14. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh disembarked at Middlesbrough for the Silver Jubilee visit to Cleveland and Durham; on following day they visited Tyne and Wear and Northumberland and subsequently left Woolsington Airport for London. 19. The Queen and the Duke with Prince Edward were present at a performance of the Queen's Jubilee Royal Tournament at Earls Court. The Prince of Wales opened the Churchill Theatre, Bromley. 27. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Wolverhampton by train for the Silver Jubilee visit to the West Midlands; on following day they visited Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and attended the Test match between England and Australia at Trent Bridge, Nottingham. 29. Her Majesty, with the Duke of Edinburgh, carried out the Silver Jubilee Review of the Royal Air Force at R.A.F. Finningley.

August 5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh disembarked from Britannia at Torquay for Silver Jubilee visit to Devon; on Aug. Ithey made Silver Jubilee visit to Avon. 10. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Britannia off Carrickfergus for the Silver Jubilee visit to Northern Ireland; the Queen flew in a helicopter to Hillsborough Castle where she held an investiture and the Duke visited the Harland and Wolff shipyard; on following day they visited the New University of Ulster at Coleraine. 16. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh disembarked from Britannia at Aberdeen and travelled to Balmoral Castle.

Sept. 12. The Prince of Wales flew to Birmingham to open International Reclamation and Disposal Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre.

## BRITISH POLITICS

(1976) Sept. 18. The new Liberal leader, Mr. David Steel, spoke of the probability of "at least temporarily sharing power with somebody else " at the end of the Liberal annual assembly at Llandudno. 23. After $\quad$ full Cabinet meeting, the Government announced a decision to phase-in the full child benefit scheme by 1979, new measures costing $£ 95$ million to cut unemployment by
about 80,000 in the following 12 months, and import restrictions on black-and-white TV sets from Taiwan. 24. Mr. Callaghan, told the Labour Party's national executive committee, in Blackpool, that the Government would not accept the executive's proposals to take into State ownership the four main clearing banks and seven major insurance companies, but stated the Government would initiate an inquiry into the operations of financial institutions. It was disclosed that Britain had rejected Pakistan's request for the return of the Koh-i-Noor diamond. 27. On the opening day of their annual conference in Blackpool, Labour Party delegates passed a motion supporting Labour councils which had refused to carry out the Government's public expenditure cuts and calling win other Labour groups to follow suit. A T.G.W.U. resolution calling for support from all sections of the movement for the social contract was passed without the need for a card vote. 28. At a private session of the Labour Party conference, Mr. Reginald Prentice, Minister of Overseas Development, lost his appeal against the National Executive's decision not to overrule a Left-wing campaign to oust him from his Commons seat. Mr. Norman Atkinson, M.P. for Tottenham, was elected treasurer of the Labour Party. Labour Party Conference rejected by $4,785,000$ votes to 829,000 , - resolution approving the Government's proposals for devolution in Scotland and Wales. Another resolution was carried on a show of hands calling on the Government to carry out its full Manifesto commitments on devolution. 29. Labour Party Conference passed resolutions calling for repeal of the Immigration Acts of 1968 and 1975, which imposed restrictions on immigration; condemning the Government's failure to implement the child benefit scheme in full in April 1977 and demanding the eventual abolition of private medicine, nationalisation of the drug industry and an end to prescription charges; supporting legislations to ban the sale of council houses; and approving a N.E.C. recommendation to oppose direct elections to the European Parliament which was carried by $4,016,000$ votes to $2,264,000$. Britain decided to call a conference of Black and White Rhodesian leaders to discuss formation of an interim government for Rhodesia "anywhere in Southern Africa" acceptable to those concerned, and Mr. Ivor Richard, British Ambassador to U.N., was appointed chairman. 30. Labour Party conference passed an emergency motion drafted by N.E.C. giving "wholehearted support" to the Government in fighting the attack on the pound but with a warning to resist any international loan which would be incompatible with party and T.U.C. policies. The Conference also approved by $3.314,000$ to 526,000 the N.E.C. document proposing that the big four banks and top seven insurance companies should be taken into public ownership and endorsed a resolution calling for nationalisation of private banks and insurance companies, more money for National Enterprise Board to invest in firms, and a 5 -year curb on export of investment funds from Britain.

Oct. 3. The Conservative Party's new policy statement, "The Right Approach; I Statement of Conservative Aims ", was launched. 5. The Conservative Party conference at Brighton comfortably carried a resolution stating all efforts must be made to ensure immigrants now in Britain were equal and welcome members of this society and that no further immigration except for the close and proven dependants of immigrants already in this country would be allowed. A motion was also approved which welcomed co-operation on incomes policy between Government and the trade
union movement as a short-term method for reducing the rate of wage-cost inflation but calling for a fundamental review of the levels of public expenditure. 6. The Conservative Party conference passed a resolution welcoming initiatives by the Shadow Cabinet to develop a sound working relationship with the T.U.C. but urging the Party not to ignore the threats to individual liberty contained in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act and the Dock Labour Bill. 7. At the Conservative Party conference, a motion was carried unanimously calling on the Party to formulate policies which rewarded the industry, initiative and achievement of the individual. 8. Mr. Edward Short was appointed chairman of the State-owned Cable \& Wireless Co., thus creating $\quad$ by-election in his constituency of Newcastle Central. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Crosland, announced Britain was ready to chair a conference in Geneva to set up an interim Black majority government in Rhodesia. II. The Government had a majority of 13 at the end of the emergency debate on the economy, during which the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced new incentives for small savers. 12. Mr. Crosland told the Commons that the U.K. had sent invitations to the Geneva conference on Rhodesia to Mr. Ian Smith and three Black Nationalist leaders, Mr. Robert Mugabe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who would nominate additional delegates. 16 . The Geneva Conference on Rhodesia due to open formally on Oct. 25 was postponed for three days. 21. Mr. Ivor Richard, chairman of the conference on Rhodesia, arrived in Geneva to prepare for the talks. Mr. Michael Foot was elected new Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party. The Prlme Minister told the Commons that he had decided to set up a Select Committee to investigate allegations that certain M.P.s had been involved in the Poulson affair. 22. The Lords rejected by 147 votes to 70 , the third reading of the Govern-ment-backed bill which would have enabled the British Transport Docks Board to take over the port of Felixstowe. 24. The Welsh Nationalist party conference at Aberystwyth unanimously rejected the Government's offer of a Welsh Assembly and adopted a firmer line on devolution. 25. The Prime Minister warned Conservative peers that their opposition to the Government's bills could lead to constitutional crisis. The Government postponed the State opening of the new Parliamentary session by a week until November 24 because of the backlog of business.
Nov. 1. The Commons voted by 274 to ax to set up a select committee to investigate the alleged involvement of M.P.s in the Poulson affair. 4. The Conservatives won two of three by-elections, capturing Walsall North and Workington from Labour, while Labour held Newcastle Central with a greatly reduced majority. 8. In the Commons, the Government carried its guillotine motion on the bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries by 3 Ix to 3 ro votes. 10. The Government was defeated by three votes when the Commons upheld key amendment made by the House of Lords to the Dock Work Regulation Bill to provide dockers with cargo-handling rights only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of the major ports instead of the Government's plan for $\quad 5$-mile radius. 11. Only the casting vote of the Deputy Speaker saved the Government from defeat in the Commons on House of Lords amendinent to the bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries; M.P.s had voted 309 to 309 on a proposal to give non-trade unionists the right to be involved in drawing up schemes for industrial democracy in British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders, the proposed

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leaving Buckingham Pulace in the State Coach for the procession to St. Paul's Cathedral for the Silver Jubilee The Quecu Thanksgiving Service on June 7
THE QUEEN MEETS THE PEOPLE

The Queen talks to me of the crowd lining the route during her Silver Jubilee walk from St. Paul's Cathedral to the Guildhall on June 7.


From the balcony of Buckingham Palace the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh wave to the huge Silver Jubilee holiday crowds on June 7.

The Royal Yacht Britannia gets under way for the Silver Jubilee Review of the Fleet by the Queen at Spithead on June 28.
THE QUEEN IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arriving at the New University of Ulster at Coleraine on August a during the Silver Jubilee visit to Northern

A heavy earthquake struck Rumania on March 4. Debris is shown blocking the streets of the city of Bucharest, which suffered very badly, over $x, 000$


Mr. Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate, won the American presidential election held on November 2,1976 . President Carter is shown on a visit to London in May.
VIOLENCE IN BIRMINGHAM

THE GRUNWICK DISPUTE

There were violent clashes in the summer between police and pickets outside the Grunwick film-processing laboratories in Willesden. A bus carry-
THE SPACE SHUTTLE

The U.S. space shuttle Enterprise, with two astronauts on board, being carried on the top of a Boeing 747 after taking off from Edwards Air Force Base, The U.S. space shuttle Enterprise, wist $\mathbf{C a}$. At about 22,000 feet the shuttle separated from the jet and glided down to earth without power.

## THE DEATHS OF FAMOUS PERSONS



The Earl of Avon, the former Prime Minister (top left), died at the age of 79 on January 14, and Sir Basil Spence, the architect (top right), died on November 19, 1976, aged 69. Two other famous persons to die during the year were Lord Britten, the composer (bottom right), who died at the age of 63 on December 4, 1976, and Dame Edith Evans, the actress, who died on October 14, 1976, aged 88.


Geoff Boycott hits a four to reach the hundredth century of his career in the fourth Test match between England and Australia at Headingley on August in. England went on to win the match and so regained the Ashes.

RED RUM'S GREAT TREBLE

Red Rum clears the last fence at Aintree on April a before going on to become the first horse ever to win the Grand National three times.


Emlyn Hughes, the Liverpool captain, holds the European Cup aloft after his side's $3^{-1}$ victory over Borussia Moenchengladbach in the Final in Rome on May 25.

## BRITISH TENNIS TRIUMPH



Miss Virginia Wade seen holding the trophy after her victory over Miss Betty Stove in the final of the women's singles at the centenary Wimbledon Championships on July $\mathbf{x}$.

State companies. 16. Conservative, Liberal and Independent peers insisted on the deletion of 12 ship repairing companies from the Government's bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, voting 144-5x to refuse to accept the Commons' decision made the previous week by a majority of one to reject I previous amendment by the Lords to reprieve the 12 companies from a State take-over. 17. After the Speaker twice threatened to suspend the sitting, the Commons voted $370-110$ to refer to the Committee of Privileges a complaint by I Labour M.P., Mr. Arthur Latham, about allegations by Mr. Iain Sproat, Conservative M.P., that several Labour M.P.s were crypto-Communists or far Left extremists in political disguise. On November 18 by $243^{-230}$ votes, the Commons decided to refer a document by the Social Democratic Alliance, a Labour Right-wing organisation, which named 33 Labour M.P.s having varying degrees of contact with Communist, Trotskyite, or extremist organisations in the past, to the same Privileges Committee. 19. The Conservative leader, Mrs. Thatcher, announced a reshuffle of members of the Shadow Cabinet, the principal change being Mr. John Davies replacing Mr. Reginald Maudling as foreign affairs spokesman. 22. Parliament was prorogued with the Lords rejecting passage of the bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries by 197 votes to go. 24. The setting-up of assemblies for Scotland and Wales under the devolution plan and major changes in the criminal law were among the proposals outlined in the Queen's Speech at the opening of the new Parliamentary session. 30. A report by a committee of Privy Counsellors, set up in June 1976, after Cabinet documents discussing the child benefit scheme were quoted in magazine, urged tighter control of Cabinet papers to stop "leaks". The Government's bill to set up separate assemblies in Scotland and Wales was published.

Dec. 2. Nearly 30 Labour M.P.s, io Liberals and some Tories voted in the Commons against the Government bill to reduce unemployment benefit for men over 60 who were already drawing occupational pensions, but the second reading was carried by 158 votes to 43 . The Conservatives retained Cambridge in the by-election with an increased majority of 9,625 . 7. Bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries was given 1 third reading in the Commons by $280-277$ votes. 8. Mr. Alick Buchanan-Smith, the shadow Scottish Secretary, and Mr. Malcolm Rifkind, an Opposition front bench spokesman on Scottish affairs, resigned in protest at Mrs. Thatcher's decision to place Tory M.P.s on a 3 -line whip to vote against the Government's Devolution Bill. Mrs. Thatcher declined to accept the resignation of four other Scottish Tories and appointed Mr. Teddy Taylor, the Shadow Trade Secretary, to succeed Mr. BuchananSmith. 9. The consultative document, "Devolution: The English Dimension ", was published. 13. Mr. Hattersley, the Prices Secretary, announced new measures effective from January 4, 1977, to remove the $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. limit on discounts given by bakers to their biggest customers, resulting in reductions in bread prices. 14. Fifty-one Left-wing Labour M.P.s rebelled against the Government motion to vote another $£ 5 \times 7,309$, ooo for defence in 1976-77, but the motion was easily carried with 299 votes in favour, although most Tory M.P.s abstained. 15. Mr. Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Christmas Budget, announced public spending cuts of further fi, ox 6 million in 1977-78 and another $£ 1,513$ million in $197^{8-79}$ with taxes on drink and tobacco being raised after Christmas. 16. Mr. Edward Heath and $3^{x}$ other

Tory M.P.s revolted against Mrs. Thatcher's threeline whip when the Government obtained a majority of 45 for the second reading of the Scotland and Wales Bill, which was carried by 292 votes to 247 . Mr. Heath was one of 27 Conservatives who abstained while five Tories voted with the Government. 21. Mr. Reg Prentice, resigned as Minister for Overseas Development and expressed his "disenchantment" with Government policies. The Commons Committee of Privileges decided allegations that about 30 Labour M.P.s were undercover agents for alien political creeds did not amount to' a breach of privilege. After a full scale Commons debate on the economic situation, the Government's policies were approved by 219 votes to 51 , with the Opposition largely abstaining but 25 Labour M.P.s. voted against the Government. 30. Orders laid before Parliament banned Icelandic trawlers from fishing in Britain's new 270,000 square mile protected area when U.K. fishing limits were extended to miles from January 1, 1977, but Russia, Poland and East Germany were among nine non-E.E.C. countries which would be able to continue limited fishing inside the new area for three months.
(1977) Jan. 3. Mr. Roy Jenkins resigned as M.P. for Stechford, Birmingham, to take office as first British president of the E.E.C. Commission. II. The Government's plan to reduce unemployment pay to men over 60 with occupational pensions of over 6.30 a week was defeated by in votes to 5 in a Commons committee. 12. Seventy-five Labour M.P.s voted against the Government in the Commons in favour of bigger cuts in defence, their motion being defeated by 214-77, and a Conservative motion to censure the Government for its decision to cut defence expenditure by $£ 300$ million in the next two years was also defeated by 288-265. 17. Mrs. Thatcher and six senior Shadow Cabinet members held formal meeting with T.U.C. leaders. 18. Opposition attempt to exclude Wales from the devolution bill was defeated in the Commons by $287-263$ votes. 20. Two Parliamentary private secretaries, Mr. Joseph Dean and Mr. Jeffrey Rooker, who voted on January 19 against the Government over a proposal to take the Orkney and Shetland Islands out of the Devolution Bill were dismissed for not supporting the party line. 23. The general management committee of Hillingdon, Hayes, and Harlington constituency Labour party rejected by 24 votes to 21 a resolution that Mr. Neville Sandelson, their M.P., should retire at the next general election. 24. Mrs. Williams, the Education Secretary, announced proposals to close 28 colleges of education, merge 14 , and reduce student intakes at 16 . 26. The Bullock Report on Industrial Democracy dealing with boardroom power-sharing was published.

Feb. 3. The Government announced plans for referenda for Scotland and Wales under its devolution proposals. 4. Three more Parliamentary private secretaries, Robert Bean, Bryan Gould and Bryan Davies, were asked to resign their posts after voting against the Government on an Opposition amendment on import duties on February 2 . 7. The Government lost the second reading of the Reduction of Redundancy Rebates Bill in the Commons by one vote. 9. An order was laid before Parliament giving powers effective from February to for a new licensing system to restrict the number of Russian, Polish, and East German trawlers fishing in Britain's new 200-mile waters. 14. Mr. Rees, the Home Secretary, defended in the Commons the decision to approve the release on parole of Anna Mendleson after serving four years of her ten year prison sentence for conspiracy to cause
explosions. Mr. Ennals, the Social Services Secretary, told the Commons he had withdrawn the proposals, put forward in October 1976 as a basis for discussion, for a $£ 3$ levy on all motor insurance premiums to recoup the cost of treating road accident victims in hospital. 16. Mr. Rees announced in the Commons he was to stand by his decision to deport Mr. Philip Agee, former agent of the American Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr. Mark Hosenball, an American employed as a reporter on the London Evening Standard, and said there was information in the case which "can't be brought out without risking the lives of people who work for the State." 17. Four Parliamentary examiners, after 25 -day hearing, ruled that the Government bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries was a hybrid measure, the centre of the argument being the section to bring under State ownership, iz of the 90 ship repairing companies in the country. 21. Dr. David Owen, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was appointed Foreign Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Anthony Crosland on February 19. Mr. Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary, Treasury, joined the Cabinet with responsibility for public expenditure and Mrs. Judith Hart became Minister of State, Overseas Development. Mr. Frank Judd, Minister for Overseas Development, became Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 22. By 3 I2 votes to 283 , the Government was defeated in the Commons in a motion to guillotine debate on the devolution bill for Scotland and Wales, 22 Labour M.P.s voting against the Government and some zo others abstaining. Mr. Hattersley published consultative document, "New Prices Policy", with proposals for wider powers for the Prices Commission to investigate price increases and profits. 24. Mr. Kaufman, Minister of State, Industry, announced $£ 63$ million State aid for shipbuilding yards to help obtain orders. Mr. Foot, the Leader of the House of Commons, offered talks with other parties to try to reach wider agreement on devolution. Labour became minority Government when the Conservatives held the City of London and Westminster South in a byelection with a majority of 7,965 compared with 5,76I at the general election. 28. Mr. Mulley, Defence Secretary, introduced his first Defence White Paper and announced a $£ 200$ million reduction in the defence budget through deferments in the equipment programme and in construction. Mr. John Biffen, resigned as Conservative spokesman on industry and as a member of the Shadow Cabinet and was replaced by Sir Keith Joseph.

Mar. 2. The Government announced in the Commons it was to drop iz ship repairing firms from the bill to nationalise the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. The amended bill passed its final stages in the Commons on March 15.3. The Government announced provision of ail extra £73 million to help young people out of work by renewal of employment and training schemes. The Government had a majority of 2 in the Commons at the end of a debate, initiated by the Opposition, on the level of personal taxation. 9. The Prime Minister flew into Washington, accompanied by Dr. Owen. 10. The Government decided to authorise a 10 per cent increase in gas charges on April 1, which breached its own prices code. 17. The Government declined to vote at the end of a debate on its public expenditure White Paper, which took place on a technical motion for the adjournment of the House which was resultingly carried by the Opposition parties by $293-\mathrm{O}$. Mrs. Thatcher, in " subsequent statement, described the episode as "defeat with dishonour" and sent a
message to ro Downing Street requesting a statement on the situation for the next day. On March 16, Mrs. Thatcher tabled a motion of no confidence in the Government. On March 21 the Prime Minister, after a private meeting with Mr. James Molyneaux, leader of Ulster Unionists, and Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P. for Down South, talked with Mr. David Steel, the Liberal leader, at the Commons to arrive at what was described as an "accommodation " in light of the no-confidence vote. On March 23 the Government and Liberal M.P.s reached a last minute arrangement to last until the end of the present Parliamentary session when "the experiment" would be reconsidered to work together " in the pursuit of economic recovery", as a result of which the Couservative no-confidence motion was defeated by $322-298$, all 13 Liberals supporting the Government and three Ulster Unionists abstaining. 24. The report of the Committee on the future of broadcasting, chaired by Lord Annan, was published. Lord Pearce, independent chairman of the Press Charter Group, which had been discussing a code of practice on the Press, published its findings which disclosed failure to reach agreement number of important clauses. 28. Permanent price control powers were announced by Mr. Hattersley to be incorporated in Price Commission Bill. Mrs. Williams announced in the Commons grants worth $\mathcal{L} 650,900,000$ to students and universities for the academic year $1977-78$, individual mandatory grants for students exceeding £r,000 a year. 29. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Budget in the Commons with $5 \frac{1}{2} p$ a gallon on petrol and diesel fuel, 4 p. on 20 cigarettes, road tax increased by $\mathcal{f}$ so to $\mathcal{f} 50$ and increased personal allowances for income tax. 31. The Conservatives won the Birmingham Stechford by-election with a majority of 1,949, compared with a Labour majority at the last General Election of 11,923 . Mr. Mulley told the Commons that Britain was to use Hawker Siddeley Nimrod aircraft to provide radar warning of low-flying enemy aircraft instead of contributing £ 260 million to 11 Nato project based on Americanbuilt Boeing planes.

April 1. The Government published its White Paper on direct elections to the European Assembly. 4. The Liberals abstained in the Commons vote on the Budget resolution on petrol tax increase and the Conservative move to reject the increase was defeated by $290-281$ votes. Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour M.P. for Blackburn, announced she was to retire at the next election. 5. The Government was defeated in the Commons on a formal motion to adjourn. 8. The Foreign Secretary announced the Government was to hold an inquiry into allegations that major British oil companies had been breaking sanctions against Rhodesia. 26. A private members' measure, introduced by Lord Avebury, a Liberal peer, to make the use of seat belts compulsory was defeated on second reading in the Lords by 55 votes to 53 . 27. A Government Green Paper, "British Nationality Law: Discussion of Possible Changes", was published. 28. The Conservatives won the Ashfield by-election from Labour after a recount, with a majority of 264 , compared with the general election Labour majority of 22,915 . In the Grimsby by-election, Labour held the seat after two recounts with a majority of 520 compared with the general election majority of 6,982 .

May 2. A Tory motion in the Commons to reduce the $£ 13,000$ salary of the Transport Minister, Mr. Rodgers, by £roo was defeated after a debate on rural transport by $293-287$. 3. Mr. Geoffrey Rippon accepted Mrs. Thatcher's invitation to be nominated as leader of the Con-
servative group at the European Parliament. In the district council elections in Scotland, Labour lost control of the cities and had a net loss of $13^{\circ}$ seats, while the Nationalists gained 106 with the Conservatives having in net gain of 43 seats and the Liberals 16. 5. The Greater London Council elections resulted in Conservatives winning control from Labour with the final state of the parties: Labour 28 (gains 0, losses 29), Conservatives 64 (gains 3I, losses 0), Liberals $\quad$ (gains 0, losses 2). Labour retained control of Inner London Education Authority with 28 seats to Conservatives 19 and one Independent. The metropolitan area and county council elections in England and Wales resulted in landslide victories for the Tories with a net gain of over $x, 130$ seats. They won four of the six metropolitan counties and seven county councils from Labour and the Isle of Wight from the Independents. Results were: seats-Conservative gains 1,138 , losses 3; Labour gains 8, losses 923 ; Liberal gains 8, losses 174; Welsh Nationalist gains 18 , losses 0 ; others gains $5 x$, losses 7 ; independents gains 17 , losses 143. A full Cabinet meeting decided to table an amendment to remove from the Finance Bill the Budget increase of $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. on gallon of petrol except in the case of heavy lorries, this was carried without a division in the Commons on May 9. President Carter of the U.S.A. arrived at Heathrow for summit meeting of European leaders. 7. The Prime Minister opened the 7 -nation summit meeting at io Downing Street, other leaders attending being President Carter, President Giscard d'Estaing of France, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Mr. Pierre Trudeau of Canada, Mr. Takeo Fukuda (Japan), and Signor Giulio Andreotti (Italy). The conference ended on May with a joint deciaration of seven pledges on action to prevent world economic disorder, and listed as "our most important task" the creation of more jobs especially for the young while continuing to reduce inflation. 9. Mr. Foot disclosed that M.P.s' expenses had more than doubled in two years when in - Parliamentary written answer he stated such expenses for the year euded March 1977 were estimated at $£ 4,619,000$, compared with Cr,963,000 in 1975 , and that the cost of running the Commons had increased from $£, 24$ million to $£ 23$ million in two years. II. The Foreign Secretary announced the appointment as U.K. Ambassador to the U.S.A. of Mr. Peter Jay, to succeed Sir Peter Ramsbotham who was to become Governor of Bermuda. Dr. Owen also announced the settingup of an Anglo-American consultative group, headed by Mr. John Graham, a senior Foreign Office diplomat, which would be given a roving commission in southern Africa to hold intensive talks with Rhodesian nationalist leaders, the five "confrontation" Black African Presidents, and the Rhodesian Prime Minister. The Government was saved from defeat in the Commons when Tory motion to halve the salary of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. John Silkin, in protest at the Government's farming policy was rejected by 273-27I votes. 19. Mr. Varley, the Industry Secretary, summoned Lord Ryder, chairman of National Enterprise Board, back from holiday to lead inquiries into allegations that State-owned British Leyland had paid millions of pounds in bribes to obtain foreign orders. Lord Ryder's office issued a denial that he had written to Mr. Alex Park, the car group's chief executive, saying Mr. Varley had "nodded through" special accounting arrangements for various payments, charges of a Leyland "slush fund " being made in the Daily Mail. Mr. Varley denied in the Commons he had "nodded" anything through and said the Government would "not tolerate any cover up".

Leyland also issued a denial. On May $20, \mathrm{Mr}$. Graham Barton, British Leyland financial executive, admitted he fabricated the alleged letter from Lord Ryder to Mr. Park and the Editor of Daily Mail apologised unreservedly, regretting his paper "was misled into publishing a forgery in the course of its investigations". The Prime Minister on May 23 commissioned Mr. Dell, the Trade Secretary, to review Government policy and commercial practices in the light of the "slush fund " allegations. Mr. Rees, the Home Secretary, told the Commons he was to lay regulations before Parliament for rises for police pay up to the rank of chief inspector of $\mathrm{C}_{2} \cdot 85$ to $£ 4$ a week under stage two of the pay code, backdated to September 1976, and that he proposed to establish an inquiry to review negotiating machinery for police pay. 20. Sir Arthur Irvine, Labour M.P. for Liverpool, Edge Hill, announced he intended to resign his seat after his local party management committee confirmed . recommendation that he should be asked to retire at the next General Election. 24. The Government accepted an amendment to the Price Commission Bill in a Commons standing committee which meant the Prices Secretary would not seek to prolong powers exercised through the Price Commission to take sanctions against employers granting pay rises, above wage restraint limits after July, 1978.
June 8. The Commonwealth summit conference began in London, opened by Mr. Callaghan; the conference concluded on June 15. 14. Two Labour M.P.s voted with Tory M.P.s in the standing committee on the Finance Bill to raise the tax allowances for single and married persons and old age pensioners by a total of $£ 449$, these amendments to the Government's legislation being carried by 18-16 votes and 19-15 votes respectively. Mr. Foot announced that further progress on the Scotland and Wales Bill, was no longer practicable this session of Parliament, but the legislation would be re-introduced in the next session. The Prime Minister told a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party that Cabinet Ministers and junior Ministers would be free to vote against the bill on direct elections to Europe on its second reading. 16. Mr. Brian Walden, Labour M.P. for Birmingham, Ladywood, resigned from the Commons to take up work in television, thus putting the Government in an overall minority of three. The Prime Minister told M.P.s that Britain was to join U.S.A. and Russia in talks on a comprehensive ban on nuclear bomb tests. 22. The Commons sat for 3I hours 3 minutes mainly on the Price Commission Bill, being the longest sitting since June, 1951. 24. The Government published its European Assembly Elections Bill. 26. The Prime Minister and senior Ministers met in a special Cabinet session at Chequers to discuss overall strategy and the Lib-Lab. pact. 27. Mr. David Steel, Liberal leader, opened negotiations with the Prime Minister for $\quad$ renewal of the Lib-Lab. pact. 29. Mr. Foot announced M.P.s were to be given a £4 $\quad$ week pay rise making their basic salary $£ 6,270$ a year, the 5 per cent increase being in line with pay policy, and also that all ministers would receive the $£ 208$ a year increase. The annual limit for secretarial allowances for M.P.s was also increased by 5 per cent to $£ 3,687$.

July 7. One hundred Labour M.P.s, 6 Cabinet Ministers and 26 junior Ministers voted in the Commons against the second reading of the bill for direct elections to the European Parliament, the second reading however being carried by 394-147 votes. The final report of the Royal Commission on the Press was published. 8. In the Saffron Walden by-election, the Conservatives held the seat with greatly increased majority. 12. The

Government was defeated by $805-99$ votes on the third reading of the bill to provide for direct labour for Scottish Councils. 14. The report from the Select Committee on Conduct of Members was published and contained criticisms of three M.P.s-Mr. Reginald Maudling, Mr. John Cordle and Mr. Albert Roberts-who were associated with Mr. John Poulson, the architect; Mr. Cordle subsequently announced his resignation on July 22. 18. Mr. Benn, Energy Secretary, told the Commons that the Central Electricity Board should go ahead with the order for Drax B power station and that the $£ 125$ million contract to supply turbines for the $\mathcal{E} 600$ million station near Selby, Yorkshire would go to save jobs at Parsons on Tyneside. Mr. Foot said the Government could not allow more time for the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, a private member's measure, which consequently fell. Io. In the Commons, the Government with Liberal support, had a majority of 30 in the debate on the Chancellor's mini-budget of July 15 , voting being 312 to 282. 26. At the end of the debate in the Commons on the report of the Select Committee into the Conduct of M.P.s who had business links with Mr. John Poulson, M.P.s in a free vote, decided by $230-207$ votes to "take note" of the report in the case of Mr. Reginald Maudling, and rejected by $33^{x-1 x}$ votes, a motion to expel him from the Commons, and by 324-97 votes, another motion to suspend him for 6 months without pay. In the case of Mr. Albert Roberts, an amendment to take note of the report was carried by 288-144 votes, and I motion to expel him was defeated by $353-$ II votes, as was a motion to suspend him for 6 months without pay by $329-78$ votes. In the case of Mr. John Cordle, the House agreed without I vote to accept the Committee's report. Mr. Foot announced in the Commons the Government was to reintroduce legislation for devolution in the next parliamentary session with separate bills for Scotland and Wales. M.P.s voted to approve the $£_{4}$ pay increase for themselves. 28. The Prime Minister and Mr. Steel exchanged letters setting out the accepted terms for the renewal of the Lib-Lab. pact for the next session of Parliament with a break clause for withdrawal if the Government's new pay policy foundered. 30. Sir Harold Wilson issued a statement denying newspaper reports that his study at $1 \pm$ Downing Street and his room at the Commons when he was Prime Minister had been bugged by British security services and called for an inquiry. On August 3x, the Home Secretary said there were insufficient grounds for an inquiry. On August 23, the Prime Minister issued © statement saying he was satisfied the allegations "do not constitute grounds for lack of confidence in the competence and impartiality of the security services, or for instituting a special inquiry."

Aug. 17. Dr. Glibert, Minister of State, Defence, announced that Britain's armed forces were to receive new advanced guided missiles, worth more than $£ 400$ million, over the next decade. 18. Labour retained Ladywood, Birmingham, in the by-election with greatly reduced majority. The Government announced immediate restrictions on imports of shoes from Taiwan with the licensing of imports from September from many other countries because of the loss of jobs in British shoe factories.

Sept. 5. Mrs. Thatcher left for a 9 -day visit to U.S.A., including a meeting with President Carter. 8. Mr. Callaghan postponed his visit to Bonn following the kidnapping of Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer, head of the German Employers' Federation.

## IRELAND

(1976) Sept. 22. The centre of Londonderry was reduced to standstill by I.R.A. bombers who wrecked two business premises and caused damage estimated at Croo,000. 24. Mr. O'Dalaigh, the Irish President, refused to sign the Emergency Powers Bill, giving police powers of detention without trial for up to 7 days, without first having its constitutionality legally tested.

Oct. 1. Firemen in Belfast carried out their threat not to attend fires started by terrorists at commercial premises unless there was a risk to life until they were paid $£ 5$-a-day danger money. On October 5 the firemen decided to suspend action for 7 days for talks. On October $2 x$ the boycott was called off. 15. The Irish Supreme Court declared the Emergency Powers Bill to be within the Constitution. 18, It was announced that Eire's state-run radio and T.V. service had been ordered to stop interviewing spokesmen for Provisional I.R.A. and Provisional Sinn Fein following the murder of a policeman in a boobytrap explosion. 22. President O'Dalaigh resigned as President of the Irish Republic. 28. Mrs. Maire Drumm, the Belfast Provisional Sinn Fein leader, was shot dead by three youths at her bedside in Belfast's Mater Hospital.

Nov. 4. New laws to combat terrorism in Northern Ireland, which could mean life imprisonment for those convicted of destroying property and so years' jail for bomb hoaxers, were published. 8. The Northern Ireland High Court cancelled a $£, 20,000$ award from public funds for injuries received in a shooting incident to Tommy Cahill, after the Northern Ireland Office appealed against decision of Belfast Recorder's Criminal Injury Court. 10. Vivian Patrick Hayden, member of Provisional I.R.A., was jailed for 12 years at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin where he was convicted of eight charges relating to fires at three cinemas and five pubs, two firearms offences, and belonging to -I illegal organisation. 20. Thousands of people marched throughout Ireland in support of the Ulster Peace Movement. 29. Richard Sadlier and Gerard Davy, both of Belfast, were imprisoned for ro years at Belfast City Commission for possessing explosives at a Provisional I.R.A. training school, and Henry Stitt, also of Belfast, who was also present at the school, was sentenced to five years' jail after pleading guilty to possessing explosives and being in the I.R.A.

Dec. 2. Mr.Liam Cosgrave, the Prime Minister of Irish Republic, told the Dail he was taking temporary charge of the Dept. of Defence and announced Mr. Patrick Donegan, Defence Minister, was taking over the Dept. of Lands. 3. Dr. Patrick Hillery was installed as President of the Irish Republic. 9. The Supreme Court in Dublin ruled that the death sentences on Noel Murray, and his wife, Marie, convicted of killing a policeman, would not be carried out and ordered a retrial for the woman and that her husband should serve mandatory life term. 15. Mr. Oliver J. Flanagan was named as the Irish Republic's new Defence Minister. 16. The Irish Government announced it was to pay $\mathbb{X} 65,000$ compensation to the dependants of the assassinated British Ambassador, Mr. Christopher Ewart-Biggs.
(1977) Jan. 13. Power workers in the Irish Republic ended a week-long work-to-rule over a manning dispute which caused power cuts. 14. The Minister for Justice in the Irlsh Republic, Mr. Patrick Cooney, called on clergymen and politicians in both parts of Ireland to persuade their followers to hand over men of violence to the police. 21. A new national pay deal was agreed in the Irish

Republic with workers receiving weekiy rises of between $£_{4}$ and £8. 26. Mr. Ritchie Ryan, the Minister for Finance in Eire, reduced personal income tax bills by $£ 50$ million, increased food subsidies to consumers by $£ 9.5$ million, reduced rates on houses by 25 per cent, and raised social welfare benefits by 15 per cent.
Feb. 2. Mr. Jeffrey Agate, British chief of the American Du Pont company's factory mar Londonderry, was murdered by terrorists as he drove through the gates of the drive leading to his house. According to figures issued by British Insurance Association, fire damage in Ulster cost $644,800,000$ in 1976 compared with $£ 13,400,000$ in 8975 . 4. Five members of the Black Watch were jailed for between 1 and 5 years at Belfast City Commission for planting evidence on innocent civilians while on duty in the Andersonstown district of the city. 8. Britain gave an unqualified undertaking to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg that the five deep interrogation techniques used briefly in Ulster in 1971 would in no circumstances be reintroduced. 14. Two Provisional I.R.A. men, John Short and Kevin Crossan, were sentenced to life imprisonment at Belfast City Commission for murdering Mrs. Martha Crawford, attempting to murder soldiers, and possessing firearms and ammunition with intent to endanger life. 18. At Beifast City Commission, Dermot Joseph McNally was convicted of $3^{3}$ offences, including bombing and possessing explosives and was given a life sentence for his part in $\$ bombing in Lurgan and for having $■$ cache of arms and explosives in his attic. Kevin Anthony Carey was jailed for life at the same court for murdering Mr. Victor Dormer in October 1976 and possessing guns.
Mar. 4. Mr. Rory T. O'Kelley, assistant Crown Prosecutor in Co. Down and Co. Armagh, was murdered by i Provisional I.R.A. gunman in a bar at Coalisiand after he had attended a friend's funeral. 8. The eight S.A.S. men detained in the Irish Republic in May $x 976$ and released on bail, were acquitted in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin of possessing weapons with intent to endanger life in the Republic, but were each fined £roo for possession of weapons and ammunition without firearms certificates. 9. It was announced that Members of the Irish Parliament were to get pay rises of over $£_{460}$ a year backdated to January $x$, the new annual salary of $£ 5,870$ rising to just over $£ 6,000$ from April 1 , the prime minister's new total salary being $£ x 6,858$. 11 . In the longest criminal trial in Ulster's history, involving $5^{8}$ charges, prison sentences, including eight for life, were passed on 26 members of the Ulster Volunteer Force, in outlawed Loyalist paramilitary organisation in Belfast, the indictments embracing four murders, three attempted murders, six explosions, and seven armed robberies in East Antrim during the summer of 1975. 13. A policeman, aged 18, who was shot dead in a Provisional I.R.A. ambush, was the rooth member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to be killed by terrorists in nearly 8 years of violence. 17. Thomas Anthony Dunne was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and Michael Hall and Patrick Bailey were each jailed for 5 years at Dublin Special Criminal Court for their part in the kidnapping of Dr. Tieda Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, in October 1975. 31. Four Protestants who took part in two sectarian shootings and a pub bombing in which a total of people died, were jailed for life at Belfast City Commission.

April 3. About 50 I.R.A. supporters and 10 policemen were taken to hospital after clashes outside Portlaoise jail during a demonstration in support of Provisional I.R.A. men on hunger
strike. 4. Thirty-four people, including a ro-montb old child, were injured when bombs exploded in two Belfast cafes a minute after Provisional I.R.A. telephoned a warning. 8. Two policemen from the R.U.C. were killed and 1 third seriously wounded when three gunmen opened fire on their patrol car in south Londonderry. 9. Fire bombs exploded in Dublin's city centre, setting fire to several shops and causing thousands of pounds' worth of damage. 19. A group of three men and five women from the Provisional Sinn Fein attacked the home of Mr. Frank Cluskey, Parliamentary Secretary, Social Welfare, in the Irish Republic Government, and threatened him, his wife, and three children, disappearing before police arrived. 20. A terrorist car bomb killed a mourner and seriously wounded three otners at the funeral of a teenage Provisional I.R.A. gunman in Belfast. 26. Edward John Maguire was sentenced in Belfast to life imprisonment for the murder of a Belfast magistrate, Mr. Martin McBirney, in his house on September 16, 1974.

May 2. UlSter STRIKe. -The strike called by the United Ulster Action Council in support of demands for a return to self-government and an all-out offensive against the I.R.A. began at midnight. On May 3 police said they had received $3^{80}$ complaints of intimidation from those who defied the strike call. On May 4, Mr. James Molyneaux, leader of the official Ulster Unionists at Westminster, and five other Ulster Unionist M.P.s who opposed the strike, declared they no longer wished to be associated with Rev. Ian Paisley, M.P. for Antrim North, because of his leadership of the strike. Power workers at Ballylumford, Co. Antrim, rejected pleas from the strikers' action council to run down electricity supplies and at Harland and Wolff dockyard, 75 per cent of the 9,000 workers reported for duty. The Ballylumford power workers rejected again on May 6 another call for them to join the strike and the Dept. of Commerce stated there had been Idecrease in the number of firms being picketed by strike supporters and an increase in the number of staff turning up for work. On May 8, 300 extra police were drafted into Larne, Co. Antrim to protect workers at Ballylumford power station from intimidation. There were signs of splits among the strike leaders on May 9 and their call for an almost total stoppage was mainly ignored. Rev. Ian Paisley and his strike co-leader, Mr. Ernest Baird, with xo supporters, were arrested on May 1 o for obstruction at Ballymena, Co. Antrim, after refusing to call off a blockade of the town by loyalist farmers in tractors, but were later released. On May 12 the strike was further weakened with so sailings in and out of Larne harbour and tons of strike-bound cargo was released after the port had been closed for eight days. On May 13 the strike ended after xi days when it was called off after a two-hour meeting of the United Unionist Action Council, who claimed it had been successtul in drawing attention to the need for security improvements. The strike had resulted in three deaths, with 40 civillans and 4 I policemen injured, x,830 reports of intimidation to the police, who cleared 730 road blocks and 155 people were charged with various offences. 3. Mrs. Marie Murray was jailed for life in Dublin for the murder of an off-duty policeman after the Supreme Court ordered re-trial when she had been sentenced to death for capital murder. 10. The Irish Government decided to defy the E.E.C. and continue its ban on big trawlers within 50 miles of the coast. 13. Sean McKenna was jailed for 25 years in Belfast after being found guilty of a series of terrorist crimes including the attempted murder of a policeman and attempting to murder another man, and was
given = concurrent $x$-year sentence for causing two explosions. 14. Capt. Robert Laurence Nairac, of the Grenadier Guards, was kidnapped by the Provisional I.R.A. in the car park of public house at Drumintree, near Forkhill, South Armagh, while carrying out his duties in plain clothes. On May $\mathbf{5 6}$, an I.R.A. statement in Belfast said Capt. Nairac was "executed after interrogation". 16. William Arlow Green, already serving four life sentences for assassinations of Roman Catholics in Belfast, was again sentenced to life imprisonment by Belfast City Commission for the murder of Stewart Robinson on October 14, 1975, and was also given 34 years for possessing guns and 12 years for wounding with intent. 19. Results of local government elections in Ulster were Official Unionists 167 seats, Social Democratic and Labour Party 108, Democratic Unionists 73, Alliance Party 7x. 27. Winston Beck and William James Armstrong, were each jailed for 14 years at Belfast City Commission when they admitted charges of armed robbery and membership of the Ulster Volunteer Force. John Mitchell was sentenced to
years for robbery, firearms possession and membership of the U.V.F., and Robert Barrett was jailed for 6 years on a robbery charge.

June 2. Three Ulster policemen were murdered in an I.R.A. ambush when on $I$ routine car patrol at Carnan cross-roads new Lough Neagh. 8. Mr. Mason, the Ulster Secretary, announced that more specialist troops, trained in anti-terrorist activity, were to be sent to Northern Ireland to join the S.A.S. in operations against the Provisional I.R.A., while the strength of the Ulster Defence Regiment was to be increased by 700 to 2,500 men. 16. The results of the Irish Republic general election were: Fianna Fail 84 seats, Fine Gael 43, Labour 17 , Independents 4. 23. Mr. Cosgrave resigned as leader of Fine Gael after the party's general election defeat. 24. Tereace Anthony Crossan was jailed for 12 years at Belfast City Commission for consspiring to send letter bombs to people in England. 26. The Irish Deputy Prime Minister (Mr. Brendan Corish) resigned as leader of the Labour Party. 29. Two soldiers were killed and several others were injured in an I.R.A. ambush in Belfast.

July I. Dr. Garret FitzGerald, Eire's Minister for Foreign Affairs, was elected as leader of the Fine Gael party without opposition. The Labour Party elected as their new leader Mr. Frank Clusky. 5. The Irish Republic's new Prime Minister, Mr. Jack Lynch, named his Cabinet of 15 Ministers when the Dublin Government met for the first time since the general election. 14. Keiran Joseph McMorrow was jailed for ro years in Dublin on firearms and explosives charges and for belonging to the I.R.A. 27. Provisional I.R.A. gunmen killed four supporters of the official faction of the Republican movement in northwest Belfast. 28. Provisional gunmen announced a "cease-fire" in their feud in Belfast with the official I.R.A.

Aug. I. Mr. Mason detailed plans to stabilise Ulster's economy and solve its unemployment problem. 9. A 20 year-old British soldier and a 16 year-old fire bomber were killed on the eve of the Queen's z-day silver jubilee visit to the province and bomb exploded in the grounds of the new University of Ulster at Coleraine. 20. Fianna Fail won control of the Irish Senate with $z 0$ seats against 18 for Fine Gael, 7 for Labour and 4 for Independents, but Prime Minister (Mr. Jack Lyach) was able to achieve $\quad$ two-vote overall majority with the nomination of II senators. 21 . The Government of the Irish Republic confirmed
it was inquiring into the operation of the police force after reports that special branch detectives had misused fingerprint evidence, and because of the increase in urban crime and low morale among officers. 27. Arms, ammunition and explosives were found in two raids by Dublin police in suspected I.R.A. bases and several people were arrested.

Sept. 5. It was announced that the number of civilians killed in Ulster violence this year was less than third of the total for the previous year; 52 compared with 187. 8. A masked gunman burst into the home of Herr Jurgen Gradel, West Germany's consul in Northern Ireland, on the outskirts of Ballymena, Co. Antrim, fired one shot, and fled. Two members of the Ulster Volunteer Force, Angus Knell and Arthur English, were jailed for life at Belfast City Commission for murdering - barman on November 6, 1976.

## ENVIR ONMENT AND LOCAL AFFAIRS

(1976) Sept. 22. The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution's sixth report dealing with nuclear power was published. A memorandum by the Dept. of Health and Social Security on "Pension Age", with a submission that retirement at 60 for men would cost $£ 2,000$ million a year, was published. 23. The Price Commission report on prices of private spectacles and contact lenses was published and stated there should be more competition among opticians and a more open and rational pricing system.

Oct. 4. According to figures issued by the Environment Dept., a total of nearly 102,000 mortgages amounting to $£ 636$ million were advanced by local authorities in England and Wales in 1975. 5. The Price Commission Report on T.V. rental charges, which stated rental charges and profits made by rental companies were both too high, was published. II. According to Home Office figures, the number of colour T.V. licences issued in Britain exceeded for first time those for monochrome and accounted for nearly $5 I$ per cent of the total. 18. The annual report of British Tourist Authority stated 9 million foreign visitors spent $\mathcal{L} 1,439$ million in Britain in 1975, representing an increase of 12 per cent on 1974.

Nov. 3. According to figures issued by Dept. of Trade, a record number of tourists visited Britain in 1976 with expenditure of $£ 346$ million. 9. Mrs. Shirley Williams, the Education Secretary, announced that another 30 colleges of education were to be closed and the number of teacher-training places was to be cut from 60,000 in 298 I to 45,000 because of the falling birthrate. 17. Mr. Bean, Energy Secretary, announced that the Government would meet 25 per cent of electricity billis for the first quarter of 1977 for anyone who qualified for supplementary benefit or who earned under $\mathcal{L}_{3} 39$ week and drew family income supplement. 22. The Government announced it was cutting $£ 600$ million from the rate support grant to be paid in the next financial year, the Environment Secretary, Mr. Shore, declaring the Government would meet only 6 I per cent of local councils ${ }^{\circ}$ spending in $1977-78$, compared with $65 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the current year. 25. The Government announced big increases in tutors fees and introduced a bill to prevent students drawing unemployment pay and supplementary benefits during Christmas and Easter vacations.

Dec. 7. The Social Services Secretary, Mr. Ennals, announced rises in National Insurance contributions starting on April 6,1977 , with persons earning over $£ 95$ week paying up to 58 p week more but with no increases for those earning below . 695 a week, self-employed people also
beting affected. 8. The repert of the Goodman Committee on charity law and voluntary organisations was published. 14. Labour-controlled Greater London Council decided to invite employees to attend and speak at committee meetings although would not be allowed to vote.
(1977) Jan. 5. It was announced there would be an immediate Government inquiry into the recent series of gas explosions. 17. The Health Services Ombudsman began inquiry into alleged departmental maladministration over vaccinations which may have caused brain damage. 19. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys reported the biggest drop last year in infant mortality in England and Wales for over 20 years, with 53.9 deaths under one for each 1,000 live births. 20. Details of the Government's $£ 25$ million scheme to give $\quad 25$ cent discount on electricity bills to needy consumers were made public.

Feb. 2. According to figures issued by the British Insurance Association, fire damage in Britain as I whole cost mestimated $£ 231,700,000$ in 1976, an 8.9 per cent increase over the x975 total of $£ 212,700,000$. 5. The Post Office asked for letters to addresses in London's eastern districts not to be posted until further notice because of strike over recruiting at Whitechapel sorting office. 15. The Census Office stated the birth-rate in England and Wales fell in 1976 to the lowest level recorded at Ix.9 per $x, 000$ population.

Mar. 8. Mr. Ennals announced that cigarette packets would now carry a tougher health warning, advertising of high tar brands would be stopped, and there would be a new crackdown on smoking in public places. 24. The Price Commission report on funeral prices with a proposal for $\square$ prices code was published 31. The Dept. of Health gave the go-ahead for cigarettes containing in no-nicotine cellulose substitute for tobacco.
April 5. The Environment Secretary, Mr. Shore, told Parliament of plans to cut by a third the population targets of six " second generation " new towns which were launched in the mid-1960s.
May 2. Mr. Shore announced special aid for inner city construction projects, totalling $£ 57$ million for Birmingham, Liverpool, ManchesterSalford, docklands, Lambeth, Inner London Education Authority and further $£ 26$ million for schemes in other parts of England, plus $£ 17$ million for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Britain's first town hall lottery tickets were on sale at Thanet District Council offices in Broadstairs, Kent, under the terms of the Lottery Act which became effective on May I. 4. The Price Commission accepted proposals by the Post Office to give each telephone subscriber a $£ 7$ rebate because of an excess profit of froo million made on telecommunications and that the time for a 3 p . local cheap rate call would be increased from 8 to 12 minutes. 6. President Carter of the U.S.A. toured the north-east of England, visiting Newcastle, Sunderland, and Washington New Town. 19. The Government published a Green Paper on recommendations of the Layfield Inquiry into local government finance and proposed a major reform to replace rental value as the basis of rates with capital value of property. 26. The seventh report of the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration was published.

June 21. A report by Baroness Sharp of a public local inquiry held in December 1975 and May 1976 on Dartmoor and a statement on the continued use of Dartmoor for military training, were published. 27. Education Secretary, Mrs. Williams, announced the closure of 20 colleges of education over the next four years, although teacher training was to be retained at 5 colleges originally scheduled for
closure, because the rapid drop in the birth rate was resulting in Government's Green Paper on housing policy review for England and Wales, with a separate one for Scotland, was published.
July 1. Cigarettes containing a proportion of substitute tobacco were on sale for the first time in Britain. 28. The Queen presented Letters Patent to the Mayor of Derby upon the granting of city status to Derby.

## ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS

(1976) Sept. 19. A Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 with 153 people on board, crashed into a mountain 30 miles south of Isparta, Western Turkey, there being no survivors. A runaway lorry ran into a Chilean Independence Day crowd in Santiago and killed 23 people, injuring 62 others. At least 189 people were reported drowned after floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States in India. 20. Twelve sailors were lost when the R.N.R. minesweeper, Fittleton, 360 tons, and R.N. frigate, Mermaid, 2,300 tons, collided off northern Holland, 32 survivors from the Fittleton being rescued by the Mermaid. Seventeen people were killed and some 40 injured when the Athens-Paris express collided with a local commuter train near Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. 23. Eight shipyard workers died when fire occurred on the lower decks of guided missile destroyer, the Glasgow, being fitted out at the Swan Hunter yard at Wallsend. 24. Six foreign diplomats and officials whose light plane disappeared the previous week, were found dead with the plane's two pilots amid wreckage in jungle east of Manila, Philippines. 26. U.S. Air Force reported that a transport plane crashed in woods near Alpena, Michigan, killing 15 . Sixteen people were killed and 9 injured when two buses collided at Ganhar, north-west of Lahore, Pakistan. 29. Industry and agriculture were halted in an area near Manfredonia, southern Italy, after an explosion in - chemical plant scattered arsenic over a wide area.

Oct. I. An underground explosion in a coal mine at Merlebach, Moselle, killed 16 men and injured $z$ others. Officials said $65^{\circ}$ people died and hundreds were missing when a hurricane hit the city of La Paz, in north-west Mexico. 5. Three young French parachutists drowned in a marsh near Avignon after a night drop during a military exercise; they were among 40 parachutists who fell into the marsh by mistake. At least 36 coal miners died in an underground explosion at Sudamdih in the north-east Indian state of Bihar. 6. All $7^{8}$ passengers and crew of Cuban DC-8 airliner were believed to have died when the plane plunged into the Caribbean soon after take-off from Barbados. Seventy people died and 200 were missing after failure in a dam sluice sent water rushing into the Colombia coffee growing centre of Pereira. II. All 95 people died on an Indian Airlines Caravelle which crashed after catching fire on take-off from Bombay. A goods train collided head-on with passenger train near Creel, Mexico, killing at least zo people. 12. Wagons loaded with explosives were derailed in a tunnel near Hamilton, Lanarkshire. 13. Children were among an estimated 100 people killed when a Boeing 707 cargo plane crashed in the centre of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, just after takeoff. 15. Thirty seamen were reported missing or dead after storms around the coast of Britain. 17. Fifty-four Cubans were killed when two ore wagons broke free from a train on I steep slope and smashed into $\quad$ bus on a level crossing, 600 miles east of Havana. 19. Twelve of the crew were lost and presumed dead when Dutch freighter, Gabriella, was abandoned in heavy seas off Newfoundland.
20. Search was made in the waters of the Mississippi at Luling, Louisiana, for more than 80 people, many trapped in cars, after a ferry was rammed and turned over by a tanker. 24. At least 25 people were killed and many injured when fire swept through a Puerto Rican social club in the New York suburb of the Bronx. 29. Twenty-two South African fishermen were feared drowned when their trawler went aground in heavy seas, 17 miles east of the port of Durban. A huge fire raging through Sakata, north-west Japan, destroyed nearly 1,000 buildings but no serious casualties were reported.

Nov. 1. A severe earthquake shook New Britain island, Papua New Guinea. 3. An earth tremor, believed to have been centred beneath Widnes, also affecting parts of Warrington, St. Helens, and Crewe, caused the evacuation of thousands of people from tall buildings in Merseyside. 4. A series of sixty minor earthquakes occurred in southern California near the Mexican border, but no serious damage or any injuries were reported. Twenty-six people died and iz were injured when an Indonesian Fokker-27 airliner crashed and exploded while landing in a storm at Banjermasin airport, south-west Bornco. 7. Sixteen people at least were killed and many injured in an earthquake in north-east Persia, near the Soviet border. 12. Seven people were killed when a light aircraft crashed shortly after take-off in dense fog at Shannon Airport, Eire. 14. A bus being driven onto a raft to cross the Urubu River, Brazil, overturned and $3^{3}$ of the 35 people aboard died. 23. Fifty people were reported killed when an Olympic Airways plane crashed in central Greece. 24. A major earthquake devastated the remote Turkish province of Van and the Defence Minister announced that at least 3,000 people died. 26. Floods claimed 33 lives in Madras, Southern India, after 18 inches of rain in two days. Five crewmen from - French trawler, the Aurora Boreale, were presumed drowned after a collision with $\equiv$ Dutch merchant ship, the Monica, 90 miles off Land's End. 27. Fourteen people were killed and nine seriously injured when a can of petrol exploded on abus in West Iran. 28. A Soviet airliner was reported to have crashed on take-off from Moscow, killing all 72 people on board.

Dec. 3. An engine driver was killed and six passengers were injured when a train collided in freezing fog with a lorry on a level crossing at Shippea Hill, Prickwillow, near Ely, Cambridgeshire. 4. Eastern Turkey suffered another earth tremor but there were no reports of injuries. 15. Twenty farmworkers were killed when their lorry plunged into a ravine in eastern Guatemala. 16. Ninety passengers were believed drowned when a bus plunged into the Tsoaing River and was swept away in Lesotho's Mafeteng district. 19. Mornington Island, off the North Australian coast, was declared $\quad$ disaster area after it was ravaged by cyclone. 21. Thirteen handicapped children were killed and two were missing after their bus plunged into the Rhone in thick fog in the Lyons area.
(1977) Jan. 4. It was reported from Hong Kong that more than 655,200 people were killed and 744,800 injured in the earthquake in the northern Chinese city of Tangshan last July. 5. Six people died and others were missing after fire occurred in a social services home, Wensley Lodge, Hessle, near Hull. 9. Five members of a family died when fire swept through atwo-storey council house at Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham, and trapped them in their bedrooms. 12. Nine people were believed killed and several injured when or avalanche crushed part of the Alpine village of Foppolo, near Bergamo, in northern Italy. It was reported about 3 million blackbirds were killed by chemical spray
to protect grain crops at Logan, Kentucky. More than 60 deaths were reported because of the severest winter for years in America's north-eastern states and the Mid-west. A Swedish airline Vickers Viscount crashed in a Stockholm suburb and persons died. 17. A bridge collapsed on to a crowded commuter train in I Sydney suburb after the train collided with it; the official death toll being 80. Fifty U.S. sailors and marines were feared to have died in Barcelona harbour when I launch returning from shore leave was in collision with a Spanish freighter and capsized. 18. The Prime Minister of Yugoslavia (Mr. Djemal Bijedic) died when his executive jet plane crashed in a snow storm as it approached Sarajevo airport; his wife and six other people also died. Twenty-eight people were killed when a train was derailed and crashed near the city of Varanasi, north east India. 19. The Panamanian cargo ship, Ukola, sank with 28 hands in a Gulf of Mexico storm. 20. Seven women machinists died when trapped in a fire in an old building in Manchester. A cloud of poison - drifted from a factory near Aachen, on the German-Dutch border, into Holland and at least 44 people were taken to hospital. 22. It was stated that a Soviet airliner had exploded in mid-air killing all on board as it approached Alma-Ata. 23. Twenty-four passengers were killed near Kumanovo, South Yugoslavia, when a bus carrying tourists crashed at a fiyover. 25. At least 15 people were killed when $n$ bus plunged down an embankment near Sao Paulo.
Feb. I. The death toll reached over 100 from the latest blizzards in a number of American states with Buffalo, New York State, paralysed and isolated since January 28 . On February 2 , $\square$ military operation began in northern New York State to assist over one million people in the cities of Buffalo and Watertown. 3. It was reported that thirty-one people had been killed in the past month in heavy snowfalls in northern Japan. 9. Queen Alia al Hussein, wife of King Hussein of Jordan, was killed in a helicopter crash at Tafila. I1. Twentyeight people were killed and thousands made homeless by cyclone which swept across the island of Madagascar. 19. Thirteen newspaper boys were burned to death in a van in Cape Town after it had collided with a car and its petrol tank exploded, setting fire to newspapers. Floods in southern Mozambique killed 25 people and made 10,000 homeless. 20. A schoolmistress and one of her pupils were killed by falling rock at the foot of the cliffs at Lulworth Cove, Dorset. On Feb. 23 another pupil died of his injuries.

March 3. Lord Faulkner, the former prime minister of Northern Ireland, was killed when his horse struck a car while following a stag-hunt near his home in Co. Down. Three Royal Navy men were killed in $\mathbb{C}$ boiler-room fire aboard a frigate, Ashanti, 9 miles off Lundy. 4. A severe earthquake hit Rumania and shock waves were felt as far away as Moscow and Rome. On March 15, official statistics showed that $x, 54$ x people were killed, 1,391 in the capital of Bucharest, and 11,275 were injured. 8. Floodwaters cut off number of towns in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. 22. An earthquake struck Iran's south-east coastal region and 830 people were killed. 23. It was reported that seventeen miners were killed and 9 injured by g gas explosion in in coal mine at Karvina, Czechoslovakia. 25. An earthquake struck eastern Turkey around the town of Palu, killing at least 20 people. 27. There was m official death toll of 576 when two Boeing 747 jumbo jets, belonging to Pan-Am and K.L.M., collided on the runway at Santa Cruz airport, Tenerife, in the Canaries. All

329 passengers and $x_{5}$ crew of the K.L.M. plane, on a holiday flight from Amsterdam, perished, but 72 people, including some of the crew, escaped from the Pan-Am plane. On May 15 it was announced the death toll had risen to 582 with the deatis in hospital of 12 more badly-burned passengers. In Dover, six people, including two children and - fireman, died in restaurant and the flats above.

April I. At least 328 people were killed and over $x, 000$ injured in $=$ tornado which swept wide areas of Bangladesh. 4. Sixty-eight people were killed and 30 injured when a DC-9 airliner crashed at New Hope, Georgia. 6. It was reported that a record 239 people died in accidents around Britain's coast in 1976, an increase of 40 over 1975. 12. It was stated that tornadoes in Bangladesh early in April killed 500 people, injured 6,000 and left hundreds of thousands homeless. 22. A huge blowout of the Bravo Norwegian Ekofisk well in the North Sea occurred during routine maintenance work with oil and mud spurting several hundred feet in the air. Five attempts to cap the well failed, but on April 3o, a Texan team of experts succeeded.

May 3. An R.A.F. Canberra crashed on a row of houses on a council estate at Hartford, Huntingdon, killing tbree children and the pilot and navigator. 10. An Israeli helicopter crashed in the desert south of Jericho during a training exercise and all 50 paratroopers on board and the crew of four were killed. 12. Four railway workers were killed when they were hit by a train near Ampthill. 15. A helicopter collided in mid-air with - Tiger Moth plane at Biggin Hill air show, Kent, killing all five people on board. 19. Twenty people were killed by cyclone which struck the Bangladesh coastal area of Barisal. 22. Twelve British holidaymakers were among those who died in a fire at a hotel in Brussels. 27. Twelve Britons were among 66 people to die when a Russian Aeroflot aircraft crashed while approaching Havana airport, Cuba. 29. Some 300 people lost their lives when fire engulfed a crowded nightclub, at Southgate, in Kentucky. 30. The engine and four coaches of an express train plunged into the swollen Beki river at Kanibari in Assam, killing at least 4 x people.

June 1. Twenty-five people died and over 500 were injured, with thousands homeless, in three days of heavy rain and flooding in Bangladesh. 6. About 200 people were feared drowned when a ferry capsized in the River Jamuna, near Dacca, Bangladesh. 13. Two naval officers and an R.A.F. pilot were killed when three helicopters of the R.N.'s Sharks' display team collided in mid-air off Helston, Cornwall. 18. It was reported that at least 50 people had been killed by a hurricane on the island of Masirah in the sultanate of Oman. 22. Twenty prisoners died locked in their cells as fire swept through a municipal jail at St. John, New Brunswick. A U.S. Navy spokesman said an American Navy reconnaisance plane, which crashed on take-off from Wake Island in the Pacific the day before, killed all 16 aboard and was on a secret communications mission. 26. Forty people died in a fire at the county jail at Columbia, Tennessee. 27. Twenty-seven people were reported to have been killed when an East German express train collided with stationary goods train near the Polish border, setting off an explosion.

July 9. An unfinished bridge collapsed killing 28 construction workers on the Chitral River, 300 miles north of Rawalpindi. Eighteen people were reported dead with 500 families homeless and many missing after the worst floods for 80 years in southwest France. 25. Twenty-two people were killed when $■$ Honduras Air Force transport plane crashed on take-off from Yoro. Thirty-seven Mexican
pilgrims were killed when their bus plunged into a ravine near Nueva Italia. A Chilean Air Force plane crashed on landing at Puerto Mont in southern Chile, killing 33 of the 76 people on board. 26. Nearly 30 people were killed and 90 injured with some 20,000 houses damaged, when a typhoon struck Kaohsiung in Formosa. 27. A box kite which blew into a power line caused $=$ fire in Santa Barbara forest which destroyed 385 homes, did 6,29 million worth of damage, and forced the evacuation of 3,000 people.

August 3. Mozambique's worst mine disaster occurred in the Moatize mining complex after an explosion which resulted in over 150 men being buried. 5. It was revealed that $\quad$ missile with a live warhead was accidentally fired on Aug. 4 as it was being loaded on to $\quad$ jet at R.A.F. Leuchars, Fife. 9. Reports stated that monsoon rain floodwaters had killed over 150 people and forced hundreds of thousands from their homes in some areas of India. It was reported that floods in Brazil's southern state of Rio Grande do Sul left an estimated 6,000 people homeless and drowned 25,000 cattle and sheep. 15. Some 35 pilgrims visiting a temple in southern India were killed when carried away in flood waters. 19. An earthquake killed 155 and destroyed buildings in Indonesian islands as it sent giant tidal waves across the Pacific, the worst hit areas being the island of Sumba and Sumbawa.

Sept. 15. All zo men on a military aircraft were killed when it crashed into $\quad$ mountain shortly after taking off from Kirtland Air Force base in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

CRIMES, TRIALS, ETC.
(1976) Sept. 24. Five people died in a shooting incident and fire at a guest house, in Penmaenmawr, North Wales. 26. A Royal Navy fisheries protection ship put armed boarding party on Russian trawler off Isles of Scilly for allegedly fishing inside Britain's 12-mile limit. 29. Frank Charles Johnson, David Waller Smart, and John Joseph Tierney were jailed for life at the Old Bailey for murdering John Sheridan, aged 65, a shopkeeper of Whitechapel Road, London.
Oct. I. Donald Currie, an electrician, stated by the prosecution at Edinburgh High Court to have caused explosions on the B.P. Forties Field pipeline, was sentenced to 5 years' jail after being found guilty of possessing explosives near the the French Consulate in Edinburgh. Gerard McGuigan, was found guilty of the same offence, and jailed for 12 months. 4. Señor Juan Moria Araluce, a prominent Spanish politician, three of his police bodyguards, and his chauffeur died from machine-gun fire in the Basque city of San Sebastian. 7. Mr. John Ryman, Labour M.P. for Blyth, was acquitted at Newcastle Crown Court of corrupt practice over expenses at last general election. 8. At Birmingham High Court, a total of $£ 93,3$ r 8 damages was awarded to Miss Patricia Garratt, against the West Midland Regional Health Authority; Miss Garratt suffered brain damage following hospital treatment. 12. Four men who took part in the bombing of Biddy Mulligan's Bar, Kilburn, at Christmas 1975 were given jail sentences ranging from 10 to 15 years at the Old Bailey. Five I.R.A. bombers were each sentenced to xo years' imprisonment at Birmingham Crown Court for conspiring with others to cause explosions in the West Midlands between January and August, 1974. 15. In Belfast, Thomas Raymond Crozier and Roderick Steve McDowell were each sentenced to life imprisonment for their part in the murder of three members of the Miami Showband group in July 1976 ; it was recommended that 35 years was the minimum period they must serve. 18. Bernard Silver, who was jailed for life in

July 1976 for the murder of Tommy "Scarface" Smithson was freed by three Appeal Court judges, who quashed convictions of murder and conspiracy to murder as "unsafe and unsatisfactory." 21. Edward McClafferty of Belfast, who had spent the past $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ years in jail, was freed at a Belfast appeal court from an 8 -year prison term for arms possession after an ex-paratrooper admitted he had lied during the trial in 1974

Nov. 8. John Joseph Canavan was sentenced to ro years' imprisonment at the Old Bailey for conspiring with others to cause explosions in England in 1973. 10. Miss Angela Woolliscroft, zo-year-old cashier, was shot dead at Barclays Bank, Ham, Surrey, after handing over $£ 2,500$ to $!$ man armed with a shotgun. 16. Mr. Mark Hosenball, an American reporter on the staff of the London Evening Standard, was ordered to be deported for obtaining for publication information harmful to British security. On Nov. 17 Mr. Philip Agee, former Central Intelligence Agency man, was also told by the Home Office that he was to be deported because he had been and continued to be involved in disseminating information harmful to the security of the U.K. A gang involved in the $\mathcal{L} 8$ million robbery from deposit boxes at the Bank of America, Mayfair, in April, 1975 were sentenced at the. Old Bailey to a total of $97 \frac{7}{2}$ years' imprisonment. 26. William Baker and James Bennett were jailed for - years at Winchester Crown Court and Joseph McCaffrey was jailed for $x 6$ years after a 35 -day trial in which the prosecution told of an I.R.A. plot to blow up the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 as she lay in dry dock in Southampton in Nov., 1975. 30. Two patients who escaped from Carstairs State Mental hospital, Lanarkshire, were recaptured by armed police after three people, including a policeman, had been killed.

Dec. I. A High Court jury in Edinburgh found Ian Waddell not guilty of the murder of Mrs. Rachel Ross, aged 72, at her bungalow in Ayr, and acquitted him of giving perjured evidence at the trial in 1969 of Patrick Meehan on the same murder charge. South Sea Islanders were awarded unfixed damages in the High Court for the failure of the British Phosphates Commissioners to replant part of their land with fruit-bearing trees, but a claim for fzi million against the British Government for underpaid mining royalties was dismissed. 21. Stephen Care, former vicar of St. Chad's, Plymouth, who was jailed for 7 years for bank robbery, had his sentence cut to 5 years by the Court of Appeal. 22. Five detectives who served in Scotland Yard's former Obscenc Publications Squad were jailed at the Old Bailey for conspiring to accept bribes from dealers in pornography
(1977) Jan. 7. Geoffrey Leonard Allen, property developer, was sentenced at Norwich Crown Court to 7 years' imprisonment for attempting to swindle insurance companies of more than $£ 300,000$ through fire claims. 14. Police shot dead at Rainow, near Macclesfield, an escaped prisoner, William Thomas Hughes, who had been on the run since he stabbed two prison officers while being taken from Leicester prison to Chesterfield Magistrates Court three days earlier; Hughes had a woman hostage with him, and police found three adults and I child dead in a house at Chesterfield. 24. John George Robinson, who was granted parole after serving part of a life sentence imposed in 1962 for murdering a 9 -year-old boy, was again sentenced to life imprisonment at Leeds Crown Court for murdering a woman in 1976 with a recommendation by the judge that he stay in jail "until the end of his days." 29. Seven bombs exploded in the West End of London in the early hours in a renewal of I.R.A. terror campaign; police sealed off the areas around

Oxford Street and Wardour Street while restaurants, clubs, and buildings were evacuated, but no-one was injured.
Feb. 9. Four provisional I.R.A. terrorists were found guilty at the Old Bailey of six murders and manslaughters, among their victims being Mr. Ross McWh irter, the journalist, Prof. Gordon HamiltonFairley, the cancer expert, and Capt. Roger Goad, an explosives expert. They were also found guilty of assaulting and unlawfully imprisoning Mr. John Matthews and his wife Sheila in their flat at Balcombe Street, Marylebone, in Dec. 1975, and guilty of the manslaughter of Mr. Robert Anthony Lloyd following an explosion at the Hilton Hotel. Park Lane, on Nov. 5. Each received multiple life sentences, the judge recommending they should serve not less than 30 years. Mrs. Yolande McShane was jailed for two years at Lewes Crown Court when found guilty of aiding and abetting the attempted suicide of her mother, Mrs. Edith Mott. 26. Police found the body of Miss Susan Hockenhull, aged 19, bank clerk, of Gawsworth, near Macclesfield, in $\quad$ field 10 miles from the village of Prestbury, Cheshire, scene of the lunchtime murder the previous day of Mr. Ian Jebb, aged 2x, bank clerk, who was on duty in the sub-branch of Williams \& Glyn's bank.

Mar. 7. Six masked men, some armed, escaped with packages containing diamonds and currency estimated to be worth nearly $£ 6000,000$ from Heathrow Airport. 9. The Home Secretary, Mr. Rees, told the Commons the number of indictable offences in England and Wales rose by one per cent. in 1976, the smallest increase for several years. 26. An armed gang escaped with fir $^{150,000}$ from a branch of the Express Dairy in Kingsbury, London after lying in wait for 1 security delivery van.

Apr. 5. In a raid on $\quad$ bungalow at Pagham, Sussex, police seized forged American currency with a face value estimated as approaching \$10 million and uncovered counterfeiting equipment, and arrested several men. 10. A gunman assassinated the former Prime Minister of North Yemen, the deputy chief of the Supreme Court, his wife, and the Minister at the Yemeni Embassy, in their car as they prepared to drive away from the Royal Lancaster Hotel, Bayswater. 21. Stephen Anthony Franciosy was found guilty at the Old Bailey on three charges of stealing currency worth £2,088,762, belonging to the Trade Development Bank Ltd., at Heathrow Airport in June 1976, and was jailed for seven years. 28. Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin, and Jan Carl Raspe, leaders of West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang of terrorists, were each sentenced to life imprisonment plus 15 years by a Stuttgart court after a two-year trial for murdering four American servicemen in bomb attacks on U.S. military installations in Frankfurt and Heidelberg five years ago. They were also found guilty of complicity in a total of 34 attempted murders and of forming a criminal association.

May 2. Trevor Joseph Hardy, was jailed for life at Manchester Crown Court for murders between November 1974 and March 1976 of three girls aged 15, 18, and 17. 9. Patricia Hearst, the American newspaper heiress, was placed on probation for five years by a Los Angeles court on charges of armed assault and robbery. II. Ex-Commander Wallace Virgo, of the Metropolitan Police was found guilty at the Old Bailey of accepting bribes totalling $£ 2,050$ from Soho pornographer James Humphreys. Ex-Det. Chief Supt. Alfred William Moody was found guilty of corruptly accepting bribes of $£ 14,575$ fro:n Ronald Eric Mason, another Soho pornographer. On May 13 they were each jailed for 12 years, the judge ordering Virgo to pay up to $£$ r5,000 towards his defence
costs and Moody up to $£ 10,000$; four other former members of the Obscene Publications Squad received sentences ranging from 3 to ten years. 16. Gradimir Tasic, an air traffic controller, was jailed for 7 years in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, for criminal negligence which led to the world's worst mid-air collision in Sept. 1976. 20. Jewellery estimated to be worth $£ 500,000$ was stolen by three masked men in raid on a shop in Mayfair. 23. South Moluccan terrorists seized village school in Bovensmilde, near Assen, in north Holland and an express train on the Assen-Groningen railway line at Gummen 12 miles away. Officials stated ros children were at the school together with 6 teachers. About 60 people escaped from the rear of the train but 50 hostages were held; on May 27 all the children were released.
June II. Six terrorists and two hostages died when troops stormed the train in a dawn rescue operation and at the same time troops also ended the school siege without casualties. 14. Sixteen stolen paintings said to be valued at £x million were recovered by detectives during a raid in Kensington, and ro more paintings were recovered from premises in Watford. 17. At the end of Britain's longest murder trial, which lasted seven months, Reginald John Dudley and Robert John Maynard were sentenced to life imprisonment at the Old Bailey for murdering William Henry Moseby in 1974 and his friend, Michael Cornwall, year later; the judge recommended they serve 10 minimum of 15 years. 24. A double murderer, Leslie Goodall transferred in 1964 to St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, from Broadmoor where he was committed for shooting dead two military policemen in 1942, was given a life sentence at Newcastle Crown Court where he denied a charge of murdering $\mathbf{1} 62$-year-old man at the hospital "apparently chosen at random", but pleaded guilty to manslaughter with diminished responsibility, this being accepted. 30. Adrian Donnelly, an IRA leader, was found guilty at the Old Bailey of the murder of a taxi driver, on March 15, 1976; the attempted murders of two policemen and post office engineer, on the same day; conspiracy to cause explosions in the U.K. likely to endanger life between Jan. 1975 and March 1976: possessing explosive substances with intent to endanger life and causing an explosion at the West Ham Tube station on March 15,1976 . He was sentenced to life imprisonment on each of the three counts of attempted murder, life for the murder of the tube driver and life for the West Ham explosion. For conspiring to cause explosions, he was jailed for 20 years, to run concurrently with his life sentences. Two other members of Donnelly's IRA unit, Patrick Hackett and John Hayes, were each jailed for 20 years. 30. An appeal by John Stonehouse, the former M.P., against five of the 14 charges for which he was serving a 7 year prison sentence was dismissed in the House of Lords.

July 5. Six Heathrow Airport employees involved since 1972 in thefts of gold bars, Krugerrands, diamonds, platinum and other goods valued at $£ x, 500,000$ were jailed at the Old Bailey to terms ranging from 2 to xo years and were also fined sums equal to the cash benefit they had obtained from their offences with prison sentences in default. 7. Ex-Commander Kenneth Drury, 56, former head of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad, was jailed for a total of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ years at the Old Bailey on five charges of corruption involving James Humphreys, the Soho pornographer. Ex-Det. Insp. Alistair Ingram was sentenced to corruption involving Humphreys. Drury was ordered to pay $\mathcal{L}, 000$ towards his legal aid defence costs and Ingram $£ x, 000$. 26. Three schoolboys
from North London were ordered by an Old Bailey judge to be detained for raping $\boldsymbol{x}$ x4-year-old girl; one 16 -year-old being ordered to be detai ned for so years, a second $x 6$-year-old for 8 years, and r5-year-old for 6 years. 27. Herman Benjamin Bailey, a Jamaican, was jailed for $=$ years at the Old Bailey after being convicted of the manslaughter of Mr. Gladstone Fuller, his common-law wife and their two children, who lived in = house in Battersea, London, owned by Bailey who was alleged to have used paraffin to start a fire in the hallway to get out his tenants.

Aug. 13. Violence occurred in Lewisham when left-wing extremists attempted to break up $\quad$ National Front march, 110 people, 56 of them police, being injured and 214 arrests being made. 15. Police came under attack with sticks, stones, and bottles when demonstrators clashed during a National Front rally in the Ladywood byelection campaign in Birmingham. 25. Criminal statistics for England and Wales for 1976 were published showing indictable offences recorded had risen to $=$ record $2, \times 35,700$. 28. After a trouble-free day, violence occurred during the night at the West Indian carnival at Notting Hill with muggings and beatings and again on Aug ag there were clashes with carnival stewards and police by gangs with renewed muggings and street fighting. On Aug. 30 Scotland Yard released statistics of the two-day carnival: crimes 530 , police injuries $\mathbf{1 7 0}$, civilian injuries 83 , arrests 58 .

Sept. 5. The President of the West German Employers' Federation, Dr. Hans-Martin Schleyer, was kidnapped in Cologne by five terrorists who ambushed a car convoy and shot four people dead. 13. James McRoberts, lorry-driver, was sentenced at Winchester Crown Court to $n$ years' imprisonment for raping two girls.

LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS
(1976) Sept. 22. By majority of two votes, the 26-man executive of the National Union of Seamen agreed to call off their strike due to begin on Sept. 26 and accepted the shipowners' package deal of fringe benefits giving an extra $£ 6$ the majority of seamen in addition to receiving increases of up to $\mathcal{£} 4$ from January 1977 under the current pay policy. More than 300 police officers from England and Wales called for an immediate referendum on the right to strike at Police Federation conference at Cwmbran, South Wales. 23. Union staff at eight London hospitals staged a 4-hour strike in protest against cuts which, they claimed, would cause damage to the National Health Service. 28. Some of the night shift at Ford's body plant, Dagenham, went on the rampage at the factory causing thousands of pounds' worth of damage.

Oct. I. An inter-union dispute between the National Graphical Association and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers over the handling of art work which had badly disrupted provincial newspaper productions in September was settled after TUC intervention. 4. Production of the new Ford Cortina was at a standstill when over 5,000 men were laid off at the Dagenham plant after is strike by four day shift workers over a $£ 2$-a-week grading claim. 5. British Leyland demanded a "total commitment" to improved productivity from its employees by 4 pm on Oct. 6 and stated the alternative was abandonment of plans for a new Mini and eventual closure of its plants at Longbridge, Birmingham and Cowley, Oxford. On Oct. 7 it was announced the firm's 88,000 hourly-paid workers at Longbridge had voted by 1 large majority to accept the "commitment". On Oct. the National Enter-
prise Board gave the go-ahead for British Leyland's Mini project but with discussions to follow with management and workers on productivity improvements. 6. The first major pay settlement under the new phase of incomes policy, giving rises of 5 per cent. or between $£ 3.50$ and $£_{4} I$ week, was reached for over one million local authority manual workers. 10. It was announced that the two ambulance service unions, the Institute of Ambulance Officers and the Institute of Certified Ambulance Personnel, were to merge. The National Federation of Self-Employed unanimously agreed at Brighton conference to set up "alliance of professional and independent workers and small businesses". 11. Strikers at the Ford body plant. Dagenham, voted by I large majority to resume production of the new Cortina from the night shift, after accepting a peace formula agreed with the management to cover new equipment, pay and conditions and lay-off guarantees pending further talks. 12. Agreement on a broad range of recommendations concerning the introduction of new printing technology and industrial relations in London and Manchester was announced by Joint Standing Committee for National Newspapers. 13. The Employment Secretary, Mr. Booth, announced that a statutory system of guarantee payments was to be introduced for employees laid off or put on short-time from Feb. x, x977. 15. The Sporting Life was printed after two days interruption because of unofficial dispute involving Electricians' Union members. 16. The new British Hospital Doctors' Federation, was inaugurated in London to campaign for 1 joint bargaining committee on pay and conditions. 18. Nine door setters, whose unofficial strikes had repeatedly disrupted Cortina production at Ford's plant at Dagenham, were dismissed after defying a company ultimatum to resume working, but on Oct. 23 they were reinstated and production of the new Cortina returned to normal. 24. Jaguar car production, hit by III 8 -day strike of white-collar workers at Leyland's Birmingham car body factory, was back to normal when 435 members of Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer staffs returned. 25. Production of the Guardian newspaper was back to normal after loss of all previous day's print due to a dispute over technical arrangements involving members of N.G.A. 28. The Employment Appeals Tribunal ruled that the working of night or Sunday shifts by ment did not make their work any different from that done by women during the day, in an appeal brought by five women employed by Kraft Foods factory at Kirby, Liverpool.

Nov. I. Over 22,000 civil servants in the Dept. of Employment, members of the Civil and Public Services Association, began an overtime ban in protest at the Government's public expenditure cuts. 2. Equity, the actors union, voted in a ballot against their union issuing a standing instruction to members not to work in South Africa. 7. Weekold strike of 1,700 workers at B.P.'s chemical complex at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, was called off with further talks to be held over a pension scheme and fringe benefits. 8. The Agricultural Wages Board agreed to give farm workers in England and Wales a $£ 2.50$ a week flat rate pay increase, taking the basic minimum to $£ 39$ a week from January 20, 1977. 15. The Financial Times was not published because of a dispute over pay involving the electricians' union. Two strikes at Ford's Halewood plant, which started the previous week over a sacked colleague and paint shop workers' manning levels, ended. 16. Leaders of the year long sit-in by former employees of the defunct Scottish Daily News announced the sit-in had ended
and that they had been locked out of the Glasgow. premises. 22. The Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarrie's annual report disclosed that fatal and serious accidents in coal, mines last year increased, with 64 miners killed and 586 seriously injured, the highest rate since 1968. 23. Leaders of National Union of Mineworkers decided to ballot their members before Christmas on whether to take some form of industrial action, including I strike, over their claim for early retirement on full pay. The whole print of the Sun newspaper was lost because of industrial action by members of the National Graphical Association. 25. Heathrow flights were delayed because of a strike by aircraft refuelling workers after a B.P. driver was suspended for refusing to train on a new type of vehicle. 29. A 15,000 cut in the number of teachers under training was agreed by the main teachers' unions at a meeting of the Arts Advisory Committee on the supply and training of teachers. 30 . The six-day unofficial strike of aircraft refuellers at Heathrow ended with acceptance of management offer to reinstate suspended colleague and for arbitration on $\square$ dispute over Inew fuelling vehicle.
Dec. I. Mr. Reg Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, resigned from T.G.W.U. panel of sponsored M.P.'s because he felt the special relationship between the Labour Party and trade unions was "irrelevant and dangerous". 2. Workers employed on National newspapers were urged by union leaders in a pamphlet, "Programme for Action", to accept proposals agreed with publishers for introduction of new technology. 6. Maintenance engineers at Rubery Owen, the Darlaston, Staffs, car component company, voted unanimously to end their 3 -week unofficial strike over differentials. 9. Printing of the Sun newspaper was resumed after it failed to appear the previous day because of an unofficial dispute between members of two printing unions. Recommendations for an improvement of industrial relations in the national newspaper industry were published in a report by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to the Royal Commission on the Press. 15. National Union of Mineworkers voted 158,766 in favour of and 45,369 against the use of industrial action if necessary to back demands for early retirement. 18. A demarcation dispute between two print unions, S.L.A.D.E. and N.G.A., stopped the London production of the News of the World although Northern editions were printed normally. 19, Over 3 million copies, the entire London print, of the News of the World were not published because of the continuing dispute between S.L.A.D.E. and N.G.A. over demarcations. 20. Bread supplies in southeast England returned to normal after a 24 -hour strike by delivery men in protest at the Government's new scheme of bread price controls. 27. Train drivers started $4^{8 \text {-hour strike because of }}$ alleged insufficient notice of the Christmas working rota, and rail services from King's Cross, London, were affected. 28. No copies of The Times, Daily Telegraph, Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Sun, Financial Times or Morning Star were printed in London although production in Manchester was normal. An undisclosed peace formula was reached after T.U.C. talks over the dispute between the Electricians' Union and Rubery Owen about lay-off money. 29. Over 3 million copies of national newspapers were lost because of continuing disruptions over I dispute about extra payment and time off for Christmas and New Year working.
(1977) Jan. 3. The Financial Times was not published in London when machine-room workers walked out. 5. It was stated that in the first ix months of 1976 the total number of days lost through strikes was $3,206,000$ compared with
$5,877,000$ in the same period in $\mathbf{2 9 7 5}$, this being the lowest since 1966. 7. A flexible working system to eliminate demarcation disputes was approved overwhelmingly by boilermakers at Govan shipbuilders. 9. Bread delivery men decided in London to stop Supplying shops or supermarkets selling standard loaves below igp after Jan. Ix. 10. British Airways flights to and from Heathrow returned to normal after 3 day strike by loaders. 19. The N.U.M. national executive voted to accept the National Coal Board's offer on early retirement but with reservations. 13. Council of Newspaper Publishers Association met to consider non-publication of the Times because of a dispute over allegations by Mr. David Astor, former editor of the Observer, of censorship by printing unions. Printing of the Guardian was also delayed in a similar disputc over a report of Mr. Astor's remarks. Post Office Engineering Union decided to join Union of Post Office Workers in a campaign to disrupt communications with South Africa. 14. At special conference of N.A.L.G.O., members voted to operate overtime ban after April in protest at Government public spending cuts. The strike by ancillary workers at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London over N.H.S. spending cuts ended. 17. Bread delivery men's representatives in Manchester agreed a minimum retail price of $x 8 p$ for a standard white loaf. 18. Nearly 200 prison warders at Leicester Gaol started industrial action in protest at Home Secretary's decision not to hold an independent inquiry into security following the escape of William Hughes, who kilied four people. Shipwrights and platers at Cammell Laird's shipyard decided to end their two-week unofficial strike over a claim for an extra $£ 2$ week allowance.

Feb. 1. Members of National Union of Mineworkers voted in favour of the proposed early retirement scheme. A 48-hour strike by French seamen disrupted cross-Channel ferry services from Dover and Folkestone. The xi-day unofficial strike which stopped the Ford car plant at Halewood, Liverpool, ended when men from the body plant and press shop voted to resume work after striking over the dismissal of a welder. 2. Bread delivery drivers agreed to suspend their boycott of shops selling bread at below 18 p for a large sliced loaf. According to figures released by the Employment Dept., the number of strikes in 1976 was the lowest for no years with $3,286,000$ working days lost compared with $6,012,000$ in 1975. 5. A new wage deal for farm workers was announced providing from April 4 for a 5 per cent. rise for those earning over $\mathcal{L} 50$ a week. 16. British Rail offered the three rail unions -5 per cent. pay deal with increases ranging from $£ 2.50$ to $£ 4$ a week from April. 23. A national bakers' strike due to start on Feb. 27 was called off after talks between Bakers; Union, the Federation of Bakers, and the Government's Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the issue arising from an equal pay claim by 6,000 women workers. 27. The Sun newspaper did not appear because of a demarcation dispute between the N.G.A. and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers and Engravers.

Mar. 2. British Leyland was given 28 days to get the striking toolmen back to work and raise output to 20,000 cars $\quad$ week, otherwise the National Enterprise Board threatened to cut off further investment. 3. Police pay talks between the Home Secretary and officials of the Police Federation broke down when Mr. Rees declared he was not prepared to negotiate outside the Government pay policy. Printing of The Times was prevented because of a refusal by some employees in the machine room to give required assurances of normal working. The Prime Minister announced a public inquiry into the drop
in Post Office equipment orders which led Plessey, the electronics firm, to close three factories in Liverpool and Sunderland, making 4,000 people redundant. 4. The joint central committee of the Police Federation decided to seek repeal of a section of the Police Act 1964 which bars police from striking. 5. Leaders of British Leyland unions told their striking members, who had caused 30,000 lay-offs, to return to work, but the unofficial toolmakers' committee meeting in Birmingham decided to continue their strike. 7. Mr. Callaghan told leaders of the Police Federation whom he met at Downing Street that there would be no agreement outside the existing pay code in the police pay dispute. 9. N.A.T.S.O.P.A., the print union, expelled 1 zo members in the night machine room of The Times who earlier refused union instructions to resume normal working, resulting in the sixth consecutive issue being lost. On Mar. io the expelled members agreed to return to work immediately and to accept the constitution and rules of the union, all of them being re-admitted. 13. The 4,000 workers at Windscale nuciear plant decided to end their seven-week stoppage after being promised a $£ 220$ lump sum and a $£ x$-a-week pay rise. 15. British Leyland's 3,000 toolmakers on strike were given an ultimatum backed by the Government and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering unions to return to work on Mar. 21 or they would be regarded as having sacked themselves; 44,500 Leyland employees were laid off and 15 plants were affected with only six models in production. On March if the toolmakers decided to end their four-week unofficial strike, and some 50,000 workers returned to work on March 21 when talks took place between Leyland and the Engineering Union on grievances. 22. Leaders of A.S.L.E.F. joined the two other rail unions in approving $\square$ pay package under current policy after concessions by British Rail on sick pay. 28. The Joint Standing Committee for the National Newspaper Industry discussed the position following rejection by the membership of most unions of the package proposals to introduce new technology and recognised individual office plans must necessarily proceed. Prison officers at Dartmoor called off a protest against the standard of their living quarters, claiming prisoners enjoyed better conditions, after hearing a working party would meet to discuss their grievance; 500 inmates srent most of the day locked in their cells as officers refused to man education classes and workshops. 29. A million building workers received a 5 per cent. pay rise in line with Phase Two of the pay policy as in result of an agreement between employers and unions in the construction industry.

Apr.3. British Airways cancelled 130 European and domestic flights from Heathrow because of industrial action by 4,000 maintenance engineers, members of A.U.E.W., in refusing to work weekend, night or other shifts in support of their demand for rises in shift pay allowances and separate negotiating rights. On April 5 all the airline's domestic and European services from Heathrow were cancelled again as maintenance staff defied union and management orders to end their ban. On April xo, with the strike continuing, operations were resumed with 78 flights to and from 23 European destinations, and British Airways offered II independent inquiry into grievances. On April 12 a union-management agreement to keep British Airways planes operating was ended to facilitate further discussions. On April i4 strikers rejected union-management peace formula, and also 5-point proposal on April 15. On April 20 a peace formula involving a joint shift pay claim was rejected by the airline's joint shop stewards committee.

The last of more than 6,700 men were laid off as a major shut down was completed at the Port Talbot steelworks, South Wales, where no production was possible since 520 electricians voted for strike action ir days before over pay differentials, and against union instructions. 11. The National Union of Teachers' annual conference at Eastbourne voted to support phase three of the social contract. 12. The Home Secretary, Mr. Rees, gave his formal consent for the appointment of a 3 man commission to look into police pay negotiating machinery. 13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Healey, opened talks on a new round of pay restraint by T.U.C. leaders who agreed to start formal negotations. All sides in the Surrey hospitals dispute agreed to accept - peace formula drawn up by the mediator appointed by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service which recommended new duty rotas should be worked with agreed exceptions and an inquiry into management-union relations. 14. Prison officers in Dartmoor jail ended 48 -hour protest in their demands for better living conditions during which they refused to carry out certain supervision duties. 15. An unofficial 24-hour strike by rail guards and shunters disrupted passenger services out of King's Cross, London, in a dispute over disciplinary action against two guards who refused to take out trains because they claimed their guards' compartments were unheated. 20. The Scottish T.U.C. conference defeated on card vote a motion opposing any incomes policy which interfered with free collective bargaining. A meeting of the governing Council of the Confederation of British Industry reaffirmed their policy based on a 6 per cent. increase ceiling for the post-August pay policy. 21. It was announced that Mr. Mostyn Evans, the union's national organiser, had been elected general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union in succession to Mr. Jack Jones. The N.U.J. conference voted to support - "planned return" to free collective bargaining and rejected I demand for an immediate end to pay restraint. 23. A vote against $\quad$ motion calling for an end to pay restraint was carried by Wales T.U.C. delegates at Tenby. 25. The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers voted in annual conference at Scarborough in favour of continuing the social contract. Agreement was reached between the Printing Industries Federation and Newspaper Society and print unions for wage increases within current pay policy for 200,000 workers in general printing and on provincial newspapers. The 15 -week dispute at Whitbread beer depot at Colney, Herts, ended. 27. Heathrow Airport maintenance engineers ended in its 25 th day their strike over claims for higher shift payments and separate negotiating rights for skilled fitters on the basis of a peace formula put forward two weeks earlier. Mr. Arthur Lloyd, of Loughborough, British Railways clerk, sacked in 1976 for refusing to' join a union on religious grounds, was unfairly dismissed, ■ Leicester industrial tribunal ruled, and ordered his reinstatement. 28. Mr. Dennis Goodbody, railwayman, of Paignton, was awarded $£ 5, z 00$ for loss of pension rights and possible future earnings and £999 redundancy money calculated on 16 years' service with British Rail by Exeter industrial tribunal following a ruling in November 1976 that he had been unfairly dismissed for refusing on religious grounds to join a union. The 12-day unofficial strike which stopped the Ford car plant at Halewood, Liverpool, ended when the $\mathbf{x}, 200$ craftsmen involved voted to accept the peace formula agreed between management and shop stewards in $=$ dispute over disciplinary action issues. 30. The 3 -week unofficial strike by 5,000 dustmen and street sweepers in Liverpool over bonus pay-
ments ended when the men accepted $=$ Sx-an-hour interim bonus.

May 2. Eastern Region was badiy disrupted by unofficial industrial action by some Liverpool Street train crews in a dispute over the introduction of new timetables, which ended nine days later on May 11. The Civil and Public Services Association at its annual conference in Southport voted overwhelmingly for "restoration of the 1974 Civil Service Pay Agreement in full" and for its reintroduction at the end of the current stage two incomes policy. The Press Association, the national news agency, rejected a demand from the N.U.J. to cut off its services of news and pictures to provincial newspapers in England, Wales and Uister for 24 hours to coincide with a similar strike by 9,000 provincial journalists in support of N.U.J. members on strike for 2 I weeks at Kettering, Northants; on May 4 N.U.J. members of the news agency voted against a union instruction to strike. On May 5 editorial staff of nearly all national newspapers decided to ignore or reject N.U.J. instructions to "black" Press Association copy and pictures. The 65 N.U.J. members in the Press Association who supported the strike stopped work but others worked normally to produce the service. The publication of all provincial morning and evening newspapers was continued unaffected, and the strike ended on May 6. 3. Mr. Tom Jenkins was elected general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association. 4. The Engineering Union's national committee voted at its Eastbourne meeting to instruct its executive to call for an immediate return to free collective bargaining from Aug. i. 5. British Leyland put proposals to employees to maintain the firm as a major force in the motor industry in an effort to reduce strikes, improve output, and reform the pay structure. II. The construction workers' section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at its Eastbourne conference overwhelmingly passed a resolution instructing its executive council to call for immediate return to free collective bargaining at the end of stage two of the social contract. 18. Bécause of a continuing unofficial strike by 560 electricians at the plant, British Steel Corporation announced it was postponing an $£ 835$ million extension of its Port Talbot works, South Wales. The Queen Elizabeth 2 was blacked in her home port of Southampton by repair workers employed by Vosper Thorneycroft because of Cunard's decision to have the ship's annual overhaul carried out in New York, but "blacking" ended on June 2. The entire maintenance force of 29 electricians and engineers at Greenock container terminal was dismissed by Clyde Port Authority after mofficial strike over sick pay which began on May 13, the terminal being closed for at least two weeks while new men were recruited and trained. 19. The 24week strike over a closed-shop issue by 60 members of National Union of Journalists employed on the Kettering Evening Telegraph, the largest stoppage in the union's history, ended with a compromise devised by T.U.C. printing industries' committee chairman and the newspaper for a return to work on May 23; the newspaper had been published throughout the dispute, which began over fringe benefits, by the editor, Mr. Ronald Hunt, singlehanded. 22. The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, at their annual conference at Eastbourne, voted overwhelmingly against any further period of wage restraint and called for a return to free collective bargaining. 23. The National Union of Public Employees at their Brighton conference overwhelmingly endorsed motion rejecting any form of wage control and demanding a 30 per cent. pay rise although a
motion calling for an immediate return to free collective bargaining "irrespective of what the T.U.C. does" was defeated. 24. The Scarborough conference of the Police Federation by $\quad$ huge majority carried $\mp$ resolution instructing the central committees to seek and obtain the right to withdraw labour as a condition of service within the police service subject to a membership ballot. On May 25, delegates voted two-thirds against affiliation with the T.U.C. 26. London traffic wardens stopped work in protest against planned cuts in their numbers. 27. A 9 -month work-to-rule was called off by 700 Gloucestershire teachers because the county council had appointed 27 new teachers since the action started in Sept., 1976 . A 3 -day strike by 500 men over severance pay which stopped work on a £ 400 million oil terminal being built at Sullom Voe, Shetland, ended on the promise of talks on the grievance. 29. A month-long strike by 600 school-cleaners and janitors in Strathclyde was called off when the Regional Council agreed to restore the ro per cent. cut in cleaners' ${ }^{\text {' }}$ working hours at the first opportunity. 31. The 5 -day unofficial stoppage by 75 members of the National Association of Theatrical, T.V., and Kine Employees because of dismissal of a plumber after two statutory warnings about alleged unsatisfactory work, which closed the National Theatre, collapsed when the union instructed the eight shop stewards concerned to return to work or lose their union posts; the Theatre re-opened on June 1 .

June I. The London Hespital, Whitechapel, was closed to admittance of patients through $\square$ work-torule by members of National Union of Public Employees in dispute over overtime payments dating back to 1964. The General and Municipal Workers' Union, in annual conference at Southport, voted with minimal opposition to support Phase 3 of the social contract. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation also voted to support continuation of the social contract. 2. The strike by 54 North Sea oil rig helicopter pilots employed by Bristows was called off when Employment Secretary, Mr. Booth, announced the setting up of a public court of inquiry, the dispute having begun 7 weeks before when a pilot was dismissed for refusing a posting and thus developing into demands for union recognition. 3. All live coverage of the Silver Jubilee on Independent TV au June 7 was cancelled by a committee of the independent companies because of the internal dispute at Thames Television involving payments to 34 women programme assistants employed on code-editing. The Press Association was stopped from providing its services for the first time by an industrial dispute when union representatives held meetings lasting two hours at which they decided not to work on Jubilee Day unless the management improved on the special payments offered and nationally agreed; on Jubilee Day, unofficial action prevented transmission of news by wire to national and provincial newspapers as well as TV and radio stations for 24 hours. The Port Talbot steelworks strike, caused by the action of 520 electricians for $1 x$ weeks and affecting 6,700 other workers who were laid off, ended on a $2-\mathrm{z}$ majority vote without any cash offer on the claim over differentials. A lightning unofficial strike by signalmen on British Rail's Southern Region stranded and delayed about 200,000 travellers; they stopped work to support 1 Gillingham signalman disciplined for a breach of safety regulations. 14. The Financial Times announced it was to postpone its plans to instal electronic typesetting equipment in its London works because of the attitude of the unions. Tine dispute which closed Thames TV's Teddington Studios for $3 \frac{1}{2}$ weeks ended when the women production assistants
accepted an increase of $£ 800$ per tmmen backdated for 18 months for working on $=$ new editing technique. Trawlermen in 50 fishing boats took part in demonstration on the Thames to support a 50 -mile zone for the U.K. fleet. 15. N.A.L.G.O. in annual conference at Scarborough defeated by a $3^{-x}$ majority a motion to reject continuation of the Government's pay policy and also voted to call off the ro-week-old ban on overtime. 16. The N.U.M. Scottish area conference in Perth carried unanimously a motion calling on the union to press a claim with industrial action if necessary based on 1975 demand for $£$ roo a week for face workers updated to take account of cost-of-living rises since. N.A.L.G.O.'s annual conference approved = motion for a series of one-day strikes in protest at public expenditure cuts.
Grunwick Dispute.-19. Attempts were made to limit to 500 the number of pickets outside the strike-bound Grunwick film-processing laboratories, Willesden, involved in a union recognition dispute with Association of Professional, Exccutive, Clerical and Computer Staffs for ro months, after clashes with the police the previous week, in which workers at Cricklewood Post Office sorting office imposed an unofficial boycott of Grunwick mail in support of the strikers. On June 20 after further violent clashes, the Home Secretary, Mr. Rees, urged pickets to "cool it". T.U.C. general purposes committee decided to recommend to its general council that affiliated unions be asked to consider ways to support the Grunwick strikers further. On June zI Mrs. Audrey Wise, Labour M.P. for Coventry South-West, was among those arrested in another day of violent clashes and later 7 other labour M.P.s, all members of the Tribune group, who were with Mrs. Wise on the picket line, demanded an inquiry by the Home Secretary. On June 22 T.U.C. general council reaffirmed support for the strikers and called in all affiliated unions to "continue and to intensify their financial and practical aid" to them. The Employment Secretary, Mr. Booth, offered to open talks with Grunwick management and discuss arrangements to visit Grunwick "at a suitable opportunity". On June 23 there were more efforts to deal with the violence after the worst fighting yet in the picket line during which in policeman received a head injury caused by bottle. The Prime Minister in the Commons appealed for calm while Tories criticised Attorney General for failing to act against postal workers blacking Grunwick mail. On June 24 T.U.C. issued a statement declaring "trade unionists cannot condone the use of violence in this or any industrial dispute situation". On June 28 London postal workers voted to step up their "blacking" of mail deliveries to Grunwick while talks aimed at breaking the deadlock collapsed. On June 30 Mr. Booth announced a court of inquiry chaired by Lord Justice Scarman into the Grunwick dispute. The Post Office on July 5 began to suspend the Cricklewood sorters without pay over their refusal to handle Grunwick mail and the Union of Post Office Workers appealed to its members for restraint in ■ "highly volatile situation". The Court of inquiry into the dispute opened in London. On July 1 I 1 mass demonstration by trade unionists at Grunwick premises resulted in 70 people being arrested, 18 police and 40 pickets and demonstrators injured. Non-striking workers at Grunwick's two factories voted 85 per cent. against $\quad$ trade union negotiating their pay and conditions and 87 per cent. also stated they did not wish to be members of A.P.E.X. On July 29 the Court of Appeal overturned a High Court ruling
under which Grunwick would have had to recognize A.P.E.X. and Cricklewood postmen voted to respond to their Union's appeals to end their ban on handling Grunwick's mail. On July 31 Post Office sorters at Cricklewood returned to work. On August I A.C.A.S. decided to appeal to House of Lords against Court of Appeal ruling on July 29. On Aug. 3 postmen agreed to handle mail held up at three London sorting offices after being posted from Grunwick nearly three weeks before after a meeting with the management. On Aug. a5 the report of the court of inquiry into the Grunwick dispute under Lord Justice Scarman was published with I recommendation that strikers dismissed should be given back their jobs if they wanted them and if it was practicable or that the company should make an ex gratia payment to those for whom there were no vacancies.
21. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, other ministers, and the T.U.C. economic committee opened negotiations for Phase 3 pay policy. 22. T.U.C. general council reafirmed by $19-4$ votes the need to observe the 12 -month interval between principal pay rises and not to defer stage two rises still due until after July $3 x$ in the hope of working better deal. The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions called at Scarborough for an immediate return to free collective bargaining after July $3^{1}$ while observing the 12 -month rule, the motion being backed by the Transport and Engineering unions and 15 others with only the General Workers and A.P.E.X. against. 23. Deliveries of beer from the Whitbread Fremlin brewery at Faversham, Kent, resumed after 42 drivers returned to work after a 4 -week strike over manning hired lorries. One thousand warehouse workers employed by Sainsbury's at Basingstoke ended $\quad$ a-week pay strike when they accepted an agreement on extra responsibility. 25. Production of The Observer was delayed for several hours because members of the newspaper's print unions objected to an advertisement by the National Association for Freedom, which referred to the Grunwick dispute. 27. Workers at Ford's Dagenham body plant returned to work after two weeks of disruption in a dispute which became concerned with payment to production workers laid off because of internal industrial troubles, although management refused to give way over lay-off pay. 29. The Employment Secretary announced new measures costing $£ 800$ million over the next 5 years to relieve problems of youth employment, the scheme beginning in September. 30. The unofficial strike of O.T.I.S. lift engineers which had affected workers in business blocks and high rise flat dwellers in the previous 7 weeks, ended when men whose suspension started the strike were reinstated on an understanding to work normally.

July 4. The Executive of the N.U.M. decided to support $\mathbb{E}$ motion from Nottingham area miners at the union's annual conference which "seeks to achieve" $£ 135$ a week for the highest paid underground workers and proportionate rises for the rest. Air traffic control assistants at British airports returned after $\quad 24$-hour strike to call attention to a demand for pay improvements agreed in 1976. 5. The N.U.M. members' conference at Tynemouth voted in favour of a motion to "seek to achieve" 135 a week wages and delegates also rejected the pit-by-pit productivity scheme under which there were hopes to give the miners more money without breaking the pay code. 6. Mr. Kenneth Ashton was announced as new general secretary of the N.U.J. The annual conference of the T.\&G.W.U. at Douglas, Isle of Man, voted by a large majority for a return to "unfettered collec-
tive bargaining" from Aug. x. 13. N.U.R., at their annual conference at Ayr, voted for the orderly return to free collective bargaining, and supported a resolution calling an orderly and gradual withdrawal from the social contract. 14. Eleven toolfitters on strike at the Leyland plant at Solihull over a pay dispute decided to return to work, ending the fortnight's lay-off of 3,000 workers at Solihull and Castle Bromwich. 15. The annual conference of the N.U.R. at Ayr decided to submit a claim for a $63 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pay rise from next April, the resolution giving the N.U.R. executive full power to "restore the value of wages to the hard-won position of 1975". Unions representing 57,000 Ford workers presented a claim for 15 per cent. pay increase from Oct. 31, a shorter working week, and 80 per cent. lay-off pay. 18. Family doctors decided at a meeting in Glasgow to demand a 15 per cent. pay rise when Phase $a$ of the pay policy ended and threatened industrial sanctions if their claim was rejected. 19. The T.U.C.'s economic committee declined to give unions specific guidance on the level of pay settlements after July $3^{x}$ but asked for moderation of claims, particularly observance of the rule excluding more than one pay increase in each 12 -month period. An unofficial strike by guards belonging to N.U.R. over use of " "spare" guard affected thousands of commuters to south-east London and Kent, 16 peak-hour trains being cancelled and further cancellations being made during the evening. 22. British Airways offer to 8,000 engineering and maintenance staff of increased shift allowances ranging from $\propto_{4} \cdot 50$ to $£_{1 r} \cdot 83$ a week was accepted at a Heathrow meeting. 23. London Broadcasting, the commercial radio station, was on the air again after a pay dispute with its 65 journalists had resulted in a 3 -day silence. The Electrical Power Workers' Union accepted the T.U.C. decision to maintain the 12 -month rule between pay settlements but did not intend to be left behind in any wages explosion. 28. Bakery workers agreed to end their strike which affected bread supplies in the north-west of England. 31. Industrial action by prison officers at Armley Jail, Leeds, stopped all visits to the $\mathrm{I}, \mathbf{y} 00$ prisoners over the week-end as a protest over staffing levels. N.A.L.G.O. decided to back T.U.C. policy on wage settlements and the $x z$-month gap between pay deals.

Aug. 2. Production of the Darlington Evening Despatch was halted and the Northern Echo, Darlington, did not appear on Aug. 3 because of industrial action by printers of N.G.A. in refusing to cross picket lines manned by members of N.U.J. who were still on strike after nine weeks for closed shop. 3. Merchant Navy officers filed a claim for a 17.7 per cent. pay rise to give rises of $£ 12-£ 27$ week. 4. A.S.L.E.F., the train drivers union, decided to submit a claim for a pay rise of between 40-50 per cent. "immediately", to give increases of $£_{25}-£_{30} \|$ week. 5. The Financial Times was not published because of a dispute between management and N.G.A. compositors over time-off. 8. It was reported that H. J. Heinz \& Co., American-owned food company, had given rises averaging around 20 per cent. from Aug. $x$ to 3,500 workers at factories in the Wigan area who had foregone their Phase 2 increases in May while 950 workers of General Engineering Group in Lancashire and West Bromwich received 15 per cent. increases back-dated to April when their Phase $\square$ settlement was due. But directors and union representatives of General Engineering Group, summoned to the Employment Development on Aug. 3I, were warned they risked losing Government orders if they proceeded with the award and the firm agreed to
give only Phase rises. 12. Some 250 air traffic control assistants based at Southern Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton near Heathrow started a work-to-rule which hit peak-time fights in and out of the country, but it was later stated they had agreed to halt this action after an appeal by T.U.C. general secretary, Mr. Murray. 16. Air traffic control assistants belonging to the Civil and Public Services Association reimposed their industrial action, which caused increasing delays and fight cancellations at Heathrow and Gatwick. On Aug. ig the Government relaxed its ban on night flights at Heathrow to ease the congestion, and on Aug. 2 I took similar action at Gatwick. On Aug. 22 the union announced the ballot on all-out strike action had resulted in vote of 502-97 in favour. At midnight on Aug. 25 the control assistants bégan a four-day strike and their union announced industrial action would be extended beyond the end of that period, the situation being aggravated by industrial action by French and Spanish air traffic controllers. 19. Nearly 2,000 production workers at the British Timken Roller Bearing Co. at Duston, Northants, returned to work after a 9 -day strike on being given an immediate 5 per cent. rise, and another $\mathrm{r}, 000$ workers at the firm's. Daventry factory resumed work on Aug. 22. 24. Leyland Cars told shop steward leaders of 20,000 Longbridge workers it could make no offer on the 47 per cent. pay claim and that they must await national engineering negotiations on a general rise from Nov. I. The Financial Times after failing to appear for 16 consecutive days, because of extra days off-on-full-pay dispute, was published normally after the decision with N.G.A. members to seek assistance of A.C.A.S. and certain financial agreements. Shipyard workers at Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, voted to end a strike which began five weeks before when 100 stagers walked out after four colleagues were dismissed for absence from work without permission. 26. Hundreds of production men at Leyland's plant at Longbridge, Birmingham, marched to the union office in the works and forced shop stewards to call off the strike of 20,000 workers due to begin in support of a 47 per cent. pay claim. 30. A.P.E.X., the union involved in the Grunwick dispute, offered compromise proposals to the firm's management following the Scarman report. On Aug. $3^{3}$ Grunwick management rejected the main recommendations of the inquiry report. Bakery workers in South Wales began a strike in a dispute over Bank Holiday pay.

Sept. 1. Over 5,000 Port of London dockers returned to work after a week-long strike over who should chair a committee which was to make decisions on extra payments for abnormal cargo. Air traffic control assistants in Britain began an indefinite strike after a union member at West Drayton was suspended for refusing to work normally during a dispute over a wage agreement claimed to have been made before the introduction of the Government's pay policy. 2.T.U.C. General Council agreed to discuss with unions the cutting off by Grunwick's supplies of gas, water, electricity, film, photographic paper and other materials following the company's rejection of the Scarman inquiry recommendations for a settlement of the year-long dispute with A.P.E.X. The bread strike spread to Bristol when 800 bakery workers walked out. 4. Engineering Union delegates to the T.U.C. conference in Blackpool voted against the intentions of their President, Mr. Scanlon, to cast the Union's $1,200,000$ votes in support of the 12 months rule between pay rises. Police investigated the disappearance of essential production machinery during an industrial dispute which prevented
publication of the London edition of the Sunday Express and the Daily Express on Sept. 5, following a walk-out by foundry members of A.U.E.W. who refused to resume normal working when requested after holding a chapel meeting in working hours to discuss a wage claim. 5. An unofficial 48 -hour strike by power station workers began from midnight over claims for increases in shift allowances from $£ 4$ to $\mathcal{L}$ ro a week, free transport to and from work, and free electricity, but there were no power cuts. 7. At the T.U.C. conference, unions voted in favour of maintaining a 12 -month interval between pay rises by $7,130,000$ to $4,344,000$. 8. After to days of local strikes in England and Wales, the executive of the Bakers, Food and Allied 'Workers' Union voted at Blackpool to call an all-out strike to support demands for a day off with pay on all Bank holidays, and this started on Sept. io. The T.U.C. conference at Blackpool overwhelmingly in show of hands rejected a motion by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs calling for U.K.'s withdrawal from the E.E.C. 10. Toolmakers at the Joseph Lucas car components works rejected their shop stewards' advice and voted to end their ro-weekold strike and to accept an improved management offer in the dispute over bonus payments. An agreement was reached in the engineering workers' dispute between Beaverbrook Newspapers, which had lost London editions of the Sunday Express and the Daily Express since Sept. 4 and later all editions of the London Evening Standard, and the Engineering Union. 15. Shop stewards of the Transport Union from 34 plants of British Leyland representing 75,000 manual workers met in Birmingham and voted against wage bargaining at national level, although the company scheme was approved earlier in the week by A.U.E.W.

## LEGAL

(1976) Sept. 28. The Criminal Law Revisions Committee published a working paper on Offences Against the Person, and outlined proposals for certain reforms.

Oct. 13. Mrs. Edith Bennard, only direct dependant of Lord Quibell of Scunthorpe, who died in 1962, lost her appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal under the Sex Discrimination Act to succeed to the barony of her father. Lord ElwynJones, the Lord Chancellor, set up group of legal experts to consider reforms of High Court procedure which would reduce costs and delays in personal injury actions. 14. New guidelines clarifying restrictions on publicity about children who had been made wards of court were laid by three Appeal Court judges who unanimously overruled a decision in May 1976 by Mr. Justice Tudor Evans in the High Court to impose 1 comprehensive ban on any publicity about such children. Two newspapers, The Daily Telegraph and the Evening Mail, Slough, were cleared of convictions of contempt of court, the appeal judges awarding costs against the Official Solicitor who brought the proceedings. 19. The Attorney-Gencral, Mr. Sam Silkin, announced in a Commons written answer that he had agreed that the investigations into the Poulson affair should now be brought to an end. 20. The High Court granted Mr. George Shotton of Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham, orders requiring the Darlington District Committee of the A.U.E.W. to meet him within 14 days and approve his election as $\square$ shop steward and Mr. Scanlon and the Union's national executive to endorse that approval. 21. The Law Commission report on matrimonial
proceedings in magistrates' courts was published and proposed improved powers for magistrates and help protect battered wives and children. 28. Guernsey Parliament decided that a law to abolish the island's feudal dues on property transactions should be drawn up.

Nov. 2. Publication of judicial statistics for 1975 revealed that bankruptcy petitions in the High Court rose from 2,210 in 1974 to 2,745 and in the county courts from 6,821 to 7,290 while company liquidation proceedings in the High Court increased from 2,285 to 3,257 and in the county courts from 523 to 80 x while criminal cases committed for trial in the Crown Courts rose by 14 per cent. to 50,54 I.

Dec. The Scottish Secretary, Mr. Bruce Millan, made a statement in the Commons in which he rejected the criticism of Lord Robertson in Edinburgh High Court a week before of his decision to recommend a royal pardon for Patrick Meehan, who served 7 years of a life sentence after being found guilty of murder. 15. Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State, Home Office, announced the Government was to set up a departmental committee with wide terms of reference to conduct a fundamental review of the law of obscenity, indecency and censorship. 15. Three Appeal Judges ruled that Mr. Peter Shore exceeded his lawful power when as Trade Secretary he banned Skytrain from flying between Britain and America and awarded legal costs to Mr. Freddie Laker.
(1977) Jan. 13. The Court of Appeal decided in a test case that mere possession of cannabis plant leaves was not an offence; the Lord Chief Justice and two other judges quashed the conviction of a so-year-old local government clerk who had admitted possessing fragments of cannabis leaf and stalk. 15. At a special Saturday hearing, the Appeals Court unanimously granted an injunction preventing Post Office employees from holding up mail and phone calls to South Africa, after Mr. John Gouriet, of the National Association for Freedom, failed in lower court hearing the previous day and after the Attorney-General's refusal to give his consent to $\begin{aligned} & \text { High Court action led to court argu- }\end{aligned}$ ments that a private citizen had no standing. On July 27 in unanimous decision, five law Lords upheld appeals by Attorney-General and two Post Office unions against this ruling. 18. A new order laid before Parliament, to be operative on March I5, ended the imprisonment of girls aged under I5. 19. The Channel island of Sark decided that its citizens should be allowed divorce and adapted Guernsey's divorce laws with minor adjustments for property and inheritance laws. 21. Mr. James Whalley, a referee who was dropped by the Football League two seasons before, had his High Court claim of having been unfairly dropped and having been denied "natural justice" in not being told the reason, dismissed. 25. The proprietors and two doormen of is cinema club in East Ham, were found guilty of being concerned in the keeping of a disorderly house and fined a total of $£ 2,700$ in a test case at the Old Bailey where a jury decided cinema clubs which showed pornographic films to their members were breaking the law; the proprietress was also given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years. 27. Three Appeal Court judges ruled that a private citizen did not need the Attorney-General's consent to take action in the courts to prevent threatened breaches of criminal law.

Feb. I. The Home Secretary announced he had accepted proposals that new custody and control order should replace present powers to sentence offenders aged 17 to 21 to borstal, detention, or
prison, although there was no prospect of early legislation to make the changes effective. 15. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery, and two other judges ruled in the High Court that the local government ombudsman could not compel a local council to produce confidential information when the council believed this to be against the public interest and they set aside $\quad$ subpoena requiring Liverpool City Council to produce confidential child care records. 16. By a z-1 majority, the Appeal Court in London agreed that two Scotsmen, Peter MacShannan and Kenneth Fyfe, injured in Scotland but while working for English companies, were entitled to English hearings. 17. The Employment Appeal Tribunal in London ruled that the practice of engineering firms allowing women employees to leave work five minutes before the men was - contravention of the Sex Discrimination Act and that the Automative Products Co., Leamington Spa, had treated Mr. Barry Peake, a factory worker, of Kenilworth, Warwicks, less favourably than women not on grounds of safety but because of his sex. 17. Mr. Max Bowker, paralysed from the waist down when - passenger in a car which crashed into a lamp post in Maidenhead in 1971, was awarded £ $£ 32,970$ damages in the High Court, a record for a British court for a personal injury.

Mar. 3. The Committee considering the law on copyright and designs published its report.

May 2. It was announced that a territorial dispute between Chile and Argentina which was referred to the Queen for arbitration had been decided in favour of Chile, which was given the title to three small islands in the Beagle Channel off Tierra del Fuego with a boundary being set between the two countries which would enable Chile to claim economic rights in $\begin{aligned} & \text { large area of ocean south of }\end{aligned}$ Argentina, the Qucen's part being $\quad$ formality as the two countries agreed in 1902 that such disputes should be passed to Britain for arbitration, the issue being decided by five international jurists under Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice. 9. The Lord Chief Justice announced rules to prevent the indiscriminate use of conspiracy charges, bringing into effect a recommendation made by the Law Commission in 1976. 20. The BBC was successful in its High Court action to stop union blacking of the TV satellite relay to South Africa of the F.A. Cup Final next day, the Master of the Rolls ruling that Mr. Justice Pain was wrong in declaring on May ig that the courts were powerless to intervene because a trade union dispute was taking place, Lord Justices Roskill and Scarman agreeing. The Association of Broadcasting Staffs threatened to black the transmission because it was "morally offensive" to its anti-apartheid commitment.

June I. The Press Council announced an inquiry into newspaper stories based on documents which were private or confidential or of doubtful validity because legal proceedings had forced it to suspend its inquiry into the Daily Mail "slush fund" allegations. 21. Master Reginald Thompson, registrar of criminal appeals, said at the High Court that the three Appeal Court judges who on June 17 freed a young Coldstream Guardsman from a 3 -year sentence for a sex attack on a 17 -year old girl, by substituting a 6 month suspended sentence, had not been "accurately informed" of the Army's regulations on discharge or the Appeal Court "would not have acted as it did". On June 22, the Defence Ministry announced the soldier, whom the judges were told the Army wanted to keep but could not do so if he received a prison sentence of go days or more, was to be discharged. 23. The Government announced appointment of a royal commission to review the whole criminal process, from investi-
gation to trial, bearing in mind the fundamental balance to be struck between the interests of the whole community and the rights and liberties of individual citizens. 27. The House of Lords accepted the recommendation of its committee of privileges to recognize the claim of Sir John Makgill, 12th baronet, to succeed to the Viscountcy of Oxfuird, a Scottish peerage, whose previous holder, the second Viscount, died 272 years earlier.

July 12. In the High Court, the Lord Chief Justice, after a 6 -day hearing, dismissed Grunwick's claim for a declaration that the report by the Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service was invalid, A.C.A.S having recommended that A.P.E.X., the clerical union, should be recognized at the Grunwick factory. 15. The first all-woman jury in an English court to try a man accused of rape found him not guilty at the Old Bailey. 18. Mr. Harold Shaw, managing director of threc menswear companies, lost his action before threc Appeal Court judges to get his mail, blocked because of the Grunwick dispute, delivered, the Master of the Rolls saying the court had no jurisdiction to make orders against the Post Office. 20. The Law Commission's working paper on the Codification of Criminal Law, Treason, Sedition, and Allied Offences was published. 27. The Scottish Secretary, Mr. Bruce Millan, announced he had laid an order before Parliament removing Sheriff Peter Thompson, who provided at Hamilton Sheriff Court, from office for writing $\quad$ pamphlet which constituted political activity incompatible with the holding of judicial office. 28. The Employment Appeal Tribunal in a reserved judgment ruled that a worker on a short fixed-term contract which was not renewed was entitled to lodge a claim for wrongful dismissal even though there was provision in his contract for earlier termination before the fixed term expired. 29. Three High Court judges gave leave to the Anti-Apartheid Movement for an application to be made challenging the decision of a London magistrate who refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Rhodesian judge, Mr. John Burman Macaulay, on holiday in Britain, for allegedly "soliciting others to commit murder" by sentencing an African to death in Rhodesia for recruiting guerillas, but they adjourned consideration of the care until October.
Aug. 1. The report of the Advisory Council on the Penal System, "Powers of the Courts Dependent on Imprisonment" was published. 2. After a retirement of 170 hours and 23 minutes an Old Bailey jury was unable to agree on charges alleging that coloured youths had conspired to rob and steal at Notting Hill carnival on August Bank Holiday 1976 and were discharged for life, this being the largest jury retirement in England's legal history. During the 3 months trial the jury returned 51 verdicts, 43 of them not guilty, leaving 28 charges unresolved, it later being decided not to procced with the latter. 4. A 7 -day order was made in the High Court restraining Mr. David Lord, Australian manager of three members of Mr. Kerry Packer's "cricket circus", from inducing or attempting to induce them to break their contracts with Mr. Packer. The judge rejected applications from J.P. Sport Pty., Ltd., Mr. Packer's company, and three of his players for injunctions against the International Cricket Conference and the Test and County Cricket Board after accepting undertakings from the T.C.C.B. that any decision made that day at Lord's concerning these players would be subject to the courts' ruling and that no ban would be implemented before April 1978.

Sept. 15. The Law Reform Committee issued its final report on Limitation of Actions.

## SPORT

(197.5) Sept. 19. Sue Hazlett, of United States, set a women's world record at Hereford for hot air balloons by reaching an altitude of 23,500 ft. 23. Newcastle United were fined $£ 4,000$ by the Football League for fielding a weakened team in the quarter-final of the Anglo-Scottish Cup against Ayr United on Sept. I5, the money being paid as compensation to the Scottish club, and the tie was awarded to Ayr.

Oct. 2. Multi-racial sport at club level began in South Africa where over 200 clubs played in mixed leagues on the opening day of the new cricket season. On Oct. 8 the South African Government ruled that its new sports policy would not permit Blacks and Whites to play together in the same team but that White teams might play against Black teams with no racial mixing in the same team. 10. Four leading White South African rugby players defied the Government's new ruling and participated in a racially integrated team in a non-White area of Port Elizabeth despite police threats. 15. After 103 years, Glasgow Rangers Football Club announced it was ending "sectarian or religious bias in every aspect, on the field or on the terraces", which meant the ban on signing Roman Catholic players would cease immediately. 18. The European Football Union lifted the ban on Wales from the 1978-1980 European Championships because of crowd violence and pitch invasions at Cardiff in the quarter-final in May 1976 against Yugoslavia and instead fined them $\mathrm{C} .4,000$ and directed their home games in the next tournament to be at least 125 miles from Ninian Park.

Nov. 17. The South African Olympic and National Games Council voted in favour of Black sportsmen being allowed to wear Springbok colours if they were chosen for national teams. 22. New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. Muldoon, said there was to be no change in the country's sports links with South Africa and there would be no political interference in sport in any form. The F.A. Council decided to appoint a full-time national instructor to "professionalize the training of referees." 30. A levy on football pools to help finance sport was ruled out for the time being in the interim report of the Royal Commission on Gambling.

Dec. 3. The Pakistan Sports Minister, in an effort to stop a boycott of Pakistan's tour to Australia and the West Indies by six leading players, dissolved the Pakistan Cricket Board's selection committee and the 18 -man touring party announced 2 days previously, and named a new panel of selectors. 29. League soccer had its worst day of cancellations since 1963 with 17 of 30 holiday fixtures called off because of frozen or snowbound pitches.
(1977) Jan. 19. When England won the third Test against India in Madras, it was the first time India had lost the first three Tests of a home series and the first time they had lost three Tests to visiting England team. 20. John Lever and Bob Willis, the England pace bowlers, were completely exonerated by M.C.C. of any suggestion they attempted to cheat during the final stages of India's first innings in the third Test at Madras when they used gauze strips secured by vaseline on their foreheads to try to stop perspiration running into their eyes. 21. An experimental system of immediate penalties for on-court breaches of rules or etiquette by players was approved by the men's International Professional Tennis Council in Paris but could not involve Wimbledon Championships. 31. President of South African Rugby Board stated in London that multi-racial rugby would be played at all levels in South Africa in 9977 . A proposal to
admit women into the pavilion at Trent Bridge was rejected by Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club when members overwhelmingly voted to continue the present system by which women members were conined to a small roped off area.

Feb. 3. Despite Government disapproval, the Scottish Football Association decided that Scotland would play Chile on June 15 as part of a three-match South American Tour. 4. The New Zealand Prime Minister (Mr. Muldoon) told the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa his country would not refuse visas to visiting South African sportsmen. 8. The Communist bloc led by Russia withdrew from the world junior figure skating championships due to open in Megeve, France, on Feb. 9 because South Africa was taking part. 19. Ian Callaghan made his 8ooth appearance for Liverpool in the match against Derby County.

Mar. 17. England were beaten in the Centenary Test in Melbourne by 45 runs, an identical margin to Australia's win in the first Test between the countries in 1877. 26. Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda were absent from the opening ceremony of the world table tennis championships in Birmingham, having joined Ghana who withdrew in protest against apartheid and the presence of New Zealand teams.

April 2. Red Rum, ridden by Tommy Stack, won the Grand National for a record third time. Charlotte Brew, of Coggeshall, Essex, became the first woman to ride in the Grand National on her gelding Barony Fort, but pulled out of the race four fences from home. 6. The Sports Minister (Mr. Howell) announced in Parliament - series of measures to deal with Manchester United's hooligan supporters including making all the Club's away games ticket-only matches. 14. The British Sports Council called for an Open Olympic Games. 19. Mr. Howell announced that Chelsea supporters had been banned from the terraces at away games until further notice. 27. The British land-speed record for the flying mile set by the late Sir Malcolm Campbell in 1926 was broken by Robert Horne, in his Ferrari 512 M on the runway at R.A.F. Fairford, Glos., with an average of $19 \mathrm{I} \cdot 64 \mathrm{~m}$. p.h.

May 1. Sally Smith won the individual championship at the first all-women's parachute competition held at Sunderland Airport. 2. Douglas Rae, of Edinburgh, broke the world parascending endurance record of 15 hours 3 minutes 5 seconds over Lake Windermere. 4. Zambia's team in the world badminton championships in Sweden was ordered to withdraw because one New Zealand player was taking part, Zambia objecting to New Zealand sports activities in South Africa. 9. Kerry Packer, chairman of the Sydney-based Channel Nine TV network, announced that 35 international cricketers from England, Pakistan, West Indies, South Africa and Australia had signed contracts for an independent Australia versus the Rest of the World series in 1977-78. On May 12 Pakistan Board said they would not allow Pakistani players to take part in the cricket "circus", and go against established policy of the Government by allowing players to have any sporting links with South Africans. An emergency committee meeting of the Cricket Council at Lord's on May 13 decided to instruct the Chairman of the English Selectors that Tony Greig was not to be considered for the captaincy of England for the forthcoming Test series against Australia, having decided also that Greig had admitted involvement in the scheme and without informing Lord's took part in "recruitment of players for an organization set up in conflict with a scheduled series of Test matches." On May 3 ㅈ․ the Test and County Cricket Board agreed on course of action to recommend to the Cricket

Council concerning the proposed cricket "circus". On June 14 an emergency meeting of the International Cricket Conference at Lord's decided to invite Mr. Packer to discuss his plans with I.C.C. representatives, but these talks on June 23 at Lord's broke down, the principal point at issue being the question of Australian TV rights. On July 26, cricketers who had joined the "circus" were given dead-line of Oct. I by $\llbracket$ meeting of I.C.C. at Lord's to withdraw or be banned from official Test matches. I.C.C. also recommended if it was not observed the players' home countries should bar them from other matches. II. Terry Paine, Hereford United's player-coach and the Football League's appearance record-holder, played his 8zqth and final League match against Southampton, his former club, at Hereford. 14. The Rumanian gymnast team walked out of the European Women's Gymnastic Championship in Prague and an official of the Rumanian Federation of Gymnasts accused the Russians, East Germans and Czechs of conspiring to deprive Nadia Comaneci, the Olympic triple gold medallist, of the championship gold medal. Liverpool won the Football League championship for the second successive year and for a record soth time. 21. Manchester United defeated Liverpool z-x in the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley. 25. Liverpool defeated Borussia Moenchengladbach, the German champions, $3^{-1}$ in the final of the European Cup in the Olympic Stadium in Rome to become only the second English team to win the trophy. 26. Britain banned a team of 5 White and 5 Black young Rhodesians confined to wheelchairs from coming to the U.K. to participate in games for the disabled at Stoke Mandeville, Bucks, in July; the Foreign Office saying that to allow in the competitors as a team would be a recognition of the illegal Rhodesian regime. 31. Wales won their first Wembley victory over England in 1 full international by $1-0$, this also being England's first home defeat by Wales since 1935 .

June 1. Lester Piggott won the Derby at Epsom on The Minstrel, to record his eighth Derby victory. Miss Mollie Staines, a teacher became the first woman committee member of Yorkshire County Cricket Club. 4. Scots soccer fans rampaged at Wembley after their country had defeated England; they tore up the turf and pulled down the goal posts and nets, causing damage estimated at £I5,000. 10. Al Geiberger returned a 13 -underpar 59 in second round of the Danny Thomas Classic at Memphis, Tennessee, the lowest score recorded in American professional golf. 17. Wimbledon were voted to admission to the Football League's fourth division in place of Workington who failed to secure re-election at the League's annual meeting in London. 20. Over 40 former tennis champions lined up on the Centre Court at Wimbledon to receive centenary commemorative medals from the Duke of Kent. 22. Tracy Austin, 14 years old, from California, made her Wimbledon debut, the youngest competitor to have played there for 90 years.

July I. Virginia Wade of Britain won the Wimbledon centenary ladies' singles championship, the first British woman to win the title for 8 years. 11. Don Revie, England soccer team manager, announced his decision to resign after holding the position since 1974. It was subsequently announced he had accepted an appointment in the United Arab Emirates. 18. Tony Greig, the Sussex and England cricketer, was "severely reprimanded" by the Discipline Committee of the Test and County Cricket Board for remarks about the Old Trafford Test wicket, and Sussex were also severely reprimanded and fined $f 500$ for clearing the comments for a newspaper article without the board's consent.
21. Ken Messenger, from Marlborough, became the first hang glider pilot to fly the English Channel, taking 45 minutes. 26. David Morgan, 13 years' old, of Scarborough, became the youngest person to swim the Channel, his crossing from Dover to Wissant, France, taking xx hours 5 min . 28. Mr. Howell announced new measures to deal with football hooliganism in the coming season, including a decision that matches involving Chelsea and Manchester United were to be "allticket" until further notice with advice to other clubs facing "potentially vulnerable" games to follow the same course.
Aug. 5. The Minor Counties representative side beat the Australian tourists by six wickets at Sunderland for the first time. 9. Chris Old, Yorkshire all-rounder, hit the second fastest century in first-class cricket when his 100 against Warwickshire at Edgbaston took 37 minutes, 2 minutes longer than Percy Fender's century for Surrey in 1920. It was announced that a British sporting art trust had been set up to build $=$ national collection of sporting pictures. 10. The Test and County Cricket Board announced their decision to ban members of Kerry Packer's "cricket circus" from both Test and county cricket in accordance with I.C.C. recommendations although proposed rule changes would not be implemented until after a full High Court hearing of the case brought by J.P. Sport Pty. Ltd. 11. Geoff Boycott, the England and Yorkshire opening batsman, became the first man to score his rooth century in a Test match when he scored 191 for England against Australia at Headingley. 15. Greg Chappell, Australian captain, announced his retirement from first-class cricket after the present Test scries against England. England won the fourth Test at Headingley by an innings and 85 runs and recaptured the Ashes from Australia. 17. Ron Greenwood, of West Ham F.C., accepted the invitation of the Football Association to act as England team manager for the next three internationals until December 1977. 18. The Football Association announced their decision to charge Don Revie, former England manager, with bringing the game into disrepute. 21. Nasser El Sahzli, $\mathbb{1} 7$ year old Egyptian, swam the English Channel from Dover in 8 hours 45 min . breaking the world record by 11 mins. Britain's women's team broke the world record in the $4 \times 200 \mathrm{~m}$ relay at Crystal Palace in a time of I min. $3 x .5 \mathrm{sec}$ 27. Cornhill Insurance Group announced $£$ x million sponsorship scheme over the next five years for cricket with players in home Test matches receiving $£ x, 000$ in fees and money being provided to support overseas tours by England and to first class and minor counties and the National Cricket Association. The London Rowing Club won the men's lightweight eights final in the world rowing championship in Amsterdam and became the first British crew for 20 years to obtain an international goid medal, it being the first lightweight gold ever won by Britain; on Aug. 28 Mike Hart and Chris Baillieu won the double sculls for Britain.

Sept. 5. An extraordinary meeting of the Professional Cricketers Association, at Edgbaston, voted to support the proposed Test and County Cricket Board ban from county cricket on all players who took part in the Kerry Packer projected series between Australia and the Rest of the World. Players also voted by a large majority to call on the International Cricket Conference and T.C.C.B. to reopen negotiations for settlement with Mr. Packer. 7. The Australian Cricket Board announced that steps to bind Australian cricketers to contracts would be taken in the next week to counter Mr. Packer's proposed series. 8. Cindy Nicholas,

19 year-old Canadian girl, swam from Dover to France and back in 19 hours 55 mins.

COMMONWEALTH
(1976) Sept. 19. The Indian Government announced an easing of restrictions on foreign coverage of Indian affairs. 20. The Democratic Socialist Party defeated the Nationalist Party in Malta's general election by three seats. 27. Mrs. Bandaranaike, Sri Lanka prime minister, lifted all restrictions on thousands of people arrested for complicity in an abortive left-wing coup in 1971. 30. General election results in Gibraltar gave another 4 year mandate to Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief ${ }^{4}$ Minister, and his pro-British party.

Oct. I. New Zealand port workers, backed by the Federation of Labour, began astrike in protest at the presence in Auckland harbour of the U.S. nuclear-powered cruiser, Long Beach. 4. Mr. Forbes Burnham, prime minister of Guyana, criticized opposition from the Anglican Archbishop of the West Indies and the Roman Catholic VicarGeneral of Georgetown to his seizure in Sept. 1976 without compensation of nursery, primary and secondary schools belonging to the Churches and private owners. 6. The Indian Government released the People's Party general secretary, Piloo Mody, $x 5$ months after he was detained under emergency laws. 12. It was reported that Malta's constitutional court had been reconstituted after two judges ruled in favour of the Nationalist opposition party in case involving the island's recent elections, the decision having been taken after a special Cabinet meeting. 14. Mr. James Richardson, Defence Minister in the Canadian Government, resigned from the Cabinet over what he regarded as plans by the Canadian Prime Minister to give stronger protection to the French language in the Canadian constitution. Canada's first general strike, called by trade unions to protest at the Government's wage price controls, was a moderate success for the Canadian Labour Congress with $1,054,744$ workers staying out from its membership of $2,200,000$. 17. Leading Indian opposition politicians and lawyers in New Delhi launched new civil rights group known the People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights. 21. Police reported that 4,200 pcople were arrested throughout Hong Kong in Scptember, 1976 in raids of drugs and vice dens and illegal gambling houses. 25. The whole non-Communist Opposition in the Indian Parliament abstained from its session as a protest against Mrs. Gandhi's Government's decision to push through a package of constitutional amendments. 30. The Indian Government announced there would be no elections for at least another year, Parliament's life having already been extended year over its normal term.
Nov. 2. Mrs. Gandhi's Government by 368-4 votes passed a bill which altered India's 25 -year-old constitution, the entire non-Communist Opposition and some others boycotting the proceedings on the Constitutional Amendment Bill. The Prime Minister of Barbados claimed in a broadcast that an armed group, which included members of the opposition Democratic Labour party, had plotted to overthrow the new administration. 5. The Indian Minister of Health announced in New Delhi that nearly 5 million Indians had been sterilized during the current family planning campaign. 14. It was reported that Bangladesh had sealed its Burmese border because of an outbreak of plague in Burma. 15. The Upper House of India's Parliament expelled an Opposition member, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, for "becoming an instrument of a conspiracy against the country" and for "conduct derogatory to the dignity of the House and its Members".
15. The Parti Quebecols, which seeks separation for predominantly French-speaking Quebec from English-speaking Canada, swept to power in the Quebec provincial election over the Liberal Party increasing its membership from 6 to 70 in the Assembly. 21. The leadership of India's ruling Congress Party unanimously endorsed Mrs. Gandhi's refusal to hold elections and her decision to keep the country under emergency rule. The President of Bangladesh announced in Dacca that general elections scheduled for February 1977 would be indefinitely postponed. 28. India rejected Pakistan's plea that the Jhelum Hydel power project under construction in Western Kasjmir violated the Indian water treaty.
Dec. 1. Sir Douglas Nicholls, was sworn in Governor of South Australia, the first Aborigine to become a State governor. 5. Twelve of Australia's I3 Grumman anti-submarine aircraft were $^{3}$ destroyed or damaged by fire in $\quad$ hangar at a base in Nowra, N.S.W. 15. Premier Michael Manley's People's National party won landslide general election victory in Jamaica, gaining 47 of the 60 Parliamentary seats at stake. The new Quebec provincial legislature opened with an address which for the first time was in French only. 16. The central Indian Government took over direct administration of Orissa state by a presidential decree following the resignation of the Chief minister. 19. Dr. George Borg Olivier resigned after 26 years as leader of Malta's Nationalist party. 23. Canada refused to supply any more uranium or nuclear technology to Pakistan because Pakistan would not give satisfactory undertakings over its use. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Khan Yew, won the Singapore general election for his People's Action Party by 69 seats to nil. On Dec. 30 , Mr. Leong Mun Kwai, People's Front secretarygeneral, was sentenced to 18 months on each of two charges of criminally defaming the Prime Minister during the general election campaign.
(1977) Jan. 5. The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka introduced an essential services order making strikes illegal with heavy penalties including 5 years jail. 10. Press censorship was ordered in strike-bound Sri Lanka, but lifted on Jan. 3 r. 11. General Tin U, former Burmese defence minister, was jailed for 7 years with hard labour in Rangoon for his part in an abortive coup in 1976. 13. Mr. Mohan Dharia, former minister in India's council of ministers, and Mr. Chandra Sekhar, member of Upper House of Parliament, were released from detention under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, according to an official announcement. 16. Dr. Edward Fenech-Adami, a lawyer, was elected leader of Malta's Nationalist party to succeed Dr. George Borg Olivier. After 1 month of industrial unrest in Sri Lanka, the remainder of the striking trade unions called off their action which began when railway unions demanded more pay. 18. Mrs. Gandhi announced a general election in March and released her political rival, Mr. Morarji, 80 year-old deputy prime minister, detained without trial under emergency laws since June, 1975 . 20. The Indian Government ended censorship of the country's Press and "advised" the release of political prisoners. 26. The Government news agency stated more than 50 people had died from rabies in recent months in central Tanzania. 30. "God Save The Queen" would not be replaced by "God Defend New Zealand" as the country's national anthem, the Governor-General announced, stating there was a place for both. 31. Kenyan Government ordered 129 non-citizen traders and businessmen, mainly Asians, to wind up their businesses within four months as part of its Kenyanisation policy. Over yoo lawyers with cases
listed in the Supreme Court in New Delhi staged a one-day boycott in protest at the appointment of Mr. Mirza Hammedullah Beg as India's new Chief Justice, because it was "purely political".
Feb. 1. Mr. Ronald Webster, Chief Minister, was defeated on ano-confidence vote in Anguilla Legislative Assembly and replaced by Mr. Emile Gumbs, former Minister of Communications, Works and Trade. 2. Mr. Jagiiwan Ram, Food Minister and leader of India's soo million Untouchables, resigned from Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party six weeks before the general elections. 4. Tanzania closed its border with Kenya and seized scores of Kenya-registered cars, buses and mini-buses and light planes without any reason being given. The Communist party of India broke away from the Congress Party. 7. Maltese troops, police and prisoners took over the baking and distribution of bread after the Government requisitioned bakeries when bread sellers struck in protest at the ending of flour subsidies and bread rationing. 11. Vice-President Jatti was sworn in as acting President of India following the death of President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. 13. Tanzania announced that tourists in future would not be allowed to cross her border with Kenya in retaliation at Kenya's break with East African Airways. In a major reshuffle of his Government, President Nyerere of Tanzania appointed Mr. Edward Sokoine as new prime minister. 15. British immigrants lost the special status which allowed them to obtain Canadian citizenship only by filling in forms. The Anglican Archbishop of Uganda (Dr. Janani Luwum) and two Cabinet ministers, Mr. Arphaxed Obothofumb and Mr. Erenayo Wilson Oryema, were reported to have been arrested on suspicion of taking part in ${ }^{\text {E plot to overthrow President Amin. On Feb. }}$ 17 Uganda reported that the Archbishop and Cabinet ministers were killed in $\square$ car crash while trying to escape. On Feb. 18 the U.K. Government called for a full and impartial inquiry into the three deaths. 25. Two Anglican bishops, who fled from Uganda, were reported to be safe in Kenya. Grigorye Khoyostantsev, $=$ Russian physicist, was expelled from Canada on suspicion of espionage after he allegedly tried to buy classified documents from another scientist at the National Research Council in Montreal. 27. Burma's prime minister, U Sein Win, along with U Lwin, his deputy, were among $x 6$ leading politicians who at their own request were excluded from election to a new central committee of the ruling Burma Socialist Party. 28. President Amin of Uganda called off his meeting with U.S. citizens remaining in the country after the Saudi Arabian and Zaire Governments informed him that America would not tolerate that kind of humiliation, his decision following his statement on Feb. 25 summoning all U.S. citizens in Uganda to meet him. A man armed with an air rifle was held by an off-duty policeman outside New Zealand's Parliament House in Wellington shortly before the Queen left the building after the State Opening of Parliament.

Mar. I. U.N. Human Rights Commission took a decision on the situation in Uganda but kept it secret after four days of closed sessions in Geneva. 2. President U Ne Win was re-elected chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme party. 4. The last White Anglican bishop in Uganda, the Bishop of Karamoja, was expelled, having been arrested, according to the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, "on the pretext of a passport irregularity". 10. India was without newspapers for the first time this century through I strike by journalists, printers and clerks demanding payment of interim wage increases. 15. The French and

West German embassies in Kampala, acting respectively for U.K. and U.S.A., advised the 500 Britons and 250 Americans in Uganda to leave the country. It was reported that Nigeria's ruling military council had dismissed six ministers. The Prince of Wales met President Kenyatta and his wife at State House, Nakuru. 16. The first day's polling took place in India's general election. Five deaths in the state of Bihar were reported during polling and a man was killed in a clash between political workers near the Haryana city of Faridabad. On March 18 the Election Commission, after considering reports of various irregularities, ordered $\quad$ new vote at 18 stations in Bihar, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In a poll declaration on March 20 , Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister, lost her seat in Rae Bareli by more than 55,000 votes and her son, Sanjay, was heavily defeated in the neighbouring constituency of Amethi in the Northern State of Uttar Pradesh. On March 22 Mrs. Gandhi placed her own resignation and that of the Congress Party administration in the hands of the acting President (Mr. B. D. Jatti) after the Janata party and its allies achieved an absolute majority. Mr. Sanjay Gandhi announced he was retiring from politics. Party positions for the 542 member Parliament were: Janata party 270 , Congress for Democracy (allied with Janata) 28, Congress party 153, Marxist-Communist party (CPI-M) 2z, All-India Anna-D.M.K. (Gamil Nau) 19, Akali Dal (Punjab) 8, Communist party of India 7 , independents 8 , other parties 24 . On March 24 Mr. Morarji Desai, aged 8r, leader of the Janata party, was sworn in as India's new prime minister, and announced the Objectionate Matters Publications Act restricting freedom of the Press would no longer be applied, the censorship order having been formally withdrawn, and the Maintenance of Internal Security Act would be suspended. The Government revoked the State of External Emergency in force since before the r97x IndiaPakistan war. 20. Fijians began voting in their second general election since independence and polling lasted two weeks because of the complication of counting votes in each of the 100 islands. It was announced that Bishop Silvano Wani, a member of President Amin's Kakwa tribe, had been elected Archbishop of Uganda in succession to the Most Rev. Janani Luwum by the 12 remaining bishops in Uganda after meeting with the President three days before. 29. U Maung Maung Kha, former mines minister, was elected prime minister of Burma to succeed U Sein Win, who resigned.

April 1. India's new Government announced an investigation into the business affairs of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, and an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Bansi Lal, a former Defence Minister, also undertaking to investigate the so-called "Nagarawala Scandal " involving an alleged bank fraud. 6. Sir Dawda Jawara was re-elected president of Gambia when his ruling People's Progressive party won 27 out of 34 seats in the country's general election. 8. The Indian Home Minister (Mr. Charan Singh) announced the setting up of a judicial commission to investigate alleged atrocities committed during the $2 x$ months of Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule. 13. The Indian Government declared it was to proceed with plans to lift direct state control from radio and T.V., and that networks would be converted into autonomous corporations. Mr. Barooah, president of India's Congress Party, resigned. The Australian Government called on employers and trade unions to accept $\quad 3$-month wages and prices freeze to help cut inflation. 14. The Indian Government ordered the Research and Analysis Wing, the secret police surveillance organisation
set up under Mrs. Gandht's Government, to be dismantled. 19. The Janata party Government of India reached a settlement over the issue of sharing of the waters of the River Ganges with Bangladesh, ending negotiations started in 1960. 21. Maj.-Gen. Ziaur Rahaman, Bangladesh Army chief of staff and chief martial law administrator, was sworn in as President of Bangladesh, President Sayem having resigned on grounds of ill-health. 23. The World Health Organisation said smallpox had been eradicated from India, where no cases had been detected since May 1975. Petrol supplies ran out in Melbourne because of a tanker drivers' strike, and police were called to petrol stations all over the city. 25. Some 10,000 tribal warriors fought each other in Papua New Guinea's Engar province in one of the biggest outbreaks of tribal fighting since independence 18 months before. President Kaunda of Zambia dismissed three ministers for abusing their office and promoting activities of the banned United Progressive Party. 27. The Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Gromyko ended a three-day visit to India by signing three agreements with Mr. Desai's Government including a $£ 146 \cdot 5$ million credit for 20 years. 28. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, told Parliament he would order investigation into allegations at $\|$ Los Angeles spy trial that the C.I.A. was involved in removing the Labour Government led by Mr. Gough Whitlam from office at the end of 1975 .

May 1. The Congress for Democracy merged with India's ruling Janata party to give Janata in the central Parliament 308 seats of the 540 member House plus 9 seats held by the Akali Dal of Punjab. 6. In the first contested election for the party leadership in 27 years, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy defeated Mr. Siddharta Shankar Ray to become president of the Indian Congress Party. 15. A new political party, the Australian Democratic party, was formed in Melbourne by a rebel M.P., Mr. Don Chipp, who was Minister for Customs in previous Liberal Governments. 19. Kenya announced a ban on the hunting of all wild animals because of the increase in poaching leading to a decline in the numbers of big game. 21. The Indian Government appointed a commission to investigate alleged misuse of power by Mrs. Ghandi's Government to control the Press. 22. Ghana had closed its diplomatic mission in Uganda, it was announced, but no reason was given. Australians voted for "Advance Australia Fair" to be their National Anthem with $42 \cdot 2$ per cent. in favour. 24. Australia's Prime Minister ended after six weeks the 3 -month voluntary freeze on wages and prices following an arbitration commission's ruling granting increases to 6 million workers. 25. The Canadian Liberal party won four constituencies it already held in Quebec province and gained Iffth from the Progressive Conservative party in Prince Edward Island province in six federal by-elections, the other seat in Quebec being retained by the Social Credit party. 27. Britain, Australia and New Zealand offered $£ 6,410,000$ to the Banabans whose former Pacific Ocean island home was devastated by phosphate mining compared with the claim for fio million. 31. Australian Opposition leader (Mr. Gough Whitlam) retained the leadership of the Labour party by two votes. The Singapore Government introduced a Bill to prohibitany person from owning more than 3 per cent of the issued capital of a newspaper company after Dec. x, although small newspapers with a paid-up capital of less than $£ 930,000$ were exempt.

June I. The Fijian Parliament was dissolved after the defeat of the $z$-month-old minority Government in $\begin{aligned} & \text { confidence vote. } 4 \text {. A senior member of }\end{aligned}$

President Amin's government in Uganda, Mr. Henry Kyemba, Minister for Health, announced in London that he had decided to break with the Amin regime and seek political asylum in Britain. 5. President Amin declared that neither he nor any other Ugandans would attend the Commonwealth Conference in London. Mr. James Mancham, President of the Seychelles, who was in London to attend the Commonwealth Conference, was replaced in a coup by Mr. Albert René, his prime minister, who said he would head government drawn from his People's United Party which had been in coalition with Mr. Mancham's Democratic Party; 3 policemen were reported killed and 5 British policemen in secondment to the islands were deported to Britain along with the Chief Justice. On June 7 Mr. Georges Rassool, the Seychelles' High Commissioner in London, refused to serve under the new regime and to represent Mr. Rene at the Commonwealth Conference in London. 9. Uganda Radio broadcast that a Briton unnamed but believed to be a Mr. Scanlon had been arrested on a charge of spying and faced execution by firing squad if found guilty. On June to Radio Uganda quoted military spokesman as saying that Britons who gathered or travelled in groups of more than three would face immediate arrest and imprisonment. On June 15 - communiqué by Commonwealth leaders at the end of their London conference condemned the "systemic disregard of the sanctity of life and massive violations of basic human rights in Uganda." French diplomats were called to Ugandan Foreign Ministry in Kampala and given a formal note that French representation of Britain was considered to have been "discontinued". On July Uganda Radio announced that the 3 -week ban on Britons leaving the country had been lifted but those leaving should seek official permission. President Amin on July 4 publicly stated at a summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity he survived an attempt on his life in June, saying he had captured several of the plotters. 10 . The Progressive Conservative Government in Ontario was again returned in - minority, with 58 seats compared with 34 for the Liberals and 33 for the New Democratic (Socialist) Party. It was reported that 10 people were killed in violence in Bihar as voting took place to elect new assemblies in ro Indian states. 11. At least 15 people died during elections in Bihar State, north-east India. 13. The new Seychelles Government was recognised by Britain, U.S.A., Russia, China, France and Tanzania. The Janata party defeated the Congress party in six north Indian states in elections to the state assemblies, while in West Bengal the MarxistCommunists returned to power after six years and in Tamil Nadu in south India, the Anna Dravida Munetra Kharaggam gained a majority. The Zambian Minister of Home Affairs signed deportation orders for 55 aliens who it was said had entered the country illegally. 16. Newspaper workers throughout India struck over payment of interim relief on $\square$ new wage agreement and shut all plants producing daily papers and periodicals. 24. After days of speculation over President Amin's whereabouts, Radio Uganda announced the President had spent the past few days on an island in Lake Victoria. 29. The Kenyan Government stated that 3,000 Somali regular troops launched surprise attack on June 26 on one of its northeastern frontier zone police posts and that 6 Kenyan policemen, a Somali lieutenant and six Somali soldiers were killed.

July 1. The summit of the Organisation of African Unity opened in Libreville, Gabon. Godfrey Lule, Uganda's Minister of Justice, publicly
announced his defection. 3. The Indian Foreign Minister announced that India was relaxing her entry laws to allow expatriates to return to their homeland even if they held citizenship of other countries. 6. India's largest newspaper chain, the English-language Indian Express, stated it would resume publication of its Delhi edition after 1 zo-day closure over a pay dispute. 7. The Canadian Government set up $\quad$ Royal Commission to investigate claims that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had been involved in mumber of illegal break-ins and other unlawful activities. Reinforcements of British troops and fighter aircraft were sent to Belize in Central America because of the border dispute with Guatemala. 9. Ghana's military government cancelled army leave and ordered professional workers to end their strike in support of a return to civilian rule. 12. The Prime Minister (Mr. Somare) won clear majority in the Papua New Guinea election, but 9 ministers lost their seats. 14. Sir John Kerr, Australia's Governor-General, announced his resignation, effective from December, his successor being Sir Zelman Cowen. Ghana's military rulers announced they would hand over power to an elected government on July I, 1979. 19. Prime Minister Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas and his Progressive Labour party won third term in the General Election. 21. Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was elected the sixth President of India in New Delhi. Sri Lanka's general election resulted in overwhelming defeat for the Prime Minister's ruling Freedom party and victory for Mr. Junius Jayewardene and his United National party, xI Cabinet ministers losing their seats and extreme Left-wing parties-Communists, Marxists, and Trotskyists-losing all 25 seats previously held. 24. It was reported that twenty people were killed with many injured in widespread political violence in Sri Lanka. 28. The Indian Government introduced a bill to create an ombudsman to investigate complaints of misconduct by people in public life. 29. The prime minister (Mr. Trudeau) announced in Ottawa that Canada was planning to abandon wage controls in August and adopt voluntary pay and price restraints to combat inflation. 31. The 17 M.P.s of the Tamil United Liberation Front of the Sri Lanka Parliament decided to form themselves into $\quad$ constituent assembly to draft a constitution for a separate state.

Aug. I. India's prime minister, Mr. Desai, announced total prohibition of liquor within four years. 2. President Kaunda of Zambia dismissed Mr. Aaron Milner, as Minister of the Interior, and an investigation into undisclosed "allegations" against Mr. Milner was ordered. The Malaysian Government decided to abolish all appeals to the Privy Council in constitutional and criminal cases from January, 1978. 4. The Sri Lanka Government announced that English and other international languages would be taught in schools. It also announced a new constitution to guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms. 7. Canadian air traffic controllers stopped work at most major airports, practically closing all internal and international flights, but returned to duty normally on Aug. so. 13. The four main Greek Cypriot political parties agreed the election of successor to President Makarios, who died suddenly of a heart attack on Aug. 3, should not be held until February, 1978 , the end of his original term of office. 14. Australia's Northern Territory returned the Country Liberal Party to power in an election for legislative assembly to take over running the area as the country's seventh state by July I, 1979. 16. The Australian Government announced an economic package including income tax concessions and increases in petrol prices and company tax, designed to
consolidate the fight against inflation. 18. The Sri Lanka Government imposed $\approx$ dusk-to-dawn curfew in provincial towns after outbreaks of violence. 19. The Australian Senate passed the Commonwealth Employees Bill which gave a reserve power enabling the Government to dismiss employees who disrupted services to the community. 22. The Australian Arbitration Commission granted 12 per cent. quarterly wage rise to the country's 6 million workers. 25. The Australian Government approved full scale mining and export of uranium, ending a ban imposed in 1973 by the Labour administration. 26. President Amin offered to pay compensation to some $x, 000$ stateless Asians expelled from Uganda after talks with U.N. High Commission for Refugees, the amount involved being $£^{6}, 000,000$ over il 10 -year period. 31. Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, acting President, was formally proclaimed President of Cyprus to serve for 6 months until February. The Sri Lanka Government lifted the curfew imposed on Aug. i3 to deal with communal violence.

Sept. 3. The Zambian Government ordered a black-out and curfew in Musaka and three other towns within 50 miles of the Rhodesian border as result of "the war situation existing in this part of Africa ". Sri Lanka ordered two visiting Soviet trade union officials to leave the country immediately. 5. Twelve men convicted by a military court of planning to overthrow President Amin were sentenced to be shot by a firing squad, Radio Uganda reported. Two others were sentenced to 15 years in prison. On Sept. 9 the convicted men and 3 others were executed in public. 6. Mr. Robert Ellicott, Australia's Attorney-General, resigned because of an instruction from the Governmert that the State should take over and terminate a privately-organised conspiracy charge against Mr. Whitlam, former Labour prime minister, and three senior ministerial colleagues. Canada's Finance Minister, Mr. Donald Macdonald, resigned.

## MIDDLE EAST

(1976) Sept. 19. Talks at Satoura on the future of Lebanon between Mr. Elias Sarkis, Lebanese President-elect, Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader and Mr. Naji Jamil, Syrian Deputy Defence Minister, ended "without anything positive being achieved ". Cairo was without public transport for second day running as drivers continued a strike for better wages and working conditions, but the dispute ended on Sept. 20 when the strikers were dispersed with tear gas and warning shots, after which there were negotiations. 23. Mr. Elias Sarkis took the oath as the sixth President of Lebanon. 26. Palestinian terrorists calling themselves the "Black June" group, took over the Semiramis Hotel, Damascus, and held 90 guests and servants hostage until Syrian troops ousted them after a 3 -hour battle; four hostages, three of them women, were killed and 34 wounded; one terrorist died and three were captured, the latter being hanged in central Damascus on Sept. 27. 29. Syrian forces captured the mountain town of Hannana, east of Beirut.

Oct. 1. Russian peace proposals for Lebanon were conveyed to the new Lebanese President. 16. President Assad of Syria, at the request of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, ordered his forces to stop fighting in Lebanon. 11. The meeting of Arab leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine Liberation Organisation opened in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. On Oct. 18 they announced a ceasefire would be proclaimed throughout Lebanon on Oct. 21, implemented by 30,000 strong Arab peace force. Egypt and Syria
decided to restore diplomatic relations broken in June, 1976. 20. Lebanon's Leftist Palestinian alliance agreed to accept a ceasefire. 26. The closing session of the Arab summit conference in Cairo decided that authority in selecting units for the peace-keeping force for Lebanon should be delegated to President Sarkis of Lebanon. Israel's Labour Government survived by $57-3^{8}$ votes in noconfidence motion accusing it of corruption, incompetence, and lack of leadership. 28. Egypt held parliamentary elections, the first of this kind since the 1952 revolution. 31. Col. Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, announced he had released all Egyptians, about 400 , detained by his security forces.

Nov. 2. Syria accused Iraq of closing their common border and deploying military patrols in the frontier region. 4. Tel Aviv military court sentenced two Israeli soldiers to 14 and 13 years jail for selling sub-machine guns to Arabs. 6. According to a military spokesman, the Israeli Navy sank a Palestinian guerrilla boat and forced two others to go to an Israeli port, while the Arab Army of Lebanon claimed an Isracli patrol boat had been sunk in Southern Lebanon. 7. An Israeli gunboat sank a Palestinian terrorist vessel 15 miles off Lebanon and captured two other terrorist boats, according to a Tel Aviv military spokesman. 10 . Syrian peacekeeping troops occupied Christian and Moslem territory on the outskirts of Beirut and on Nov. $\overline{5}$ took over the city. 11. President Sadat announced the return to Egypt of a multiparty system which had been banned since January, 1953. 17. Four gunmen burst into the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman and tried to take guests hostage, but after a 5 -hour fight with Jordanian troops three were left dead and the other wounded, two soldiers and two hotel staff also being killed. 19. Middle East Airlines resumed flights to Beirut airport when two Boeing jets landed, the first civil aircraft to fly to the Lebanon for 5 months. 20. Greece and Turkey announced they were setting up a joint committee to settle their dispute over the potential oil wealth under the Aegean Sea. 21. Palestinian terrorists hit the Israeli town of Nalariya, 6 miles south of the Lebanese border, with Russian-made rockets. 22. Prof. Yigal Yadin, former Army Chief of Staff, announced the formation of his own political party, the Democratic Movement, to contest the next Israeli general election.

Dec. 9. A Government was formed by the new Lebanese prime minister, Dr. Selim Al Hoss. 10. The Israeli Air Force received the first of 25 American fighter-bombers. 19. The Istacli Prime Minister, Mr. Rabin, expelled all three National Religious party ministers from his Cabinet for violating coalition discipline, and consequently lost his majority in the Knesset. On Dec. zo Mr. Rabin resigned. 23. Rival Palestinian factions fought renewed gun battles in southern Beirut, breaking the 5 -week truce.
(1977) Jan. I. Lebanese Government imposed censorship on the Press and all other publications and theatrical performances. 3. Mr. Abraham Ofer, Housing Minister in the Israeli Government, shot himself dead in Tel Aviv and left in note saying he could no longer bear the pressures of police inquiries into charges of corruption, which he denied. 18. Students and workers on strike clashed with police in Cairo in protest at Governmentannounced price increases. On Jan. 19 President Sadat suspended the increases, imposed a curfew on Cairo and Alexandria, and sent troops on to the streets of the capital, 3 people being reported killed. 21. Numbers of leftist political activists were arrested throughout Egypt for allegedly plotting
against the Sadat regime by organising riots in which 6 people were claimed to have been killed. 25. Beirut authorities partly lifted censorship on foreign news organisations operating in Lebanon. 31. Greek and Turkish officials began talks in London to try to settle their dispute over rights in the Aegean.

Feb. 4. The Israeli prime minister flew to Geneva for secret talks with President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, who acted as $\quad$ mediator with the Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, Yasser Arafat. Egypt and Syria announced the formation of unified political command. 10. Palestinian commandos and troops from Lebanon's Arab League peace force fought against each other in and around the Sabra refugee camp near Beirut in the first serious fighting for two months. President Sadat won a 99.42 per cent. approval vote in the referendum for stricter law and order measures. 14. The Israeli Government and the Trade Union Federation signed an agreement freezing wages, prices and taxes until June 30. 15. Syrian troops completed their withdrawal from the Nabatiych area of Southern Lebanon after Israel said that the Syrian presence created a serious precedent. 23. Mr. Rabin was chosen by the Labour party convention in Tel Aviv to be its candidate for the premiership in the Parliamentary elections in May. 28. A unified political command for Egypt. Syria, and the Sudan was agreed at the end of the two-day tripartite summit conference in Khartoum.
Mar. 16. In the Lebanon, Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist party, was assassinated when his car ran into an ambush on the way to his home village of Moukhtara, his driver and $\quad$ bodyguard also being killed. Lebanese police stated on March 18 that Druze Moslem tribesmen had killed over 200 Christian villagers to avenge the assassination of their chieftain and that dozens more Christians were missing. 19. Two 18 -yearold Turks who hijacked in airliner and demanded £ 140,000 ransom surrendered at Beirut airport. 25. The Palestine Liberation Organisation announced that all Palestinian military groups were to be unified into single force under the command of a supreme military council, with Yasser Arafat as supreme commander and acting commander-inchief.

April 7. The Israeli Prime Minister (Mr. Rabin) resigned following an investigation concerning two bank accounts he and his wife held in Washington. On April ix Mr. Rabin agreed to pay $£ 1,000$ fine imposed by Israeli Finance Minister for having the bank accounts. On April 17 , Mrs. Rabin was also fined. 10. Mr. Shimon Peres, Israel's defence minister, was elected new leader of the ruling Labour party. 17. Mr. Rabin told the Israeli Cabinet he was taking leave of absence until after the General Election on May 17 and had appointed Mr. Shimon Peres acting Prime Minister. II. Five Palestinian Arabs who landed on I Tel Aviv beach in Sept. 1976 were sentenced to jail terms of between 4 and 20 years by an Israeli military court on charges of being involved in a plot to set up terrorist cells in the Gaza Strip.

May 1. At least $3^{8}$ people were killed and 200 injured when Left-wing extremists fought gun battles with police after clashes with trade unionists at ■ May Day rally. in Istanbul. 17. Israelis voted in their general election and returns confirmed the end of Labour rule, unbroken since 1948, with Mr. Menachem Begin's Likud party having the largest number of seats in the Knesset with the ruling Labour party second, followed by the Democratic Movement for Change, a new party led by Prof. Yadin, and the National

Religious party. On May 20 the election figures were announced as: Likud party 43 seats, National Religious party 12, Torah Front 5, Shlomzion Party 2, a total of 62 for Mr. Begin's bloc. Labour won 33 seats and the Democratic Movement for Change 15 seats. 25. It was announced that General Moshe Dayan was to be Foreign Secretary in the Likud Government. 26. U.N. Security Council voted to keep U.N. troops between Syrian and Israeli forces in the Golan Heights for another six months. 29. Israel rejected formally the recommendations made by President Carter of the U.S.A. for solving the Palestinian problem.
June 5. Turkey's general election resulted in 229 seats for the 4 right-wing parties of the Government bloc and 220 seats for the Republican People's party, the largest single party in the 450 seat National Assembly; three people were killed and over 20 injured on voting day, while during the election campaign 50 people were reported killed in shootings and bombings. 15. Mr. Shams Badran, former Egyptian war minister, was sentenced in Cairo in his absence to 30 years' jail charges of torturing political prisoners during the Government of the late President Nasser. Two others were tried in their absence and another 21 accused were present, 32 being convicted. 19. Mr. Menachem Begin, Israeli prime minister, signed a coalition agreement in Tel Aviv between his Likud party and the National Religious party and the Agudat Yisrael party, and on June 20 announced the members of his Government. On June 21 Mr. Begin was formerly installed as his country's sixth prime minister and was sworn in with his iz Cabinet ministers after winning $=63-53$ vote of confidence in the Knesset. 30. President Sadat signed a law to allow full freedom to Egyptians to form political parties but decreed that until the present parliamentary term ended in 198i only parties supported by 20 functioning parliamentarians could be formed.

July 3. Turkey's new government under Mr. Bulent Ecevit was defeated 229-217 in a vote of confidence in the National Assembly and resigned. 16. President Sadat announced in Cairo that Saudi Arabia had promised to pay for the development of Egypt's armed forces for the next five years. 17. The Israeli Government raised by 25 per cent. the cost of food and fuel and cut defence spending in a wide-ranging review of the economy. 21. Palestine Liberation Organisation announced a unilateral cease-fire along Lebanon's southern border where guerillas were fighting Lebanese Rightists. Egypt and Libya fought land and air battles as Egyptian troops and tanks advanced across the border and occupied the Libyan towns of Musaid; a Cairo military spokesman stated that the fighting began when a Libyan column supported by artillery advanced on the Egyptian border town of Sollum. 22. Egyptian planes bombed and damaged a Libyan air base, a Cairo communiqué announced, destroying aircraft on the ground, in retaliation for three attacks by Libyan Air Force in the Sollum area. 24. President Sadat ordered an immediate cessation of military operations against Libya as he began talks with President Boumedienne of Algeria to try to settle the dispute. 27. Mr. Begin rejected the U.S. official protest against setting-up of Jewish settlements in areas held by Israel since the 1967 war. 31. The Israeli Cabinet approved Budget proposals for a general cut of at least 3 per cent. in real expenditure in all government departments.

Aug. 13. U.S. Secretary of State (Mr. Cyrus Vance) returned to Washington after ix days of Middle East peace negotiations. 15. President Sadat of Egypt suspended the cotton quota to Russia and stopped sales to Czechoslavakia in
retaliation for U.S.S.R. ordering the Czechs to hold up a tanks deal while Moscow continued its 3 -year arms embargo to Egypt. 17. The Israeli Government decided to establish three new Jewish settlements in the occupied Jordan West Bank. 26. Israel announced the establishment of a new paramilitary settlement named Reichan north west of the West Bank town of Jenin.

Sept. 11. The Israeli Cabinet approved the text of a proposed peace treaty between Israel and the Arab States which Mr. Moshe Dayan was to take to U.S.A. for negotiations with the Arab foreign ministers through Mr. Cyrus Vance.

## U.S.A.

(1976) Sept. 19. Flights of Trans-World Airlines returned to normal after a tentative agreement between the airline and 12,000 mechanics and ground crews who struck the previous day in wage dispute. 22. President Ford signed America's biggest defence appropriation Bill- $\$ 104,300$ million-although Congress had withheld permission to proceed with the production of the $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{I}$ bomber. 24. Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress, who was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army, wis sentenced to $\eta$ years in prison for armed bank robbery and carrying a gun to commit a crime. 26. The Government's Census Bureau reported in Washington that about $\mathbf{2 , 3 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ more Americans fell below the official statistical poverty income in 1975 than at any time in the past 17 years. It stated nearly 26 million Americans were now living in poverty, about 12 per cent. of the population.

Oct. I. America's first "right-to-die" Bill was signed into law by Governor Gerry Brown, of California, and permitted terminally ill patients in the State to order their doctors to end artificial lifesustaining efforts. 4. Mr. Earl Butz announced his resignation as U.S. Agriculture Secretary after his remarks about Black Americans had been described by President Ford as "highly offensive ", and by himself as "a gross indiscretion in a private conversation ". The U.S. Supreme Court refused to reconsider its ruling that the death penalty was not "a cruel and unusual" penalty outlawed by the Constitution. 7. Over $x, 000$ off-duty policemen besieged Manhattan police station after four of their colleagues had been arrested by superior officers during a demonstration outside Madison Square Garden over deferred pay increases and duty rota. 12. The Supreme Court ruled in Washington that Trans World Airlines must accept legal liability for the deaths of three of its passengers and the wounding of more than 40 others in an attack by Palestinians on ir airport terminal at Athens in August, 1973, and refused to review in Appeal Court decision that the airline should meet daraages. An appeal court in Washington upheld the convictions of ex-President Nixon's three former advisers, John Mitchell, John Ehrlichman, and H. R. Haldeman on charges of conspiracy to thwart investigations into the Watergate break-in, but ordered $\square$ new trial for a fourth defendant, Robert Mardian, former assistant Attorney-General, who had been found guilty of conspiracy.

Nov. 2. U.S. presidential election resulted: Mr. Jimmy Carter (Democrat)-Electoral College 297 votes, popular vote $40,263,549$ ( 51 per cent.); President Ford (Republican)-Electoral College 24 I votes, popular vote $38,512,666$ ( 48 per cent.). 4. President-elect Carter, in his first press conference since his election, gave an assurance there would be continuity in American foreign policy. 14. The congregation of the Southern Baptist Church at Plains, Georgia, voted to allow Blacks and members of other races to take part in services in future.
19. Mr. Rupert Murdoch, Australian chairman of News International, signed an agreement in principle to buy the New York Post, the city's only evening newspaper. 28. Women's Bureau of U.S. Labour Department stated the gap in average earnings between American men and women had nearly doubled since 1955, men earning an average of $\$ 3,433$ per year more than women.

Dec. 3. Mr. Cyrus Vance, was chosen to replace Dr. Kissinger as Secretary of State. 6. A bomb was found in the offices of Mr. Jimmy Carter's presidential transition team and defused by police. Mr Thomas O'Neill, of Massachusetts, was chosen to be the next speaker of the House of Representatives. 21. President-elect Carter chose a black woman, Mrs. Patricia Harris, to be a member of his Cabinet as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the first such appointment ever made.
(1977) Jan. 7. President-elect Carter announced proposals in his home town of Plains, Georgia, for an increase of about $£ 3,520$ million on public works spending in 1977, income tax code giving about $£ 2,350$ million relief, relief of $£\{, I 76$ million to employers in payroll taxes, but higher social security payments to cover old age and disability pension increases. Mr. Rupert Murdoch won his legal battle to take control of The New York Magazine Company publishing group. 13. President Ford made his farewell speech to Congress. 17. Gary Gilmore, a double murderer, who had himself demanded execution, was executed by a firing squad at Utah State prison, ending a xo-year moratorium on the death penalty in America. 19. President Ford, on his last full day in office, pardoned Iva Toguri D'Aquino, better known as "Tokyo Rose", for her broadcasts of Japanese propaganda during 1939-45 war. He also extended his Vietnam clemency programme to over 600 servicemen who deserted after being wounded in action or decorated for bravery. 20. Mr. Jimmy Carter was inaugurated as President of the United States. 21. President Carter began his first full day in office by granting " "full, complete and unconditional pardon " to Americans who dodged conscription for the Vietnam war, although with some qualifications. 28. State of emergency was declared in New York, New Jersey, and Ohio to deal with the energy crisis, and hundreds of thousands were laid off in a dozen States as freeze-up tightened. The Governors of Florida, Pennsylvania and Tennessee called President Carter to declare their States disaster areas and blizzards swept Illinois and parts of Michigan. 28. U.S. Commerce Department said America had a trade deficit of $\$ 5,900$ million in 1976, the second worst. 29. Soviet Ambassador to U.S. telephoned the new Secretary of State (Mr. Cyrus Vance) to protest at the Carter administration's support for East European human rights campaigners as an unwarranted interference in Soviet affairs. 30. President Carter disclosed that $\quad$ State Deptartment announcement praising the Russian dissident Andrei Sakharov and criticising Soviet treatment of him had been made without his knowledge.
Feb. I. Mr. Ronald Reagan, former Governor of California, launched a new political "ginger "group to support conservative candidates in the 1978 midterm Congressional elections. 6. Nine snowbound counties in northern New York State were declared a major disaster area entitled to Federal aid. 12. Former U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Kissinger, was appointed honorary head of the new Alliance to Save Energy to promote the President's new energy-saving plans. City officials in San Francisco were given 24 -hour police protection following a series of bombings by the New World Liberation Front. 18. Members of the

House of Representatives assured themseives and senior Government officials of a $£ 7,650$ pay increase by failing to vote against it, Senators and Congressmen thus receiving annual salary of 6,33,625 from Feb. 20.

Mar. I. President Carter and Vice-President Mondale received the dissident Russian biologist, Vladimir Bukovsky, at the White House. 3. The House of Representatives voted $252-16 \mathrm{I}$ against plans for a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and called instead for two smaller conventional vessels. 9. The American Food and Drug Administration announced in Washington it was banning saccharin, the artificial sweetner, because it was believed to have caused cancer in laboratory animals, 10. President and Mrs. Carter welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan to the White House II. Hamas Abdul Khalis, leader of iz Moslem fanatics who held 134 people hostage in three Washington buildings for more than $3^{8}$ hours, was allowed home by a judge after surrendering to the police until charges against him proceeded, this freedom being in line with the terms of a deal for release of the hostages negotiated by the Persian, Egyptian and Pakistan Ambassadors and Washington's Chief of Police. The American Treasury Secretary (Mr. Michael Blumenthal) granted New York a loan of $\$ 255$ million to save the city from imminent bankruptcy. President Carter met Hasan Abdel Rahman, of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, at a U.N. reception in Washington.

April 5. Connecticut prison guards defied a court order to end their day-old strike in I demand for more pay and shorter working week, police being called in to perform guard duties at the State's II jails. 7. President Carter announced the halting of the production on commercial scale of the nuclear fuel plutonium. 14. The White House announced that President Carter had decided to scrap his plan to give $\$ 50$ tax rebates to 200 million Americans. 20. President Carter presented a programme of Hus to a joint session of Congress to deal with U.S. energy crisis. 21. A bill to make it illegal for American companies or citizens to comply with the Arab boycott against Israel was passed by the House of Representatives.

May 3. Judge Marshall McComb, aged 82, was ordered to leave the California Supreme Court by a special panel of seven of the State's appeal judges, being retired on grounds of disabling senility. 6. President Carter partially lifted America's moratorium on nuclear fuel exports and approved some shipments of "significant quantity " of highly-enriched uranium to France, Belgium, West Germany and Canada. 17. President Carter announced the proposed to submit legislation early in 1978 for a national health insurance plan. 19. President Carter ordered home Maj.-Gen. John Singlaub, Chief of Staff, U.S. Forces, Korea H.Q., reportedly because of his claim that the U.S. plan to withdraw troops from South Korea would "lead to war", the General being told to report personally to the President. 22. In major foreign policy speech President Carter declared the U.S.'s new foreign programme rested on five cardinal premisescommitment to human rights, close cooperation with other industrial democracies, improved relations with Russia and China, relief of suffering and poverty in the developing nations, and encouragement to all countries to rise above their narrow interests to combat the threat of nuclear war, racialism, the arms race, environmental damage, hunger and disease. 23. President Carter sent to Congress a programme of measures to reduce pollution, protect wild life, and safeguard the countryside which he described as "the most far-reaching
environmental programme ever put forward by any administration". 28. A bill to restore the death penalty in Calitornia was vetoed by Governor Edmund Brown - "a matter of conscience".
June 3. U.S. and Cuba announced they would exchange diplomats for the first time in 26 years by establishing "interest sections "in Washington and Havana. 5. Two Puerto Ricans were shot dead in Chicago riots, 70 people were injured and $5 x 9$ arrested during the week-end when Puerto Rican independence day celebrations turned into clashes between police and rioters. 6. The U.S. Supreme Court reaffirmed that States might not make the death penalty mandatory for murdering a policeman. 16. Ford Motors admitted they had made improper payments totalling $\$ 250,000$ in foreign countries during $x 974$ and 1975 to "expedite Customs matters " though in one case bribes totalling $\$ 33,000$ were paid to employees of Government-owned companies for aid in obtaining sales. 25. U.S. federal highway administration announced abandonment of a $\$ 60$ million plan to convert mile distances road signs to kilometres because of overwhelming public opposition. 30. President Carter announced he had decided to cancel the Br bomber project and while agreeing to allow testing and development to continue, only to approve production if alternatives failed or if relations with Russia took ${ }^{\text {eserious turn for the }}$ worse.

July 1. It was reported that the Pentagon had decided to stop production of the Minuteman nuclear intercontinental missile. 12. President Carter told Congressional leaders he had decided to support production of the neutron bomb. 13. Racial fights at San Quentin prison, California, ended in the deaths of three prisoners with three others being seriously wounded. New York City was paralysed by a total power blackout when lightning hit a transformer 50 miles north of the city; Mayor Abraham Beame declared a State of Emergency, ordering an immediate investigation, and some 3,000 people were arrested for looting and vandalism. 24. It was announced that a federal grant of over \$ir million to help New York City to recover from looting and vandalism had been made, repairs of the damage being estimated at $\$ 115$ million. 26. U.S. Administration decided to authorise the sale of American weapons to Somalia. The State Department said that the decision by the Isracli Cabinet to give legal recognition to three Jewish settlements in the occupied Jordan West Bank was "not only contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention but also constitutes an obstacle to the peace-making process ". It was announced that U.S.A. would begin withdrawing ground troops from South Korea in 1978 , but would stay committed to the defence of the country.

Aug. 2. House of Representatives voted 157-27 to set up a new Department of Energy. II. The Coca Cola company in a report declared illegal or improper payments amounting to $\$ x \cdot 3$ million to political candidates and government officials in 20 countries; the payments being made at beginning of 1971 were "efforts to obtain favourable business treatment and goodwill ". President Carter announced agreement on principle had been reached between U.S. and Panama in negotiations for a new treaty on the Panama Canal. 12. California State Assembly passed legislation which provided that criminals could be condemned to the gas chamber for treason and 15 categories of murder. 18. Mr. Bert Lance, the White House director of the Office of Management and Budget, was cleared of criminal action, in his personal financial-transactions before joining the govern-
ment, by the U.S. comptroller of currency. 29. It was decided to abandon the policy of keeping men and women prisoners together at two federal prisons in California because of overcrowding, officials stated. 30. President Carter appealed in a formal statement for $\square$ peaceful settlement in Ulster, emphasising American neutrality and asking all U.S. citizens to refrain from giving aid which would prolong violence.

Sept. 7. President Carter and General Omar Torrijos of Panama signed two treaties which gave control of the Panama Canal to the Panamanians on Jan. $\mathbf{I}, 2000$, while U.S.A. retained the right to defend its neutrality against outside attack. 8. President Carter and Mr. Trudeau, Canadian prime minister, agreed on a $\$ 10,000$ million scheme for a pipeline through the Canadian Yukon to carry natural gas from Alaska to the American states south of the border. 9. New York's Mayor, Mr. Abraham Beame, was defeated in a Democratic party primary election in which he had sought nomination for second term when he finished third in a field of seven candidates. 15 and 16. Mr. Bert Lance, President Carter's Budget Director, appeared before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee in Washington to defend his record as $\|$ banker.

## COMMON MARKET

(1976) Sept. 20. Foreign ministers of the E.E.C. signed documents authorising the start of direct elections to the European Parliament, with their date to be determined by the Council of Ministers. 23. The E.E.C. Commission in Brussels recommended $\quad$ policy limiting exclusive fishing zones for Common Market coastal countries to 12 miles with " historic rights" in these areas to be preserved indefinitely. 29. It was disclosed that Italy had received permission from the European Community to phase out import guarantee deposits gradually over a six-month period to April 15, 1977, instead of ending them on Nov. 5, 1976, as originally agreed.

Oct. 27. Mr. Basil de Ferranti became the first Briton to be elected president of the Common Market's Economic and Social Committee. 29. The European Commission and Syria signed a development agreement for commercial, financial, and technical cooperation. 30. The Common Market countries agreed at meeting of E.E.C. foreign ministers in The Hague to follow the worldwide move to 200 -mile fishing limits on January 1 , 1977.

Nov. 4. The European Commission proposed a set of measures aimed at combating illegal immigration within the E.E.C. by harmonising the law throughout the member States. 9. The E.E.C.'s social fund advisory committee decided to recommend approval of $£, 2,750,000$ aid towards training and retraining of U.K. national newspaper workers in new technology 19. The appointment of Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, Conservative M.P., as one of Britain's two European Commissioners was announced from to Downing Street. The Japanese Prime Minister (Mr. Takeo Miki) told his Cabinet to take urgent action to ease Japan's trade surplus with the European Common Market and concentrate on European demands for : curb on exports of Japanese ships and cars. 24. The European Commission in Brussels decided that the ban on beef imports from outside the E.E.C. was to be lifted from April r, 1977. 26. Mr. Richard Burke, Education Minister, was named as the Irish Republic's new E.E.C. Commissioner to succeed Dr. Patrick Hillery. 29. The Common Market education ministers voted to spend $£ 7,600,000$ on dealing with growing unemployment among school leavers.

Dec. 2. It was announced that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the E.E.C. was to be increased with more investment and joint ventures. 9. E.E.C. Commission reached a provisional fishing agreement with the Icelandic Government which would let "well over half" the 24 British trawlers withdrawn on Dec. x, back into Icelandic waters in the New Year. 13. Foreign ministers of the Common Market agreed that the catch of fishing fleets of Russia, Poland, East Germany, Spain, Portugal and Sweden in E.E.C. waters must be cut by 60 per cent. at least in first three months of 1977 and by roo per cent. after that if there was no agreement on fishing rights; Rumania and Bulgaria were told their fishing in E.E.C. waters was to cease completely on Jan. I, 1977. 16. A further £28.8 million in grants from the European Regional Development Fund was allocated to. Britain. 17. Common Market finance ministers agreed on a technical measure to prepare for the eventual introduction of a common Value Added Tax in the Community. 20. Talks between E.E.C. and Iceland on fishing rights were suspended without agrecment. The Common Market Commission declared its steel industry in a state of " manifest crisis" and asked the 30 main steel producing groups in the Community to cut deliveries in the next four months. 21. Farm ministers of the E.E.C. agreed to lift the ban on importing beef from countries outside the Community and to introduce - new scheme of import levies to bridge the gap between E.E.C. and lower world prices.
(1977) Jan. 6. Mr. Roy Jenkins took up his post as President of E.E.C. Commission. 7. Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, Britain's second commissioner, took over the E.E.C. Budget, financial control, financial instruments and personnel and administration. 20. Grants totalling $£ 22 \cdot 8$ million from the E.E.C. Regional Fund, of which $\mathcal{\text { C. }} \cdot 8$-million were for the U.K., were announced in Brussels. 21. The Brussels Commission told Britain its proposed subsidies to pay producers broke E.E.C. rules and it would have to take action if the plan proceeded. 31. Common Market foreign ministers meeting in London instructed officials to produce a special report on action against the civil rights campaigners in Russia and Czechoslavakia.

Feb. 7. The number of unemployed in the Common Market, according to Brussels figures, increased by about 100,000 at the end of 1976 com pared with 1975 at $5,400,000$ or $5^{\circ} 2$ per cent. of the labour force. 15. Under Common Market agreement reached in Brussels, fishing for herring in the North Sea was banned from Feb. 28 to April 30.

Mar. 2. The Common Market Commission withdrew its pre-fixed export subsidies on sales of surplus butter to Eastern Europe, thus halting cutprice supplies to Russia. 4. The Common Market Commission decided to proceed with legal action to force Britain to withdraw its fir million a week $^{\text {m }}$ subsidies to British pig farmers. 25. Mr. Callaghan attended his first European Community summit meeting as President of the Council in Rome. 26. A compromise package on Common Market agricultural prices proposed by Britain's Agriculture Minister (Mr. John Silkin) was rejected in Brussels. 28. A formal application to join the Common Market was made by Portugal.
April 4. E.E.C. Commission in Brussels announced approval of loans up to $£ \geq 2,200,000$ to the British Steel Corporation and of $£ 19$ million to the National Coal Board. 26. Curbs on subsidised sales of surplus Common Market butter to Russia and other East European countries were to be lifted, it was announced. Common Market negotiations which ended in Luxemburg resulted in adding about - third of a penny in the pound to

British food prices; bringing British prices into line with those in the rest of E.E.C. added about 2 p. more, although U.K. secured an $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. a lb butter subsidy.

May 16. The E.E.C. announced grants totalling about $£ 3,600,000$ to help to retrain workers laid off by coal and steel companies in Britain, West Germany, and Belgium. 21. Eight E.E.C. foreign ministers joined Britain's Foreign Secretary (Dr. Owen) at Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, Kent, for a week-end of informal talks. 22. The European Court in Luxemburg ordered Britain to stop paying forthwith the present £I million a week emergency subsidy to pig farmers, and the British Agriculture Minister told the Commons on May 26 it was to be suspended from June ir. 27. Mr. Christopher Tugenhat presented his first budget to the E.E.C. Commission, proposing an increase of 22 per cent. in E.E.C. financial commitments in the coming year. 31. E.E.C.'s interior and justice ministers, meeting in London, announced there was no question of captured terrorists being treated as prisoners of war and that they had agreed to step up efforts to share expertise and information to fight terrorism.
June 2. The E.E.C. in Brussels announced its regional policy towards economic and social problems of the Market's depressed areas with a fund of $£_{4} 80$ million, almost twice the previous amount, for the current year, the U.K. receiving 28 per cent. 21. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine decided to cut off any aid to Uganda which would influence or prolong "the denial of basic human rights to its people ". 27. Britain told her E.E.C. partners she proposed to ban all fishing for herring in British North Sea waters for the rest of the year to conserve stocks after failure of Common Market agriculture ministers to agree to halt herring fishing; the total ban was announced in the British Parliament on June 29 , effective from July. 30. The two-day summit conference in London attended by the nine leaders of the European Community ended with an agreed statement. Customs duties in industrial goods traded between the E.E.C. members ended, with U.K. adopting E.E.C.'s common customs tariff and the European Coal and Steel Community's unified tariff for imports outside the Community, while Western Europe became an xxnation industrial free trade area.

July 13. Common Market Court of Justice ruled in Luxemburg that Ireland's restrictions on fishing in 150 -mile offshore zone were against E.E.C. rules and ordered them to be lifted by July 18 . The Brussels Commission announced a loan of $£ 53$ million to the National Coal Board to help finance investment projects. 18. The E.E.C. in Brussels voted $8-\mathrm{x}$ to make U.K.'s unilateral decision to ban herring fishing © Community ban to the end of September. 20. Finance ministers of the Common Market decided on heavy cuts in spending plans for 1978 , reducing by nearly 50 per cent. the proposed regional fund for assisting depressed areas. 28. Spain formally applied to join the Common Market.

Aug. A. According to figures released by E.E.C. Commission, Britain and Italy received largest benefits from Common Market funds.

## AFRICA

(1976) Sept. 19. Mr. Ian Smith, Rhodesian Prime Minister and Dr. Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State, met for first time in Pretoria to discuss I majority rule solution in Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster, South African Prime Minister, joining final stages of the talks. 20. Authorities in Ethiopia arrested more than roo people in and around Addis Ababa, the capital, in I campaign against an underground political party.
21. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Umtali (Rt. Rev. Donal Lamont) was convicted in Umtali of failing to report Black nationalist guerillas. He admitted two charges of failing to report the presence of terrorists and two charges of inciting others to do the same. On Oct. I he was sentenced to so years' imprisonment, but gave notice of appeal. 22. The Labour party of South Africa announced it would boycott the plan of Mr. Vorster, the Prime Minister, for a multi-racial "Cabinet Council". 23. The South African Government announced widespread changes in its sports policy to allow multi-racial sport at all levels and to allow multi-racial teams to represent the country abroad. African demonstrators and riot police fought a pitched battle in central Johannesburg during an anti-apartheid campaign in which 400 arrests were reported by the police. 24. Mr. Ian Smith, Rhodesia's prime minister, announced his Government's acceptance of a two-year transition to Black majority rule and the immediate establishment of multi-racial Council of State as interim government; this was set out in a settlement package submitted by Dr. Kissinger, Mr. Smith explaining in a radio and T.V. broadcast that Dr. Kissinger had made him an offer he could not refuse and that the proposals had been accepted under pressure. The Ethiopian Government stated it had thwarted an attempt on the life of Major Mengistu Haile Mariam, the country's effective ruler since 1974. Mr. Vorster held the first meeting in Pretoria of his multi-tacial "cabinet council", which included the South African prime minister and five of his senior ministers, five Coloured (Mixed race) representatives and five Asian representatives. 26. The Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana, meeting in Lusaka, rejected proposals outlined by the Rhodesian prime minister for conference of white and black Rhodesian leaders to organise an interim government as "tantamount to legalising the colonialist and racist structures of power "; they also called on Britain to convene a conference immediately to establish an African-majority transitional government and to arrange $\quad$ full conference to work out an independence constitution. The U.K. Foreign Minister (Mr. Crosland) issued a statement that Britain was ready to organise such "a meeting or conference " to build the structure of a transitional government. 28. Britain told South Africa it would not recognise the Transkei, the Bantu homeland due to be given independence in October, the statement coinciding with a similar one made at U.N. on behalf of Common Market countries.

Oct. 3. After 15 months of self-imposed exile, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of militant wing of African National Council, returned to Rhodesia to be greeted by 100,000 Blacks in Salisbury's Highfield township. Three Britons arrived at the British Embassy in Khartoum after being freed on Oct. 2 from $\quad$ guerrilla camp in northern Ethiopia run by Eritrean Liberation Front, who had held them captive for 5 months. It was announced in Khartoum that urgent measures had been taken by Sudan to fight a mysterious disease which had killed some 80 people in the south of the country. 5. Charges were withdrawn against 36 Afrikaner extreme Right-wingers, all members of the Herstigte Nasionale party, said to have invaded the grounds of Mr. Vorster's official residence in Pretoria ro days before to protest at his "sell-out " of Rhodesia. 6. It was disclosed in Salisbury that at least 28 Black civilians had been murdered by terrorists in Rhodesia since the Rhodesian prime minister accepted the principle of Black rule and in one incident 12 African workmen building a school fence at Mutema were lined up and killed by
machine-gun fire. 7. Black nationalist guerrillas blew up the high-span bridge over the Matetsi River, south of Victoria Falls, one of Rhodesia's vital rail links, plunging is wagons loaded with copper 50 feet into a river. 8. Mr. Vorster rejected calls by leaders of South Africa's tribal "Bantustan" homelands for a national convention to consider the country's problems. Ninety-eight Kenyan M.P.s issued statement rejecting calls for the amendment of a clause in the constitution providing for the automatic succession of the VicePresident for a period of 90 days when the office of President was vacated. 10. An announcement stated a new Black African political front "to fight for Black freedom" had been formed at a secret meeting near Johannesburg in the aftermath of the unproductive talks in Pretoria previously with leaders of tribal homelands. 13. South Africa imposed restrictions on the consumption of fuel and warned that maximum fines of nearly $£ x, 500$ or two years in jail could be enforced for exceeding the speed limit. 15. Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima won a landslide victory in the general election for Transkei's first sovereign parliament, the Transkei National Independence Party obtaining 69 of the 75 seats contested. 21. Mr. Ian Smith, arrived in Geneva for talks on Rhodesia. 25. The Republic of the Transkei became Africa's 5oth independent state with Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima as prime minister. 26. A U.N. report stated Mozambique was facing critical economic difficulties because of its decision to impose U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia. 28. The Rhodesian Conference opened in Geneva, under the British chairmanship of Mr. Ivor Richard. A Government pamphlet detailing alleged atrocities committed by Nationalist insurgents against Rhodesia's Black civilian populations was published in Salisbury. 29. Transkei announced it was to repeal the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act which banned miscegenation between Whites and non-Whites. 31. Rhodesian commandos carried out "hot pursuit" mission inside Mozambique following the murder by guerrillas of four white civilians.

Nov. I. A bloodless coup by agroup of army officers was reported to have ousted President Michel Micombero of the Central African republic of Burundi. 3. Mozambique troops fired rockets into the centre of R hodesia's border city of Umtali but damage was stated to be minimal, with no casualties. Fighting was reported in southern Angola between Cuban-backed Government troops and guerrilla forces of the Unita movement with refugees seeking sanctuary in Ovamboland. Agreements under which Britain was to provide aid totalling $£ 29,700,000$ to Kenya over the next 3 years were signed in Nairobi. 4. The Rhodesia conference in Geneva became deadlocked when leaders of White and Black delegations failed to agree on a target date for legal independence. The Rhodesian Prime Minister returned to Salisbury accompanied by most of his delegation. 8. The Black Unity Front was formed in South Africa committed to the cause of Black Power in the country, and led by the Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. 14. The Saharan Polisario Liberation Front claimed its forces had killed, wounded or captured over 13,000 Moroccan and Mauritanian soldiers in the year since the two countries took over the Western Sahara from Spain. 16. A second large group of Angolan refugees was reported to have crossed into Zambia because of intensified fighting between Angolan government troops and guerrilla forces. 17. South African Government declared that where feasible there should be an end to racial segregation on buses. 18. The South

African Government served banning orders on almost all the key officials of the country's Black trade union movement. Ethiopia's ruling Military Council announced that 27 people accused of assassinations and other anti-Government crimes, had been executed. 19. Mr. Anthony Holiday, a South African political reporter, was sentenced to years' imprisonment in Pretoria for furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress and Communist party. 23. An offer by Britain on the date for Rhodesia's independence under Black rule was handed to the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, by Mr. Ivor Richard, the conference chairman in Geneva. 24. Security Forces H.Q. in Salisbury announced that Rhodesian Air Force jets had crossed the Mozambique border to blast Frelimo army positions after Frelimo troops fired on Rhodesian forces with heavy mortars and machine-guns. 25. Security police raided the offices in Johannesburg of the Christian Institute and the South African Council of Churches and seized books and documents, five persons being reported to have been arrested. 26. Three Moroccan Istiqlal opposition party members were shot dead and eight others wounded by police in Rabat while protesting against the jailing of a newlyelected municipal councillor.
Dec. 5. Three Roman Catholic missionaries in Rhodesia were shot dead by African terrorists when driving from their mission at Lupane, north of Bulawayo. 6. Widespread rioting and arson occurred in Cape Town's Black townships as antigovernment militants fought running battles with riot police and African workers who defied calls for $\quad 2$-day strike. 7. It was announced in Geneva that people detaind under South Africa's Internal Security Act were to be visited by the International Red Cross. 8. The Rhodesian Prime Minister returned to Geneva for resumed conference talks and threatened to call for an adjournment unless Britain and the African delegations accepted the Anglo-American proposals as the negotiating basis. 10. Mr. Ian Smith proposed the conference be adjourned for at least one month and resumed in Africa. 13. Security forces in Salisbury disclosed Rhodesian forces had exchanged heavy fire across the Zambesi River. 14. The Geneva talks were adjourned until Jan. 17. 15. South Africa refused to allow a fact-finding mission of the InterParliamentary Union to enter Namibia. 20. Rhodesian troops began a huge search for the guerrilla gang which massacred 27 African labourers on - British-owned tea estate in the Eastern Highlands. The U.N. General Assembly declared support for the "A armed struggle of the indigenous people of South West Africa to achieve selfdetermination, freedom, and independence." 22. Six Blacks were jailed for six years each and three for five years at the end of South Africa's longest trial under the Terrorism Act. 28. Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, was released from detention in South Africa. 29. Two tribal chiefs, Chiefs Chirau and Ndeweni, announced their resignation from the Rhodesian Cabinet to form new African party, the Zimbabwe United People's Organisation. Mr. Ivor Richard, chairman of the Rhodesian conference, began a tour of Southern Africa to try to produce $\|$ new set of proposals for in settlement.
(1977) Jan. 3. Thirty Army lorries left by road for Uganda after being held up at the Kenyan port of Mombasa for nearly a year for alleged non-payment of handling charges. 6. A British veterinary surgeon, Mr. Lindsay Tyler, his wife and two children were handed over to Sudanese officials after being held captive for z40 days by guerrillas in Ethiopia. 9. The African "front line" Presi-
dents issued a statement after a meeting on Rhodesia in Lusaka offering the Patriotic Front of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe full "political and material "support in the struggle for majority rule. 10. Plans to resume the Geneva conference on Rhodesia on Jan. 17 were stated by U.K. Foreign Office to be impracticable because the Chairman (Mr. Richard) was still involved in his southern Africa tour. 11. Mr. Richard, after two days of further talks with President Kaunda and President Nyerere, announced the Rhodesian negotiations would continue "after a pause for reflection." The British Foreign Secretary (Mr. Crosland) confirmed in London the Geneva conference had been deferred. 15. Talks due to be held in Mozambique between Mr. Richard and Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe were postponed indefinitely. 16. An attempt to overthrow President Kerekou of Benin failed. President Numeiry of Sudan ordered the suspension of all flights by Sudan Airways between Khartoum and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, because of reported strained relations. 17. Eight Africans, all members of the African National Council, convicted of urban terrorism, were hanged in Salisbury central prison. 24. Mr. Ian Smith rejected British proposals for 1 Rhodesian settlement when he met Mr. Richard in Salisbury. The Chief Minister (Lucas Mangope) announced the South African Black homeland, Bophuthatswana, would become independent in 1977. 27. The executive of the ruling Rhodesian Front party reaffirmed its confidence in Mr. Ian Smith and his Cabinet and reiterated a resolution of the September 1976 congress which gave him full authority " to negotiate in respect of our country's future to secure a stable future for all Rhodesians." 30. It was reported that some 80 Moroccan troops were killed in clashes with Polisario Front guerrillas. 31. Defence. officials in Salisbury said that armed nationalist guerrillas abducted 400 R hodesian African mission school pupils and took them into Botswana for training as insurgents. On Feb. I Botswana claimed that the Rhodesian Africans had crossed the border willingly and were referred to as "refugees". On Feb. 3 the International Red Cross began an investigation into the alleged abductions. On Feb. 6 African parents persuaded only 5 I pupils to return home. Wide powers of censorship were contained in the Defence Amendment Act published in Cape Town.
Feb. 2. Sierra Leone declared in state of emergency after clashes between pro-government supporters and students demanding the resignation of President Siaka Stevens. 3. Ethiopia's head of State, Brig.Gen. Teferi Bante, and six other leading members of the ruling military council, were killed by fellow council members in a battle at the Grand Palace H.Q. in Addis Ababa. 4. The 22-nation Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity meeting in Lusaka decided to give full backing to the Patriotic Front Alliance of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe on the R hodesian issue. 6. Rhodesian security forces launched - full-scale search for the guerrilla gang which massacred seven White Roman Catholic missionaries, three Jesuits and four Dominican nuns, at St. Paul's Mission at Musami, near Mrewa. 7. Ethiopia accused Sudan of flagrant violation of the basic principles of the U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity by its support for secessionist movements in Eritrea. 11. Addis Ababa announced that Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile-Marian had been appointed chairman of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council with Lt.-Col. Atnafu Abate as first vice-chairman. 13. It was disclosed that under an agreement reached in Cape Town with the Transkei Government, nearly x,500,000 Xhosas living in South Africa would get
some of the status granted to White foreigners, Transkei citizens being freed from the pass laws. Talks aimed at uniting the main opposition political parties in South Africa-the United Party, the Progressive Reform Party, and the Democratic Party-broke down. 15. One hundred and seventysix accused described as Marxist-Leninists were convicted in Casablanca of plotting to overthrow King Hassan to set up a people's democratic republic in Morocco, 44 being sentenced to life imprisonment and 129 to jail terms of between 5 and 30 years, and 3 receiving suspended 5 year sentences. 23. The Rhodesian prime minister (Mr Ian Smith) announced major relaxations in the racial laws in his attempt to reach an internal settlement with Black leaders, stating the Land Tenure Act was to be amended in the present Parliamentary sitting. 24. The Rhodesian Government stated Bishop Donald Lamont, Bishop of Umtali, was to be deprived of his Rhodesian citizenship and dcported, the decision following after the Appeal Court reduced his ro-year gaol sentence to 4 years; he left on a London-bound airliner on Mar. 23 Rhodesian security force H.Q. stated another 30 Black mission school pupils had been abducted at gunpoint and taken into Botswana. 27. Elections for Algeria's new one-party Parliament took place.

Mar. I. Botswana sent back to Rhodesia ix of the 25 senior pupils abducted at gunpoint from the Dombodema Congregational mission near Plumtree the previous week after intervention by the International Red Cross. 4. The Rhodesian Parliament voted in favour of the Land Tenure Amendment Bill which changed the country's discriminatory laws, although $x 2$ Rhodesian Front M.P.s opposed it. 7. Delegates of 59 African and Arab countries attended the first Pan-continental conference in Cairo. 10. Zaire claimed that its southern province of Shaba had been invaded by several columns of mercenaries operating from Angola. The Rhodesian Prime Minister (Mr. Ian Smith) reshuffled his Cabinet and appointed Mr. Mark Partridge as new Minister of Defence to supplement the new Cabinet post of Minister of Combined Operations filled by Mr. Roger Hawkins. II. A White Paper, presented to Parliament in Cape Town, outlined proposals to establish - Press Council empowered to suspend the printing or publication of any newspaper if it contravened the proposed press code and to impose maximum fines of ro,000 rand on newspaper proprietors and x,000 rand on the journalist responsible for the offence. On March 23 the Prime Minister (Mr. Vorster) announced the proposals would be dropped and newspapers given year to prove they could discipline themselves. 16. Belgium and the U.S.A. airlifted arms and medical supplies to Zaire as more border settlements in Shaba province were reported to have been overrun by invading Katangese gendarmes. Radio Brazzaville announced that Alphonse Massamba-Debat, former President of the Republic of Congo, and many others had been arrested and accused of hiring assassins who shot and killed President Marien Ngouabi on March 18. It was disclosed on March 23 that the Archbishop of Brazzaville, Cardinal Biayenda, was abducted and murdered the previous day, Government sources stating three members of President Ngouabi's family were under arrest for the alleged killing of the cardinal. On Mar. 25 ex-President MassambaDebat was shot by firing squad for allegedly masterminding the President's assassination. Ex-Army captain Barthelemy Kikadidi was named as President's killer and he was condemned to death in absentia with other members of a 4 -man execution squad. On Mar. 26 six people were executed for
their part in the assassination, including 4 soldiers on guard at the palace. On Mar. 28 Mr. Pascal Lissouba, ex-Congolese Prime Minister, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his alleged involvement in the assassiuation. 24. King Sobhuza II of Swaziland abolished the country's parliamentary system and replaced it with traditional tribal communities called "Tinkhundla." 25. Wide extensions of conscription of Rhodesians into military service were announced with all White, Asian and Coloured men between $x 6$ and $3^{8}$ being called up for one day to attest with the Army.
April 1. The defence White Paper placed before the South African Parliament contained a "total strategy " to place the country on a war footing with warnings that insurgents from neighbouring states might be expected to invade northern and eastern Transvaal well as northern Natal. 3. The Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported that the Libyan regime of Col. Gaddafi had executed 22 Army officers believed to have planned attempted to overthrow the Colonel. 4. Zaire severed relations with Cuba over the latter's alleged involvement in the invasion of Shaba province. Col. Joachin Opango, former defence minister, took over the duties of head of State in the Congo following assassination of President Ngouabi. Transkei's Parliament was told it would be a "treasonable offence " punishable by death to "cast reflection" on the Bantusan republic's sovereignty. 10. King Hassan of Morocco explained why he was sending troops to help President Mobutu of Zaire, and France announced it had agreed to provide planes to fly Moroccan troops and equipment into Zaire. II. The British Foreign Secretary (Dr. Owen) arrived in Dar es Salaam at the start of his tour of southern African countries to discuss fresh proposals for a Rhodesian settlement. On April 23 he held his first meeting with R hodesian Prime Minister (Mr. Ian Smith) in Cape Town, and on April 15 arrived in Salisbury on ${ }^{2} 36$-hour visit, first by a Foreign Secretary since 197x, returning to London on April 18 after an unexpected meeting with President Neto of Angola in Luanda. 12. President Mobutu of Zaire accused Russia of being responsible for the invasion of his country by insurgents. Ethiopia delivered a protest note to the Organisation of African Unity in Addis "Ababa accusing Sudan of "direct aggression." 15. Rhodesia ordered all Whites, Asians and Coloureds in the $3^{8}$ to 50 age group with no existing military commitment to register for military service. Angolan Government admitted that UNITA forces attacked a village south-east of Luanda, and that troops had been sent to the area. It was announced that royalists of the $60,000-$ strong Herero tribe had abandoned the Turnhalle constitution for SouthWest Africa and pledged their support to SWAPO (South-West African People's Organisation). 18. The Rhodesian Front party passed a resolution at a special congress in Salisbury authorising the Government to negotiate in settlement " in the best interests of Rhodesia." 20. Armed guerrillas belonging to SWAPO abducted $\pm 20$ Black children from a Roman Catholic mission school in SouthWest Africa and marched them into Angola, it was reported in Cape Town. 21. Mr. P. W. Botha, South Africa's defence minister, announced an extended two-year call-up for National Servicemen to meet the country's security threat. 23. The ZANU leader (Mr. Robert Mugabe) announced in Tanzania that Rhodesia's ZANU and ZAPU African guerrilla groups were to be merged under one command following the political affiliation of the two groups in the Patriotic Front. 26. It was announced following $\quad$ meeting between Mr. Vorster and tribal leaders that $\quad$ second South

African Bantustan, to be known as the Republic of Bophuthatswana, was to become independent on Dec. 6. 29. The Rhodesian Front Party expelled I2 M.P.s, including two former Cabinet Ministers, who objected to the Prime Minister's handling of the settlement negotiations.
May 1. President Sadat announced that Egyptian pilots were to be sent to Zaire to help President Mobutu's fight against rebel forces in the southern Shaba province. 2. East German diplomats in Kinshasa were given 48 hours to leave Zaire, which accused their Government of supplying weapons to Katangese insurgents. 3. Diplomatic sources reported that Ethiopian troops and armed workers had massacred between 300-400 students and young people in Addis Ababa, after accusing them of distributing leaflets against the military junta. South Africa announced it was ready to discuss the enrichment of uranium for other nations, using new process developed entirely by itself. 9. Thirty-five African villagers were killed and $3^{2}$ injured in crossfire during battle between Rhodesian security forces and guerrillas at Dabwa, 30 miles from Chiredzi. 12. President Mobutu's troops recaptured the Shaba manganese mining town of Kasaji after a series of air strikes by jet fighters. 17. Whites in SouthWest Africa (Namibia) voted overwhelmingly in favour of plans for Black majority rule in " Whites only " referendum. 18. The Victoria Falls. resort on Rhodesia's Zambesi river frontier with Zambia was reported having been attacked by the Zambian army with mortar and automatic weapon fire but there were no casualties. It was announced that Sudan had expelled all go Soviet military experts in the Sudanese army; on May 19 Sudan told the Russian Embassy to send home half of its diplomats. 20. The South African Prime Minister (Mr. Vorster) and U.S. Vice-President (Mr. Mondale) held inconclusive talks in Vienna on southern African problems. 21. The U.N. conference in Mozambique, called to mobilise international support for majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia, adopted a final programme of action, but the five Western members of U.N. Security Council and the nine members of the European Community said they could not associate with some of the provisions which were not specified. 22. Fourteen African mourners travelling to : funeral in North-eastern Rhodesia died when their vehicle detonated a land mine planted by guerrillas on a remote dirt road in the Maramba tribal trust land, 60 miles from Salisbury. 25. The U.S. Government disclosed that 50 Cuban military advisers had arrived in Ethiopia. Zaire armed forces recaptured the town of Sandoa near the Angolan border. 26. The last pocket of rebel resistance in Zaire's Shaba province fell to Government forces. 27. President Neto of Angola said in II broadcast that an attempted coup by Senhor Nito Alves, former Interior Minister, and Senhor José van Dunen, who were dismissed the previous week from the central committee of the ruling M.P.L.A. caused "many" lives before it was crushed. 28. Britain's defence attaché in Addis Ababaand his assistant were ordered to leave Ethiopia by June 4 with no reason being given, the U.S. and Egyptian attachés also being ordered out. 29. According to a communique issued in Salisbury, Rhodesian troops over-ran a nationalist guerrilla camp 3 miles inside Mozambique, killing at least - terrorists and capturing large quantities of arms and ammunition. On May 3I, Salisbury anmounced that Rhodesian troops captured and occupied the town of Mapai, 60 miles inside Mozambique and Gen. Peter Walls, Rhodesia's defence chief, stated they had met no resistance
from regular troops of the Mozambique army and that troops wo li be withdrawn in las as they completed the tosk of eliminating ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) terrorists in the area and de troving equipment. arms and ammunition dumps. On June a the Rhodeslan force withdrew back across the border and on June 3 it wn stated they had all returned with only one casualty. 30. The U.K. Foreign Office issued E statement in London deploring the execution in Windhoek, South-West Africa of an African militant, Filemon Nangolo, who was involved in the murders of four Whites, including two women and a 12 year-old boy, in South-West Africa in 1975; Nangolo, who was paralysed below the waist after being shot in a battle with police, we taken to the gallows in a wheelchair.

June 3. South Africa announced that White mational servicemen were to be called on to do an initial period of 24 months' continuous military training, double the existing requirement, service afterwards being also increased. 4. Rhodeslan troop reinforcements were sent to the north-west lakeside resort of Kariba following |n Zambian rocket attack on the main shopping centre, two White civilians being wounded. 9. The first Blacks to become officers in the Rhodesia army were commissloned il a ceremony at a Salisbury barracks. 12. It was announced that black students were to be admitted to Stellenbosch, South Africa's most exclusive Afrikaner university. President Neto of Angola announced the arrest of Señor David Aires Machado Minerva, dismissed the weels before as internal trade minister, for alleged involvement in coup attempt in May: members of Portugal's Communist party were accused of direct involvement in the unsuccessful action to overthrow the Angola Government. 13. Three Blacks armed with machine pistols and grenades attacked I central Johannesburg a depot killing two Whites and wounding a third. 16. South African riot police shot and wounded nine demonstrators who stoned them when trouble broke on the first anniversary of the Soweto riots. Racial strife continued uin June 17 and six Blacks were shot dead in two townships II Port Elizabeth and a78 people were arrested : police 14 thu five of the dead were killed while they were looting liquor store in Kwanobuhle township and the other died from wounds received in Kabah townshlp riots where two looters were found burned to death in gutted store. 17. Sudan banned all Ethiopian aircraft from crossing its territory. 22. Two M.P.s of DJibouti's independence parliament were shot at border post with Somalia while meeting members of the militant Somali Coast Liberation Front. 27. The Republic of Difbouti, formerly the French territory of Afars and Issas, became independent. 28. South Africa's official Parliamentary Opposition, the United Party, ended its exdstence ra a separate political organisation to merge with the Democratic Party. 30. Jane Wright, aged 30 , British subject, wir sentenced to a year's imprisonment and fined $£ x, 000$ by a Mogadishu court for allegedly illegally entering Somalia board yacht which ran aground there while she was travelling to Britain to visit her mother. Espionage charges against her and three companions were dropped. Two other crew members, Charlene Hollis and Walter Derin, were similarly jailed and fined and the Dutch skipper, George de Neef, was sentenced to $z$ years and fined $£ 1,000$. All four were arrested in November 1976 near Hafun. On July 1 Miss Wright and her three companions were freed after personal pleas by all four to Somalia's President Barre who allowed their sentences to be changed so additional fines.

July 2. The Chairman of the Rhodestan Front, Mr. Des Frost, resigned and attacked the prime minister, Mr. Ian Smith, for alleged "total lack of leadership." 4. A new Rhodesian Action party was formed by 12 M.P.s expelled from the ruling Rhodeslan Front to oppose acceptance of transition to majority rule. Mauritanian officials announced I guerrilla column of $30-40$ vehicles of the Polisario Front crossed 80 miles of desert from bases in Algeria to shell the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott with mortars on July 3. 18. Rhodesian Prime Minister (Mr. Ian Smith) announced Parliament would be dissolved and a general election held on Aug. 31. 21. Ethiopian militia and regular troops launched a counter-attack to clear Somali forces from the strategic railway and road linking Addis Ababa with Djibouti. Forces of the UNITA movement in Angola were in control of the southern town of Cuangar, near the border with S.W. African Kavango homeland. 23. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of African National Council in Rhodesia, called for an immediate constitutional conference leading to one-man-onevote elections next March. 25. Mogadishu radio reported the capture of the Ethiopian military compound at Gode by the Western Somalia Liberation Front. Nine members of the African National Congress were jailed for terms ranging from life to 7 years under the Suppression of Communism and Terrorism Acts in Pietermaritzburg. 26. Col. Feleke, Ethiopia's foreign minister, in a statement to diplomats and the Organisation of African Unity claimed Somalia began - full-scale war in the Ogaden which, he said, it invaded um July 23.

Aug. 1. The Lusaka H.Q. of Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union was wrecked by $a$ rocket attack. Talks between the South African Government and the Ambassadors of U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Canada on the South-West Africa (Namibia) dispute resumed in Pretoria, but no statement was issued afterwards. 7. President Numeiry issued a general amnesty for all Sudanese who committed political actions against his regime since May 25, 1969. 9. Ethiopia's Ambassador to Kenya admitted in Nairobl that Somali forces had "a temporary hold" on the Ogaden desert and controlled most parts of it. 13. It was reported that the Foreign Minister of Zaire (Nguza Karl-I-Bond), had been arrested on charge of high treason. 18. The former chief of staff of Zaire's ground forces and the dismissed governor of Shaba province were sentenced to death in Kinshasa after being found guilty of collaborating with the invaders who attacked the former Katanga province in March. 19. A peace mission of officiais from the Malagasy Republic held talks with the Somalian Government and the Ethlopian Government to try to mediate between the two countries. Tunisia's State Security Court passed prison sentences of from 6 months to 8 years on 24 people accused of forming illegal secret organisations and distributing tracts hostile to President Bourguiba's Goverament. 20. Ethiopia's ruler, Col. Mengistu, ordered national mobilisation against " open invasion" by Somalia and conceded the loss of three towns in the Ogaden desert. South Africa's ruling National Party approved plan to share power with Indians and Coloureds after a caucus meeting of 300 party leaders in Cape Town. 21. At least 16 Africans, including women and children, were killed when guerrillas raided border farm, north of Umtali, Rhodesia. 24. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of United African National Council, announced in Salisbury he had dissolved the whole central committee and national executive following the resignations from the executive of five leading members. Mr. Vorster
outiined in Cape Town propusals to set up three separate South African parilaments for Whites, Coloureds, and Indians with an executive president, - Cabinet council drawn from the three Parliaments, and ${ }^{-1}$ advisory president's councll. 28. Rhodesia's Prime Minister renurned from talks in Pretoria with South Africa's Prime Minister on the AngloAmerican proposals for Rhodesia - the British Foreign Secretary (Dr. Owen) and American Ambassador to U.N. (Mr. Andrew Young) arrivedfin Pretoria fordiscussions with Mr. Vorster after meetings with some African presidents and guerrilla leaders in Lusaka. 29. South African security police claimed to have smashed a Black guerrilla network which planned an invasion of the country, captured number of guerrillas, and caches of arms. 30. U.K. Foreign Secretary and U.S. Ambassador to U.N. arrived in Dar es Salaam for talks ${ }^{-1}$ Rhodesia with President Nyerere of Tanzania. Mr. Ian Smith's Rhodesian' Front party $\quad$ a sweeping win in the General Election.

Sept. 1. The Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesian settlement were published as a British White Paper and included the appointment of it British resident commissioner to take over power from the Rhodesian Government during the transition to independence, Field Marshal Lord Carver being named for the post. A statement issued in Lusaka by the Rhodesian Patriotic Front said a number of the provisions were unacceptable and demanded surrender by the regime to "the people of Zimbabwe." After meeting Dr. Owen and Mr. Andrew Young in Salisbury, Mr. Ian Smith undertook to give "thorough consideration " to the proposals. Two key towns, Calai, in Cuando-Cubanlo province of Angola, and Cuell, near Serpo Pinto, were reported to have been overrun by UNITA guerrillas. II. Somalia announced it was giving "all-out moral, material, and other support" to guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front who were fighting in the Ogaden. 12. Steve Biko, Black leader, died in a Pretoria Hospital, I week after starting i hunger strike while detained under the Terrorism Act and on Sept. 14 the U.K. Ambassador to South Africa (Sir David Scott) issued $=$ public statement which referred with "profound shock" to the "tragic death". 15. President Mobutu of Zaire commuted the death sentence on his former Vice-President and Foreign Minister, Nguza Karl-i-Bond, found guilty of failing to reveal information he received about the attack from Angola on Shaba province, to one of life imprisonment.

## OTHER COUNTRIES <br> (see also Africa)

(1976) Sept. 19. After 44 years of Social Democratic government in Sweden, the general election resulted in the defeat of the Socialists when the three non-Socialist parties, the Centre Party, the Conservatives, and the Liberals, won 180 seats compared with $\mathbf{x} 69$ seats for the Social Democrats and the Communists. Military sources in Manila stated Moslem rebels had killed 23 Government troops in southern Philippines. 20. King Baudouin inaugurated the new underground railway system in Brussels. A number of illegal immigrants ordered by two ships' captains to jump overboard when police arrived, were drowned during an attempt to land some $x, 400$ Pakistanis in the United Arab Emirates. 21. Portuguese Government announced it was to hand back to owners land illegally seized in 1976 by Communist and far left workers. 22. Radio Indonesia stated a plot to oust President Suharto had been discovered. 23. Mr. Seni Pramoj, Thailand's prime minister, resigned after only five months in office after criticisms of his
alleged fallure to make decisions but he was to return at the head of Inew administration. 26. Bombs exploded throughout Rome at the weekend at offices and factories of Jewish and American organisations. In i Swiss national referendum, 57 per cent. of the voters rejected $=$ proposed constitutional amendment increasing the federal parliament's powers of censure over the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation. 27. Industry in the Basque country of northern Spain was brought nearly to a standstill when over 250,000 workers struck to demand I full amnesty for political prisoners and to mark the first anniversary of the execution of five convicted terrorists. Mr. Pol Dot, Cambodia's Communist prime minister, had been temporarily suspended because of ill-health and replaced by Mr. Nuon Chea, chairman of the People's Assembly, Radio Phnom Penh stated. Mosiem rebels killed z6 Government soldiers trying to land by boat to attack their positions on Cabugan Island in the Southern Philippines. 29. Mr. Martti Miettunen, Finland's Centre Party caretaker prime minister, formed $\quad$ three-party non-Socialist government, the country's first non-Socialist administration since x962. 30. Portugal and Angola announced the reestablishment of diplomatic relations broken off in May 1976.

Oct. 2. An apparent assassination attempt min President Videla of Argentina failed when $I$ bomb destroyed a reviewing stand he had just left at Campo de Mayo near Buenos Aires. 3. In West Germany's general election Herr Schmidt's coalltion government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats was returned with - majority reduced from 46 to $\quad$ seats. Final official returns were: Christian Democrats 4 $^{8-6}$ per cent., Social Democrats $42 \cdot 6$ per cent., Free Democrats $7 \cdot 9$ per cent. New Bundestag was: Christian Dem. 244 seats, Social Dem. 213, Free Dem. 39. After recounts in several constituencies, it was officially announced E Oct. that the Social Democrats would have a majority of ro and not 8 in the new Bundestag. The Portuguese Government revoked last year's decree creating an centralised trades union system controlled by the Communist-dominated Intersindical organisation. 4. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands resigned as President of the Bilderberg Conference, wil organisation of leading military men, businessmen, and politicians in the Western world, because of his involvement in the Lockheed scandal. President Giscard d'Estaing of France flew to Tehran in a Concorde for 14 -day official visit to Persia. 5. Mr. Odar Nordli, prime minister, told the Oslo Parliament that Norway intended to establish $\overline{l l}$ economic zone embodying limit extending 200 nautical miles around her shores from lan. z. 6. An official communiqué $\quad$ Radio Thailand announced the take-over of power from the Prime Minister (Mr. Seni Pramoj) by "a council for the reform of the administration " which had assumed control with Adml. Sangad Chalawyo, Defence Minister, as head; this followed day of student rioting in Bangkok which resulted in over 30 deaths and more than zuo wounded. On Oct. Mr. Thanin Kraivichien was named as prime minister. 7. Mrs. Karin Söder was appointed Sweden's first woman foreign minister in the new non-Socialist coalition government, being one of five women ministers. 8. The Spanish Government introduced austerity measures, including a two-month freeze on prices and services, higher taxes on diesel fuel, and dearer electricity. The Portuguese Government also introduced austerity measures to combat the country's budget deficit with import taxes being raised from 30 to 30 per cent. and a so per cent. tax on luxury items. The Itallan Government too increased prices, struck
seven holidays off the calendar, and froze cost-ofliving allowances for higher paid workers. A Paris-based group of Cambodian exiles, including three former premiers and two former foreign secretaries, asked the U.N. to send a commission to investigate "genocide" by the Khmer Rouge authorities who took power in x975. 9. Posters appeared in Peking streets announcing the appointment of Premier Hua Fuo-teng as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party in succession to Mao Tse-tung, and saying he had also been made chairman of the military commission of the central committec. Seven leading Spanish Right-wing politicians announced the formation of $I$ conservative party, the Popular Alliance, and called for reforms. 10. Hundreds of residents of Seveso, near Milan, evacuated in July 1976 after a chemical plant explosion contaminated the area with poison gas, broke through road blocks and fences and reoccupied their homes to which they had been forbidden to return. Later most of the people returned to their temporary homes after the authorities promised to review their grievances. 11. Reliable sources in Peking reported that Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow, and three fellow radicals in the Chinese Politburo had been arrested and charged with planning a coup d'etat. 12. China confirmed publicly that Hua Kuo-feng had succeeded Mao Tse-tung as chairman and military supremo, keeping his present title of premier as well. 15. Denmark accused the North Korean Ambassador and his staff of three of selling large amounts of drugs, cigarettes and liquor and asked them to leave the country within six days. On Oct. I8 all four staff of the North Korean Embassy were given six days to leave Norway after being accused of smuggling spirits and cigarettes. Havana announced that Cuba had cancelled its anti-sky-jacking agreement with America following the crash of $\#$ Cuban airliner the previous week off Barbados in which all 73 passengers and crew were killed. 17. Russia admitted the Soyuz${ }^{23}$ space mission nearly ended in disaster when two cosmonauts returned to earth on Oct. 16 ; their capsule was thrown off course by blizzard and touched down in Lake Tenqiz in Central Asian steppes. 18. An Interior Ministry spokesman announced France had expelled - Soviet official after he tried to obtain information oun a new type of plane engine. 19. French Government survived by 60 votes a combined Socialist-Communist censure motion against antl-inflation measures in the National Assembly. 21. More than 200 parliamentary members of Japan's ruling LiberalDemocratic party demanded resignation of the Prime Minister. 22. The Italian Cabinet approved I bill to reorganise the country's secret service and bring it under the control of the Prime Minister. It was announced that the North Korean ambassador in Sweden and a number of his diplomats left Sweden on Oct. 2x after accusations involving the sale of "considerable " quantities of liquor and cigarettes. High-ranking military officers were given key posts in a largely civilian Cabinet announced in Thailand and the simultaneous promulgation of a new constitution gave effective absolute powers to Mr. Thanin Kraivichien, the prime minister. 24. China's new party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, appeared at an antiradical rally in Peking, his first public appearance since it was confirmed on Oct. whe had succeeded Chairman Mao. 25. Italian rallway workers staged - 24 -hour strike to protest against a breakdown in negotiations to renew their employment contracts. A partial blackout was begun in Spain to try to cut the nation's electricity consumption by more than half. 26. U.N. General Assembly opened its
plenary proceedings to African liberation movements for the first time. Italy's $\mathbf{2 0 0}, 000$ railwaymen went on strike after negotiations to renew their work contracts broke down. The Chilean Government announced that Chileans who fled the country after the military coup in Sept. x973, or who left after obtaining asylum in foreign embassies, were free to return home. After a 2 -day plenary meeting of the ruling Politbureau in Moscow, the only newcomer elected was Mr. Yakov Ryabov. 27. The Supreme Soviet was told that next year's defence budget would be $\mathbf{1 7 , 2 0 0}$ million roubles representing $7^{\prime 2}$ per cent. of the total budget. 28. China rejected a personal message of congratulations from Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, to Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as new Chairman of the Chinese Communist party central committee and also sent back congratulatory messages from Communist parties in Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria, and Mongolia. 31. Some 250 people were reported to have been killed and 600 wounded in pitched battles in Pakistan's North-West Frontier province before a ro-day tribesmen's revolt was crushed in September.
Nov. 1. The age of consent for Danes wu lowered from 20 to 88 when new legislation wrat into operation allowing x8-year-olds to marry, buy houses and enter other binding contracts without parental permission, although they must still wait until they are 20 to vote. 2. All trains in Finland were halted by a strike of 700 raillway workers demanding a reduction of the pension age from 63 to 58 . Anti-riot police clashed with 2,000 striking bus drivers demonstrating in Madrid over the continued detention of several of their leaders. Peru became the first South American republic to equip its air force with Soviet fighters. 3. Four more left-wing guerrillas were shot dead in Argentina in clashes in the cities of Cordoba and La Plata. Senhor Antonio Cardoso, Portugal's Minister of Agriculture, resigned. 4. A week-long strike by municipal bus drivers in Madrid ended when most of them decided to return to work although none of their demands were met by the city authorities. Eleven Thai Government soldiers, policemen and officials were killed in clashes with Communist guerrilas. 5. Japan's deputy prime minister, Mr. Takeo Fukuda, resigned his Cabinet post and launched his campaign to replace the Prime Minister, Mr Miki. 7. Spanish State Prosecutor's office cleared the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of bribing Spanish officials to promote sales of its aircraft. 8. Two hundred members of the Women's Democratic Association installed themselves in - church in Madrid as part of their campaign for abolition of the law under which women but not men could be jailed for committing adultery. President Marcos of the Philippines dismissed 327 men including ig officers from the armed forces for alleged misconduct, an official Manila announcement stated. 11. Three of Italy's major trade unions and the Communist and Socialist parties offered the Government a limited wage restraint and support for the Christian Democratic party's austerity programme. Finland's railways worked normally after the end of : strike by rail officials who unsuccessfully demanded a reduction in pension age from 63 to $5^{8}$. 12. Thousands of Spanish workers in all major industrial centres jolned a one-day strike called by the illegal trade unions to protest against the Government's economic policies, but shop and office workers and most public transport employees ignored the stoppage. A Government bill to reduce Swedish income tax in $x 977$ was submitted to Parliament. 15. Vietnam's application to join the U.N.
vetoed by the U.S. 18. The Spanish Government won approval for modified version of its bill for constitutional reforms setting out guidelines for free elections, the amended bill being carried by the Cortes by 425 votes to 59 with 13 abstentions. 19. Herr Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, ended the 27 -year parilamentary alliance between his party and the Christian Democratic Union. Chile military Govvernment announced that everyone banished by decree to remote parts of the country would be allowed home. 20. Hundreds of fascists held an illegal march through Madrid to demonstrate against the Spanish Parliament's decision to have free elections. 21. Three former ministers regained their seats in the French National Assembly in run-off polls in four by-elections, the fourth seat being won by a Soclalist. 23. Over 70,000 Spanish teachers went on strike to demand $\equiv £ z z-a-w e e k$ pay rise and improvements in the education system. 24. Chairman Hua laid a cornerstone for Mao Tse-tung mausoleum in Peking. Six Western tourists were reported to have been expelled from the Soviet Union after being detained at the Soviet-Rumanian border in possession of "anti-Soviet" literature. 25. Portugal celebrated the first anniversary of the defeat of a Communist attempt-to take over the country with military parades and a presidential warning against any further "totalitarian perversions." Mexico experienced 24 -hour business strike when employers protested against $\square$ Government land seizure and an almost ioo per cent. shutdown occurred in 45 cities. 26. West German coalminers instructed their union leaders to press for 14 -day working week. Thousands of peasants were reported to be seizing farms from wealthy landowners in western Mexico with the Army standing by. The Danish Government stated it would negotiate a solution to the political crisis begun by $\quad 8$-day-old strike by tanker lorry drivers who had agreed to return to work even though they had not won the wage increases demanded. The Italian Court rejected pleas by publishers to raise the price of newspapers. 26. Chile's military Government rejected a Peruvian counter-proposal in granting landlocked Bolivia outlet to the Pacific Ocean. 29. Spanish Government and Opposition leaders held official talks for the first time in 40 years when leaders of the six Christian Democrat and regional political parties met with Señor Adolfo Suarez, prime minister, at his office in Madrid.

Dec. I. Nearly ro million dollars of counterfeit American 20 -dollar notes were found in the garage of $I$ French bank employee near Toulon. Mexico's new President, José Lopez Portillo, was inaugurated in Mexico City. A group of 2,500 people, jailed for about 10 years without trial, were released in Jakarta. The Spanish Government froze prices of a wide range of essential goods until July 30 in an effort to curb inflation. Five Japanese car makers agreed that they would not allow car exports to Britain in first six months of 1977 to exceed the total for first half of 1976, it was disclosed in Tokyo. 2. China's foreign minister, Chiao Kuan-hua, was replaced by Huang Hua, previously Peking's permanent representative at U.N. 3. France formally agreed to curb pollution along the R hine caused by the potash mines in Alsace. 4. The Greek Government took over control of the country's biggest oil refinery from the shipping owner, Stavros Niarchos, by buying his two-third share for $\mathrm{E}_{7}$ million. 5. A kidnapped schoolgirl, Johanna Berbers, was released in a Brussels street after 5 days captivity and after her father, $\boldsymbol{v}$ Dutch businessman, had pald an $£ 800,000$ nmom to her captors. A Swiss referendum rejected I proposal
by left-wing organisations to impose 40 -hour week for all workers from December 1977, voting being 370,436 in favour and $\mathbf{x , 3 1 4 , 1 2 4}$ against. The Spanish Socialist Workers' party opened its annual congress in Madrid, the first Socialist congress permitted in Spain since 1932. M. Jacques Chirac was elected president of the Gaullist Movement at a rally in Paris where the organisation was renamed "Rally for the Republic." Print workers, occupying the premises of the newspaper, Le Parisien Libéré, for 18 months, were ejected by armed riot police. Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic party failed to win a working majority in the national elections but announced later independdents would join the ranks to provide $\quad$ total of 257 M.P.s in the 5 II-member Lower House; the New Liberal Club won 17 seats and the Komeito party 55 seats (an increase of 26 ) while the Communists lost 18 seats to the Japan Socialist party (the main opposition) polling $20 \cdot 70$ per cent. of the total vote. 7. Riot police fought with left-wing extremists trying to disrupt the opening of the opera season at La Scala, Milan, because they claimed it was too expensive. French newspapers were on sale again after I $\mathbf{z}$-day printers' strike following the eviction by police of strikers occupying premises of Le Parisien Libéré. 9. Ninety per cent. of Lisbon's water supplies were cut off when a bomb damaged the main aqueduct serving the city and factories had to be closed. 10. Moscow announced that Russia was introducing $\quad$ zoo-mile fishing zone around its coasts in which foreign vessels would only be able to operate with Russian consent. 11. Four gunmen kidnapped Señor Antonio de Oriol y Urquijo, Right-wing president of King Juan Carlos's Council of State, from his office in the centre of Madrid. 12. Herr Strauss, leader of German Opposition's Bavarian wing, agreed to restore 10 united front with Herr Kohl's Christian Democratic Union in the Bonn Parliament. 14. Stockholm Parliament ruled that alcoholics in Sweden would be entitled to a premature pension in the same way as were sufferers from any other chronic disease. It was reported that over 50 Russian dissidents serving sentences in prison camps in different parts of the Soviet Union, staged a oneday hunger strike on Dec. xo to mark "Human Rights Day." The Dutch Upper House rejected by 41 1-34 votes a bill to liberalize abortion. 15. Spain voted 94 per cent. in favour of the Government's political reform programme in national referendum. 16. A West German family paid a kidnap ransom of about $£ 5$ million for the release of their son, Richard Oetker, in $\|$ forest outside Munich. 18. Poland's Parliament voted - new law to promote and protect private enterprise when it was decided businessmen would pay only a sixth of what they were formerly taxed, with the promise of better supplies of raw materials. The Soviet human rights activist, Vladimir Bukovsky, was exchanged at Zürich airport after II years in Russian jails, labour camps, and psychiatric clinics, for another political prisoner, Luis Corvalan, Chilean Communist leader, jailed for three years in Santiago. 19. Eight Thai policemen died and the deputy governor of Surat Thai province was wounded when their vehicle set off a landmine planted by Communist guerrillas in Viengsa, Southern Thailand. WV. Vietnam's rulers renamed their Lao Dong (workers) Party, the Communist party of Vietnam. Persia announced the execution of $\quad$ woman convicted of taking part in four terrorist bombings in Tehran. 22. With two constituencies to be announced, general election results in the first ballot in Mauritius since the island was granted independence in 1968 gave 30 seats to the new Mauritian Militant Movement in the 62 seat
legislature. 30. Spain's Public Order Court dealing with political offences was to be abolished, the Cabinet announced.
(1977) Jan. 1. East Germany tightened Berlin Wall controls. 3. The Pope had his first formal meeting in the Vatican with Rome's Communist Mayor and members of the Communist-dominated municipal council since they were elected to office five months previously. 7. Four Czechoslovak dissidents were arrested in Prague a day after they issued $\square$ manifesto, signed by 240 scholars, writers, and former politicians, calling for the restoration of civil rights in their country, three of them being freed later. 9. Abu Daoud, a founder of the Palestinian Black September movement was arrested in Paris and freed on Jan. II amid Israeli protests, being flown to Algiers. On Jan. 13 West Germany accused France of flouting the GermanFrench extradition treaty in releasing Daoud, and Israel cancelled an exchange visit by foreign ministers of Israel and France. 10. Sweden's coalition Government's first budget increased motor taxes by 75 per cent., alcohol and tobacco by 15 per cent., colour TV licences by 25 per cent., and was designed to finance a record deficit of $\mathcal{\ell , 2 , 2 0 0}$ million. Government forces claimed to have killed about 200 Communist guerrillas in a four-province operation in southern Thailand. 19. Paris newspapers did not appear because of $\mathbf{I} 24$-hour strike to back the Communist-led printers' union action against the management of Le Parisien Libéré. 21. Italy's Chamber of Deputies voted 3ro-296, for bill supporting abortion. The Finnish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs banned advertisements " designed to maintain or increase the sales of alcoholic beverages" from March 1 , advertising being permitted only at licensed retailers' premises. 23. A trade union for Sweden's prisoners was formed. 24. Lt.-Gen. Emilio Villaescusa, president of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, was kidnapped in Madrid. 25. President Giscard d'Estaing announced in Riyadh that France had agreed to set up a nuclear research centre in Saudi Arabia to satisfy the Saudi Government's desire to "initiate itself in nuclear technology." 26. The Spanish Government announced new measures to combat extremist political violence. 27. A treaty to enforce trial or extradition of suspected terrorists was signed by 17 member countries of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. Thousands of state employees staged a 24 -hour strike in Paris in protest at the French Government's austerity programme. 28. The Spanish Government, after 1 day of violence in which terrorists killed two policemen and ara-military civil guard, gave police wide powers of search and arrest. Six leading Czechoslovak intellectuals rejected $\quad$ Government proposal to leave the country and end their campaign for restoration of civil rights in Czechoslovakia. 2V. A parliamentary investigating committee decided in Rome that two former Italian defence ministers should face trial on charges of accepting bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. 30. Madame Francoise Claustre, the French archaeologist and ethnologist, who was $\quad$ prisoner of rebel Toubou tribesmen in Chad for nearly three years, was released and flown to Tripoll, Libya, with her husband, who was taken prisoner 18 months before trying to obtain her release. France and Angola established diplomatic relations at ambassador level. 31. Italian Government banned index-linked pay increases for the higher paid, affecting 400,000 local government, banking and insurance workers.

Feb. I. Thailand protested to Cambodia at the "inhuman" slaughter of 30 Thai villagers by Khmer Rouge troops. The Shah of Persia ordered
the release of 317 prisoners to mark the 29th anniversary of his escape from an assassination attempt. On Feb. $z$ it was announced he had also pardoned - group of 66 prisoners jailed for terrorist or Communist activities. 4. An amnesty agreed by the Council of State declared that all Poles convicted for their part in the food price riots in June 1976 were to be pardoned if they "showed repentance " and if it appeared they would not commit further offences. The Rumanian authorities issued exit permits for 142 people after in personal appeal by the Austrian Chancellor. 7. Dockers in Rotterdam and Amsterdam struck in support of union demands for automatic cost-ofliving adjustments to wages and were joined by building, engineering and print workers. E The Spanish Government decided to renounce its right to outlaw political parties which now have only to register officially their titles and statutes. 9. The Spanish Government ordered $\quad$ news black-out on all police action connected with the recent wave of extremist violence in Madrid. Spain concluded the establishment of full relations with Russia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Consumer prices in Switzerland increased by less than one per cent. in the last $x a$ months, it was reported. II. Sr. Antonio Moria de Oriol Urquijo, President of the Council of State in Spain, and Lt.-Gen. Emilio Villaescuba, President of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, kidnapped by terrorists in Madrid, on Dec. is and Jan. 24 respectively, were rescued, Spanish police announced, and four men, members of the reconstituted Communist party and of Grapo, were arrested along with others. Several hundred German doctors and dentists in the Hanover area staged a one-day strike in protest at plans to curb the soaring cost of health services and cut medical fees. 12. The Kremlin attacked U.S. State Department for criticising Russia's treatment of its dissidents. 14. The Swiss Government announced plans for strict curbs on Federal expenditures to help turn last year's record budget deficit of nearly £ $^{350}$ million into II surplus by 1980. Russia declared two Norwegian diplomats persona non grata a reprisal for the expulsion of six Soviet officials from Oslo. Mr. Veselin Djuranovic, chief of Montenegro Republic Communist party, was named as new Yugoslav prime minister to replace Mr. Dzemal Bijedic who was killed in in air crash inmenth before. 15. Results of Denmark's general elections for 175 seats were: Social Democrats 65 seats, Progress Party 26, Liberals 2x, Conservatives 15, Centre Democrats 1 Ir, Socialist Peoples Party 7, Communists 7, Radicals 6, Christian Peoples Party 6, Single Tax Party 6, and Left-wing Socialists 5. 16. Cambodia accepted responsibility for the ill of 29 unarmed civilians, mainly women, children, and babies, and - Thai policeman, at three unprotected border villages in the Aranyaprathet region -A Jan. 28, but argued legitimacy of the killing on the grounds that villages were part of Cambodia and not Thai country. 17. It was reported that a military court in Prague, Czechoslovakia, had jailed three men for passing military secrets to the West. 18. President Videla of Argentina survived an attempt on his life when a bomb exploded at airport in Buenos Aires just after his plane had taken off. An economic package, including stricter control of public spending, was approved by the Spanish Cabinet. Spain's main Socialist movement, the Socialist Workers Party, and six other parties, including the Christian Democrat Left, had their applications for inclusion in the official registry of political parties accepted. 21. The Army stated nine soldiers were held after a week-end of violence in south-eastern Alentejo, Portugal, following reports of a mutiny

In Estremoz Army barracks. 33. A $\mathbf{~ 6}$-day strike by Dutch building workers ended when 8,000 II II returned to work as talks started on union demands for a per cent. basic wage increase. 24. Russia announced its zoo-mile fishing zone around much of its coastline would take effect from March 1. It was stated that special Iraqi tribunal sentenced 8 people to death and 15 to life imprisonment for disturbances during religious festivities earlier in the month. A state of siege was declared in El Salvador after five people were killed in rioting.

Mar. 6. Rome University was closed after violent street fights between Leftists and police the previous night during a protest against $\quad 9$-year prison sentence on m Left-winger for his part in the murder of a Right-wing Greek student in 1976. Argentina agreed to supply Peru with a nuclear power station. Thailand and Malaysia released the text of joint border agreement in their fight against frontier Communist guerrillas. 7. President Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's party secured 154 seats in the general election for the 200 -seat National Assembly, while its chief rival, the Pakistan National Alliance, secured 33. On Mar. ix Opposition call for a general strike in protest against alleged poll-rigging in the general election disrupted Pakistan's main cities and brought troops and tanks into the streets in Karachi. On Mar. 13 the National Alliance announced details of a nationwide programme of protest marches, called for the resignation of Mr. Bhutto and the judges who ran the polls, and for new national elections supervised by the Army and new judges. On Mar. 16 Opposition leaders rejected in appeal from Mr. Bhutto to meet him for political talks. On March 18 it was announced the Pakistan Government had arrested opposition leaders following demonstrations for Mr. Bhutto's resignation. On March 19 Pakistan Government imposed 1 curfew in Karachỉ after two days of riots, and the army took control of the city from the civil authorities. Reports mentioned many deaths. The Government announced on March zo it was releasing the arrested Opposition leaders after another day of violence which resulted in at least 22 deaths in three towns; the death toll in three days of rioting being given as about 6o. On March 23 rioting erupted on Pakistan National Day in Lahore. On March 25, the eve of Parliament reopening, Mr. Bhutto ordered large scale detention without trial of Opposition members, including the President and Secretary-General of Pakistan National Alliance and leaders of three of the Alliance's constituent parties, and issued orders in the major provinces of Punjab and Sind that troops and police should shoot rioters on sight. 8. Ten Soviet citizens of German origin staged the first protest demonstration in Red Square, Moscow, in 9 years when they demanded the right to emigrate to Germany. 9. The Belgian Parliament was dissolved because of a political crisis started by the dismissal of two junior Walloon Cabinet ministers who refused to back the Government in the Budget vote. 10. The Chilean Government said in Santiago it had uncovered a plot by the Christian Democratic party, in collaboration with the banned Communist party, to overthrow Gen. Pinochet's military junta. On March 12 the junta banned all political parties. 12. Eight policemen were shot and wounded in a night of violence in Italy when thousands of students took to the streets to protest at the killing of a young student leader in Bologna the previous day; the worst rioting was in Bologna and Rome. 13. The former King of Laos and four members of his family, including the former Crown Prince, were arrested and imprisoned by the Communist rulers, according to reports from Vientiane. The Swiss, voting in
referendum, rejected two proposals by Right-wing groups to reduce the number of foreigners to $\mathbf{1 2 . 5}$ per cent. of the total population and to limit the number of naturalisations to 4,000 a year. 18. An official announcement in Tehran said the Shah of Persia had pardoned 653 prisoners, including $9 x$ convicted of anti-state activities, to mark the Persian year. 19. Five thousand police with armoured vehicles used tear-gas and water Inlum to turn back ro,000 demonstrators trying to break into an atomic reactor site at Grohnde, near the West German town of Hamelin. Prague reported that the Czechoslovak Government had released some 30 people, mostly Human Rights Activists. Seven million people were mobilised to work in wheat-growing regions of China in the worst drought for 30 years. 20. Left-wing opposition secured increased support in the final round of the French municipal elections. West Germany's governing Social Democratic party suffered serious defeats in local elections in Hesse, losing its majority to the Christian Democratic Union in many towns. 23. The Dutch coalition government resigned over measures against property speculation. 24. The Provincial Council of Greenland decided its 50,000 people were to vote in 1978 in a referendum to decide on home rule. 26. An attempt to overthrow the Thai Government failed in Bangkok and the rebels surrendered; five ringleaders headed by Gen. Chalard Hiranyasiri were allowed to leave the country in exchange for two high-ranking military hostages. Autonomy for 13 provinces in southern Philippines was proclaimed by President Marcos. 29. Brazil ended her military treaty with U.S.A. IV. Russia rejected President Carter's proposals for a Iew agreement strategic arms limitations after four days of megotiations in Moscow between Mr. Cyrus Vance, U.S. State Secretary, and Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and Mr. Gromyko. Foreign Secretary. France's new cabinet of is announced by M. Jean-François Poncet, SecretaryGeneral of the Government, was headed by M. Raymond Barre, prime minister, who also retained the portfolio of Economy and Finance with M. Alain Peyrefitte Minister of Justice.

April 1. The Spanish Government dismantled the National Movement, and increased Press frecdom in approach to elections. Argentina's ruling junta announced a 5 -point plan for the country's return to democratic government. President Geisel closed the Brazilian Congress after the opposition party voted against government bill to reform the judicial system; it was reopened on April I5. 5. Carlos Prio Socarres, exiled former President of Cuba, shot himself dead at his Miami Beach home. 9. Spain legalised the Communist Party after $3^{8-y e a r ~ b a n . ~ T h i r t y ~ t h r e e ~ p e o p l e ~ w e r e ~ r e p o r t e d ~}$ killed and more than 150 hurt in the Punjab province of Pakistan, 16 deaths being in Lahore, where police opened fire on demonstrators protesting that the March general elections were rigged, bringing the death toll due to the elections to $x 12$. 10. A settlement was reached in the French seamen's strike which disrupted cross-Channel ferries at Newhaven, Sussex. 11. Karachi was crippled by a strike called in protest at the deaths of demonstrators in week-end clashes with police, most shops and offices being closed and no public transport running. 12. Spain's Navy minister was reported to have resigned because of dissent in the armed forces over the legalisation of the Communist Party. Opponents of the Pakistan Government under cover of darkness directed a series of hand grenade attacks at police stations in Lahore. Government officials announcing that 38 policemen were injured. 15. The Danish Government approved a bill on wages which averted the pros-
pect of major strikes after breakdown of national negotiations. 17. Mr. Bhutto rejected demands to resign as Pakistani prime minister and hold fresh elections and ordered an immediate ban on alcohol, closure of night clubs, tightening of film censorship, and 1 ban on gambling. In the Belgian general elections, Social Christian party obtained 78 seats in the 212 member Lower House, an increase of 6, and the Socialist party 60 , one seat more, with the Liberals securing 33 seats. 18. In I statement, the Opposition Alliance parties in Pakistan declared its leaders would not hold any discussions with Mr. Bhutto and demanded he leave office. Printers in Geneva declared 72-hour strike, first for 29 years, in support of claims in current collective negotiations. 19. Mr. Mauricio Borgonovo Pol, El Salvador foreign minister, was kidnapped as he was leaving his home in San Salvador by Leftist guerrillas. Government workers in Japan started four days of strikes in the final round of il campaign for higher wages. 20. A strike by marine technicians brought Finnish ports near to a standstill. 21. Martial law was imposed on the Pakistani cities of Karachi, Lahore, and Hyderabad, the death toll in five weeks of disturbances being over zo0. Gen. Chalard Hiranyasiri, who commanded Thai troops in Vietnam, was executed without trial for his part in $m$ abortive coup in Bangkok in March. 23. Censorship of news about disturbances in Pakistani cities was imposed after 40 people were killed on April 22 and on all news about the Opposition National Alliance. 24. The Middle East news agency reported that Col. Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was wounded in the hand the previous week when ill unnamed Libyan tried to kill him with pistol. In Lahore, police arrested most of the second-rank leadership of the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance. 27. The Defence Ministry in Paris confirmed that a Somali fighter fired on French aircraft on anti-submarine patrol off Djibouti on March 25. 28. Spain's independent trade unions, suppressed for nearly 40 years, became legal. A 24-hour strike by the two French Leftwing trade unions in protest against Government wage policies and unemployment dislocated public transport and cut power supplies in cities. Cuba and U.S.A. announced agreement on fishing rights around their countries.

May 2. Herr Klaus Schutz, West Berlin's governing Mayor, resigned because of a political crisis in the city administration and was succeeded by Herr Dietrich Stobbe. 3. A Turin court trying 53. guerrillas recessed indefinitely for lack of citizens willing to serve on the jury after in assassination and threat of more killings. 4. The Danish Labour Court fined the Printers' Union a record one million crowns for the illegal strikes at Danish newspapers and printing offices in the past months. 7. The Argentine Foreign Minister (Adml. Cesar Gazzetti) was seriously wounded in a kidnap attempt in Buenos Aires. 8. Mr. Teng Sary, Cambodian Foreign Minister, denied that "hundreds of thousands of people " had been executed in Cambodia following the Communist takeover, and stated former Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was alive and living with his wife in the former royal palace. Princess Irene of Holland, wife of Prince Carlos Hugo, Pretender to the Spanish throne, was expelled from Spain when she tried to attend an annual rally of her husband's political followers in the northern province of Navarre. Most foreign flights of Scandinavian Airline System were grounded by Swedish and Norwegian cabin crews who struck after their union rejected a compromise wage agreement; all flights resumed on May 20. 10. Prison sentences of 5 to 20 years were passed iII $\mathbf{8} 8$ military officers, policemen and
civilians in Thailand for collaborating in an abortive coup on March 26, according to $\quad$ Government statement issued in Bangkok, and a newspaper publisher and an Army general were sentenced to life imprisonment in their absence. Members of NATO held a summit meeting in London which ended on May 1 r with President Carter launching a year-long review of Nato's defence policies and East-West relations. 14. Four people were killed and over 20 injured in four-hour gun battle between troops and mobs demonstrating against the Pakistan Prime Minister in the city of Multan, Punjab. Pakistan's independent election commission ceased its investigations into vote-rigging at last March's general election; its special powers to overturn results, under which it had unseated six National Assembly members of the ruling Pakistan People's Party, having been withdrawn. 15. A new five party majority coalition government was formed in Finland, headed by Mr. Kalevi Sorsa, Social Democrat party leader. Signor Guido de Martino, son of Italy's former Socialist leader, was freed for ransom of $£ 670,000$ in Naples after being held blindfolded and chained by his kidnappers for 39 days. 17. The Army-enforced curfew was lifted in Lahore for the first time since martial law was imposed four weeks before. A Left-wing terrorist group, G.R.A.P.O., claimed responsibility for planting $=$ bomb which severely damaged the U.S. Cultural Centre in Madrid only hours before the arrival of American Vice-President. 21. Three days of U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting nuclear arms ended inconclusively in Geneva, but talks were to continue at ambassadorial level. 22. The Spanish Government freed five Basque political prisoners, all sentenced to death for the murder of I police chief, but reprieved by Franco: they were flown to Belgium, having agreed to their own banishment in talks with Government lawyers. 23. A constitutional commission endorsed the main points of a new draft constitution for Russia intended to replace the existing 4 x -year-old charter drawn up under Stalin. 24. Security forces killed 16 Left-wing guerrillas in a raid on 1 Buenos Aires house and elsewhere in the city three policemen were shot dead by terrorists. Mr. Nikolay Podgorny, President of the Soviet Union, was removed from the ruling Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party by the Central Committee. 24. In the Dutch general election, the Labour party won 53 seats (a gain of ro), Liberals (V.V.D.) being second (gain of 6), with the Communists down to 2 M.P.s from 7, and the Left-wing P.P.R. down to 3 M.P.s from 7. 26. A Russian engineer who skyjacked a Soviet airliner surrendered to Swedish police when the plane landed at Stockholm and asked for political asylum. A strike by salaried employees in Sweden ended when $\quad$ national wages agreement was reached between employers and unions to raise wages bills by about 11.4 per cent to the end of 1977. 30. Herr Karl Luetgendorf, Austrian Defence Minister, resigned after a 6month political dispute over alleged illegal arms shipments to Syria.

June 1. Five young British plane-spotters, arrested at Athens airport and sentenced to 20 months for violating Greek security regulations, were freed after buying off the rest of their prison sentence, the original sentence being reduced on appeal to 6 months. Lower House of Norwegian Parliament approved by 52-5I votes a Government bill to introduce State control of the commercial banks. The Paris conference on international economic cooperation between industrial and developing nations reached agreement to establish a common fund to support commodity prices and I special action fund to help the poorest nations.
2. Pakistan Government freed three Opposition leaders-the President, Vice-president, and Secre-tary-General-of the 9 -party National Alliance, having released two others the previous day, on the eve of crisis talks. 3. Russia's national daily newspapers published the full text of the draft of a new constitution which took 15 years to produce and was to be subjected to public debate before being made law in November. 7. The Italian Senate rejected a bill on abortion, already approved by Parliament, by $156-154$. The Beigian Prime Minister (Mr. Tindemans) announced his new government's programme to turn the country into a federated Belgium based on I compromise between its rival language communities. Martial law was lifted from three of the biggest Pakistani cities-Karachi, Lahore, and Hyderabad-after six weeks. 9. Russia and China were reported to be reaching the restoration of normal diplomatic relations, Moscow reports saying Peking had appointed $\quad$ new ambassador, Mr. Wang Yo-ping, to the Soviet capital. Belgium's new four-party government obtained parliamentary authority when the Lower House gave it majority of 165-33 in a confidence vote; the new coalition comprised the Christian Democratic party, the Socialists Flemish Nationalists and the Democratic Front. 12. Four Russian dissidents living in Leningrad were told they could emigrate. Bombings in six towns and shooting in a seventh shattered the post-election peace in Turkey, the targets of at least five of the attacks being offices and members of the Right-wing National Action party which was taking its place in the National Assembly in Ankara for the first time as an official parliamentary group. The Swiss Government's plan to introduce value added tax was overwhelmingly rejected in a national referendum. 13. Argentine Appeal Court ordered the release of ex-President Lanusse and three members of his former Government held on corruption charges. 15. Spain's first general election for $4 x$ years resulted: Democratic Centre Party, $5,863.34 \mathrm{I}$ votes ( 166 seats) ; Spanish Socialist Workers (P.S.O.E.), $4,705,25^{8}$ votes ( 116 seats); Communist party and Catalan Comparty, $3,446,998$ votes (zo seats); Popular Alliance Party, $x, 409,172$ votes ( 17 seats). 16. Mr. Brezhnev became Soviet president. Russia expelled five Sudanese diplomats from Moscow. 17. It was announced that roo,000 unemployed immigrant workers in France were to be offered $£_{I, 200}$ and their fare home if they agreed to leave the country and not return; this was part of I campaign by the Prime Minister (M. Barre) to reduce unemployment below the million mark by the year's end. 18. Eleven German political prisoners were handed over by East Germany in exchange for the Chilean Communist Senator Jorge Montes. 20. Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, arrived in Paris for a 2 -day state visit to France. 21. Some 80,000 doctors began 1 - 3 -day strike in all Italy's hospitals over a public health service scheme but treated emergency cases. Mr. Bhutto, Pakistan prime minister, confirmed in Tehran his country would hold fresh general elections on Oct. 7. 22. The body of Senor Javier Ybarra, the Spanish industrialist kidnapped by Basque separatists on May 20, was found in a wood near the main Madrid-Bilbao road. 25. President Marcos of the Philippines, using his martial law powers, ordered some 500,000 civil servants to put in at least 15 days' work in rural areas "to bring government closer to the people." 30. President Giesel of Brazil expelled Senhor Alencar Furtado, Opposition leader, from the Brazilian Congress and deprived him of political rights for 10 years. The Japanese subsidiary of Switzerland's Ciba-Geigy chemical firm and 19 other defendants agreed in the Tokyo
district court to pay $£ 63$ million to patients who contracted a disease after taking a drug used to prevent diarrhoea. The President of the Philippines ordered the release of $\quad$ further 500 people detained without charges under martial law on suspicion of being criminals or security offenders. The South East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) ceased to exist after 23 years' alliance between U.S., U.K., New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, and the Philippines.

July I. Dutch fishing boat owners decided to withdraw their 40 trawlers from British waters after their Government warned them it would not support their breaking the British ban; this followed the arrest by the Royal Navy of a Dutch trawler hours after the U.K.'s ban on North Sea herring fishing became effective. 3. Two hired assassins shot dead the Haitian Ambassador to Brazil, M. Delorme Mehu, as he left a hotel bar in Salvador. north-east Brazil. The Spanish authorities agreed to establish provisional autonomy for Catalonia, in north-east Spain, the granting of full autonomy being left to a decision of the Cortes (Parliament). 5. After 4 months of strife between the government and opposition parties, Pakistan's Armed Forces under Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haque, Army Chief of Staff, conducted $\quad$ bloodless coup, imposed martiai law, and arrested Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, his zz-man Cabinet, and leaders of the Opposition; Gen. Zia promised in a broadcast that a general election would be held in October with power handed over to the elected representatives of the people. 7. The Mauritanian Ambassador to France was shot in the head and legs by two gunmen outside his Paris home as he sat in his car. 9. Pakistan's military rulers ordered an inquiry into the conduct of Masood-Mahood, head of the Federal Security Force set up by ex-Prime Minister Bhutto. Strikes became legal in Portugal under a law whereby unions could call workers out after giving management and the government 48 hours' notice. 10. Pakistan issued a martial law decree under which thieves and robbers faced amputations of a hand and other offenders would be whipped; trade union activity was declared illegal. 12. Swiss police revealed that a ransom of $\$ 2$ million was handed over in a Geneva street on July 8 for the release of Mr. Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, head of Fiat's French subsidiary, who spent 89 days in captivity after being kidnapped in Paris by Leftwingers. 13. The U.K., U.S.A., and Russia resumed discussions in Geneva on a comprehensive test ban treaty. North Koreans shot down an American helicopter after it had strayed across the border and three of the crew were killed and a fourth captured, but were released on July 16. 18. Security Council members agreed without vote to admit Vietnam to the United Nations. 19. Police battled with hundreds of rioting prisoners at Madrid's Carabanchel prison where they demonstrated for penal reform and - general amnesty for common law offenders. On July 2I, police dynamited - way inside and overpowered 800 inmates. Peru's left-wing labour unions began an illegal 24 -hour general strike against the government economic austerity programme which had resulted in widespread violence and the deaths of ${ }_{33}$ people; seven people were killed in rioting in Lima during the strike. 21. Parkistan's martial law authorities issued an order stating any incitement to people to seek "the territorial or administrative dismemberment of Pakistan "was punishable by death. 22. It was officially announced in Peking that former Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had been reinstated in his former posts. 24. The Spanish Government announced austerity measures including = wealth tax, wages freeze, and action
against tax evaders to restore the economy within two years. It was reported that three trawlermen were killed, 18 reported lost, and zo wounded when Vietnamese gunboats attacked ■ Thai fishing fleet in the Guif of Thailand about 30 miles off Vietnam on July 24. Thailand's prime minister (Mr. Thanin) ordered the jailing without trial of policemen, customs officials and civil servants for terms ranging from $5^{-15}$ years for allegediy undermining the country's economy. 27. President Geisel banned Brazil's two political parties from making T.V. and radio party political broadcasts. 28. Mr. Bhutto, Pakistan's former prime minister, was freed from detention along with 15 other political leaders. 30. A f 94 million 3-year scheme to save Venice from crumbling was announced by the Deputy Mayor. 31. One demonstrator died and 15 policemen and 100 demonstrators were injured during a protest against the building of fast-breeder nuclear power station at CreysMalville, near Lyons. Argentine security forces rescued a kidnapped businessman from the boot of a car after killing six of the guerillas who seized him.

Aug. I. North Korea announced the establishment of n new 50-200 mile offshore " military sea zone," from which all foreign naval vessels and war planes were prohibited. Pakistan's military regime announced the holding of general election on Oct. 18. The Turkish Parliament confirmed in office the Right-wing coalition of Mr. Demiral by a vote of 229-219 in a confidence motion, thus ending two-month Government crisis. 3. A draft bill published in Abu Dhabi banned alcoholic drinks in the United Arab Emirates with fines, floggings, or prison for offenders. 5. It was disclosed that ten great grandchildren of the late Emperor Hailé Selassie of Ethiopia, had arrived in Sweden after escaping to Kenya 14 days before. A two-day summit conference of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended in Kuala Lumpur with a joint statement from the prime ministers of Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore and the Presidents of the Philippines and Indonesia. 6. The Prime Minister of Iran (Amir Abbas Hoveida) resigned and next day he was succeeded by Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar. 14. More than 20,000 Spanish hotel workers went on strike in the Costa de Sol demanding pay increases, but returned to work on Aug. 16 after agreement for extra pay. 15. Herbert Kappler, former Gestapo chief in Rome, who was serving a life sentence in Italy for war crimes, was rescued reportedly in trunk from a military hospital in Rome by his wife, and escaped to West Germany. 17. A bomb was discovered underneath $I$ bridge in Palma, Majorca, shortly after King Juan Carlos of Spain had walked across it. The Soviet atomic icebreaker, Arktika, cut its way to the North Pole, the first surface vessel to reach there. 18. The Shah of Persia released 573 prisoners convicted by military courts. TOL Peking Radio announced the end of the eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party. 22. President Marcos of the Philippines announced an amnesty for people found guilty of subversion and ordered the release of others who had not yet been tried by military tribunals. The Swiss Government revealed plans for 1 special 3oo-strong federal security police force to act in addition to the existing cantonal forces. 25. Sirio, Italy's first experimental communications satellite, was launched at Cape Kennedy, Florida. Portuguese Government announced its second austerity budget of the year because of estimates of a trade deficit totalling \$r,200 million. 26. Mr. Joop den Uyl, Dutch prime minister, gave up attempts to form 1 new coalition cabinet of Socialists and Christian Democrats when the Christian Democrats refused to
accept proposals on abortion, and handed back his mandate to Queen Juliana 92 days after the May elections. The official Chinese News Agency reported that the body of Chairman Mao had been installed in his tomb in Peking's Square of Heavenly Peace. 30. Thirty-one farmworkers were injured in two separate clashes with armed National Guardsmen and riot police near Evora, Portugal. Dr. Avtandil Papiashvili, a Soviet psychiatrist from Tbilisi, Georgia, defected and arrived in London, having been granted political asylum in U.S.A.

Sept. 14. The final general election result in Norway gave the Socialist bloc 78 seats and nonsocialists 77. A report from the Spanish AttorneyGeneral's office stated 78 people were killed and 527 injured in political incidents in the country in x976, more than double the figure in the last year of the Franco regime. 15. Pilots of Portugal's national airline TAP began a strike in defiance of a Government order. More than 10,000 troops and police were put on full alert in Mexico to find a band of Left-wing terrorists who had claimed responsibility for 23 bomb blasts in Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Oaxaca.

## TRANSPORT

(1976) Sept. 23. The annual report of the Civil Aviation Authority disclosed that Britain's airlines and air travel organisers made : modest recovery in 1975 -76 after "the worst year in living memory ". Qantas, Australia's national airline, blamed illegal fare discounting by international airlines for a record $A \$ 14,187,000$ loss on its operations in the year to March 3r, 1976. 26. Train services between West Berlin and Hamburg through East Germany territory were speeded up by 40 minutes when the East Germans opened a Berlin station, Spandau. which had been closed for 24 years. 30. The Danube, blocked to shipping since the Vienna Reichsbruecke bridge collapsed on Aug. 1, 1976 was officially opened to merchant ships. The National Ports Council reported that U.K. ports handled 50 million tonnes less traffic in previous year due to the economic recession generally.

Oct. 4. The world's fastest regular diesel rail services made their debut when British Rail's Western Region introduced the $125 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. high speed train on its south-west routes from London to Bristol and South Wales. 10. British Rail's Southern Region cut 600 of its 3,700 Sunday trains and closed 23 stations as part of an economy programme. 14. It was announced the Government was to veto moves by Bermuda-based EuroCanadian Holdings to gain effective control for Furness, Withy, one of Britain's biggest shipping groups, and also of Manchester Liners. 18. Britain Ferries announced they were to operate in yearround passenger, car and freight service between Portsmouth and St. Malo, Brittany from November. 23. Railway commuters formed I National Association of Rail Passengers to fight against fare increases. 25. Port of London Authority stated that West India and Millwall docks were to remain open, averting the need to transfer 2,000 jobs to the Royal docks, Canning Town. British Caledonian, the independent airline, announced it had made 4 profit on the year ending Sept. 30,1976 , of $£ 6$ million; subject to audit. On the following day the airline inaugurated its flight to Caracas, Venezuela, a route taken over from British Airways. 27. Air France announced it would lose $£ 2 \mathrm{zi}$ million in the year's operation of its three Concordes.

Nov. 8. The Government gave approval to British Rail to spend $£ 80$ million on modernising and electrifying the Midland Region route between Bedford, Luton, and London. 15. Union

Castle announced that the two remaining passenger mailships operating on the Britain-South Africa route were to be taken out of service in 1977.

Dec. I. Greece's airline pilots' union suspended all night flights to 35 provincial airports because, it claimed, they lacked essential technical facilities. 13. Italy's two luxury liners, the Michelangelo and the Raffaello, were sold to the Persian Imperial Navy for a combined price of $£ 21,430,000$, to be used as floating hotels. 15. Passenger shipping services operated by Swedish Lloyd between London and Gothenburg, Sweden, and Southampton and BilbaO, Spain, would end in Sept. 1977, the Brostroem shipping concern decided in Gothenburg. 17. The first crude oil from the Brent Field in the North Sea arrived at Southampton where 40,000 tons were pumped ashore. 21. The Transport Secretary (Mr. Rodgers) announced the ix 75 million Tyneside "s metro" was to proceed and that the Government had decided to continue to support the project after receiving assurances on its capital cost and union cooperation. 30. The Civil Aviation Authority ruled that British Caledonian's licence for the route between Gatwick and Charles de Gaulle airports should be reneved for another so years.
(1977) Jan. 10. British Aircraft Corporation stated more than 50,000 passengers flew in British and French Concordes in the first year of service. 21. A total of $1,904,655$ motor vehicles were registered for the first time in the U.K. last year compared with $1,907,619$ in 1976. 28. East African Airways suspended all flights from Britain because of financial problems.

Feb. 3. Kenya formally ended its association with East African Airways and announced the formation of its own independent Kenya Airways with the inaugural fight scheduled for Feb. 4, on which date British Midland Airways, based near Derby, were awarded the contract to establish new air services for Kenya Airways. 9. Air France and British Airways agreed to rent their supersonic Concorde jetliners to Braniff Airlines to be used on internal fights in U.S. 14. The Trade Secretary (Mr. Dell) told the Commons the Government would not challenge the Appeal Court's finding in favour of Laker Airways over the cheap Skytrain service across the Atlantic and would do all possible to get the U.S. authorities to allow the service to start as soon as possible.

Mar. 7. New York Port Authority announced it had put back its decision on landing rights for Concorde "to a later date." On Mar. 14, eve of a court hearing by British Airways and Air France to compel Kennedy Airport to accept Concorde for 1 trial period, the French side was granted indefinite postponement of the case. 29. Civil Aviation Authority announced domestic air fares were to be increased by between 5 per cent. and 15 per cent. from March 30 , and rejected a plan by British Caledonian for half-price fares for old age pensioners.

April 5. The Aviation Minister (Mr. Clinton Davis) announced that aircraft used exclusively for chartered flights would be banned from Heathrow from April $1,197^{8}$, involving transfer of 750,000 passengers to Gatwick. 6. Transport Minister (Mr. Rodgers) announced that speed limits on dual carriageway roads would be restored in June to $70 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. and on single-carriageway roads raised from 50 to $60 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. 21. Aznar Line ferries operating between Southampton and Santander, Spain, announced there would be no further sailings. 28. The Spanish Air Ministry announced that improved air traffic control equipment would be in operation at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville,

Malaga, and Las Palmas airports in time for the summer tourist season.

May 7. A British Rail inter-City 125 train claimed a world record speed for long riw when it averaged $103.5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. over $117 \frac{3}{4}$ miles on a special Jubilee ril from Bristol to London in a time of 68 mins. sec. $;$ on the return it completed the journey in 67 min .34 sec . 51 average of 104.4 m.p.h. 11. British Airways and Air France won major victory in their drawn-out attempt to get New York landing rights for Concorde when New York federal judge ruled that the refusal by the airport authority to allow a 16 -month trial period of fights was illegal. 12. The report of the House of Commons Select Committee on Nationalised Industries on the role of British Rail in public transport was published and recommended British Rail's office and H.Q. staff should be reduced by 8,000 by 198 x , called for $a$ end to overmanning on the railways, declared there should be $\square$ further closures of passenger services in the immediate future, and proposed setting-up of $\quad$ permanent Transport Policy Unit. IIT. The first shipping link between Felixstowe, Suffolk and Havana, Cuba, was announced to start in June, 1977, the service being switched from Tilbury. The "Orient Express" left the Gare de Lyon, Paris on its last ${ }^{[15}$ to Athens and Istanbul. 19. Townsend Thorensen, the ferry operators, reached agreement with dockers' leaders over their new service between Portsmouth and Le Havre, the first sailing being all May 28.

June 10. American Civil Aeronautics Board recommended approval of Laker Airways cheap fare Skytrain service between New York and London and it was accepted by President Carter on June 13. 19. The United States space shuttle with two astronauts aboard made its first manned flight from Edwards Air Force Base, California, seated on a Jumbo jet. 22. Britain and U.S.A. reached a new agreement covering air services between the two countries. 24. British Caledonian announced it was to start non-stop flights between London and Houston, U.S., on Oct. 23. 27. The Government's White Paper on Transport was published.
July 1. The first major sections of Washington's \&3,000 million underground railway system opened. 3. It was disclosed that a record $6,091,700$ passengers passed through Gatwick Airport in the last iz months, an increase of in per cent. over the previous year. 4. British Rail announced there would be no general increase in fares in 1977. 7. New York Port Authority decided to continue the ban on Concorde landing at Kennedy Airport pending further study of noise effect. 22. The Department of Trade decided to end the 2 per cent. surcharge on package tours from Oct. 1 , introduced to establish a reserve fund for reimbursing people whose holidays were affected by the failure of a tour company. 23. A new high-speed train completed the 393 -mile journey from London to Edinburgh in 5 hours 7 minutes, 20 minutes less than the previous record. 26. The Government announced a series of short-term and long-term measures to improve road and rail links in London's docklands. It was announced that a new airline, Air Wales, was to be established to start scheduled services in October from its base at $R$ hoose Airport.

Aug. 3. Changes in air freight policy were recommended by the Civil Aviation Authority in a consultative document. 9. British Rail's Eastern Region announced it was to spend $£ 20$ million on modernising and replacing rolling stock on the Liverpool Street-Shenfield line in the next four years. 17. A U.S. federal judge ordered New York Port Authority to lift its ban on British Airways and Air France Concorde services to Kennedy Airport.

Sept. 14. The Civil Aviation Authority announced it had agreed to allow Laker Airways' Skytrain service to New York to operate from Gatwick airport instead of Stansted, Essex.

## FINANCE

(1976) Sept. 22. The Treasury announced the amount of money which might be taken out of the country for business travel without prior approval of the Bank of England was increased to S75 a day for a period of up to 40 days for any one journey; this compared with the previous limit of $£ 40=$ day for up to 50 days. 23. It was stated the Government would provide more support to help Burmah Oil complete its recovery programme, with Bank of England guarantee of another $£ 58 \frac{1}{2}$ million being raised by Burmah to pay off its debts, the Bank also increasing the standby facility by £so million to $£ 85$ million. 28. The pound fell again on foreign exchange markets, dropping by nearly $4 \frac{1}{2}$ cents against the U.S. dollar to $\$ \mathrm{I} \cdot 6355$ and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Healey) cancelled his departure to Hong Kong for the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference. 29. Mr. Healey requested $\$ 3,900$ million ( $£ 2,300$ million) from the International Monetary Fund as $\square$ standby loan and decided not to attend the I.M.F. and World Bank annual conferences in Manila at the weekend. The Italian Government ordered a levy of 500,000 million lire on bank deposits in an attempt to support its currency by removing some of it from circulation.

Oct. I. Italian Government raised the Bank of Italy's discount rate from 12 to 15 per cent., a record post-war level, and placed a 2 -week tax of so per cent. on foreign currency buying in an effort to protect the lira. 4. The Industry Department stated that hire purchase debts in Britain had reached $£ 2,430$ million, up by 8 per cent. on 1975 figures, even though fewer goods had been sold during the year. Another Industry Department survey showed that profitability of companies went down again in 1975. 7. The Bank of England raised the minimum lending rate from 13 per cent. to 15 per cent. and called for another $£ 700$ million of special deposits from banks. It was announced that Sir Harold Wilson was to head the Government inquiry into the role and functions of City institutions, covering the Bank of England, all types of banks, finance houses, life assurance, pension funds, building societies, and the Stock Exchange. 31. Israel devalued her pound for the rath time since June 2975 , the devaluation being by 1.9 per cent.

Nov. 10. Peru devalued the sol to 66.96 to the American dollar, the 12 th readjustment in seven weeks. 22. The direct State shareholding in Short Brothers and Harland, the Belfast aircraft and missile firm, was to be increased from $69^{\circ} 5$ per cent. to over 95 per cent., by wiping out loans of $\mathcal{L}_{15}$ million, it was officially announced. 24. Agreement was announced between the Observer Trust and Atlantic Richfield, an American oil company, for it to acquire control of The Observer, with Atlantic Richfield acquiring go per cent. of the shares through $\square$ subsidiary and the remaining zo per cent. being retained by the Trust. Australian dollar was devalued by $x 7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 29. New Zealand devalued their dollar by 7 per cent. 30. A report by $\mathbb{E}^{\text {Stock Exchange committee min the affairs of }}$ Scottish and Universal Investments was sent to the Department of Trade because of "evidence of prima facie breaches " of the Companies Act 1967 , but the committee decided that Sir Hugh Fraser, the company chairman, had not used privileged information gained through his position when dealing in its shares.

Dec. 1. Signor Giovanni Agnelli, Fiat's president,
announced that Libya was funnelling $£ 244$ million into Italy's major car manufacturing company. 3. British Leyland confirmed that the Industry Secretary (Mr. Varley) had approved another investment of public money to produce the firm's new Mini. 6. A 2 per cent. upward revaluation of the Australian dollar was announced. 9. The Prime Minister (Mr. Callaghan) announced that Britain paid back that day the $£ 965$ million drawn on the standby credit from other central banks to support the pound over the past six months. 23. Israel devalued her pound by about 2 per cent. 31. National Savings Stamps were withdrawn from sale at the close of business.
(1977) Jan. 3. The loan of $£ 2,300$ million to Britain was approved at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's executive board in Washington. France cut its most common rate of V.A.T. from 20 per cent. to 17.6 per cent. 10 . Directors of the Bank of International Settlements in Basle agreed to make available up to $\$ 3,000$ million (about $£ 1,764$ million) to Britain to protect it from speculative outflows of foreign-owned money. 13. Bank of England announced the release of $£ 750$ million worth of special deposits to the banking system and the cancellation of a call for $I$ further $£ 375$ million of special deposits due on Jan. 28. 15. Britain's first worker-cooperative newspaper, the Scottish Daily News, which folded only six months after being launched, was sold to George Outram, publishers of the Glasgow Herald and Evening Times. 19. Switzerland had a trade surplus in 1976-about C. 43 million-for the first time since 1953. 21. The cost of living rose by I. 3 p in the pound in December to bring the annual rate of inflation up to 15.1 per cent. a year in 1976 . 24. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Healey) confirmed the Government had negotiated a new Euracurrency loan of $£ 877$ million. 31. British Petroleum announced a $£ 2,700$ million investment programme in Britain over the next five years with about three-quarters of the capital expenditure going to Scotland.

Feb. 7. The Industry Secretary (Mr. Varley) announced the Meriden motor-cycle cooperative was to receive $£ 1,500,000$ in a rescue operation by the Government and G.E.C. 16. An American company, Cummins Engine Co., announced plans for a f.30 million plant for making diesel engines at Shotts, near Glasgow, because of the outstanding industrial relations record of the workforce. 25. The Portuguese escudo was devalued by 15 per cent. 26. The World Bank agreed to lend Egypt $\$ 70$ million to deepen and widen parts of the Suez Canal. 27. Cuts of some £1,750 million in income tax and increased Government spending to create jobs were proposed in the T.U.C. economic review.

Mar. 2. According to annual report of Inland Revenue, British taxpayers were paying nearly three times as much income tax as they were four years ago. 4. Midland Bank disclosed profits before tax for 1976 of $£, 166,397,000$, more than double 1975 figure. 16. The Government announced programme to spend $f^{2} 35$ million on developing Port Talbot steel works and $=$ reprieving the Shotton plant on Welsh Deeside. 17. British Leyland announced pre-tax profits of $£ 70 \cdot 5$ million for the 15 months ending December 1976. 25 . The Industry Secretary agreed to the payment of |  |
| :--- |
| 0 | million loan to British Leyland approved by Parliament in August 1976. Ford's British company announced record profits and sales and export earnings with pre-tax profits of $£ \times 21.6$ million and after-tax profits of $£_{59} \times$ million. 30. British Leyland announced it was halting investment on four projects in its EE division until a review

of the company's future had been completed.
April 1. Finance ministers and central bankers from West Germany, the Benclux and three Scandinavian countries agreed in Brussels that from April 4 the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish currencies should be devalued inside the European exchange rate "snake" by 6 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. 14. The Stock Exchange and City Take-over Panel issued new rules and extended powers of the Stock Exchange to enable it to suspend dealings temporarily in action to prevent leak-inspired share buying just before a takeover was announced. 15. The deficit in Norway's balance of payments rose in 1976 to a record 20,000 million crowns. 25. The International Monetary Fund agreed to lend Italy ${ }_{\delta}, 309$ million. 26. Mr. Varley announced a new grant of $£ 860,000$ to the workers' cooperative at Kirkby, Lancs., which produced radiators and soft drink machines. 29. The Department of Trade announced the appointment of two inspectors to investigate transactions of the Peachey Property Company.

May 2. The Meriden motor-cycle cooperative took over for nearly $£ 2$ million the worldwide stock of Meriden-made Triumph Bonneville motor-cycles from Norton Villiers Triumph. 18. British Rail's annual report and accounts for 1976 were published and showed it made an operating surplus of $£ 53,700,000$ compared with a loss of $£ 28,300,000$ the previous year. 23. Air France announced it lost £ 26 million in operating Concorde in 1976 and that its overall loss for that year was £49 million. 26. Mr Varley announced continued financial support for British Leyland with - undertaking to back the $£ 250$ million programme for replacing the Mini car. On June I the National Enterprise Board gave approval for the Mini after stating it was satisfied by progress towards improving industrial relations and reforming pay bargaining procedures.

June 3. British Petroleum, in a report submitted voluntarily to the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, admitted payments of commissions of up to 40 per cent. in the Middle East to help secure contracts and other payments, including political contributions in six different countries and unpublished amounts to minor government employees and employees of customers in four countries. 8. President Giscard d'Estaing of France instructed his Government to buy onethird of the capital of the Marcel Dassault aircraft company which builds the Mirage fighter-bomber. 13. The Financial Secretary, Treasury (Mr. Sheldon) told the Commons that post-war credits worth about 648 million had still not been claimed together with $\quad$ further $X x 9$ million of interest. 14. City institutions agreed to underwrite the sale of 66.8 million shares in British Petroleum at 845 p . each in $\quad 6564$ million deal which was stated to be the largest Stock Exchange transaction; the shares were part of the British Government's holding which it was decided to sell in December 1976. 17. A consortium of 19 international banks granted - $\$ 500$ million loan to Comecon, the Communist economic organisation, largely to finance the building of natural gas pipeline from the Urals to Eastern Europe. 27. The Price Commission stated British Gas Corporation made III excess profit in the financial year ending March 31. 30. The board of Beaverbrook Newspapers and the trustees of the Beaverbrook Foundation agreed to a

C $13,680,000$ take-over bid from Trafalgar House, the property and shipping group.

July 1. Lord Ryder announced his resignation as chairman of the National Enterprise Board and was succeeded on Aug. I by his deputy, Mr. Leslie Murphy. 3. The Israeli pound was devalued by two per cent. 12. Spain devalued the peseta by x9.9 per cent. 13. The six London clearing banks announced that the limit on cheque guarantee bank cards was to be increased from $£ 30$ to $£ 50.15$. The Chancellor of the Exchequer called for 10 per cent. limit on the general increase in earnings and announced tax cuts and subsidies. 21. Publication of National Coal Board's report and accounts showed record profit of $£ 27.2$ million after tax and interest payments for the year ending March, against $£ 5.2$ million the previous year. 23. It was discovered that an unknown number of faulty banknotes had gone into circulation by error because of breakdown in the Bank of England's normal procedure for checking new-printed notes. 25. The Industry Secretary announced clearance for British Leyland to draw another £roo million of Government funds for its investment programme. 27. Post Office profits for the year ending March were $£_{392}$ million, a record for a State industry, it was announced, telecommunications making C365.4 million profit, postal services $£ 24 \cdot 3$ million, Giro fx.r million, and data processing £x.3 million. 28. The Electricity Council announced record profits of $£ 206,500,000$ for the year ending in March, compared with 1 surplus of $£ 8,500,000$ the previous year. British Airways announced a net profit of $\mathcal{f} 35$ million for the year, ending March 3I, compared with 1 loss of £i6 million the previous year. 31. The Israeli pound was devalued by $x .9$ per cent., the third devaluation during the month.

Aug. I. Prices Secretary (Mr. Hattersley) announced that charges made by banks for money transmissions and other services were among six subjects he planned to refer to the Price Commission, others being price and profit margins of proprietary medicines, shoe shops, books, animal feedstuffs and bacon. 7. At a finance ministers' conference in Paris, seven industrialised and seven oil producing countries agreed to create a $\mathbb{C} 5.750$ million fund to counterbalance payments prolems created by the rise in oil prices. 18. The Department of Trade announced new rules to allow anyone who became bankrupt before Oct. 1,1967 , to receive an automatic discharge on Oct. 1, 1977. 23. The Bank of England announced that new smaller one pound note would be issued early in 1978. 28. Sweden annouriced it was to leave the joint European currency float of North-West Europe to devalue by wo per cent., but Denmark and Norway decided to remain in the float while devaluing their currencies by 5 per cent. 30. Iceland devalued its krona by 2.5 per cent. against the dollar and the pound. 31. The French Cabinet announced new measures to assist the economy with relaxation of credit, and help for housing, building, and public works sectors, and businesses in difficulty. Finland devalued by three per cent.

Sept. 9. Ford announced plans for new engine plant in South Wales, with an investment of £180 million, to provide jobs for 2,500 people and possibly another 5,000 jobs in component supply groups, although they would be accompanied by IU down at Ford's existing engine plant at Dagenham during the early rg8os, but without any redundancies.

Adrian, Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.r.S.S., ast Baron, outstanding physiologist and former Chancellor of Cambridge University, aged 87Aug. 4.
Avon, Robert Anthony Eden, K.G., P.C., M.C., ist Earl of, former Prime Minister, aged $79-$ Jan. 14.
Baden-Powell, Olave, Lady, G.b.E., World Chief Guide since 1930, aged $88-$ June 25.
Black, Prof. Sir Misha, Kt., O.B.E., architect and industrial designer, aged 66 -Aug. 11.
Brecon, David Vivian Penrose Lewis, P.C., Ist Baron, former Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, aged 7x-Oct. 10, 1976.
Britten, Edward Benjamin Britten, O.M., C.H., Baron, composer, aged 63-Dec. 4, 1976.
Burra, Edward, C.B.E., painter, aged 71-Oct. 22, 1976.

Callas, Maria, famous soprano, aged $53-$ Sept. 16.
Clowes, Mark Edward, master printer, aged $64-$ Feb. 19.
Cobham, Charles John Lyttelton, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.v.o., zoth Visct., former GovernorGeneral of New Zealand, aged 67 -March 20.
Cohen of Birkenhead, Henry Cohen, C.H., M.D., D.SC., F.R.C.P., P.S.A., sst Baron, iistinguished career in medicine, aged 77-Aug. 7.
Conway, His Eminence Cardinal William, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, aged 64 -April 17.
Cowderoy, Most Rev. Mgr. Cyril Conrad, D.D. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Southwark, aged 71-Oct. 10, 1976.
Crathorne, Thomas Lionel Dugdale, P.C., T.D., Ist Baron, former Conservative Minister, aged 79March 26.
Crawford, Joan, film actress, aged 69-May 10.
Crosland, Rt. Hon. Charles Anthony Raven, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, aged $58-\mathrm{Feb}$. 19.
Davies, Rupert, actor, aged 59-Nov. 22, 1976.
Erhard, Prof. Ludwig, former West German Chancellor, aged 8o-May 5.
Evans, Dame Edith, D.B.E., distinguished actress, aged 88-Oct. 14, 1976.
Fagg, Arthur Edward, former cricketer and a leading umpire, aged 62 -Sept. s3.
Faulkner of Downpatrick, Arthur Brian Deane, Baron, former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland (accidentally killed), aged 56-March 3.
Fielden, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Hedley, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C., former Senior Air Equerry to the Queen, aged 72-Nov. 8, 1976.
Finch, Peter, actor, aged $60-\mathrm{Jan}$. 4 -
Galbraith, Prof. Vivian Hunter, P.B.A., distinguished historian, aged 86 - Nov. 25, 1976.
Gunter, Rt. Hon. Raymond Jones, former Labour Minister, aged $67-$ April 12.
Harvey, Len, boxer, aged $69-$ Nov. 28, 1976.
Hill, Prof. Archibald Vivian, C.H., O.B.E., P.R.S., eminent scientist, aged go-June 3 .
Hollis, Maurice Christopher, writer and former Conservative M.P., aged 75-May 5 .
Humphrey, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Andrew Henry, G.C.B., O.B.E., D.P.C., A.F.C., Chief of the Defence Staff, aged 56-Jan. 24.
Kirk, Sir Peter Michael, Kt., Conservative M.P. for Saffron Walden, aged $48-$ April 17 .
Littlewood, Prof. John Edensor, F.R.S., distinguished mathematician, aged ga-Sept. 6.

Lowell, Robert, distinguished U.S. poet, aged $60-$ Sept. 13.
MacLeod of MacLeod, Dame Flora, D.B.E., Chief of MacLeod, aged $98-$ Nov. 4, 1976.
Makarios, Archbishop, President of Cyprus, aged 63-Aug. 3.
Malraux, André, French author and statesman, aged 75-Nov. 23, 1976.
Marx, Groucho, comedian-Aug. 19.
Masterman, Sir John Cecil, Kt., O.B.区., wartime intelligence expert, aged 86-Jtue 6.
Micklem, Rev. Nathaniel, C.H., distinguished theologian, aged $88-\mathrm{Dec}$. 26, 1976.
Moran, Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., Ist Baron, former personal physician to Sir Winston Churchill, aged 94-A pril 12.
Morgan, General Sir Wiliam Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., distinguished military career, aged 85 May ${ }^{2} 3$.
Nabokov, Vladimir, author, aged $7^{8}-\mathrm{July}$ a.
Nash, John Northcote, C.B.E., R.A., distinguished artist, aged $84-$ Sept. 23.
Norrie, Ll.-Gen. Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.v.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., rst Baron, distinguished military career and former Governor-General of New Zealand, aged 83May 25.
Pile, Gen. Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. GOC-in-C, Anti-Aircraft Command, 1939-45, aged 92-Nov. 14, 8976.
Portiand, William Arthur Henry CavendishBentinck, K.G., T.D., 7th Duke of, former Chancellor of Nottingham University, aged 84-March 21.
Radcliffe, Cyril John Rađcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., sst Visct., former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, aged 78-April x.
Roberts, Cecil Edric Mornington, author, aged 84-Dec. 20, 1976.
Ryle, Prof. Gilbert, eminent philosopher, aged $76-$ Oct. 6, 1976.
Smith, Col. Rf. Hon. Sir Reginald Hugh DormanG.B.B., Governor of Burma from 194 I to 1946 and former Minister, aged 78 -March
Smith, Cecil Woodham-, C.B.E., historian and biographer, aged 80 -March 56 .
Speaight, Robert William, C.B.E., actor and author, aged 72-Nov. 4, 1976.
Spence, Sir Basil Urwin, Kt., O.M., O.B.E., T.D., R.A., architect, aged 69-Nov. 19, 1976.
Stokowski, Leopold, famous conductor, aged 95 Sept. 13.
Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G., II of letters and grandson of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, aged 97 -June 22.
Terry, Phyllis Neilson-, actress, aged 84-Sept. 35 .
Thomson, Sir Arthur Landsborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.SC., outstanding scientist and administrator, aged 86-June g.
Wand, Rt. Rev. and Ri. Hon. John William Charles, k.c.v.o., former Bishop of London, aged 92Aug. 16.
Wilcox, Herbert, C.B.E., pioneer film maker, aged 87-May 15.
Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E., outstanding educator, aged $80-$ March 30.
Williamson, Henry, author, aged 8 I-Aug. 13 .

## THE CENTENARIES OF 1978

The earlier part of 1878 was again taken up with the Eastern Question. The Russians continued to approach Constantinople; they captured Sofia on January 3, and advanced on Adrianople, and on January so they took the Shipka Pass. In England, the attention of the Government was concentrated on Turkey, while, to quote Whitaker's Almanack, " numerous excited meetings were held in London and the provinces". Many Cabinet meetings were held, at which divisions were apparent. On Jan. 23; the Fleet was ordered to Constantinople, and though this order was countermanded on the following day, Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, and Lord Derby, the Foreign Secretary, both tendered their resignations, the former for the second time within a month. He persisted with his decision, but Lord Derby was persuaded, for the time being, to remain in office. Meanwhile, the House of Commons approved a vote of credit for 66,000,000.

The Fleet was finally dispatched, and anchored in the Sea of Marmora on Feb. 13. A military armistice had been signed by the Russians and Turks, and in negotiating a treaty the Russians threatened an ultimatum if Turkish signatures were delayed. On March 3 the Treaty of San Stefano was indeed signed, but its terms were not yet known. Austria suggested I Conference of Powers, which the British Government accepted, provided the terms of the treaty were divulged to the Powers. Russia decided to accept this condition, and the provisions of the treaty came to light. As they imposed severe penalties on Turkey, including the creation of an enlarged Bulgaria, with ports on the Aegean, the state of tension continued.

Lord Derby finally resigned on March 28 and was succeeded as Foreign Secretary by Lord Salisbury. The latter immediately issued a circular to the Powers, demanding that the Treaty of San Stefano should be submitted to the judgement of Europe, 1 course to which Russia, after complicated discussions, finally consented. The Congress of Berlin, attended by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, and with Bismarck in the chair, sat from June 13 to July 13 , and brought about considerable modifications to the Treaty of San Stefano, in particular with respect to the plan for Bulgaria. As incidents of the settlement, Britain annexed Cyprus, where the Union Jack was hoisted on July 14, and Austria acquired Bosnia. Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed Governor of Cyprus.
Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were enthusiastically received on their return to London, bringing back, as the former said, "peace with honour", phrase which was to be echoed by another Prime Minister sixty years later in somewhat less propitious circumstances when Mr. Neville Chamberlain returned from Munich. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury both received the Garter, an honour which the Prime Minister had declined earlier in the year.

Continued fears of Russian pressure towards India led indirectly to war in Afghanistan during the year. Shere Ali, the Amir of Afghanistan, had shown himself unwilling to accept I British mission at Cabul, but in July $\begin{gathered}\text { Russian mission arrived and }\end{gathered}$ wu duly welcomed, signing a convention with the Amir. The Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, exponent of the forward policy, determined that a British mission should be received. He dispatched II without the British Government's approval, but the Amir refused it entry into Afghanistan. An ultimatum to the Amir produced no satisfactory wowr min war began, General Roberts achieving a notable victory at Pelwar Kotal $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ December a and 3 .

Towards the end of the year, the consequences of forward policy were also apparent in South Africa. Sir Bartle Frere, the High Commissioner, persuaded the Government at home, after much discussion, to send out additional troops, and on Dec. II he sent an ultimatum to the Zulus. This was disregarded, and war broke out early in the New Year.

Victor Emmanuel, the first King of united Italy, died in January, and in the following month Pope Pius IX, who had held the Papacy for thirty-two years, died at the age of eighty-six, and was succeeded by Cardinal Pecci, under the name of Leo XIII. Several attempts were made during the year to assassinate crowned monarchs, the German Emperor and the Kings of Italy and Spain all being attacked; the octogenarian Emperor of Germany was shot at twice by Socialists in Berlin, and on the second occasion was seriously injured, the Crown Prince acting for some time - Regent. The attempts gave Bismarck opportunity to strengthen his campaign against the Socialists. He dissolved the Reichstag and the newly-elected body proved more Conservative. Towards the end of the year, Bismarck began negotiations with the Pope in an attempt to settle his differences with the Roman Catholic Church.

In Paris, a highly successful international exhibition was opened on June $\quad$ by the President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon.

Three great disasters at sea occurred during the year. On March 34 the training ship, H.M.S. Euridyce, foundered off the Isle of Wight in I squall, with the loss of 330 lives, mostly cadets. On May 3x, while the German fleet was proceeding down the Channel the Grosse Kurfïrst collided with her sister ship, the König Wilheim and sank, more than 300 men losing their lives, and on Sept. 3 there was 1 II even worse disaster when the pleasure steamer, Princess Alice, was struck by the Bywell Castle on the Thames near Wool wich, the loss of lives amounting to nearly 700.

Cleopatra's Needle, which had remained at Ferrol after being rescued from the Bay of Biscay in the previous year, was towed to London by a large tug and arrived at the East India Docks on Jan. 23. It was finally erected on the Embankment on Sept. 1a when among the objects placed beneath the obelisk was a copy of the current edition of Whitaker's Almanack.

On January $\mathbf{x y}$, the dismantling of Temple Bar, before its removal from its site at the entrance to the City, was completed. In October the Metropolitan Board of Works agreed to install electric lighting on the Embankment and it was first used experimentally on Dec. 13 .

Queen Victoria suffered a great sorrow in the death of her second daughter Princess Alice, the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. Several of the latter's children contracted diphtheria, and one of them had died before Princess Alice herself succumbed to the disease, dying at the age of 35 on Dec. 14, the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort.

During the year Robert Louis Stevenson's first book, An Inland Voyage, was published. Other books included Walter Pater's best known work, Marius the Epicurean, Swinburne's second series of Poems and Ballads, and Thomas Hardy's The Return of the Nasive. John Richard Green published the first of his four-volume History of the English People, and Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century was also begun during the year. H. M. Stanley's Through the Dark Continent, ai account of his crossing of Africa, had 1 popular triumph. H.M.S. Pinafore, the first great success among the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, wir produced during the year.

## THE CENTENARIES OF $197^{8}$

THE CENTENARIES OF 1979

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be celebrated in 1978 :
Died $\times 878$
Jan. 9 Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy.
Feb. George Cruickshank. Artist.
Feb. $7 \quad$ Pope Pius IX.
March 27 Sir George Gilbert Scott. Architect.
May 28 Earl Russell. Former Prime Minister.
June 24 Charles Mathews. Actor.
Oct. 5 Lord Chelmsford. Former Lord Chancellor.
Oct. 5 Sir Francis Grant. President of the Royal Academy.
Nov. 6 Samuel Phelps. Actor.
Nov. 30 George Henry Lewes. Man of letters.
Dec. 14 Princess Alice. Daughter of Queen Victoria.

Bom 1878
Jan. 6
Dame Adelaide Genée. Dancer.
Jan. 23 Rutland Boughton. Composer.
Feb. 10
March 16
April 26
April 28
June 3
July 24
Aug. xz
Oct.
Oct.
Nov. 27
Died 1778
Jan. 10
May 12
May $3^{\circ}$
July $z$
Born ${ }^{7} 77^{8}$
April to
Sept. 10
Dec. 17
Died 1678
Aug. 16
Born $157^{8}$
April 1

Carl Linnaeus. Botanist.
Earl of Chatham. Statesman. Voltaire (Françis Marie Arouet). Jean Jacques Rousseau.

William Hazlitt. Man of letters. Lord Brougham. Politician and Lord Chancellor.
Sir Humphry Davy. Chemist.

Andrew Marvell. Poet.

William Harvey. Discoverer of circulation of the blood.

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be celebrated in 1979.

Died 5879
March 4 W. K. Clifford, Mathematician
April 8 Sir Anthony Panizzi. British Museum librarian.
May 5 Isaac Butt. Irish nationalist.
May 24 William Lloyd Garrison. American emancipationist.
June $I$ Prince Imperial, of Napoleon $I I$. Killed in Zululand.
June 22 Lord Lawrence. Governor-General of India.
Aug. 27 Sir Rowland Hill. Originator of penny post.
Nov. 22 J. T. Delane. Editor of The Times.
Bom 1879
Jan. 4 Augustus John. Artist.
Feb. 21 Gertie Millar (Countess of Dudley). Actress.
March 5 Lord Beveridge. Economist.
March 14 Albert Einstein. Physicist.
April 20
May 19
May 25
Robert Lynd. Essayist.
Viscountess Astor. Politician.
Lord Beaverbrook. Newspaper proprietor.
May 35 Mark Hambourg. Pianist.
June Sir Patrick Abercrombic. Town planner.
Aug. 25 Henry Ainley. Actor.
Aug. ax Claude Grahame-White. Aviation pioneer.
Sept. 19 Lord Lloyd. Politician and administrator.
Nov. 15 Jonathan Cape. Publisher.
Dec. 4 Sir Hamilton Harty. Musician.
Died 1779
Jan. 22 David Garrick. Actor.
Feb. 14 Captain James Cook. Explorer.
Born 1779
May 28 Thomas Moore. Poet.
Dec. $\mathbf{z}$ Joseph Grimaldi. Clown.

POPES FROM 1800

| Sovereign Pontiff | Family Name | Elected | Sovereign Pontiff | Family Name | Elected |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pius VII. . . . . . | Chiaramonti. | 1800 | Pius XI. |  | 1923 |
| Leo XII. | della Genga | 1823 | Pius XII. | Pacelli | צ939 |
| Plus VIII. | Castiglioni. | 1829 | John XXII | Roncall | $\underline{958}$ |
| Gregory XV | Cappellari. | 1831 | Paul VI. | Mon | 1963 |
| Pius IX. | Mastai-Ferr | - 1846 | Adrian IV | S Breakspear | only |
| Leo XIII | Pecal. | 1878 | Englishman elec | e) was born | angley. |
| Pius X | Sarto | 1903 | near St. Albans | Pope, on th | of |
| Benedict | della | . 1984 | Anastasius IV, 18 | 1559. |  |


| Fiag | 1968 |  | 2966 |  | 1971 |  | 1976 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tons Gross | No. | Tons Gross | No. | Tons Gross | No. | Tons Gross |
| Liberia. | ${ }_{7}^{903}$ | ro,929,553 <br> $7,953,984$ <br>  |  | 20,603,309 <br> $\times 4.722,805$ | ${ }_{\text {2,885 }}^{\text {8,060 }}$ | ${ }^{38,552,240}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 73,477,326 \\ & 4 x, 663,188 \end{aligned}$ |
| Uapanited |  |  | 4,303 | Mr, | cor |  | $\underset{\substack{3,549}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{32,93,93,308}$ |
| Norway ${ }_{\text {Greecy }}$..... | $\underset{\substack{2,720 \\ \text { rox }}}{1}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { 22,024,64x } \\ 5 \times 40,204}}{ }$ | 2, 2, | 36,42r,123 $7,163,209$ | 2,814 | 21,720,202 13.065 .930 | $c27592925$ | 25,034,585 |
| U.S.s. R | 1,212 | 4,666, 5 57 | 2,024 | 9,492,03x | 6,575 | 16,194,326 | 7.945 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{20,667,892}$ |
| U.S.A. $\dagger$ | ${ }_{3}^{6096}$ | - $4,049,377$ | 702 | - ${ }^{4.543,078}$ | c, |  | 2,666 |  |
| France | r,488 | 5,147,303 | 1,539 | 5.260,248 | x,399 | 7,012,476 | 1,368 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Italy }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { r,353 } \\ \text {, } 454}}{\text { 2, }}$ | 5,7791,080 | ¢, $\begin{gathered}1,403 \\ 2,609\end{gathered}$ |  | \% 2,826 | cisk | 1,957 | 9,264,671 |
| Sweden | 1,243 | 3,996,335 | ${ }_{1}^{1,105}$ | 4.399, 649 | -937 |  | 2,792 | 7,977 ², 26 $6,027,763$ |
| Spain. | c. | 4,909,687 | ¢ | 4,979,950 | x,539 | 5,269, 245 | $x, 325$ | 5,999,892 |
| Slingapor | \% 18 | 96,116 | - | \% $18, \times 34$ | - | ${ }_{\text {3 } 5828.777}$ | \% 7 72 | ${ }_{5,143,022}^{5,481,720}$ |
| India. | 273 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{9} 955,44 \times$ | - 360 | x,794,554 | 397 | 2,478,03x | $5{ }^{256}$ | 5,093,984 |
| China, Peo | 171 | 477,677 | 231 | x,ro9,079 | 606 |  |  | ${ }_{3,263,206}$ |
| Cyprus | ${ }^{320}$ | ${ }^{747,488}$ | 35 | ${ }_{181,806}$ | 277 | ¢ $\times$ ¢,48, | $7{ }^{765}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,174,263 \\ 3,006,293}}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Brazill }}$ Canada | +,855 | r,201,097 $\mathrm{r}, 668,955$ |  | 1,279,339 | ¢, 228 | ci, $2,366,175$ | r,269 | ${ }_{2,63}{ }^{8,692}$ |
| Finland. | 364 | 853,75 | 422 | x,027,796 | 356 | \%,470,825 | 353 | $\xrightarrow{2,185,322}$ |
| Korea (South | 264 37 | - | 1540 | 193,185 |  | -940,099 | 936 | x,796,rı06 |
| Somali Repub |  | 80126 |  | 10,678 | ro9 |  | 255 | 发, |
| Beigium | 206 | 713,197 | 224 | ${ }^{8755.582}$ | 224 |  | 258 488 | x,499,43x <br> $x, 483,98 \mathrm{x}$ |
| Taiwan. | 87 374 |  | ${ }_{322}$ |  | 335 | 发, |  | x,469,754 |
| German D | 34 | 231,909 | 300 | 642,263 | 430 |  | 446 | $\substack{\text { r, }, 43,0054 \\ x, 247,172}$ |
| Australia. | 344 347 | - 5777,559 | ${ }_{331}^{295}$ | 748,808 | 384 | 925,793 | 43 4 | x,773,710 |
| Kuwalit. | ${ }^{3}$ | -3,4,47 | 380 | 1331.794 | 178 <br> 328 <br> 28 | - |  |  |
| Turkey | 292 292 124 |  | 281 440 209 |  | Sor $\substack{308 \\ 318}$ | 6rabiges 945,508 | 882 457 | $x, 046,19^{8}$ x,018,065 |
| Philippines | 124 | 317,299 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| World Totar | 37,792 | 135,915.958 | 43,014 | x7x,129,833 | 55,04x | 247,202,634 | 65,887 | 37ז,999,926 |

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS COMPLETED IN THE WORLD＊DURING 1976

$\frac{$|  Total Steamships  |
| :---: |
|  and Motorships  |}{Tons Gross}

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For Registration in
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휸 Saudi Arabia． Augosiavia．
 World Total
Tonnage completed to Lloyd＇s Register Class．－Of the world tonnage completed during 1976，a7 per cent．（ $9,002,240$ tons）wil to Lloyd＇s Register Class． ＊Excluding People＇s Republic of China．† Information incomplete．
THE LARGEST SHIPS IN THE WORLD FLEET
Source: Lloyd's Register of Shipping


Dimensions in Feet
Year
Bulit



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \qquad \text { Owners } \\
& \text { Société Maritime Shell } \\
& \text { Shell Française }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$
Tokyo Tanker K.K. \& Tis Kaiun K.K.
Globtik Tankers Ltd.
Globtik Tankers (London) Ltd.
Sig. Bergesen d.y. \& Co.
 Sanko Kisen K.K.
P/R. Hilda Knudsen
Esso A.G. ${ }^{\text {Chevron }}$ Transport Corp. Chevron Transport Corp. Ocean Oil Commerce Inc.

Achille Lauro Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. S.A.K.
Angfartygs A/B Tirfing 0. 5
E
0
0
0
0
0
0



Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Co.
Tokyo Tanker K.K.
Refineria de Petroleos del Norte S.A.

THE LARGEST SHIPS IN THE WORLD FLEET (cont.)

| NAME | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { pulsion } \end{gathered} \quad \text { Flag }$ |  |  | Dimensions in Feet |  |  | Year <br> Built | Owners |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Gross | Length | Breadth | Draught |  |  |
| Bremen | S | Liberia | 176,08o | 1213.86 | 209:94 | 72.14 | 1975 | Beta Tanker Shipping Inc. |
| Berlin. | S | Liberia | 176,008 | 1213.93 | $210 \cdot 17$ | 73.49 | 1974 | Alfa Tanker Shipping Inc. |
| Esso Madrid. | S | Liberia | 173,085 | 1225.44 | $210 \cdot 00$ | $72 \cdot 01$ | 1976 | Esso Tankers Inc. |
| Esso Le Havre. | S | Liberia | 173,059 | 122544 | $210 \cdot 00$ | $72 \cdot 01$ | 1977 |  |
| Ocean Park. | S | Korea (South) | 172,336 | 1141.52 | 175'10 | $8 \mathrm{I} \cdot 43$ | 1974 | Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers Ltd. |
| Kate Maersk | S | Denmark | 167,207 | 1215.44 | 185.27 | 73.69 | 1976 | A/S D/S Svendborg \& D/S af 1912 A/S |
| Karoline Maersk. | S | Denmark | 167,207 | 121544 | 185.27 | 73.69 | $\underline{976}$ | A/S D/S Svendborg \& D/S af $1912 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Kirsten Maersk. | S | Denmark | 167,207 | 1215.44 | 185.27 | 73.69 | 1975 | A/S D/S Svendborg \& D/S af $1912 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Kristine Maersk | S | Denmark | 167,204 | 1215.44 | 185.27 | $73 \cdot 69$ | 1974 | A/S D/S Svendborg \& D/S af $1912 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Katrine Maersk. | S | Denmark | 167,204 | 1215.44 | 185.27 | $73 \cdot 69$ | 1974 | A/S D/S Svendborg \& D/S af $1912 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Stavros G. L.. | S | Greece | 163,810 | 1190.11 | 197.01 | 73.23 | 1976 | South Caribbean Shipping Co. Ltd. |
| Tina. | S | Greece | 163,810 | 1190. 11 | 19701 | 73.23 | 1976 | North Caribbean Shipping Co. Ltd. |
| Arteaga. | S | Spain | 163,795 | 114152 | 17510 | 81.43 | 1972 | Refineria de Petroleos del Norte S.A. |
| Butron | S | Spain | 163,795 | 1141.52 | 175.10 | $8 \mathrm{I} \cdot 43$ | 1973 | Refineria de Petroleos del Norte S.A: |
| Neiva. | S | Portugal | 163,155 | 1150.02 | 189.33 | 73.29 | 1976 | Soponata-Sociedade Portuguesa de Navios Tanques Lt. |
| Lottia | S | Germany, Fed. Rep. | 162,488 | 1153.00 | 18x.92 | $73 \cdot 36$ | 1975 | Deutsche Shell A.G. |
| Maasbracht | S | Netherlands | 162,301 | 1156.84 | 18x.85 | $73 \cdot 33$ | 1975 | Scheepv. Maats. Maasbracht B.V. |
| Liotina. . | S | Germany, Fed. Rep. | 162,226 | 1153.00 | 18x.92 | 73.39 | $\times 974$ | Deutsche Shell A.G. |
| Al Rawdatain | S | Kuwait | 162,178 | 1157.34 | $\times 86.87$ | $73 \cdot 82$ | 1976 | Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. S.A.K. |
| Amica | S | Norway | 162,030 | 1152.84 | 18土.92 | 73'39 | 1975 | C. H. Sorensen \& Sonner |
| Passenger Liners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Queen Elizabeth 2. | S | U.K. | 66,852 | 963.01 | 105.28 | $32 \cdot 61$ | 1969 | Cunard Line Ltd. |
| France. | S | France | 66,348 | r035.19 | 110.92 | 34.42 | 1961 | Cie. Générale Transatlantique (C.G.T.) |
| Raffaello. . . | S | Italy | 45,933 | 904.58 | 10x-84 | $30 \cdot 58$ | 1965 | "Italia "S.p.A. di Navigazione |
| Michelangelo. | S | Italy | 45,915 | 904.94 | rox. 84 | $30 \cdot 58$ | 1965 | "Italia" S.p.A. di Navigazione |
| Canberra. | Te | U.K. | 44,807 | $8 \times 8.53$ | $102.53$ | $32 \cdot 74$ | $196 x$ | P. \& O. Steam Navigation Co. |
| Oriana. . . . . | S | U.K. | 41,910 | $804 \% 3$ | $97 \cdot 8$ | $3 \times 199$ | $1960$ | P. \&i O. Steam Navigation Co. |
| United States | S | U.S.A. | 38,216 | $990 \cdot 0$ | ror. 6 x | $32 \cdot 18$ | 1952 | United States Department of Commerce |
| Rotterdam.. | S | Netherlands | 37,783 | $748 \cdot 61$ | 94.19 | 29.66 | 1959 | N.V. Rotterdam |
| Windsor Castle. | S | U.K. | 36,277 | 783.09 | $92 \cdot 52$ | $32 \cdot 12$ | 1960 | Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co. Ltd. |

## AGRICULTURE

## Agriculture in the national economy

| July/June years | Avge of 1965/661967/68 | 1972/3 | 1973/74 | 1974/75 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 1975-6 } \\ \text { (pro- }}}{ }$ visional) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Home production as percentage of UK food supplies. | 52•9 | $54 \cdot 6$ | 54.5 | $52 \cdot 6$ | $52 \cdot 8$ |  |
| Home production as percentage of indigenous-type supplies. | 65.4 | 66.8 | $68 \cdot 2$ | 65.1 | 64.9 |  |
| (calendar years) | Avge of 1965-67 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | $\begin{gathered} 1976 \\ \text { (provisional) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product $\underset{\text { percentage... }}{\substack{\text { f million. }}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 979 \\ \mathbf{3}^{\circ} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} x, 436 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,737 \\ 277 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} x, 963 \\ 277 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,355 \\ 2,5 \end{gathered}$ | 2,760 |
| Agriculture's share of gross fixed capital formation $\underset{\text { percentage... }}{\text { £ million. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 2 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 351 \\ 3^{\circ} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43^{\prime X} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 569 \\ & 3 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 3 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | 679 |
| Manpower engaged in agriculture ('ooo). | 872 | 709 | 704 | 678 | 662 | 664 |
| Percentage of total manpower in all occupations. .......... | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \% 7$ |
| Agricultural price index ( $1968 / 9-1971 / 2=100$ ) All products-sales. | 88.8 | 113.0 | 146.0 | 164.9 | 204:2 | $264 * 0$ |
| Inputs-selected indicators |  |  | 160.8 | 209.2 | $207 \times 5$ | 256.6 |
| Feedingstufs. ${ }^{\text {Fertilisers ( }}$ (excl. lime ) | $77 \cdot 8$ | $128^{\circ}$ | $143 \cdot 3$ | 215.4 | $260 \cdot 9$ | 279.9 |
| Fuel. | 82.4 | ${ }_{151} 1$ | $1 \times 7.8$ | 171.8 | 207.7 | 248.5 28.5 |
| Labour... | $72 \cdot 8$ | 125.2 | 147'1 | 190.3 157 | 240.0 198.7 |  |
| Machiner | 83.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports of food, feed \& alcoholic beverages |  |  |  |  | 4,49 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Jan.-Nov. } \\ & \text { only) } \\ & 4.73^{6} \end{aligned}$ |
| £ million. <br> Import volume index $(1970=100)$ | 1,765 98.5 85.0 | 2,401 101.8 113.5 | 3.205 $102 \cdot 9$ 151.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 94.7 \\ 200.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 9 \\ & 223 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.5 \\ & 249.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Import price index ( $1970=100$ ) | $85^{\circ}$ | 113.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of food, feed \& alcoholic beverages |  |  | 853 | x,050 | 1,367 | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Jan.-Sept. } \\ \text { only } \\ \text { x, Io9 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Export volume index $\underbrace{\text { fillion... }}$ | 336 | 636 | 853 | 1,050 |  |  |
| Export volume index ( $1970=100$ ). | $76 \cdot 1$ 89.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \cdot 6 \\ & 112 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \cdot 3 \\ & 126: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \cdot 8 \\ & 150 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155.4 \\ & 178.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148.9 \\ & 207.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Export price index $(1970=100)$ | 89.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumers' expenditure on |  |  |  |  | (prov.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Jan.-Sept. } \\ \text { only) } \end{gathered}$ |
| food and alcoholic beverages <br> £ million... | 7,719 | 11,489 | 13,196 | 15,335 | 18,908 | 15,795 |
| Percentage of total consumers' expenditure. | 31.9 |  | 29.3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan.-Nov. |
| Retail price index (lanuary $\mathbf{1 9 6 2}=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  | only) |
|  | 185.2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \cdot 9 \\ & 164 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230^{\circ} 0 \\ & 182^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \cdot 9 \\ & 224 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 343 \cdot 3 \\ & 263 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alcoholic beverages All items. . . . | 115.6 116.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 159^{\circ} \\ 164^{\prime 3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164.2 \\ & 179^{\circ} 4 \end{aligned}$ | $208 \cdot 2$ | $258 \cdot 5$ | $299.6$ |

Crop areas and livestock numbers
At June of each year

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Avge of 1965-67 \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \& \[
\underset{\text { (provisional) }}{1976}
\] \\
\hline A. Crop areas ('ooo hectares) Total area. \(\qquad\) \& 19,585 \& 19,039 \& 18,988 \& 19,010 \& 18,978 \& 18,946 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
of which: \\
Wheat. \\
Barley. \\
..... \\
Oats. \\
Mixed corn Rye. Maize. .
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
955 \\
2.368 \\
396 \\
32 \\
-\quad 5
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,127 \\
2,288 \\
315 \\
6 \pi \\
6 \\
6
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,146 \\
2,267 \\
28 I \\
5 I \\
5 \\
I
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{3}, 233 \\
2,214 \\
253 \\
42 \\
5 \\
1
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,034 \\
2,345 \\
232 \\
35 \\
6 \\
1
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,240 \\
2,172 \\
233 \\
23 \\
8 \\
8 \\
1
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total cereals. Potatoes.... Sugar beet. . Oilsced rape Hops. . . . . . \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3.755 \\
286 \\
183 \\
-
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,799 \\
237 \\
190 \\
7 \\
7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,752 \\
225 \\
194 \\
14 \\
7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3.747 \\
215 \\
195 \\
25 \\
7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,653 \\
204 \\
198 \\
39 \\
7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,676 \\
223 \\
207 \\
48 \\
6
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Vegetables grown in the open. \\
Orchard fruit Soft fruit. Ornamentals.
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
152 \\
79 \\
19 \\
14
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
179 \\
59 \\
18 \\
15
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
187 \\
57 \\
18 \\
16
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
194 \\
55 \\
18 \\
16
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
198 \\
53 \\
17 \\
15
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
203 \\
52 \\
16 \\
\times 3 \\
13
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total horticulture. \& 266 \& \({ }^{273}\) \& 28ı \& 285 \& 285 \& 286 \\
\hline Total tillage. .............. All grasses under 5 years old \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,925 \\
2,539
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,865 \\
\& 2,357
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,8 \mathbf{1 8} \\
\& 2,346
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,83^{8} \\
2,316
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,8 \mathrm{x} 6 \\
\& 2,13^{8}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
4,800 \\
2,256
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total arable. \\
All grasses 5 years old and over. \\
Rough grazing. Other land.
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7,464 \\
\& 4,946 \\
\& 7,175
\end{aligned}
\] \& 7,222
4,910
\(6,6 \times 4\)
294 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,164 \\
4,914 \\
6,605 \\
305
\end{array}
\] \& 7,154
4,920
6,564
372 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,954 \\
5,074 \\
6,555 \\
395
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6,956 \\
\& 5,064 \\
\& 6,511 \\
\& 415
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
B. Livestock numbers \\
('ooo head) \\
Total cattle and calves. ....... . \\
of which: \\
Dairy cows. \\
Beef cows. \\
Heifers in calf
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
12,164 \\
3,188 \\
1,088 \\
776 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,483 \\
3,325 \\
1,476 \\
954
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
14,445 \\
3,436 \\
1,678 \\
988
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
15,203 \\
3,394 \\
1,887 \\
1,041
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
14,717 \\
3,242 \\
1,899 \\
903
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
14,035 \\
3,233 \\
x, 765 \\
927
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total sheep and lambs of which: \\
Ewes. \\
Shearlings
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
29,584 \\
12,908 \\
2,54
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,877 \\
x 0,668 \\
2,43^{8}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
27,943 \\
10,921 \\
2,733
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
28,498 \\
11,192 \\
2,673
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
28,270 \\
\mathbf{1 1 , 2 7 9} \\
2,47 \mathrm{I}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
28,23 x \\
\mathbf{x}, 297 \\
2,352
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total pigs. of which: \\
Sows in pig and other sows for breeding. \\
Gilts in pig.
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}7,473 \\ \\ 733 \\ \text { 131 } \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,619 \\
832 \\
828 \\
\times 28
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,979 \\
\\
859 \\
156
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,544 \\
\\
783 \\
107
\end{array}
\] \& 7,532

710
104 \& 7,908

743
139 <br>

\hline | Total poultry. of which: |
| :--- |
| Table fowls (incl. broilers). |
| Laying fowls. Growing pullets. | \& 120,902

$33 \times 921$
51,324

23,143 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
x 40,045 \\
\\
50,933 \\
53,831 \\
21,678
\end{array}
$$ \& 144,079

$$
\begin{gathered}
58,366 \\
5 x, 766 \\
x 8,808
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 139,672

56,701
49,924
18,958 \& 136,572

56,708
49,359
18,195 \& 139,992

58,979
49,500
18,214 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Number of persons engaged in agriculture

| ch |  |  |  |  |  | 'ooo persons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Avge of x965-67 | 1973 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | $\begin{gathered} 1976 \\ \text { (provisional) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whole-time: |  |  |  | 164 |  | 153 |
| Hired: male. |  | 176 15 | 172 16 | 164 16 | 15 | 13 |
| Family: male: |  | 48 | 45 | 39 | 37 | 35 |
| Family female |  | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| All male. | 334 | 224 | 216 | 203 | 194 | 188 |
| All female. | $32$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ (252) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { II } \\ (247) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ (233) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ (222) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ (213) \end{gathered}$ |
| Total.... | (366) | (253) |  |  |  |  |
| Part-time: All male. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ |
| All female. Total | $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ (154) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ (\times 54) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82 \\ (\times 63) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ \left(15^{8}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ (154) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ (\mathbf{5 5}) \end{array}$ |
| Salaried managers | (-54) | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total employed. | 519 | 412 | 416 | 398 | 382 | 375 |
| Farmers, yartners and divectors |  |  |  |  |  | 218 |
| Whole-time. . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 229 68 | 222 66 | 214 66 | 212 68 | 71 |
| Part-time.... | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | - | 709 | 704 | 678 | 662 | 664 |

Estimated average yields of crops and livestock products

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Unit \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Avge of } \\
\& \text { 1965/66- } \\
\& 1967 / 68
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1972/73 \& 1973/74 \& 1974/75 \& 1975/76 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1976 / 77 \\
\text { (forecast) }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Crops \\
Wheat. . . . . . . \\
Barley \(\qquad\) \\
Oats. \(\qquad\) \\
Potatoes. \(\qquad\) \\
Sugar \(\qquad\) \\
Oilseed rape. \\
Apples: \\
Dessert \\
Culinary \(\qquad\) \\
Pears. .... \(\square\) \\
Tomatoes. \(\qquad\) \\
Cauliflowers. \\
Hops. \(\qquad\) \\
Livestock products \\
Milk. \(\qquad\) \\
Eggs.
\end{tabular} \&  \& 4.03
3.68
3.75
24.9
5.9
-
9.5
9.1
6.7
91.6
19.9
14.6
3.615
204.5 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \cdot 24 \\
4.04 \\
3.98 \\
27 \cdot 7 \\
5 \cdot 7 \\
2 \cdot 1 \\
8 \cdot 7 \\
10 \cdot 6 \\
9 \cdot 1 \\
109 \cdot 8 \\
20 \cdot 7 \\
13 \cdot 1 \\
\\
4,037 \\
232 \cdot 5
\end{array}
\] \& 4.36
3.97
\(3 \cdot 84\)
30.4
\(6 \cdot 1\)
\(2 \cdot 3\)
\(12 \cdot 6\)
12.9
\(8 \cdot 2\)
\(117 \cdot 8\)
\(21 \cdot 1\)
\(15 \cdot 4\)
3.925
225.5 \& 4.97
4.12
3.77
\(3 \cdot 6\)
3.6
\(2 \cdot 1\)
\(9 \cdot 2\)
\(91 \cdot 1\)
\(9 \cdot 5\)
\(123^{\prime} 1\)
19.9
15.5
3,989
\(23^{\prime} .5\) \& 4.34
\(3 \cdot 63\)
\(3 \cdot 42\)
\(22 \cdot 3\)
\(3 \cdot 9\)
\(1 \cdot 7\)

11.6
11.0
$5 \cdot 4$
$129 \cdot 5$
$19 \cdot 1$
$13 \cdot 0$

4,304 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3.87 \\
3.57 \\
3.40 \\
20.6 \\
4.1 \\
2.4 \\
10.9 \\
11.3 \\
12.3 \\
135.3 \\
14.8 \\
13.6 \\
\\
4,204 \\
234.5
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area．－The land area of the United Kingdom（England，Wales，Scotland and N．Ireland）is $93,026 \mathrm{sq}$ ． miles or $59,537,000$ acres．The area of inland water＊in the United Kingdom is $x, 190$ sq．miles．Total 94,216 sq．miles．

|  | Land Area |  | Inland water＊ Sq．miles | Total <br> Sq．miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sq．miles | ＇000 acres |  |  |
| England | 50，053 | 32，034 | 280 | 50，334 |
| Wales． | 7，969 | 5，100 | 48 | 8，016 |
| Scotland． | 29，798 | 19；073 | 6 r 6 | 30，414 |
| Northern Ireland． | 5，206 | 3，332 | 246 | 5，452 |

＊Excluding tidal water
POPULATION：CENSUS RESULTS， $180 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{x97x}$
Thousands

|  | United Kingdom |  |  | England and Wales |  |  | Scotland |  |  | Northern Ireland $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1801 | 11，944 | 5，692 | 6，252 | 8，893 | 4，255 | 4，638 | 1，608 | 739 | 869 | I， 443 | 698 | 745 |
| 1811 | 13，368 | 6，368 | 7，000 | 10，165 | 4，874 | 5，291 | 1，806 | 826 | 980 | ェ，397 | 668 | 729 |
| 1821 | I5，472 | 7，498 | 7，974 | 12，000 | 5，850 | 6，150 | 2，092 | 983 | $x, 109$ | 1，380 | 665 | 715 |
| 1831 | 17，835 | 8，647 | 9，188 | $\pm 3,897$ | 6，771 | 7，126 | 2，364 | 1，114 | 1，250 | x，574 | 762 | 812 |
| 1841 | 20,183 | 9，8I9 | 10，364 | I5，914 | 7，778 | 8，137 | 2，620 | 1，242 | x，378 | x，649 | 800 | 849 |
| 1851 | 22，259 | 土0，855 | II，404 | 17，928 | 8，781 | 9，146 | 2，889 | 1，376 | 1，513 | 1，443 | 698 | 745 |
| 1867 | 24，525 | 11，894 | 12，63 ${ }^{1}$ | 20，066 | 9，776 | 10，290 | 3，062 | 1，450 | 1，612 | x，396 | 668 | 728 |
| 1871 | 27，43I | 13，309 | 14，122 | 22，712 | I1，059 | 11，653 | 3，360 | 1，603 | 1，757 | I，359 | 647 | 712 |
| 188土 | 3r，015 | 15，060 | I5，955 | 25，974 | 12，640 | 13.335 | 3，736 | 1，799 | エ，936 | x，305 | 621 | 684 |
| 189 | 34，264 | 16，593 | 17，671 | 29，003 | 14，060 | 14.942 | 4，026 | I，943 | 2，083 | x，236 | 590 | 646 |
| 1901 | 38，237 | 18，492 | 19，745 | 32，528 | 15，729 | 16，799 | 4，472 | 2，174 | 2，298 | 1，237 | 590 | 647 |
| 1911 | 42，082 | 20，357 | 21，725 | 36，070 | 17，446 | 18，625 | 4，76x | 2，309 | 2，452 | 1，251 | 603 | 648 |
| 1922 | 44，027 | 21,033 | 22，994 | 37，887 | 18，075 | 19，811 | $4,88 z$ | 2，348 | 2，535 | 1，258 | 610 | 648 |
| 1935 | 46，038 | 22，060 | 23，978 | 39，952 | 19，133 | 20，819 | 4，843 | 2，326 | 2，517 | 1，243 | 601 | 642 |
| 195 x | 50，225 | 24，118 | 26，107 | 43，758 | 21，016 | 22，742 | 5，096 | 2，434 | 2，662 | x，371 | 668 | 703 |
| 196r | 52，709 | 25，48I | 27，228 | 46，105 | 22，304 | 23，801 | 5，179 | 2.483 | 2，697 | 1，425 | 694 | 731 |
| 1971 | 55，515 | 26，952 | 28，562 | 48，750 | 23,683 | 25，067 | 5，229 | 2.515 | 2，714 | 1．536 | 755 | 781 |

NOTES．－I．Before 180 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland． Estimates of the population of England at various periods，calculated from the number of baptisms，burials and marriages，are：in $1570,4,160,221 ; 1600,4,81 \times, 718 ; 1630,5,600,517 ; 1670,5,773,646 ; 1700,6,045,008$ ； 1750，6，517，035．

2．The last official Census of Population in respect of England and Wales，Scotland，Northern Ireland， the Isle of Man and Guernsey，was taken on the night of April 25，1971，and in respect of Jersey on April 4 1971．The figures for 1971 are based on the final results of the 1971 Census．
$3 . \dagger$ All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland．Figures for N．Ireland in $192 x$ and $293 x$ are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937.

Islands．－The figures given above do not include islands of the British seas．Populations of these islands at census years since 1900 were：－

|  | Isle of Man |  |  | Jersey |  |  | GUERNSEY |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1901 | 54，752 | 25，496 | 29，256 | 52，576 | 23，940 | 28，636 | 43，042 | 21，240 | 21，902 |
| 1911 | 52，016 | 23，937 | 28，079 | 51，898 | 24，014 | 27，884 | 45，00I | 22，215 | 22，786 |
| 1921 | 60，284 | 27，329 | 32，955 | 49，701 | 22，438 | 27，263 | 40，529 | 19，303 | 21，226 |
| 1931 | 49，308 | 22，443 | 26，865 | 50，462 | 23,424 | 27，038 | 42，743 | 20，675 | 22，068 |
| 1951 | 55，123 | 25，749 | 29，464 | 57，296 | 27，282 | 30，014 | 45，747 | 22，094 | 23，380 |
| 1961 | 48，151 | 22，060 | 26，091 | 57，200 | 27，200 | 30，000 | 47，178 | 22，890 | 24，288 |
| 1971. | 56，289 | 26，46r | 29，828 | 72,532 | 35，423 | 37，109 | 52，708 | 25，382 | 27，326 |

## Increase of the People

Mid－year estimates of the future total population of the United Kingdom are based on estimates by the Registrars General of the total population at mid－1973．The projections have been prepared by the Government Actuary＇s Department in consul－ tation with the Registrars General．It is assumed in their projections below that，at ages under 60 for males and 70 for females，death rates will decline over the period of the projection until after 40 years， they are three－quarters of present rates．Above these ages the assumed improvement becomes proportion－ ately smaller as age advances until they vanish at ages over 90 ．Annual live births implied in the projections are 753，000 in mid－1973／74，735，000 in

1974／75 and 732,000 in 1975／76 followed by gradual increase in birth and fertiliey rates until 1983／84 When the number of births reaches 954,000 ． The projection for $2001 / 02$ is 845,000 and for $20 \times 2$／ $20 \times 3$ is 950,000 ．The ratio of male to female births is taken as $y \cdot 06$（N．Ireland $\mathrm{x} \cdot 07$ ）throughout and allowance has been made for a net outward mi－ gration of 19,000 in $1973 / 74$ rising to 50,000 year from 1978 onwards．

Estimated Future Population of the U．K． Thousands

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Local Government Act, 1972 provided for the reorganisation of local government in England (outside Greater London whose local government was reorganised in 1965) and Wales. On April I, 1974 the former county, county borough, and county district councils were abolished. Two tiers of new local authorities, county and district councils, covering metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties and districts, replaced them.

## Structure and Areas in England

Six metropolitan counties cover the main conurbations outside Greater London: Tyne and Wear, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire. They range in population from $1,200,000$ (Tyne and Wear) to 2,800,000 (West Midlands). Each metropolitan county extends to the edge of the general continuously built-up area of the conurbation. Thus each of the major conurbations outside London has now one local authority to administer strategic functions over the whole conurbation.

The six metropolitan counties are divided into 36 metropolitan districts. These range in population from 173,000 (South Tyneside) to 1, roo,000 (Birmingham). Most of them have a population of over 200,000 and most include a former county borough. They form compact areas.
There are 39 non-metropolitan counties ranging in population from 110,000 (Isle of Wight) and 283,000 (Northumberland) to $1,400,000$ (Kent). These counties have generally been formed by combining former administrative counties and associated county boroughs, i.e. they are based on geographical counties. There are, however, three completely new non-metropolitan counties: Avon, Cleveland, and Humberside. Some former counties have been merged to form Cumbria (Cumberland, Westmorland and the Furness area of Lancashire); Hereford and Worcester; Cambridgeshire (Huntingdon and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely); and Leicestershire (Leicestershire and Rutland). Smaller boundary adjustments have been made between, e.g. Berkshire and Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, and Hampshire and Dorset.
Each of the non-metropolitan counties is divided into non-metropolitan districts, of which there are 296. These districts have been formed generally by the amalgamation of former county districts to cover areas with populations broadly between 60,000 and 100,000 . About one third of the nonmetropolitan districts, however, have populations above this range because of the need to avoid dividing large towns. Some districts, mainly in sparsely populated areas, have populations below 60,000 though only 14 have populations below 40,000 (as compared with three quarters of the $\mathbf{x , 2 1 0}$ former authorities).

Permanent Local Government Boundary Commissions for England and Wales have been set up to keep the areas and electoral arrangements of the new local authorities under review.

## Constitution and Elections

The new county and district councils consist of directly elected councillors. The broad range of sizes of councils are: county councils $60-100$ members; metropolitan district councils $50-80$ members; non-metropolitan district councils $3^{-}$ 60 members. The councillors elect annually one of their number as chairman. There are no aldermen under the new system, though councils may give past councillors the title "honorary alderman". The title carries no right to sit on the council.

All the new authorities were elected en bloc in $r 973$ (as "shadow " authorities until they took on their functions on April 1, 1974). After transitional period all councillors were elected for a term of four years. All county councils were elected en bloc in 1977 and every four years thereafter. One third of the councillors for each ward of each metropolitan district were elected from 1975 in each of the three years between county council elections. Non-metropolitan district councils can choose whether to have elections on the county council or metropolitan district council basis. Most of their electoral areas needed revision and the next elections were therefore held in 1976 on a whole council basis. If they choose whole council elections these will be held in the mid-year between county council elections. If they choose elections by thirds, for geographical reasons it may not be practicable to arrange for elections by thirds in every ward. Local elections will normally be held on the first Thursday in May.

Greater London (See below) is not affected by reorganisation. Elections to local authorities in Greater London are, however, to be brought into line with the rest of England so that the normal term of office for councillors on the G.L.C. and the London Borough Councils will be four years instead of three. Greater London Council elections took place in the same year as county council elections in 1977 and will take place every fourth year thereafter. Aldermen ceased to sit as members of the G.L.C. after the 1977 elections. The next London Borough Council elections will be held in May 1978. Aldermen will cease to sit as members of London Borough Councils after the 1978 elections.

## Internal Organisation and

Local Government Services in England
The council are the final decision making body within any authority. They are free to great extent to make their own internal organisational arrangements. Normally questions of major policy are settled by the full council, while the administration of the various services is the responsibility of committees of members. Day to day decisions are delegated to the council's officers, who act within the policies laid down by the members.

Many councils have set up corporate management teams of the Chief Executive and chief officers. Such teams consider the operations of their authority as a whole, rather than dealing with each service separately, as was often the case in the past.

Local authorities are empowered or required by various Acts of Parliament to carry out functions in their areas. The legislation concerned comprises public general Acts and " local" Acts which local authorities have promoted as private bills. Functions are divided everywhere between two tiers of authorities, though their allocation within the metropolitan areas is somewhat different from outside, the metropolitan district councils exercising more functions than the non-metropolitan district councils.

Responsibility for the main local government functions is allocated as follows (though responsible authorities may involve other authorities in the provision of certain of their services through agency arrangements):

County councils: Strategic planning (e.g. structure plans; major projects); traffic, transport and highways; police; fire service; consumer protection (other than hygiene); refuse disposal; smallholdings.

Non-metropolitan county and metropolitan district councils: Education; social services; libraries.

District Councils: Local planning: housing; high-
ways (maintenance of certain urban roads and offstreet car parks); building regulations; environmental health; refuse collection; cemeteries and crematoria.

Concurren! (county and district councils); Recreation (e.g. parks, playing fields, swimming pools); museums; encouragement of the arts.

The sewerage and sewage disposal functions of local authorities have been transferred to 9 new water authorities and the Welsh National Water Development Authority. Water authorities, however, $m$ expected to make agreements whereby the new district councils discharge sewerage functions on im agency basis. Apart from these functions, the water authorities are responsible for water supply and conservation; river pollution control and river management; fisheries; land drainage; and use of water space for recreation and amenity purposes.

The personal health functions of local authorities have been transferred to area health authorities, whose are the same as non-metropolitan and Welsh counties and metropolitan districts. The area health authorities will work within strategies formulated by regional health authorities. They will work in close collaboration with local education, social services and environmental health authorities.

London.-The Greater London Area embraces the old counties of London and Middlesex (except Potter's Bar, Staines and Sunbury-on-Thames) and parts of the neighbouring counties of Essex, Herts., Kent and Surrey and the whole of the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham.

For those functions which need to be considered for the whole of the Area, the Greater London Council is responsible; such functions as traffic, major roads and overall planning. All other matters are the concern of the 32 London borough councils; the City of London, besides retaining its previous functions, has the powers of a London borough.

## Parishes

The existing rural parishes in England are generally not affected by local government reorganisation except that the powers of parish councils have been extended and $\square$ few of them have been divided by the boundaries of new counties and districts. 300 former small borough and urban district councils have become parish councils with the same powers mother parish councils.

Parishes with 200 or more electors must generally have parish councils, and about three-quarters of the parishes have councils. A parish council comprises at least 5 members, the number being fixed by the district council. All parishes have parish meetings, comprising the electors of the parish.

Parish councll functions include; allotments; arts and crafts; community halls, recreational facilities (e.g. open spaces, swimming pools); cemeteries and crematoria; and many minor functions. They must also be given an opportunity to comment on planning applications. They may, like county and district councils, spend up to a $2 p$ rate for the general benefit of the parish. They precept on the district councils for their rate funds. Parish councils will be elected, after I transitional period, every four years, in the year in which the local district councillor is elected.

## Civic dignities

District councils may petition for a royal charter granting borough status to the district. In boroughs the chairman of the council is the mayor. The status "city" with or without the right to call the mayor "Lord Mayor " may also be granted
by letters patent. Parish councils may call themselves "town councils", in which case their chairman is the "town mayor".
Charter trustees are established for those former boroughs which are too large to have parish counclls and are situated in districts without city or borough status. The charter trustees are the district councillors representing the former borough and they elect a mayor, continue civic tradition, and look after the charters, insignia and civic plate of the former borough.

## Local Government Elections

Generally speaking, all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 18 years or over, resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers.

A returning officer has the overall responsibility for an election. Voting takes place at polling stations, arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by electors for the electoral area concerned

## Local Commissioners for England and Wales

There now exist Local Commissioners for England and Wales whose duty it is to investigate complaints of maladministration in many aspects of local government.

## Wales

Wales, including the former Monmouthshire, has been divided into eight counties; Gwynedd; Clwyd; Powys; Dyfed; West, Mid and South Glamorgan; and Gwent. They range in population from 99,000 (Powys) to 536,000 (Mid-Glamorgan). There are 37 new districts in Wales, many of those in the less populated parts reflecting the areas of former Welsh counties. Their populations range from 18,000 (Radnor) to 285,000 (Cardiff).
The arrangements for Welsh counties and districts are generally similar to those for English nonmetropolitan counties and districts. There are some differences in functions: Welsh district councils have refuse disposal - well mefuse collection functions and they may provide on-street well - off-street car parks with the consent of the county council. A few districts have also been designated as library authorities.

In Wales parishes have been replaced by communities. Unlike England, where many areas are not in any parish, communities have been established for the whole of Wales; there is one for each Welsh parish, county borough, borough or urban district (or part where the former area is divided by $I$ new boundary). Community meetings may be convened as and when desired. Community councils already exist where there were formerly parish councils, and also in nearly all the former boroughs and urban districts, and further councils may be established at the request of the community meeting. Community councils have broadly the same range of powers as English parish councils. Community councillors are elected en bloc same basis parish councillors in England, i.e. at the same time $\quad \|$ district council election and for a term of four years.

## Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) Rates.- Levied by district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the London
boroughs. Sums required by the Greater London Council and by county councils are included in the rates levied by London boroughs and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. Under the General Rate Act, x967, rating authorities are required to charge a lower rate in the pound on dwellings than on property generally in their area. Differentials of ${ }_{18 \frac{1}{2} p}$ for England and 36p for Wales were prescribed for 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. New valuation lists, prepared by valuation officers of the Board of Inland Revenue, came into force on April 1, 1973. These are updated as new property enters the list, and changes to existing property necessitate amendments to the rateable value. The lists remain in force until the next general revaluation due in 2980. Certain types of property are exempt from rates, e.g. agricultural land and buildings, and churches. Some charities and other non-profit making organizations can receive partial exemption. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1974, local authorities can resolve to rate specified classes of empty property by an amount up to 100 per cent. of the full rates. Since April I, 1974, rating authorities must levy. surcharge on empty commercial property at double the normal rates for the first twelve months, treble the rates for the second twelve months and so on progressively during the period of non-use. The Local Government Act, 1974, also makes provision for rate rebates for domestic ratepayers, regardless of the type of property in which they live, eligibility depending on income and family circumstances.
(2) Government Grants,-In addition to specific Government grants in aid of revenue expenditure on particular services, from April x, 1974 grants known as rate support grants are payable to local authorities under the provisions of Part $\#$ of the Local Government Act, 1974. These grants, which replace the block grants previously paid under the Local Government Act, 1966, consist of three elements: the needs element, the resources element and the domestic element. The needs element, which is payable to non-metropolitan counties, metropolitan districts, London boroughs, the City of London, and the Isles of Scilly, is intended to compensate for variations between authorities in the amount they need to spend per head of population to provide a comparable level of service. The grant is distributed to local authorities on the basis of a distribution formula, which may vary from year to year, using various objective factors for measuring the relative needs of each authority. The resources element is payable to those rating authorities whose rateable resources per head of population fall short of a prescribed national standard for the year, and is so calculated to bring their resources effectively up to that national standard. The domestic element is payable to all rating authorities to reimburse them for the cost of giving the domestic rate relief prescribed for the year.
In order to arrive at the total amount of the rate support grants to local authorities in England and Wales for any year, the aggregate of Exchequer grants to local authorities in respect of their relevant expenditure for the year is determined in advance (housing subsidies and specific grants towards expenditure on rate rebates and mandatory awards to students and trainee teachers are outside this aggregate amount) and from this is deducted the estimated amount of specific grants for the year in aid of revenue expenditure and the supplementary grants for transport purposes and in connection with national parks; the resulting balance is the amount of rate support grant. This amount can be
subsequently increased if there is a substantial increase in the relevant expenditure of local authorities due to in increase in the level of prices, costs or remuneration, or because later legislation has created new areas of expenditure.
Forecasts of local authority relevant expenditure for $1977-78$ in England and Wales adopted by the Government for rate support grant purposes were as follows. The amounts given are at November $x 976$ prices.


The aggregate amount of Exchequer grants for 1977-78 was determined at $£ 7,147,000,000$ being 61 per cent. of the estimated relevant expenditure. Of this, the specific revenue grants and the transport and National Parks supplementary grants were estimated at $£ 989,500,000$ giving a total for rate support grants of $£ 6,157,000,000$ of which $£ 3,712,000,000$ was in respect of the needs element, $£ 657,000,000$ the domestic element and £r, $7^{88,000,000}$ the resources element.
Rates and Ratcable Values.-The total rateable value for England and Wales on April r, 1976 was $£ 6,809,000,000$. The latest estimate of the amount to be raised in rates (net of rate rebates) in $99777^{8}$ is $\AA 4,600,000,000$.
Average Rates.-The estimated average rates levied in England in 1977-78 were: Inner London Boroughs, domestic rate 55.4 p , non-domestic rate 75.7 p ; Outer London, 58.6 p and 77.3 p ; Metropolitan Districts, 64.9 p and 83.9 p ; Non-metropolitan districts, 60.8 p and 80.4 p . In Wales the estimated average rates levied were, domestic rate $57 \cdot 4 \mathrm{p}$, non-domestic rate, $93 \cdot 9 \mathrm{P}$. The average rates levied in England and Wales were estimated as $60 \cdot 8 \mathrm{p}$ (domestic) and $80 \cdot 2 \mathrm{p}$ (non-domestic).

## SCOTLAND

Under the new structure of local government, in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1973, which came into administrative effect on May 16, x975, Scotland is for local government purposes divided into 9 regions, and 3 islands areas covering respectively Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles. Within the regions there is a second independent tier of 53 districts.
Functions.-Regions and districts have separate responsibility for specific functions. In addition they share responsibility for certain concurrent functions. Islands area councils are all-purpose authorities responsible in these areas for the functions (except police and fire services) which are the separate or concurrent responsibility of regions and districts.

Regional Functions.-The new regional authorities are directly responsible for overall planning strategy and the highly technical or expensive services, e.g. the provision of major infrastructure services including transportation, roads and passenger transport, airports, water, sewerage, river purification, flood prevention, as well as education, social work, police and fire services.

District Functions.-The district authorities deal with more local matters such local planning; development control; building control; housing; environmental health including cleansing, refuse collection and disposal, food hygiene, inspection of shops, offices and factories, clean air, markets and slaughterhouses, burial and cremation; regulation and licensing, including cinemas and theatres, betting and gaming, taxis, house to house collections; libraries.

Concurrent Functions.-These include countryside and tourism, industrial development, recreation parks, art galleries and museums.

Community Councils.-Provision is also made in the Act for setting up community councils under schemes prepared by each district and islands authority. The Act required that the schemes be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval by May x6, 1976. Such councils are not local authorities but have a statutory base. They have no statutory functions but are expected to take such action in the community as appears to their members to be desirable and practicable.

Local Government Electors.-In October 1975 there were $3,763,194$ electors in Scotland. The first ordinary elections of all the new authorities took place on May 7, 1974.

Rates and Rateable Values.-In 1973-74, the latest year for which final figures were available, a total of $\mathcal{L} 285,085,000$ was received from the general rates of local government in Scotland and $£_{11,939,000}$ from domestic water rates. The rateable value on which rates were leviable was $£ 296,668,000$ on the general rates and $£ 172,869,000$ on the domestic water rates. The average general rate levied was $96 p$ and the domestic water rate levied was 7 p .

Provisional figures for $\mathbf{9 7 5}-76$ show total receipts
from general rates of $£ 434,80 r, 000$ and £ $18,235,000$ from domestic water rates, and $\mathcal{E}^{5} 505,134,000$ and $\mathcal{C}^{2} 5,011,000$ for $1976-77$. The rateable value leviable for $1975-76$ was $£_{309,484,000}$ (general) and $£ 174,936,000$ (domestic water rate) and $£ 3 \times 6,275,000$ (general) and Cx88,661,000 (domestic water rate) for 1976-77. The average rate per $£$, levied for $1975-76$ was 140.5 p (general) and 10.5p (domestic water) and 160p (general) and 13.5 p (domestic water) for 1976-77.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

For the purpose of local government Northern Ireland has a system of 26 single-tier district councils. There are 526 members of the councils, elected for periods of four years at It time on the principle of proportional representation.

The district councils all have the same three main roles. These are:
(a) direct role in which the councils are responsible for a wide range of local services including the provision of recreational, social, community, and cultural facilities; environmental health; consumer protection; the enforcement of building regulations; the promotion of tourist development schemes; gas supply; street cleansing; refuse collection and disposal; litter prevention; and miscellaneous licensing and registration provisions;
(b) representative role in which they nominate representatives to sit as members of the various statutory bodies responsible for the administration of regional services such as education and libraries, health and personal social services, drainage, fire and electricity; and
(c) a consultative role in which they act as the media through which the views of local people are expressed on the operation in their area of other regional services notably planning, roads, and conservation (including water supply and sewerage services) provided by those departments of central government which have an obligation, either statutorily or otherwise, to consult the district councils about proposals affecting their areas.

## THE NATIONAL PARKS

The ten National Parks described below in their order of designation have been established in England and Wales. These areas are not public property and visitors are not free to wander over private land within the Park boundaries. They have been marked out for special care aimed at two prime purposes: to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, and to promote their enjoyment by the public.

Peak District National Park ( 542 sq . miles).Mainly in Derbyshire but extending into Staffordshire, Cheshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester. In the south and east are limestone uplands, and finely wooded dales with swift, clear rivers and unspoilt stone villages. Northwards, moorlands, edged by gritstone crags, attract hill walkers and climbers. There are information centres at Bakewell, Edale, Castleton and at Buxton (just outside the Park) and wu information caravan tours the Park

Lake District National Park ( 866 sq. miles).-In Cumbria. Spectacular mountain scenery with wooded lower slopes enhanced by lakes and tarns. The area includes England's highest mountains (Scafell Pike, Helvellyn and Skiddaw) and largest lakes. Walking and rock-climbing men the principal recreations, but there are fishing, swimming, sailing, boating and winter sports as well. There are information centres at Keswick, Ambleside and Bowness. Information vans are sited at Waterhead, Coniston, Glenridding and Hawkeshead. At

Brockhole, Windermere, is $\quad$ National Park centre.
Snowdonia National Park ( 838 sq. miles). In Gwynedd in North Wales. A mountainous region supporting farms, forest, reservoirs and power stations and traversed by high passes, offering some of the finest rock-climbing and mountain walking for both beginner and expert. The main valleys, often finely wooded, hold lakes and are watered by rivers with cascading falls. There are information centres at Aberdyfi, Bala, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Conwy, Harlech, Dolgellau, Llanberis and Llanrwst.

Dartmoor National Park ( 365 sq. miles).-In Devon, the highest area of high moorland in southern England, famous for its granite "tors" often weathered into strange shapes. Fine hanging oak woods adorn the river valleys which lead up into the Moor. The Park is rich in prehistoric relics and offers fine walking and riding. Information vans are sited at Yelverton, Haytor and New Bridge.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (225 sq. miles).-A spectacular section of Britain's coastline,
where rock cliffs alternate with bays and sandy coves. In the north is Mynydd Preseli, abounding in prehistoric relics. The Park includes the fine Milford Haven waterway reaches, Tenby, the cathedral of St. David's, and Carew and other Norman castles. There are information centres at Tenby, St. David's, Pembroke, Fishguard, Kilgetty and Haverfordwest. A countryside unit is open at Broad Haven.

North York Moors National Park ( 553 sq. miles).In North Yorkshire and Cleveland, the Park stretches from the Hambleton Hills in the west to the coastline above Scarborough. On the coast sheltered bays and sandy beaches alternate with headlands harbouring villages such as Staithes and Robin Hood's Bay. The heart of the Park offers tracts of open moorland, intersected by beautiful wooded valleys. Mount Grace Priory and the abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland are within the Park. There are information centres at Danby Lodge and Sutton Bank.

Yorkshire Dales National Park (680 sq, miles).-An of upland moors, cut by deep valleys, mostly in North Yorkshire but extending into Cumbria. The Park includes some of the finest limestone scenery in Britain: Kilnsey Crag in Wharfedale, Gordale Scar, and Malham Cove in Malhamdale. In the Park also are Swaledale and Wensleydale, the three peaks of Ingleborough, Whernside and Pen-yGhent, and many relics of the past such as the Roman fort at Bainbridge and Bolton Abbey in Wharfedale. There are information centres at Clapham, Aysgarth Falls, Malham and Settle. An information caravan is sited at Hawes.
Exmoor National Park ( 265 sq. miles). -Mainly in Somerset but extending into Devon, this is a moorland plateau seamed with finely wooded combes. The well-known coastline between Minehead and Combe Martin Bay is exceptionally beautiful. In the east are the Brendon Hills. There are informaation centres at Minehead, Lynmouth and Dulverton. An information van is sited at Combe Martin.

Northumberland National Park ( 398 sq. miles).-A region of hills and moorland, stretching from Hadrian's Roman Wall in the south to the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish Border. The $\quad 11$ is rich in historic interest. There are information centres at Byrness, Ingram and Once Brewed and $\quad$ en information van tours the Park.

Brecon Beacons National Park ( 519 sq. miles).-The most recent National Park, established in 1957, is centred on "The Beacons" with its three peaks: Pen y Fan, Corn Du and Cribyn rising to nearly 3,000 feet. But it includes the Black Mountains to the east and the Black Mountain to the west, thus taking in parts of Gwent and Dyfed as well as southern Powys and a small area of mid-Glamorgan. The Upper Usk Valley, Llangorse Lake, Brecon Cathedral, Carreg Cennen Castle and Llanthony Abbey are all within the Park. There are information centres at Brecon, Abergavenny, Llandovery and mountain centre near Libanus, Brecon.

## AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

These are designated solely for landscape conservation purposes. They we listed below, in alphabetical order, having been designated between December, 1956 and February, 1976.
Anglesey ( 83 sq . miles).-Except for breaks around the urban areas and in the vicinity of Wylfa, the designated area extends along the entire coastline. The varied scenery is famed for its beauty, as also me the Menai Straits, separating the island from the mainland.

Amside and Silverdale ( 29 sq. miles).-Lying along
the upper half of Morecambe Bay, the area embraces the Kent estuary where it adjoins the Lake District National Park and includes extensive tidal flats in the Bay. The varied coastal landscape contains several limestone hills, woodland and bog areas locally known - " mosses". Known for its wildfowl breeding grounds, the whole area is of considerable ecological value.

Cannock Chase ( 26 sq . miles). This is an area of high heathland in Staffordshire, relieved by varied scenery in which parklands adjoin farms, woodlands and pleasant villages. Deer continue to roam over the Chase.

Chichester Harbour ( 29 sq. miles). -Well known for its small boating and sailing facilities, the area extends from Hayling Island in the west to Apuldram in the east and contains the whole of Thorney Island.

Chilterns ( 309 sq. miles).-The well-known chalk downlands from Goring in South Oxfordshire northeastwards through Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire to Dunstable and Luton, including the outlying group of hills beyond Luton. Contains several National Trust properties and Whipsnade Zoo.

Cornwall ( 360 sq. miles).-Comprising a number of separate areas including Bodmin Moor and some of the finest and best-known coastal scenery in Britain. Most of the Land's End peninsula; the coast between St. Michael's Mount and St. Austell with Falmouth omitted; and the Fowey Estuary are all included: in north Cornwall most of the coast to Bedruthan Steps, north of Newquay, and between Perranporth and Godrevy Towans.

Cotswold (582 sq. miles).-Contains the great limestone escarpment overlooking the Vales of Gloucester and Evesham. The remainder is high undulating country and narrow wooded valleys traversed by shallow rapid streams. Noted for its beautiful villages.

Dedham Vale (z2 sq. miles).-This, the smallest area so far designated, is the flat land of water meadows with hedges and woodland, bordering Essex and Suffolk, where John Constable (r776${ }^{18} 37$ ) painted during most of his life. Flatford Mill, Willy Lott's Cottage and the church of Stoke-by-Nayland still stand.

East Devon (ro3 sq. miles).-The area comprises the fine stretch of coastline between Orcombe Rocks, near Exmouth, and the Dorset area mII Lyme Regis, with Sidmouth, Beer and Seaton omitted. Inland Gittisham Hill, East Hill and Woodbury and Aylebeare Commons are all included.

North Devon ( 66 sq . miles).-Comprising three sections of fine coastline- the whole of the Hartland peninsula; from Bideford Bar to the western limits of Ilfracombe, and from east of Ilfracombe to the boundary of the Exmoor National Park. Clovelly, Braunton Burrows, Woolacombe and Combe Martin are all included.

South Devon (128 sq. miles).-It includes the magnificent coast between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail. National Trust property; Salcombe, Slapton Sands and Dartmouth, and the four estuaries and valleys of the Yealm, Erme, Avon and Dart.

Dorset ( 400 sq , miles). - Takes in the whole of the coastline between Lyme Regis and Poole, with the Isle of Portland and Weymouth omitted, and stretches inland to include the Purbeck Hills and the downs, heaths and wooded valleys of the Hardy country.
Forest of Bowland ( 3 Io sq. miles).-A fine tract of high open moorland running westward from nir Settle and Bolton by Bowland in the Pemnines, to Caton and Scorton in Central Lancashire.

A small outlying area nif of the River Ribble includes Pendle Hill and Pendleton Moor.

Gower ( 73 sq . miles).-In the county of West Glamorgan, South Wales, the area is known for its beautiful coastline, its rocky limestone cliffs, sandy bays and coves and for its wooded ravines stretching inland.
East Hampshire ( $\mathbf{x} 5 \mathrm{sq}$. miles). The area stretches from the outskirts of Winchester to the Hampshire/ Sussex border at a distance of about 10 miles inland from the south coast.

South Hampshire Coast ( 30 sq. miles).- 14 miles of coastine on the northern shores of the Solent. between Hurst Castle and Calshot Castle, southeast of Fawley, with the central part of the area extending inland up the Beaulieu River for about six miles, including a beautiful part of the New Forest. Along much of the coast woods of oak and Scots pine stretch down to the water's edge, while at the western end are some attractive salt marshes.

Kent Downs ( 326 sq . miles)--Running from the Surrey border near Westerham (its boundary adjoining that of the Surrey Hills area), about 60 miles to the coast $=$ Dover and Folkestone, with a coastal outlier at South Foreland and a narrow strip of the old sea cliff escarpment west of Hythe overlooking Romney Marsh. Pleasant pastoral scenery, picturesque villages, ancient churches and castles, with the Downs rising to 600 feet.

Lincolnshire Wolds ( 216 sq. miles). -The area extends in a south-east direction from Laceby and Caistor in the north to the region of Splisby, about ten miles west of Skegness. Its charm is derived from the undulating terrain, sparse settlement pattern and the excellent views from the chalk escarpments. The wolds are extensively farmed and contain numerous small, attractive villages.
Lleyn ( 60 sq. miles).-An isolated peninsula in Gwynedd, North Wales, of unique character, still largely unspoilt by the hand of man.
Malvern Hills ( 40 sq. miles). -The area embodies the whole range of the Malvern Hills in the county of Hereford and Worcester, just touching Gloucestershire. Such well-known features as the Worcestershire Beacon, North Hill, the Herefordshire Beacon, and Midsummer Hill, in National Trust property, are within the area.

Mendip Hills ( 78 sq. miles).-Comprising over half of the Mendip Hills, the area stretches, east to west, from Bleadon Hill to the A. 39 road north of Wells. Blagdon Lake and Chew Magna Lake are within the boundary which, in the south, takes in Cheddar Gorge. The plateau, rising to over r,000 ft., commands fine views over the Bristol Channel and surrounding countryside. Noted for its caves, including Wookey Hole, the area is of great scientific and historic interest.

Norfolk Coast ( $x 74$ sq. miles).-With coastal scenery ranging from salt marsh and mudflats, sand-dunes and shingle ridges to cliffs, this area includes six miles of the south-east coast of the Wash, an almost continuous coastal strip three to five miles in depth from Hunstanton to Bacton, with a further small strip between Sea Palling and Winterton-on-Sea. The area, which is rich in wild-life, also includes part of the Sandringham Estate.

Northumberland Coast (50 sq. miles).-Low cliffs and rocky headlands with active fishing villages comprise this area which stretches from just south of Berwick to Amble. It includes Holy Island, with the oldest monastic ruins in the country; the Farne Islands, and the great castles of Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh and Warkworth.

Quantock Hills ( 38 sq. miles).-The main feature of this area in Somerset is the range of red sandstone hills rising to a height of $x, 260$ feet at Will's Neck above Crow Combe.
Isles of Scilly ( 6 sq . miless). There are about 140 islands and skerries in the Scllies group of which only five are inhabited. Geologically, the formation is similar to Land's End and other granite areas in Cornwall. The coastline is dramatically rocky, interspersed with sheltered sandy beaches and areas of dune of bleached decomposed granite, glistening with mica and shells. There are coastal paths round the larger islands, and a number of sites of special scientific interest, identified by the Nature Conservancy Councli.
Shropshire Hills ( 300 sq. miles).-This area includes the fine landscape around Church Stretton, with Caer Caradoc, the Long Mynd, the Stiperstones, and the long ridge of Wenlock Edge from which it extends north-east to the Wrekin and the Ercall.

Soloway Coast (4I sq. miles).-A stretch of beautiful coastline in Cumbria from above Maryport to the estuaries of the Rivers Eden and Esk (with Silloth omitted) backed by the Solway Plain and noted for its historic and scientific interests.

Suffolk Coast and Heaths ( 55 x sq. miles).-Takes in $3^{8}$ miles of coastline and parts of the Stour and Orwell estuaries, while the Deben, Alde and Blyth flow through it. With heath, woodland, marsh and beaches, the scenery is attractively varied and the area important to ornithologists.
Surrey Hills (i6o sq. miles).-The Hog's Back and the ridge of the North Downs from Guildford to Titsey in the east are within this area, 11 are Leith Hill, Hindhead Common, the Devil's Punch Bowl; the well-known villages of Abinger, Shere, Hambledon and Chiddingfold; Box Hill and Frensham Ponds.
Sussex Downs ( 379 sq. miles). The ma includes the chalk escarpment of the South Downs from Beachy Head to the West Sussex/Hampshire border, with such well-known features $\quad$ Hirle Beacon and Chanctonbury Ring, and stretches down to the coast between Eastbourne and Seaford. In the west the boundary adjoins the East Hampshire and Surrey Hills areas.
North Wessex Downs ( 67 r sq. miles).-An upland area in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire, bounded by the Marlborough and Lambourn Downs in the west and the Chiltern Hills in the east. To the south of the downs the area is intersected by the Kennet Valley, the Vale of Pewsey and Enbourne Vale, with Savernake Forest in the midst. The southern section comprises the North Downs where they descend to the Test Valley which, together with Salisbury Plain, form the southern limit of what is so far the largest area designated.
Isle of Wight ( 73 sq. miles).-A number of separate areas comprising unspoiled stretches of coastline, the Yar Valley, the high downland behind Ventnor and the fine chalk downland ridge east of Newport to Culver Cliff and Foreland.

Wye Valley (r25 sq. miles).-This area lies within the counties of Gwent, Gloucestershire and Hereford and Worcester. The lower Wye Valley landscape is characterised by its steeply-wooded slopes, cliffs and gorges where the river has cut through limestone outcrops. Further north the valley is broader and the river meanders through pleasant pastureland. Tintern Abbey and the well-known viewpoint from Symonds Yat within this beautiful ${ }^{1 / n}$. The flora include many -1 species.



## THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.-The Kingdom of England occupies the southern position of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} \quad 46^{\prime}$ and $49^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $x^{\circ} 46^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. and $5^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form I natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. It has a total area of 50,333 sq. miles (land 50,053 ; inland water 280) and a population (r97z Census) of $46,029,000$.

Relief.-There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and lowlying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean 1 Ie level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the Pennine Chain, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2.930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Mountains, which contain in Scafell Pike ( 3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urra Moor ( 1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the Peak of Derbyshire ( 2,088 feet) and Dartmoor (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Salop win the isolated Wrekin ( $x, 335$ feet), Longmynd ( $x, 696$ feet), and Brown Clee ( $x, 792$ feet); in Hereford the Black Mountain ( 2,310 feet), in Worcester the Malvern Hills ( $\mathrm{x}, 395$ feet); the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (about $\mathrm{x}, 100$ feet).

Hydrography.-The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of $2 \times 0$ miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outfow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington ( 69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Salop with I total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vrynwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury ( $33 \frac{1}{2}$ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal ( 26 a miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The Severn Tunnel, begun in 5873 and completed in 1886 (at I cost of $£ 2,000,000$ ) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 628 yards in length of which $2 \frac{1}{6}$ miles are under the river). A road bridge over the Severn estuary, between Haysgate.

Gwent, and Almondsbury, Glos., with e centre span of $3,240 \mathrm{ft}$. was opened by Her Majesty the Queen on September 8, 1966. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse ( 160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. They lie in Cumbria, the largest being Windermere (so miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.-The Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire by the Solent; total area 147 sq. miles, population (estimated 1975) 112,000. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The Scilly Islands, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited (population, x97x, 2,428). The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. Lundy ( $=$ Island) II miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about miles long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad (average), with a total area of about $x, 050$ acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20 ; it became the property of the National Trust in 1969 and has 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate. -The annual air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from $11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. in the extreme south-west to $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than $4.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from $17^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. around London to less than $5.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about $0.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. per $x 00$ metres. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. The annual average, r916-1950, varies from 20 in . ( 500 mm .) in the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary and locally in Cambridgeshire to more than 100 in. ( 2,500 mm .) over the mountains of the Lake District. Rather more rain falls in the summer half-year in parts of the east, but in the west much more falis in the winter half-year. The months of least raln are March to June and the wettest months October to January. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from $x, 750$ hours along the south-east coast to less than $x, 300$ hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range. June is the sunniest month followed by May, July and August in that order.

## EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.-Palæolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to Stonehenge (so miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being $22 \frac{1}{3}$ feet in height). The village of Avebury and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in x943 about 1,000 acres of Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900-1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archæological sites in Europe. The Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft .6 in . high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft . In the latter part of the Bronze Age the Goidels, , people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of Brythons and Belgae, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.-Julius Cesar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 y cars later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 , and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year.

The British leader from A.D. $4^{8-5 I}$ was Caratacus (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 6r. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built. a continuous rampart, since known as Hadrian's Wall, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126 , and it is now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe."

The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, Wroxeter (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and St. Albans (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire.

Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as Watling Street) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties.

Christianity reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), Alban, "the protomartyr of Britain,"
being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 354.

The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the $4^{\text {th }}$ century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern areas. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4 th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Ceutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons.
The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King Vortigern called in the Saxons to defend him against the Ficts, the Saxon chieftains being Hengist and Horsa, who landed at Ebbsueet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.-What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods Twi, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7 th century. In the 8 th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built wall and rampart, afterwards known as Offa's Dike, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh.

The greatest of the Englisn kingdoms was Wessex, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was Alfred the Gireal ( $87 \mathrm{x}-899$ ), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore ( 878 ). In the roth century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (Danegelt) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from ror6 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadraada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the Battle of Hastings on Oct. 14, x066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES

| County | Administrative Headquarters | Acreage | Population (Reg. Gen's Est.) | Rateable Value 1976 | Average Rate Levied 1976-77 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Avon. | Avon Hse., The Haymarket, Bristol | 332,596 | 919,600 | $\underset{110,419,18 x}{£}$ | $\underset{{ }_{56}{ }^{p} .}{ }$ |
| Bedford. | *Cauldwell St., Bedford | 3305,026 | 493,800 | 12,122,882 | 68.0 |
| Berkshire. | $\dagger$ Reading | 310,178 | 658,300 | 106,651,090 | 51 |
| Buckinghamshire. | *Aylesbury | 465,019 | 501,800 | 80,229,035 | 56 |
| Cambridgeshire.... | +Castle Hill, Cambridge | 842,433 | 540,300 | 69,094,556 | 53 |
| Cheshire.. | *Chester | 575,375 | 910,900 | 117,833,723 | 63 |
| Cleveland. | Municipal Bldgs., Mid dlesbrough | 144,086 | 565,400 | 69,909,978 | 61 |
| Cornwall. | *Truro | 876,295 $\ddagger$ | 401,500\% | 40,402,815 | 48 |
| Cumbria | The Courts, Carlisle | 1,682,239 | 473,800 | 42,541,507 | 50 |
| Derbyshire | County Offices, Matlock | 650,146 | 902,820 | 91,706,937 | 58 |
| Devonshire | *Exeter | 1,658,285 | 936,300 | 101,286,071 | 52 |
| Dorset | *Dorchester | 655,818 | 572,900 | 74,620,194 | 58 |
| Durham | *Durham | 601,939 | 607,600 | 52,313,768 | 58 |
| Essex | *Chelmsford | 907,850 | 1,4 11,000 | 209,170,370 | 51 |
| Gloucester. | $\dagger$ Gloucester | 652,741 | 487,600 | 57,973,099 | 57 |
| Greater Manchester. | $\star$ Piccadilly Gdns., Manchester | 317,285 | 2,730,000 | 306,107,000 | 23.5 |
| Hampshire... | The Castle, Winchester | 934,474 | 1,434,700 | 183,359,060 | 56 |
| Hereford and Worcester. | $\dagger$ Worcester | 970,203 | 585,900 | 72,197,830 | 58 |
| Hertford. | *Hertford | 403,787 | 938,500 | 153,559,625 | $58 \cdot 5$ |
| Humberside. | Kingston Hse S., Bond St., Kingston-upon-Hull | 867,784 | 848,200 | 88,101,000 |  |
| Kent | *Maidstone | 922,196 | 1,445,400 | 165,667,374 | $52.04$ |
| Lancashire | *Preston | 751,063 | 1,369,200 | 131,211,850 | 54 |
| Leicestershi | *Glenfield, Leicester | 630,842 | 836,500 | 98,497,059 | 49 |
| Lincoln. | County Offices, Lincoln | 1,454,35 | 521,300 | 51,000,000 | 54 |
| Greater London | *S.E. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 390,302 | 7,111,500 | 1,910,000,000 |  |
| Merseyside. | Metropolitan Hse., Old Hall St., Liverpool | 159,750 | 1.588,400 | 187,098,691 | 28 |
| Norfolk. | *Martineau Lane, Nwch. | 1,323.371 | -659,300 | 76,976,000 | $55^{13}$ |
| Northampton. | *Northampton | 584,970 | 500,100 | 60,705,337 |  |
| Northumberland. | *Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 1,243,692 | 285,700 | 26,776,866 | 55 |
| Nottinghamshire. . | *West Bridgford, Nottingham | 534.735 | 982,700 | 108,185,066 | 58 |
| Oxfordshire | *New Road, Oxford | $645.3^{1 / 4}$ | 539,100 | 7 $7,364,297$ | 57 |
| Salop. | $\dagger$ Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury | 862,479 | 354,800 | 37,749,873 | 49 |
| Somerset, .......... | \#Taunton County Bldec, Stafford | 852,434 | 401,700 | 42,956,452 | 54 |
| Staffordshir | County Bldgs., Stafford | 671,184 | 988,400 | 108,900,000 | $55 \cdot 3$ |
| Suffolk. | *Ipswich | 940,800 | 570,000 | 67,500,000 | $52^{\circ} 5$ |
| Surrey. | *Kingston upon Thames | 414,922 | x,000,700 | 159,365,608 | 54.33 |
| Sussex, East | *Pelham Hse, St. Andrew's Lane, Lewes | 443,634 | 657,300 | 90,076,732 | $55^{3} 3$ |
| Sussex, West. . . . . . | *West St., Chichester | 498,178 | 623,100 | 83,280,000 | 51 |
| Tyne and Wear.... | Sandyford Hse., Newcastle |  | I,292,600 | I17,6ı1, 660 | 29 |
| Wrwick.......... | +Warwick | $489,405$ | 475,800 | 84,135,390 | 54.7 |
| West Midlands. | *Lancaster Circus, Birmingham | 222,258 | 2,777,500 | 4,000,000 | 23 |
| Wight, Isle of. . . . . | *Newport, I.O.W. | 94,234 | 111,000 | 12,06x,580 | 53 |
| Wiltshire. | *Trowbridge | 860,109 | 511,600 | 52,670,773 | 52 |
| Yorkshire, North. | *Northallerton | 2,053,126 | 648,600 | 62,28r,804 | 53 |
| Yorkshire, South... | *Barnsley | 385,605 | 1,317,200 | 123,733,809 | 24.5 |
| Yorkshire, West... | Wakefield | 503,863 | 2,082,600 | 192,187,610 |  |

[^25]
## ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS


## ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF COUNTY COUNCILS, COUNTY TREASURERS AND CHIEF CONSTABLES

| County or Shire | Chief Executive | County Treasurer | Chief Constable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Avon | W. J. Hutchinson | D. G. Morgan | K. W. L. Steele, O.B.E., K. P.M. |
| (2) Bedford. | J. W. Elven | V. F. Phillips | A. Armstrong, Q.P.M. |
| (3) Berks. | R. W. Gash | M. C. Beasley |  |
| (4) Bucks. | J. Stevenson | G. B. Ravens | D. Holdsworth, C.B.E., Q.P.M. (a) |
| (5) Cambridge........ | J. K. Barratt | J. E. Barton | V. S. Gilbert |
| (6) Cheshire. | J. K. Boynton, M.C. | C. T. Fletcher | G. Fenn |
| (7) Cleveland. | J. B. Woodham | B. Stevenson | C. Payne |
| (8) Cornwall. | A. L. Dennis | K. Hyde | J. C. Alderson, Q.P.M |
| (9) Cumbria. | T. J. R. Whitfield | J. R. Ford | W. T. Cavey, O.B.E., C.P.M |
| (10) Derby. | H. Crossley | E. J. Cobb | W. Stansfield, C.B.Er, M.C., Q.P.M. |
| (11) Devon. | C. V. Lucas | M. Thompson | J. C. Alderson, Q.P.M. |
| (12) Dorset. | K. A. Abel | D. M. Gasson | A. Hambleton, C.B.E., M.C., Q.P.M. |
| (13) Durham. | J. Procter | J. M. Wright | A. G. Puckering, $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{E}_{\text {, }}, \mathrm{Q} . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. |
| (14) Essex | R. W. Adcock | E. A. Twelvetree | Sir John Nightingale, C.B.E., B.E.M, |
| (15) Gloucester | J. V. Miller | T. N. Hobson | B. Weigh, Q.P.M. [Q.P.M |
| (16) Greater Manchester | G. A. Harrison | K. J. Bridge | C. J. Anderton, Q.P.M. |
| (17) Hampshire...... | L. K. Robinson | G. Price | (vacant) |
| (18) Hereford and Worcester. | A. J. R. Ward | A. B. Turner | D. V. S. Cottrell |
| (19) Hertford. | P. Boyce | C. C. Jasper | A. Clissitt |
| (20) Humberside. | J. H. W. Glen, C.b.E. | J. A. Parkes | D. Hall, Q.P.M. |
| (21) Kent. | W. U. Jackson | P. E. W. Stoodley | B. N, Pain, Q.P.M. |
| (22) Lancashire. | B. Hill | W. O. Jolliffe | J. W. Moody, Q.P.M. (acting) |
| (23) Leicestershire. | S. Jones | J. S. Blackburn | A. Goodson, Q.P.M. |
| (24) Lincoln. | D. D. Macklin | G. R. Prentice | L. Byford, Q.P.M. |
| (25) Greater London. |  | M. F. Stonefrost | (Metropolitan Police Area) |
| (26) Merseyside. | R. F. O'Brien | P. W. Jenkins | K, G. Oxford, Q.P.M. |
| (27) Norfolk. | B. J. Capon | G. M. Ellis | C. G. Taylor, Q.P.M. |
| (28) Northampton. | A. J. Greenwell | H. Lawson | F. A. Cutting, Q.P.M. |
| (29) Northumberland | W. H. Foakes | R. Woistenholme | S. E. Bailey, Q.P.M. |
| (30) Nottingham. . | (vacant) | G. E. Daniel | C. McLachlan |
| (31) Oxford. | A. T. Brown | B. P. Harty | D. Holdsworth, C.E.E., R.P.M. (a) |
| (32) Salop. | W. N. P. Jones | R. R. Renville | A. A. Rennie, Q.P.M. |
| (33) Somerset. | J. E. Whittaker | B. M. Tanner | K. W. L. Steele, O.B.E., K.P.M. |
| (34) Stafford | J. B. Brown | G. Woodcock | C. H. Kelly |
| (35) Suffolk. | C. W. Smith | E. T. Knott | S. L. Whiteley, Q.P.M. |
| (36) Surrey. | F. A. Stone | G. W. Payne-Butler | P. J. Matthews, $\mathrm{O}_{6} \mathrm{~B}_{6} \mathrm{E}_{4}, \mathrm{Q}_{\text {P P P M }}$. |
| (37) Sussex, East. | R. M. Beechey | J. Unsworth |  |
| (38) Sussex, West.. | J. R. Hooley | B. Fieldhouse | G. W. R. Terry, C.B.E., Q.P.M. |
| (39) Tyne and Wear | J. J. Gardner | C. J. Davies | S. M. Bailey, Q.P.M. |
| (40) Warwick. | E. Cust | C. G. McMillan | A. Laugharne |
| (41) West Midlands. | J. D. Hender | K. E. Rose | P. D. Knights, C.B.E., Q.P.M. |
| (42) Wight, Isle of. | J. S. Horsnell | D. A. Tuck | - |
| (43) Wiltshire. | R. P. Harrles | R. L. W. Moon | G. R. Glendinning, O.B.E., Q.P.M |
| (44) Yorkshire, North | H. J. Evans | K. R. Hounsome | R. P. Boyes, O.B.E, Q.P.M, |
| (45) Yorkshire, South . . | F. A. Mallett | D. B. Chynoweth | R. S. Barratt |
| (46) Yorkshire, West. . . | P. J. Butcher | G. S. Pollard | R. Gregory, Q.P.M. |

(a) Thames Valley Pollce Authority

## GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

The Greater London Council and 32 London Borough Councils were constituted under the London Government Act, 1963. They replaced, on April I, 1965, the London County Council, the Middlesex County Council, the County Borough Councils of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham, 28 metropolitan borough, 39 non-county borough and 15 urban district councils. The boundaries and constitution of the Corporation of the City of London were not affected.

Under the Act, Greater London became for the first time $\quad$ clearly defined local government area including, in addition to the former counties of London and the greater part of Middlesex, parts of

Metropolitan Essex, Kent, Surrey and Hertfordshire.
The Greater London Council at present consists of 92 councillors. Councillors are elected for single-member electoral divisions which are coterminous with the parliamentary constituencies. Councillors hold office for four years. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected annually by the councillors. The political head of the administration is the Leader of the Council, elected by the majority party. The Council meets at two weekly intervals at $2,30 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. on Tuesdays except in holiday periods. Most committees and sub-committees meet at fourweekly intervals.

## Greater London Council <br> (Elected May 5, 1977)

Greater London comprises an area of 6 ro sq. miles and has population of $7,1 \times 1,500$ ( 1975 midyear estimates).
Chairman ( $\mathbf{I} 977-78$ ), L. A. Bains.
Vice-Chairman (x977-78), S. C. Bolton.
Depuly-Chairman (x977-78), Mrs. A. L. Grieves.
Leader of the Council, H. W. Cutler, O.B.E.
Leader of the Opposition, Sir Reginald Goodwin,C.B.E.
\#Aplin, G. W. (C.)......... Croydon South
Ashby, D. G. (C.)........... Woolwich West
Bailey, G. N. A. (C.)....... Brentford and Isteworth
*Bains, L. A. (C.).......... Hornsey
*Bell, E. P., O.B.E. (Lab.).... Newham South
*Bell, W. (C.) .............. Chelsea
*Black, P. B. (C.)........... Hendon South
*Bolton, S. C. (C.).......... Wimbledon
*Bondy, L. (Lab.)........... Islington North
Bowden, G. F. (C.) ....... Dulwich
*Bramall, Sir Ashley (Lab.). Bethnal Green and Bow
*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.).....Stepney and Poplar
*Brew, R. M. (C.). ........ Chingford
*Carr, E. G., B.E.M. (Lab.). Vauxhall
Cassidy, B. M. D. (C.) . . Hendon North
*Chalkley, D. W. (Lab.) . . Deptford
*Clack, W. S. (C.)........ Harrow Central
*Collins, R. (Lab.)......... Holborn and St. Pancras
Connors, J. A. B. (C.) .... Enfield North
Copland, Miss S. (C.). . . . Lewisham East
Corpe, F. W. (C.) ....... Edmonton Crofton, Sir Malby, Bt.
(C.)....................Ealing North
*Cutler, H. W. O.B.E. (C.) Harrow West
*Dimson, Mrs. G. F. C.B.E.
(Lab.),....................Battersea North
*Dobson, J. C. (C.) . ..... Acton
$\star$ Edwards, A. F. G. (Lab.)...Newham North-West
*Freeman, R. J. M. (C.)... Finchley
Gardner, Mrs. R. T. (C.) Southgate
*Garside, Mrs. M. E. (Lab.) Woolwich East
Gent, R. C. (C.).......... Sidcup
*Goodwin, Sir Reginald, C.B.E. (Lab.) . ...............ermondsey

Greengross, A. D. (C.).... Hampstead

* Grieves, Mrs. A. Li. (Lab.) Lambeth Central Gumbel, Mrs. M. (C.)....Sutton and Cheam Ham, T. A. L. (C.)....... Tooting Hansen, W. T. Neilson-
(C.).....................Leyton
*Hardy, A. (C.). ............. Brent North
*Harrington, I. (Lab.)....... Brent South
Harris, J. L. (C.) ........... Putney
*Hillman, E. S. (Lab.)...... Hackney Central
*Hinds, H. W. (Lab.) .......Peckham
Hiskey, R. E. (C.) . . . . . . . Lewisham West
*Howard, N. (Lab.) ...... . Peckham
Jones, R. G. Lewis (C.)... Carshalton
*Kay, H. (Lab.) ............Dagenham
Kirwan, Mrs P. M. (C.) . . Paddington
Langton, V. R. M. (C.) . . Bexleyheath
*Leigh, E. J. E. (C.) ........ Richmond
*Lemkin, J. A. (C.) ........ Uxbridge
*Livingstone, K. R. (Lab.).. Hackney North and Stoke Newington
*McIntosh, A. R. (Lab.) . . Tottenham
Major, J. R. (C.).......... Hornchurch
*Mitchell, R. (C.)........... Wanstead and Woodford
Mitchell, R. D. (C.) ....... Feltham and Heston
*Morgan, Miss G. E. (C.). . Croydon North East
Morgan, Mrs. J. M. (Lab.) Hackney South and Shoreditch
*Mote, H. T. (C.) .......... Harrow East
*Partridge, B. Brook-(C.). . Romford
Patterson, M. J. L. (C.) . . Chipping Barnet
Putnam, J. C. (C.) . . . . . . . Fulham
Retter, A. J. (C.)......... Hayes and Harlington
Riley, Miss J. G. A. (C.). . Wood Green
*Ripley, S. W. L. (C.).... Kingston upon Thames
*Roberts, Miss S. M. (C.).. Upminster
Roe, Mrs. M. A. (C.). ...Ilford North
*Sandford, H. H., О.в.E.,
D.f.M. (C.)...............St. Marylebone
*Scorgie, M. N. (C.)...... The City of London and Westminster South
*Seaton, G. J. D. (C.) . . . . . Surbiton
Shenton, B. J. (C.) ........ Mitcham and Morden
*Sieve, Mrs. Y. (Lab.) . . . . Southall
*Smith, F. W. (C.)......... Beckenham
Smith, N. J. D. (C.)....... Norwood
Smith, W. C. (C.)....... Hammersmith North
Sofer, Mrs. A. (Lab.) . . . . St. Pancras North
Stewart, S. J. (C.)........ Croydon North West
*Styles, F. W., B.E.M.(Lab.) Greenwich
*Tatham, Mrs. J. (C.) . . . . Orpington
Taylor, C. J. H. (C.) ......Ruislip-Northwood
*Taylor, G. W. H. (C.). ... Croydon Central
Town, R. (C.)...........Erith and Crayford
*Tremlett, G. W. (C.)..... Twickenham
Turney, S. J. (Lab.)....... Islington Central
*Vigars, R. L. (C.)......... Kensingion
*Ward, J. B. (Lab.)......... Barking
Weyer, F. W. (C.)....... . Streatham
Wheeler, M. J. (C.)...... Ravensbourne
*Wicks, A. E. (Lab.)........Islington South and Finsbury
Williams, Mrs. M. (C.). . . Battersea South
Wilson, J. (Lab.)..........Newham North East
Wykes, Mrs. J. K. (C.)... Chislehurst
Young, R. A. R. (Lab.) ... Walthamstowe
$\star$ Denotes members of the last Council.

The services provided by the G.L.C. include planning, roads, traffic management and control, fire services, refuse disposal, housing, parks and licensing. For certain services it shares responsibility with the London Borough Councils and the City Corporation.
Education.-The local education authority for an area corresponding with the area of the twelve inner London boroughs and the City of London is the Inner London Education Authority, a special committee of the G.L.C. consisting of the members of the Council elected for the inner London boroughs together with a representative of each inner London Borough Council and of the Common Council. The Council charges to the rating authorities in the Inner London Education Area the expenditure of the I.L.E.A., the amount being determined by the Authority. This unique arrangement preserves the continuity of the service which has developed since 1870 픈 unity without regard to local boundary divisions.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of the Authority's nursery, primary and secondary schools (including special schools for handicapped children) is 400,958 . There are 42 nursery, 710 county (including 3 at Children's homes), 339 voluntary and $x x_{7}$ special schools, staffed by the equivalent of 24, 133 full-time teachers. Vocational instruction, cultural studies and recreational activities for persons over compulsory school age are arranged at the various establishments for further education. The Authority maintains 24 colleges and makes grants to 5 polytechnics and 1 other institutions. Nonvocational classes are offered at $3 x$ evening and literary institutes, I recreational institute and 77 youth centres, including I drama centres. Eight colleges for the training of teachers are also managed by the Authority. The 20 outer London Borough Councils are the education authorities for their Boroughs.
Housing. -The Council shares with the London Borough Councils responsibility for housing in London and it has accommodated about 18,000 families a year, 2,650 of them in expanding towns many miles from London. The G.L.C. has about 218,000 homes, nearly 50,000 homes having been transferred to the London Borough Councils since 1971.

Planning and Transportation.-The Council as planning authority for Greater London as a whole has prepared a strategic development plan which lays down basic planning policies and principles for the whole area. The Greater London Development Plan has recently been modified by the Secretary of State for the Environment in the light of findings of a Public Inquiry. The Secretary of State is now considering objections to the modified plan. Since the submission of the original plan, the Transport (London) Act, 1969 , has given the G.L.C. responsibility for preparing more detailed transport plans, and, through $I$ London Transport Executive appointed by the Council, for London Transport policies and finance. It is thus now able to consider and co-ordinate priorities for investment in all forms of transport in London.

Within the framework of the Development plan, the London Borough Councils and the City Corporation will prepare their own detailed local development plans. Town planning control of private development proposals is mainly the concern of the London Boroughs but the G.L.C. has some responsibilities in this field. As planner and developer the Council is involved in many major schemes. Notable examples are the Thamesmead project and the Covent Garden area.

The Council is responsible for the construction, improvement and maintenance of principal roads. As the traffic authority for all roads in Greater London it prepares or approves schemes for one-way working, traffic signals, clearways, busonly lanes, waiting and loading restrictions and speed limits and makes the orders which enforce them. It maintains the Thames tunnels, the Woolwich Free Ferry, and all but four of the Thames bridges (London, Tower, Blackfriars and Southwark, which are maintained by the Corporation of London).
The Transport (London) Act. 1969, gives the Council the primary responsibility for overall transport planning, including the fullest possible integration of all forms of public transport, traffic measures and the development of the most important roads, in close association with land use planning.
Expanding towns.- One aspect of the Council's policy is the provision of homes for people in housing need from London, willing to move to jobs in towns expanding under agreements with the G.L.C. made under the Town Development Act 1952. The Council has such agreements with over 11 towns.
Parks.-The Council maintains some 5,500 acres of parks and open spaces. The London Borough Councils and the City Corporation between them provide $£$ further 26,500 acres. Up to $x, 000$ openair entertainments are arranged in G.L.C. parks each summer and almost all games and sports are provided for. At Crystal Palace, in addition to the Council's 70 acre park is the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, owned by the Council and managed by the Sports Council.

Other features of the G.L.C.'s administration include its responsibility for the Royal Festival Hall, Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room and the Hayward Gallery; the maintenance of the Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, several other buildings of historic interest and two museums. The Greater London Record Office and Library house official records and other manuscripts, books, maps, drawings and photographs relating to London and are open to the public for reference purposes. The Research and Intelligence unit is concerned with information and research on any matters concerning Greater London. The results of its work will be available to government departments, local authorities and the public.

Solid waste disposal. -The Council is responsible for the disposal of refuse throughout Greater London-some $2,750,000$ tons currently being handled each year. It operates twenty-five transfer stations (where refuse is transferred into bulk road vehicles or barges) and two incinerators. Refuse is used for infilling at some twenty land reclamation sites. The Boroughs continue to be responsible for refuse collection. Well over $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 0 0}$ old vehicles and more than $\mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ tons of bulky household refuse (the latter deposited direct by members of the public but included in the total of $2,750,000$ tons) are also dealt with as $\quad$ means of improving the environment under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967.
Land Drainage and Flood Prevention.-The G.L.C. and the Borough Councils exercise land drainage functions on certain watercourses within a 4do sq. mile area in and adjoining Greater London known as the London Excluded Area. The G.L.C. undertakes flood prevention works and maintains unobstructed flows in main metropolitan watercourses including the Ravensbourne, Beverley Brook, Wandle, Crane and Brent rivers. The Council also has flood prevention functions along
some 120 miles of riverbank of the Thames and its tidal tributaries. Work has started, and will continue over the next four years, on the construction of barrier across the Thames at Silvertown which, with associated bank raising schemes, will provide flood protection against surge tides.
Licensing. - The Council is the licensing authority in Greater London for certain places of entertainment, greyhound race tracks and petroleum installations and, as agent for the Department of the Environment, licenses motor vehicles and drivers.

Fire Services.-The Council runs the fire service for its whole area.

The London Fire Brigade set up on April x, 1965, under the London Government Act, 1963, consists of the Brigades of the former counties of London and Middlesex (excluding the districts of Staines, Sunbury and Potters Bar), the former county boroughs of East Ham, West Ham and Croydon and of parts of Essex, Herts., Kent and Surrey. Headquarters, 8 Albert Embankment, S.E.I.
The Brigade has 114 land and a river stations. Wholetime authorized establishment, $6,45^{8}$. There are 605 fire-fighting appliance vehicles and
three fire boats in commission. In 1976, there were 111,520 calls to fires and other emergencies. Chief Officer, P. H. Darby, C.B.E., Q.F.S.M.
Deputy Chief Officer, D. R. Burrell, Q.F.S.M.
Finance.-The Greater London Council's budget for x977-78 (including London Transport Executive) amounts to $\& 2,063,000,000$ of which $£ 1,627,000,000$ is revenue expenditure (including E $503,000,000$ for the Inner London Education Authority) and $£ 436,000,000$ capital expenditure ( $£ 22,000,000$ for the Inner London Education Authority).
Revenue expenditure during the year will be met by precept on the London Borough Councils ( $£ 773,000,000$ ); income from loan repayments, rents, reimbursements for town developments, fees etc. ( $£ 360,000,000$ ); London Transport fares etc. ( $£^{3} 6,000,000$ ) and by Exchequer grants for certain works and services ( $£ 178,000,000$ ). The Inner London Education Authority determines the amount the Council must precept on the rating authorities in Inner London for education purposes.

Capital expenditure is met principally by external borrowing.

## THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

The City of London is the historic centre at the heart of London known as "the square mile" around which the vast metropolis has grown over the centuries. The City's population is 4,232 ( 1971 Census, preliminary). The civic government is carried on by the Corporation of London through the Court of Common Council, a body consisting of the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and 141 Common Councilmen. The legal title of the Corporation is "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London."

The City is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the Isth century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The City of London was described by Tacitus in A.D. 62 as "a busy emporium for trade and traders". Under the Romans it became an important administration centre and hub of the road system. Little is known of London in Saxon times when it formed part of the kingdom of the East Saxons. In 886 Alfred recovered London from the Danes and reconstituted it a burgh under his son-in-law. In ro66 the citizens submitted to William the Conqueror who in 1067 granted them a charter, which is still preserved, establishing them in the rights and privileges they had hitherto enjoyed. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in x191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Ailwyn who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan ( $1212-15$ ). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215 , directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London " (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in $\mathbf{x 4 2 4}$. It is used more generally in the latter part of the rsth century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presenta-
tion to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral yearThe Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day. The procession to the Royal Courts of Justice is popularly known E the Lord Mayor's Show.
Aldermen are mentioned in the xith century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between $\mathbf{3 7 7}$ and $\pm 394$, when - charter of Richard Il directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council, elected annually on December $\mathbf{3 7}$, was, at early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased.

Sheriffs were Saxon officers: their predecessors were the wic-reeves and portreeves of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I (in Ir32) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199 . The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888 ; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

Officers.-The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 5376 . The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 129 I.

Activities. - The work is assigned to $\square$ number of committees which present reports to the Court of Common Council. These Committees are:City Lands and Bridge House Estates, Coal, Corn and Rates Finance, Planning and Communications, Central Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), Schools, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Establishment, Housing, Gresham (City side), Epping Forest and Open Spaces, West Ham Park,

Policy and Parliamentary, Privileges, Social Services, Guildhall Reconstruction, Barbican Development, Barbican Management and Central Criminal Court (Extension).

The Honourable the Irish Society, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder,
and is Common Counclimen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The City's Estate, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from other municipalities, is managed by the City Lands and Bridge House Estates Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

## The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1976-1977*

Cdr. Sir Robin Danvers Penrose Gillitt, Bt., G.B.e., R.D., R.N.R.; born 1925; Alderman of Bassishaw, 1969 ; Sheriff of London, 1973 ; Lord Mayor, 1976.
Secretary, Rear-Admiral E. W. Ellis, C.B., C.b.E.
Recorder, James William Miskin, Q.C., I975; Chamberlain, John Percival Griggs, M.C., 1974; Town Clerk, Stanley James Clayton, 1974; Common Serjeant, John Mervyn Guthrie Griffith-Jones, C.B.E., M.C., 1964.


## The Sheriffs 1977-1978

Alderman Michael Herbert Hinton (see äbove) and Bernard Joseph Brown, elected June 29; assumed office September 28, 1977.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

| Allday, P | .Bishopsgate | Bull, P. A. (rg68). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amies, T. H. C. (r96 | . Bridge | Burrow, G. W. ( 1965 )........... . Lime Street |
| Angell, O. D. (2964) | . Bishopsgate | Champness, Deputy P. H. (rg66) . . Walbrook |
| Bajlard, K. A., m.C. | Castle Baynard | Cleary, Deputy F. E., M. B.E. (1959) . Coleman St. |
| Balls, H. D. (2970) | Cripplegate | Clements, Deputy G. E. I. (x960). . Farringdon Wt. |
| Batty, J. G. (x968) | Portsoken | Cohen, S. E. C.B.E. (195x) . . . . . . Farringdon Wi. |
| Beck, R. T. ( 1963 ) | . Farringdon Wn. | Cole, LL.-Col., A. C., M.V.O., T.D. |
| Bell, A. M. (x97 | . Bassishaw | (1964)....................... Castle Baynard |
| Bennie, R. R. (1976) | Langbourn | Collett, C. (1973) |
| Bird, J. L. (r977). | . Bridge | Collett, Deputy Sir Kingsley, C.B.E. |
| Bowen, I., c.M.G. (x | .Broad St. | (1945) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bridge |
| Brewer, Deputy H. G. | .Langbourn | Colover, D. (r975). . . . . . . . . . . . Bishopsga |
| Brighton, A. G. (1966) | .Portsoken | Colthurst, G. S. O. ( 1976 ) . . . . . . . Broad Street |
| Brown, B. J. (r973). | . Aldersgate | Cook, J. E. Evan- (1972)......... . . Lime Street |
| Brown, D. C. G. (1976) | Aldgate | Cope, Dr. I. ( $9^{6} 3$ )............... . Farringdon Wt. |
| Brown, D. T. (x97x). | . Walbrook | Coulson, Deputy A. G. (x96x) .... Broad St. |




Luckin，I．F．（ェ964）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Candlewick
Luke，A．L．（ 1968 ）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Bishopsgate
McAuley，C．（1957）．．．．．．．．．．．．Bread St．
Mills，A．P．（rg69）．．．．．．．．．．．．．Bassishaw
Mitchell，C．R．（1972）．．．．．．．．．．．．．Castle Baynard
Morgan，Deputy B．L．，C．b．E．（I963）Bishopsgate
Murkin，C．H．，O．B．E．（x969）．．．．．．．Vintry
Olson，A．H．F．（x972）．．．．．．．．．．．Dougate
Oram，Deputy M．H．，T．D．（I963）．Cordurainer
Owen，Mrs．J．（x975）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Langbourn
Park，J．W．（1966）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Tower
Parkin，A．M．（土961）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cheap
Peacock，Deputy R．W．，C．B．E．
Peat，G．C．（x973）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Pike，Deputy H．T．（1946）．．．．．．．．．Cornhill
Prince，Deputy L．B．，C．b．e．（x950）．Bishopsgate
Rayner，N．（1960）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Farringdon Wt．
Reed，J．L．，M．B．E．（ 1967 ）．．．．．．．．．．．Farringdon Wn．
Rigby，P．P．（1972）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Farringdon Wn．
Rodgers，S．C．（土969）．．．．．．．．．．．Farringden Wt．
Roney，E．P．T．（r974）．．．．．．．．．．．．Bishopsgate
Rowlandson，Sir Graham，M．B．e．
（196x）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．erman Street
Saunders，R．（1975）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Candlewick
Scrivener，M．J．H．（1976）．．．．．．．．Cripplegate
Shalit，D．M．（1973）．．．．．．．．．．．．Farringdon Wn．
Sharp，Mrs．I．M．（1974）．．．．．．．．．．．．Queenhithe
sheppara，Deput S．，O．B．E．（195）．Billissate
Silk，D．（1974）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Cripplegate
Skilbeck，Deputy C．（ェ948）．．．．．．．．Queenhilhe
Smith，Deputy Sir John Newson－，
Bt．（1954）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Bassishaw
Smith，P．A．Revell－（ 1959 ）．．．．．．Vintry
Spurrier，H．J．（1974）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Brewgate
Stevenson，J．L．（1970）．．．．．．．．．．．Coleman Street
Stitcher，G．M．（Ig66）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Farringdon Wt．
Sudbury，Col．F．A．，O．B．E．，E．R．D．
（1963）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Sunderland，O．，T．D．（rg68）．．．．．．．．Billingsgate
Trentham，Deputy G．D．（r94x）．．．Bread St．
Vine，G．M．，C．B．E．（I955）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．arringdon Wt．
Welch，J．R．（1975）．．．．．．．．．．．．．Walbrook
Wilmot，R．T．D．（1973）．．．．．．．．．．Cordwainer
Wilson，Deputy A．B．（1960）．．．．．Aldersgate
Wilson，E．S．（1975）．．．．．．．．．．．．Aldersgate
Wixley，G．R．A．，O．B．E．（1964）．．．Bassishaw
Wooldridge，S．J．（I976）．．．．．．．．．．．．Cripplegate
Yates，Deputy J．T．，M．B．E．（1959）．．Cheap

Deputies．－In the preceding list each Common Councilman so described serves as Deputy to the Alderman of his Ward．

## THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their mame from the assumption of . distinctive dress or livery by their members in the $14^{\text {th }}$ century.
The order of precedence (according to and Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837), omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 86 Guilds in existence.

About $\mathbf{x 0}, 000$ Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in Common Hall.
Mercers (1). Hall. Ironmonger Lane, E.C.z. Livery, 218.-Clerk, G. M. M. Wakeford; Master, Air Vice-Marshal C. M. Clementi, с.в., C.b.e.

Grocers (2). Hall, Princes Street, E.C.z. Livery 265 .-Clerk, A. S. Cox; Master Lt. Col. J. L. M. Dymoke, M.B.E.

Drapers (3). Hall, Throgmorton Street, E.C.z. Livery, 230.-Clerk, A. O'Neill; Master Sir Arthur Drew, K.C.B.
Fishmongers (4) Hall, London Bridge, E.C.4. Livery, 286.-Clerk, E. S. Earl; Prime Warden, The Earl of Inchcape.
Goldsmiths (5). Hall, Foster Lane, E.C. 2. Livery, 240.-Clerk, C. P. de B. Jenkins, M.B.E., M.C.; PrimeWarden, A. Asprey.

Skinners ( 6 and 7). Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 299.-Clerk, M. H. Glover; Master, N. F. Althaus.
merchant Taylors (6 and 7). Hall, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Livery, 330.-Clerk, J. M: Woolley, M.B.E., T.D.; Master, The Lord Aldenham.
Haberdashers (8). Hall, Staining Lane, E.C.z. Livery, 3zo-Clerk, Cdr. W. R. Miller, R.N.; Master, R. E. Liddiard.
Salters (9). Livery, Iso.-Clerk, J. M. Montgomery, Fore St., Salters' Hall, E.C.z.; Mastef, D. Hicks.

Ironmongers (10). Hall, Barbican, E.C.z., Livety, 34.-Clerk, R. B. Brayne, M.B.E.; Master, Lt. Col. R. H. C. Probert, O.B.E.

VINTNERS (11). Hall, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. Livery, 328.-Clerk, Cdr. R. D. Ross, r.N.; Master, Lt. Col. J. J. Dingwall, D.S.O.

Clothworkers (12). Hall, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. Livery, 185.-Clerk, E. J. Reed; Master, R. L. Paine.
The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.
Air Pilots and air navigators, Guild or (81). Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh, k.G.; Clerk, W. T. F. Rossiter, P.O. Box $\mathrm{I}_{3}$, Air Terminal, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.r; Master, Capt. A. CaesarGordon.
Apothecaries, Society of (58), Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 675 --Clerk, Maj. J. C. O'Leary; Master, I. M. Jackson.

Armourers and Brasiers (22). Hall, 8 I Coleman Street, E.C.2. Livery, 120.-Clerk, Col. G. F. H. Archer, M.B.E.; Master, Col. G. C. ChatfeildRoberts, T.D.
Bakers (19). Hall, Harp Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3. Livery, 325.-Clerk, H. M. Collinson; Master, E. A. Parker.
Barbers (17). Hall, Monkwell Square, E.C.z. Livery, 160.-Clerk, B.W. Hall, Master, Sir Francis Avery Jones, C.b.E.
Basketmakers (52). Livery, 446.-Clerk, B. Stroulger, Battlebridge House, 87-95 Tooley Street, S.E.x: Prime Warden, L. A. Swain.

Blacksmiths (40). Livery, 201.-Clerk, J. Green, 4.I Tabernacle Street, E.C.2.; Prime Warden, Lt.-Cdr. J. F. Arnold.

Bowyers (38). Livery, 63.-Clerk, M. J. Smyth, 5 Giltspur Street, E.C.I.; Master, A. T. Reed.
Brewers (14). Hall, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.z. Livery. 32.-Clerk, M. J. Adams; Master, Maj. C. F. Guinness, T.D.

Broderers (48). Livery, 106.-Clerk, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.: Master, A. C. C. Gotto.

Butiders Merchants (86). Livery, 180.-Clerk, V. J. Fanstone, O.B.E., 128 Queen Victoria Street. E.C.4.; Master, H. M. W. Harris.

Butchers (24). Hall, Bartholomew Close, E.C.i. Livery, $\mathbf{3}^{87}$.-Clerk, W. M. Collins; Master, F.W. Grigson.

Carmen (77). Livery, 428.-Clerk, D. Reid, 40 a Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.; Master, W. A. McPhail.
Carpenters (26). Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. Livery, 150 - Clerk, Capt. G. B. Barstow, R.N.; Master, J. G. Jacob.
CTTY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). Livery, 450.Clerk, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E., Grindall House, 25 Newgate St., E.C.I; Master, E. Fowler.
Clockmakers ( 61 ). Livery, 248.-Cletk, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., $3^{8}$ Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.I; Master, J. S. Vine.
Coachmakers (72). Livery, 356.-Clerk, A. T. Langdon-Down, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; Master, B. Boxall, C.B.E.,
Cooks (35). Livery 75.-Clerk, H. J. Lavington, T.D., 49 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.; Master, M. H. Powell.

COOPERS (36). Livery, 230.-Clerk, J. W. S. Clark, 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2; Master, Lt. Col. W. D. C. Cook.

Cordwainers (27). Livery, 137.-Clerk, E. J. Mander, Eldon Chambers, 30 Fleet Street, E.C.4-; Master, P. N. Grice.
Currirrs (29). Livery, 65.-Clerk, I. R. McNeil, 43 Church Road, Hove; Master, A. O. R. Vick. CuTlers (18). Hall, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. Livery, roo.-Clerk, K. S. G. Hinde; Master, P. B. Burke.

Distillers (69). Livery 150 - Clerk, B. Dehn, $4^{2-}$ 44 Carter Lane, E.C.4; Master, G. E. Nobes.
DYers (13). Hall, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 110.-Clerk, A. J. Boyall: Prime Warden, The Lord Biake.
Fan Makers (76). Livery, $163 .-$ Clefk, E. J. H. Geffen, Africa House, 64-78 Kingsway, W.C.2: Master, N. A. Royce.
Farmers (80). Livery, 284.-Clerk, S. G. Jones, 5257 Mark Lane, E.C.3. Senior Warden, M. C. Cheveley.
Farriers (55). Livery, 3Io--Clerk, F. E. Birch, 3 Hamilton Road, Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts; Master, D.Williams.
Feltmakers (63). Livery, 350.-Clerk, E. J. P. Elliott, 53 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.x.; Master, P. P. Keens.

Fletchers (39). Livery, 69.-Clerk, F. N. Steiner, 5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4; Master, L. J. Carpenter.
Founders (33). Hall, 13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4Livery, ${ }^{136}$-Clerk, H. W. Wiley: Master, C. B. H. Colquhoun.

Framework Knitters (64). Livety, 225.-Clerk, H. C. Weale, St. Saviour's School, New Kent Road, S.E.x.; Master, P. Morley.
Fruiterers (45). Liverv, 2z0.-Clerk, D. L. Hohnen, 49 Berners St., W.I.; Master, J. M. Squires.
Furniture Makers (83). Livery, r82.-Clerk, G. Benbow, T.D., c/o G. Benbow \& Co., Durgates, Wadhurst, East Sussex; Master, J. Barclay Jacobs.
Gardeners (66). Livery, 250.-Clerk, F. N. Steiner, 5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4-\% Master, J. L Brunel Cohen.

Grplers (23). Hall, Basinghail Avenue, E.C.a. Livery, 80 .-Clerk, J. A. M. Rutherford; Master, Lt. Col. L. A. T. Dennis, M.B.E., T.D.
Glass-Skllers (71). Livery, 160.-Hon. Cletk, P. J. Willoughby, 6 Eldon Street, E.C. 2 ; Master, W. E. C. Stuart, O.B.E.

Glaziers (53). Livery, 250--Cletk, W. L. T. Smith, O.B.E., 6 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.z.; Master, B. D. L. Thomas, O.B.E.

Glovers (62). Livery, zoo.-Clerk, H. M. Collinson, Bakers Hall, Harp Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3 ; Master, L. E. Warner, O.B.E.
Gold and Silver Wyredrawers (74). Livery, 325.-Clerk, D. Reid, 40 L Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.; Master, G. H. R. Goobey.
Gunmakers (73). Livery, 84 - Clerk, F. B. Brandt, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.3; Master, Air Cdre. Alderman Hon. P. B. R. Vanneck, C.B., O.b.E., A.f.C.

Horners (54). Livery, 440 --Clerk, G. S. Wood, 28 Bush Lane, E.C.4.; Master, C. H. F. Fairweather.
INNHOLDRS (32). Hall, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 107.-Clerk, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; Master, H. D. Balls.

Joinkrs (41). Livery, 85.-Clerk, B. J. Turner, 14 Parkway, N.x4; Master, A. Dabbs.
Leathersellers (15). Hall, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3-Livery, $150 .-C l e r k, C$ Davenport; Master, Sir Kenneth Newton, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.
LORINERS (57). Livery, 290.-Clerk, D. B. Morris, Africa House, $64-7^{8}$ Kingsway, W.C.2.; Master, J. W. White.

MASONS (30). Livery, 95-Clerk, H. J. Maddocks, 9 New Square, W.C.z.; Master, R. J. B. McCarthy.
master mariners, Honourable Company of (78). H.Q.S. Wellington, Temple Stairs, W.C.z. Livery, 300--Clerk, D. H. W. Field; Admiral, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, E.G.; Master, Capt. J. E. Bury.
Musicians (50). Livery, 220.-Clerk, W. R. I. Crewdson, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.; Master, R. W. M. Atkin.
NeedLemakers (65). Livery, 240.-Clerk, N. Lane, 1 Bolton St., W. r.; Master, R. H. Lane.
Painter Staners (28). Hall, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. Liverv, 362.-Clerk, H. M. Pearce; Master, Sir Ralph Perring, Bt.
Pattenmakers (70). Livery, 167:-Clerk, A. J. Hucker, $5 / 6$ Raymond Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C.x.; Master, W. H. Salomon.

Paviors (56). Livery, 225:-Clerk, R. F. Coe, Cutlers ${ }^{\circ}$ Hall, Warwick Lane, E.C.4; Master, R. G. Price.

Pewterers (16). Hall, Oat Lane, E.C.2. Livery, 1x0.-Clerk, C. G. Grant; Master, G. K. Wildash.
PLALSTERERS (46). Livery, 778 .-Clerk, H. Mott, Plaisterers Hall, $\quad$ London Wall, E.C.2; Master, J. A. Fleming.

Playing Card Marers (75). Livery, x50.-Clerk, E. K. King, 2 A Northampton Square, E.C.x; Master, R. B. C. Ryall.
Plumbers (31). Livery, 260.-Clerk, M.E.C. Lewis, 218 Strand, W.C.2; Master, Sir Leonard Millis, C.B.E.

POULTERS (34). Livery, 150.-Clerk, I. G. Williamson, 9 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.x.; Master, D. G. H. Hobbs.

Saddeers (25). Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.z. Livery, 90.-Clerk, Maj. A. D. HathwayJones, R.M. (ret.); Master, A. C. Snowden, M.B.E.
Scientific Instrument Marers (84). Livery, 162. -Clerk, Maj. Gen. E. Younson, O.B.E., 20 Peel St., W.8.; Master, D. Randolph.
SCRIVEnERS (44). Livery, 150.-Hon. Clerk, D. V. O'Meara, Lower Court, Stationers Hall, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.; Master, K. F. C. Baker.
Shipwrights (59). Livery 5oo.-Clerk, C. H. Baylis, C.b., 14-20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.; Permanent Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Prime Warden, J. Gourlay Freeland.
Spectaclemakers (60). Livery, 224.-Clerk, C. J. Eldridge, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4; Master, J. Hart.

Stationers and Newspaper Makers (47). Hall, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4- Livery, 450.-Clerk, Col. R. A. Rubens; Master, E. Glanvill Benn.
Surveyors (85). 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, S.W.I. Livery, 145.-Clerk, R. C. G. Strick; Master, Sir Oliver Chesterton, M.C.

Tallow Chandiers (21). Hall, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, x49.-Clerk, R. H. MonierWilliams; Master, S. R. M. Wade.
Tin Plate Workers ( $6_{7}$ ). Livery, 18 r ,-Clerk, B. Dehn, 42-44 Carter Lane, E.C.4; Master, T. H. Blennerhassett.

Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders (82). Livery, zoo.-Clerk, I. J. Kimmins, 9 Red Lion Court, E.C.4; Master, K. R. Haward.
Turners (51). Livery, 160 .-Clerk, A. T. Reed, Giltspur House, 5-6 Giltspur Street, E.C.I; Master, W. J. F. Benton.
Tylers and Bricklayers (37). Livery, 90.-Clerk, J. C. Peck, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.I; Master, J. E. Dove.

UPHOLDERS (49). Livery, zo6.-Clerk, W. R. Wallis, Imperial Building, 56 Kingsway, W.C.z. Master, Dr. P. H. Coldwell.
WAXC handlers (20). Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2. Livery, 8o.-Clerk, T. Wood; Master, A. J. Gregory.
Weavers (42). Livery, $\mathbf{3 2 5}$.-Clerk, J. G. Ouvry, 53 Romney Street, S.W.x; Upper Bailiff, The Lord Gorell.
Wherlwrights (68). Livery, 297.-Clerk, W. R. Rogers, 50 Chigwell Rd., E. 18; Master, E. T. Sermon.
WOOLMEN (43). Livery, 121.-Clerk, R. J. R. Cousins, 192-198 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.x; Master, M. J. Gilbert.
Parish Clerxs (No livery) (Members, roo).-Clerk, R. H. Adams, T.D., F.S.A., 108 Dulwich Village, S.E.2I; Master, Rev. Canon J. Robinson.

Watermen and Lightermen (No livery).-Hall, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3-Clerk, B. G. Wilson; Master, R. A. Cunis.
Launderers (No livery).-Clerk, P. H. Jackson, V.R.D., 21 Whitefriars St., E.C.4.; Master, A. Kennedy.

Note.-In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for $197^{6-77}$ is given.

## LONDON BOROUGHS

| Cry or Borough *inner London Borough | Municipal Offices | Population (Reg. Gen.'s Est.) | Rateable Value April 1, 1977 | Rate Levied $1977-78$ | Town Clerk (*Chief Executive) | Mayor or Lord Mayor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | £ | p. |  |  |
| CITY or Westminster* | City Hall, Victoria St., S.W. 1 | 233,360 | 302,829,838 | 73.83 | *J. D. Witty | H. Cubitt (Lord Mayor) |
| Barking. | $\ddagger$ Dagenham, Essex. | 158,710 | 26,764,350 | 86.9 | S. W. Barker | J. H. Lawrence |
| Barnet. | TThe Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4. | 305,760 | 57,313,474 | 57.5 | E. M. Bennett | D. C. Burton |
| Bexley | §Bexleyheath, Kent. | 216,980 | 29,389,885 | 93 | *T. Musgrave | W. Flint |
| Brent. | $\dagger$ Forty Lane, Wembley. | 275,570 | 50,133,524 | 80 | K. B. Betts | G. B. Swannell, O.B.E. |
| Bromley | +Bromley, Kent. | 306,550 | 46,100,000 | 81.5 | $\star$ P. J. Bunting | B. E. G. Davis |
| Camden* | $\dagger$ Euston Road, N.W.1. | 197,390 | 104,000,000 | $90 \cdot 8$ | F. Nickson | R. W. G. Humphreys |
| Croydon. | $\dagger$ Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon. | 334,000 | 66,153,385 | 55 | *A. Blakemore, C.B.E. | R. W. Coatman |
| Ealing | $\dagger$ Ealing, W. 5. | 299,440 | 54,062,682 | 83.75 | $\star$ P. J. Coomber | Mrs. M. Lorde |
| Enfield. | $\ddagger$ Silver St., Enfield. | 265,910 | 46,947,615 | 74 | *W. D. Day | Mrs. A. L. Emsden |
| Greenwich* | +Wellington St., Wool wich, S.E. 18. | 216,180 | 31,532,657 | 60.5 | $\star$ R. L. Doble | P. Mornington |
| Hackney* | $\dagger$ Mare St., E. 8. | 215,270 | 35,356,000 | 65 | *D. Wood | A. Harrison |
| Hammersmith* | †King St., W. 6. | 181,880 | 33,734,185 | 74.37 | *A. Allen | H. D. Duff |
| Haringey. | $\ddagger$ High Road, N. 22. | 235,490 | 34,034,541 | 94.75 | *R. C. Limb | E. V. Garwood |
| Harrow | $\ddagger$ Station Rd., Harrow. | 203,730 | 33,234,483 | 83 | *R. Hill | A. G. Sellers, O.B.E. |
| Havering. | $\dagger$ Main Road, Romford, Essex. | 247,130 | 36,560,561 | $86 \cdot 5$ | *R. W. J. Triagell | J. F. Moultrie |
| Hillingđon. | $\ddagger$ High Street, Uxbridge | 236,390 | 54,291,580 | 81.4 | *G. Hooper | A. J. Beasley |
| Hounslow. | $\ddagger$ Lampton Rd, Houn- | 206,460 | 46,579,638 | $82 \cdot 4$ | $\star$ R. J. Jeffories | B. A. R. Pearce |
| Islington*. | +Upper St., N. 1. | 194,280 | 49,782,433 | 80.5 | *H. M. Dewing | H. J. Stanfield |
| Kensington and Chelsea (Royal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borough)*..... | $\dagger$ Kensington, W. 8. | 183,230 | 68,146,120 | 68 | R. L. Stillwell, D.F.C., D.F.M. | P. H. Methuen |
| Kingston upon Thames.... | Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames | 139,420 | 27,462,944 | 77.5 | *K. J. T. Ashbourne | Miss D. Tapping |
| Lambeth ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | $\dagger$ Brixton Hill, S.W.2. | 301,690 | 57,021,556 | 80 | $\star$ F. D. Ward | W. J. Juniper |
| Lewisham* | +Catford, S.E.6. | 262,920 | 32,400,000 | 77.86 | $\star$ F. S. H. Birch | R. D. Godsiff |
| Merton. | $\dagger$ Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W. 19. | 176,820 | 29,681,967 | 82.9 | $\star$ A. G. Robinson, D.F.C. | P, Kenyon |
| Newham. | +East Ham, E.6. | 232,020 | 35,170,304 | 84.5 | *J. J. Warren | C. Bock |
| Redbridge....... | †HighRd., llford, Essex. | 238,300 | 35,710,000 | 78.5 | *A. McC. Findlay | A. N. Barker |
| Richmond upon Thames...... | §Twickenham, Mddx. | 172,560 | 30,119,650 | $80 \cdot 5$ | A. W. B. Goode, MC | S. Grose |
| Southwark*...... | +Peckham Rd., S.E.5. | 253,260 | 54,000,000 | 82.5 | S. T. Evans | H. W. Young |
| Sutton. | $\ddagger 3$ Throwley Rd, Sutton, Surrey. | 169,050 | 26,999,727 | 59 | *T. M. H. Scott | J. L. Izard |
| Tower Hamlets*. | $\pm$ Patriot Square, E. 2. | 159, 200 | 40,023,259 | 88 | $\star$ J. Wolkind | J. Riley |
| Waltham Forest. . | +Walthamstow, E. 17. | 233,200 | 30,899,163 | 90.5 | *L, G. Knox | R. F. Drew |
| Wandsworth*.... | †Wandsworth, S.W. 18. | 287,080 | 41,513,086 | 78.5 | L. B. Akld | W. J. Ballantine |

[^26]
## Public and perivate Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.z.-Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18 th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert, and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few r8th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street (Of Lane is now "York Buildings ").

Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.-A handsome and imposing building, erected $1913-18$ by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. NEw South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia have separate offices in the Strand; Tasmania at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, and South Australia at S.A. House, 50 Strand, W.C.z.

Baltic Exchange, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.The world market for the chartering of cargo ships. The present Exchange was built in 1903 and the new wing opened by Her Majesty the Queen on Nov. 2I, 1956.

Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers)-The Bank of England, founded in 1694 , has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor ( 1765 ) and Sir John Soane ( 1788 ).

Bridges.-The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the Tower Bridge (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, operated now by new electrically-run machinery; London Bridge (opened after rebuilding in 2831 by Rennie; the new London Bridge was completed in 1973 and opened by Her Majesty the Queen on March 16, 1973: Southwark Bridge (opened in r8ig, also by Rennie; rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1922); Blackfriars Bridge (opened in 1769 , rebuilt, 1869 , and widened by the Corporation of London in 1909 ); Waterloo Bridge (Rennie), opened in 1817 , commanding a fine view of western London, rebuilt by L.C.C. and reopened 1944; Hungerford Bridge, 1863 (railway bridge with a footbridge); Westminster Bridge (built in $x 750$ and then presenting view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft .) with Thomas Thornycroft's Boadicea at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall and St. Thomas's Hospital: Lambeth Bridge (built 1862 , rebuilt 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; Vauxhall Bridge (built in $1811-16$, rebuilt in 1906 ), leading to Kennington Oval; Chelsea Bridge, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened; 1937) and Albert Bridge (1873); Battersea Bridge (opened in 1890); Wandsworth Bridge (opened in 1873; rebuilt and re-opened in 1940); Putney Bridge (built 5729 , rebuilt 1884 , widened in 1933, where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; Hammersmith Bridge (rebuilt
 Chiswick Bridge (opened in 1933); King Edward VII Bridge, Kew (rebuilt in 1902, opened 1903, leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Twickenham Lock Bridge; Twickenham Bridge (opened 1933); Richmond Bridge (opened in 1777); Kingston Bridge (built 1828 and widened 1914) and Hampton Court Bridge (rebuilt, 1933).

Buckingham Palace, St. James's Park, S. W. z. (Not open to the public.)-Was purchased by King George III in I762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.
The Queen's Gallery, containing a changing selection of the finest pictures and works of art from all parts of the royal collection, was opened to the public on July 25, 196z. Open: Tues.-Sat., and Bank Holidays II-5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Admission 30p; Children, Students, OAPs rop, entering from Buckingham Palace Road.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesdays and Thursdays throughout the year (except in Ascot Week), 2-4 p.m. The following charges, the net proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable on admission: Adults, 15 p ; Children, 5p.

Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.r.-A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, housing the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke and built in 1824 7, it was renovated and embellished when acquired from the Union Club in 1924. Further major alterations have been completed to incorporate the former Royal College of Physicians building, also designed by Sir Robert Smirke, which was acquired in 1964. The renovated building was re-opened in March, 1967. The exteriors of the two buildings were originally designed to create the appearance of a single building by presenting a common façade facing Trafalgar Square. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by King George V. in June, 1925.

Canonbury Tower, Canonbury, N.x.-The largest remaining part of 16 th-century house originally built by the Priors of St. Bartholomew, and since $195^{2}$ used as the headquarters of a nonprofessional theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

Carlyle's House, 24 Cheyne Row, Cheisea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 188r, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open daily, except Mondays and Tuesdays, $5 I-1,2-6$, or dusk, if earlier. Sundays, z-6. Closed New Year's Day, Good Friday and all December. Admission 5op; Children and Students 25 p.

Catholic Central Library, St. Francis Friary, 47 Francis Street, S.W.r.-Founded as a private library in 1914, it was taken over in 1959 by the Franciscan Friars of the Atonement. It is mup update lending and research library of over 50,000 volumes, 120 periodicals, for the general reader. student and ecumenist. Books are sent by post
when required. Hours of opening: Mon.-Fri. го.30-6.30; Sat. 10.30-4.30.

Cemeteries.-In Kensal Green Cemetery, North Kensington, W.xo ( 70 acres), 재 tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel (" Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors). In Highgate Cemetery, N.6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, Karl Marx and G. J. Holyoake. In Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N.r6, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the South Metropolitan Cemetery, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat(Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (Whitaker's Almanack). In the churchyard of the former Marylebone Chapel are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. Crematoria.-Ilford (City of London); Norwood; Hendon; Streatham Park; Finchley (St. Marylebone) and Golder's Green (ız acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest " and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.r.- (Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead ", a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Erected as I temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V on Armistice Day, x9zo. An additional inscription was added after the r939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

Charterhouse. Sutton's Hospital, Charterhouse Square, E.C.I (Master, O. Van Oss, M.A., F.S.A.; Registrar and Clerk to the Govemors, J. C. Moss), a Carthusian monastery from 1371 -1537, when it came into the possession of Sir Edward (later first Lord) North, who sold it in 1565 to the fourth Duke of Norfolk, who renamed it Howard House. After his execution in 1572, following the Ridolfi Plot, hatched at Charterhouse, it was eventually granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1587, to Norfolk's second son, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who in I6xi sold it to Thomas Sutton, who endowed it E Hospital for aged men "of gentle birth" and a School for Boys (removed to Godalming in 1872 ). The buildings are partly 14th but mainly 15 th and ${ }^{16 t h}$ century. The Duke's private palace was destroyed by enemy action in the second World War, but the Hall, Chapel and Great Chamber an intact or restored and now accommodate over 30 Brothers. Roger Williams, founder and governor of Rhode Island, was Foundation. Among other famous pupils were John Wesley, Sir William Blackstone and Lord Baden-Powell, as were the poets and writers Crashaw, Lovelace, Beddoes and Thackeray, who described the School as "Greyfriars" in "The Newcombes". Visitors are shown round on Wednesdays from April to July inclusive (charge 3op), except on the Wednesdays immediately following Easter and Spring Holiday.

Chelsea Physic garden, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.-A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17 th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in

1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 2899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Applications for tickets of admission to the Clerk to the Trustees, ro Fleet Street, E.C.4:-Bona fide students and teachers on any weekday. Unqualified persons limited to three special Open Days a year. 1978 , May 10, July 15 and September 14.

Chelsea Royal Hosprtal (founded by Charles II, in $\mathbf{~ 6 8 2}$, and built by Wren; opened in 1692), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall and Chapel open daily 10 to 12 and $=$ to 4 (Museum 10 to 12 and - to 5) and on Sunday afternoons. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Governor, General Sir Antony Read G.C.B., C.B.e., D.S.O., M.C., $;$ Lieut-Governor and Secretary, MajorGen. P. R. C. Hobart C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

City Business Library (Corporation of London), 55 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Open Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5-30.

College of Arms or Heralds' College, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4--Her Majesty's Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were first incorporated by Richard III, and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Phillip and Mary. The building now in use dates from 167x-88. The powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to State ceremonial are largely exercised through the College, which is the official repository of English coats of arms and pedigrees. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office, Mon.-Fri. between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Commonwealth Insttiute, Kensington High Street, W.8.- A permanent exhibition opened on Nov. 6, I962, by Her Majesty the Queen, replacing the former Imperial Institute opened in 1893 in S . Kensington. An interesting feature of the building is its paraboloid copper-sheathed roof. The Institute contains, in 60,000 square feet arranged in 3 galleries, a visual representation of the history and geography of the Commonwealth countries and dependencies: on the ground floor, exhibits of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and the smaller island territories in the southern hemisphere; on the middle gallery, the African territories; and on the upper gallery, the other countries of the Commonwealth. Art gallery; Cinema, showing documentary fllms daily.

Open, week-days, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-6. Admission free, Closed Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.

County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.s.The Headquarters of the Greater London Council (see pp. 634-6) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Bishop's Acre, Four Acres and Float Mead, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft . The main building was completed in 1933 . The building of the North and South blocks on a site to the East of the main building started in the early r93os. They were occupied in 1939 but not finally completed until 1963. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber at three-weekly intervals on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.Built $8813-17$, with $\quad$ wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is about 190 ft . long.
DICKENS HoUSE, $4^{8}$ Doughty Street, W.C.z.In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed Pickwick Papers. It is the headquarters of the Dickens Fellowship and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, so to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holi-
days excepted); admission 50p; students, 40p; children, zop.

Dr. JOHNSON's House, Gough Syuare, Fleet Street, E.C.4.-A tall late 17 th-century house in which Samuel Johnson (and his wife) lived between $\pm 74$ and 1759 . His Dictionary was compiled here. The house is furnished with 8 th century pieces and there is em excellent collection of Johnsoniana. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from II to $5 \cdot 30$ (Winter 5). Admission 30p; students and O.A.P.s, 15 p .

Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.x.-The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely, Ely Place is a private street (built in 1773) whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under $\quad$ special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S. W.6.-The courtyard is 16 th century, remainder s8th and igth century. Former residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of about 9 acres.

Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E. z.-Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays io to 5 , Sundays 2 to 5 . Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715 . It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened a museum in r9r4. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to 1939, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. An I8th century woodworker's shop, openhearth kitchen and the original chapel are also shown. Temporary exhibitions are held in the Exhibition Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties (which must be booked in advance) and in their leisure time. Curator, J. Daniels.

GEorge InN, Southwark. -Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677 . Open during licensed hours.

Gumbhall, King Street, City, E.C.2.-Scene of civic government for the City for more than a thousand years. Built $c$. $1411-c$. 1440; façade built 1788-9; damaged in the Great Fire, 1666, and by incendiary bombs, 940 . The main hall and crypt (the most extensive mediæval crypt in London) have been restored. Events in Guildhall include the annual election of Lord Mayor, election of Sheriffs, receptions in honour of Sovercigns and Heads of State, and the meetings of the Court of Common Council (see ${ }^{-1}$ Corporation of London ${ }^{\text {'3 }}$ ). Open free; weekdays, ro-5; Sundays (May to Sept.) ro-5. Keeper of the Guildhall, A. J. Marshall.

The Library and Museum of the Clockmakers' Company are housed in new premises, and are open to the public, Mon. to Sat., 10-5. Admission free (entrance in Aldermanbury). The Library contains Plans of London, 2570 ; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first and second, fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. see also City Business Library).

Honourable Artillery Company's Headquarters, City Road, E.C.r.-The H.A.C. (Sec. Lt.-Col. P. Massey, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since $164 x$. The Armoury House dates from 1735. The present castellated barracks date from 1807 . Four of its members who emigrated in the 17 th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachussetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army

Volunteer Reserves, and maintains a Headquarters with III Officer Training Wing, and four squadrons. Horniman Museum and Library, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays $z$ to 6 . Only the Lecture Hall is open on Boxing Day afternoon. Admission free. The Museum was presented in rgor to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. It is now administered by the I.L.E.A. on behalf of the G.L.C. The Museum has three main departments, anthropology, musical instruments and natural history. In the anthropology department the large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from prehistoric times. The natural history department includes an aquarium. Reference library (except Mondays). Schools Service. Free concerts and lectures (autumn to spring). Director, D. M. Boston.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.r.-Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or the Blues and Royals) at $x$ a a.m. (ro a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards? Parade ( $230,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft .), where the Colour is ${ }^{6}$ trooped on the Queen's Official Birthday.

Houses of Parliament, Westminster, S.W.i.After its destruction by fire in 1834 , the Palace of Westminster was re-built in $1840-68$ from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over $£ 2,000,000$.- Open (free) to visitors on Saturdays, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, Spring and late summer Bank Holiday Mondays and Tuesdays; Mon., Tues. and Thurs. in August and Thurs. in September, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch. House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 1o a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closed to visitors on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday and the Saturday preceding the State Opening of Parliament. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Lords as arranged by a Peer or by queue via the St. Stephen's Entrance. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session by Member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall after the House meets. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26 , 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in x94x. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft . high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft . high and contains "Big Ben," the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856 . This bell which weighed 16 tons II cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell $13^{\frac{1}{2}}$ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

InNs of COURT.-The Inner and Middle Temple, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early I4th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. Inner Temple Hall (rebuilt in 1955 after bomb damage) is open to the public on Monday-Friday, so1x.30 a.m. and $2.30-4$ p.m., except during Vacations. Temple Church, restored in $195^{8}$ after severe damage by bombing, is open on weekdays ro- $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and the public are admitted to Sunday services. Middle Temple Hall ( $5562-70$ ) 1 open to
the public when not in use, Monday-Friday, ro-x2 and $3-4.30$ p.m.; Saturday, 10-4.30. Closed x-z p.m. and Sundays. In Middle Temple Gardens (not open to the public) Shakespeare (Henry VI, Part I) places the incident which led to the "Wars 0 : the Roses" ( 1455 -85). Lincoln's Inn, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. The records show the Society as being in existence in x422. The Hall and Library Buildings are of 1845 , although the Library is first mentioned in 1474, and the old Hall early roth century, the Chapel was rebuilt c. 1619-23. Lincoln's Inn Fields ( 7 acres) ; the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. Gray's Imn, Holborn/Gray's Inn Road, W.C.r. Early x4th century. Hall (155660); Chapel (largely rebuilt in 1698). (Services Ix'I5 a.m. during Law Dining Terms only). Holy Communion ist Sunday in every month except Aug.-Sept. Public welcome. Library (33,000 vols., mss. and printed books) may be viewed by appointment. Gardens open to the public from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (May-July), 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m. (Aug.-Sept.). The Inn, although badly damaged during the last war has been completely restored to its former beauty with gracious red brick buildings overlooking grass covered squares and gardens. Strong Elizabethan associations. No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of Staple Inn is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains $=$ picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). Clement's Inn (near St. Clement Danes' Church), Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, and Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. Serieant's Inr, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing) and another (demolished 1910) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-atLaw, the last of whom died in $x 922$.

Jewish Museum, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C. $x, \rightarrow$-Opened in r932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical items and "AngloJudaica ". Open free (Mon.-Thurs.), 2.30-5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10.30-12.45. Closed on Saturdays, Jewish Holy days and Bank Holidays. Conducted tours of parties by arrangement with the Secretary.

Keats House, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3. -In two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820 . Restored 1974-75. Open weekdays, ro a.m.6 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 2 p.m. -5 p.m. Closed-Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Eve. The Keats Memorial Library contains over 5,000 volumes.

Kensington Palace, W.8.-The original house was bought by William III in 1689 and rebuilt by Christopher Wren. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 8819 . The state apartments are open to the public and contain pictures and furniture from the royal collections. A suite of rooms devoted to the memory of Queen Victoria is also shown. Hours of Opening: (March I-Sept. 30) 10 a.m.6 p.m.; Sundays, 2-6 p.m.; (Feb. and Oct, 10-5; Sundays, $2-5$; Jan, Nov, and Dec., 10-4; Sundays, 2-4) Kensington Gardens (q.v.) adjoin.

Lambeth Palace, S.E.r.-The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is I3th century, the house itself is early soth century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Chaplain.
livery Companies' Halls.-The Principal Companies (see pp. $638-9$ ) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be
arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 8835 , and contains some magnficent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built $\mathbf{8 8 3 I}-3$ ), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, was rebuilt in $\mathbf{1 6 7 0}$, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17 th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is nct, strictly speaking, Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is I good example of a smaller I8th century building, with pilastered facade. It was completed in $\mathbf{x 7 8 0}$. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has articularly finely carved screen; its facade dates from 1800. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but has now been rebuilt. The new hall was built some 30 ft . from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view.
Lloyd's, Lime Street, E.C.3.-Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928-1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of $44,250 \mathrm{sq}$. ft .
Lord's Cricket Ground, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8-The headquarters (since 1814 ) of the Marylebone Cricket Club (founded 1787 ), the premier cricket club in England, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court and squash courts in building behind members' pavilion.

The Cricket Memorial Gallery, a museum of cricket, open to the public on match days (except Sundays) until 5 p.m. Adults, zop; children, 1op. In winter and on non-match days admission is by prior arrangement.
Mansion House, City, E.C.4.-(Built 1739-53. reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

Markets - The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for $8,500,000$ to $9,000,000$ people. The dead meat market at Smithfields is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield (present buildings, 1866); Leadenhall Market (Meat and Poultry (built 588 x , part recently demolished); Billingsgate, (Fish), Thames Street (built 1875, part recently demolished); Spitalfields, E.r. (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; London Fruit Exchange, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets areCovent Garden (now moved to Nine Elms) (established under a charter of Charles II, in 166I) and Borough Market, S.E.x, for vegetables, fruit, fowers, etc.

Marlborovge House, Pall Mall, S.W.x.-The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough and completed in $\mathbf{7 7 1 5}$, the house finally reverted to the Crown in 1835 . Prince Leopold lived there until 183 x , and Queen Adelaide from
${ }^{18} 37$ until her death in $\mathbf{x 8 4 9}$. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, Degun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a Commonwealth centre for Government conferences and it was opened as such in March, 1962. It is open to the public at certain times when conferences are not taking place.

London Monument (commonly called "The Monument "), Monument Street, E.C.3.-Built from designs of Wren, $367 \mathrm{x}-77$, to commemorate the Great Fire of London, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2,2666 . The fluted Doric column is $x 20 \mathrm{ft}$. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft . in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft . high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft .). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (3II steps). Admission (until 20 minutes before closing time) zop; children, xop, Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.-March to 4 p.m.). Sundays-May to Sept. $z^{-6}$ p.m. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

Monuments.-Albert Memorial, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BeaConsfield, Parliament Square; Beatty, Jellicoe and Cunningham, Trafalgar Square; Beigian (Reginald Blomfield), Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia (Thomas Thornycroft), Westminster Bridge; Burns, Embankment Gardens; Brunet (Marochetti), Victoria Embankment; Burghers of Calais (Rodin), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; Carlyle (Boehm), Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; Cavalry, Hyde Park; Cavell, St. Mattin's Place (Frampton); Cenotaph, Whitehall (Lutyens); Charles I, Trafalgar Square; Charles II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; Churchil, Parliament Square; Cleopatra's Needie ( $68 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high $c x, 500$ B.C., erected on the Thames Embankment in $1877-8$; the Sphinxes are Victorian; Cuive, Whitehall; Captain Coor (Brock), The Mall; Crimean, Broad Sanctuary; Oliver Cromwell (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; Duke OF CAMBRDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK ( 124 ft .), Carlton House Terrace; EDWARD VII (Mackennal), Waterloo Place. Elizabeth I ( $\mathbf{5} 58$, oldest outdoor statue in London) (from Ludgate), Fleet Street; Eros (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus: Marechal Foch, Grosvenor Gardens; Charles James Fox, Bloomsbury Square; George III, Cockspur Strect; George IV (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; George V, Old Palace Yard; George VI, Cariton Gardens; Gradstone, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; Halg (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRving (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. Trafalgar Square (Grinling Gibbons); Kitchener, Horse Guards' Parade; Abraham Lincoln, Parliament Square; Samuel Jounson, opposite St. Clement Danes; Milton, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see above); NELSON (r70 ft. I $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the Royal George); Florence Nightingale, Waterloo Place; Palmerston, Parliament Square; PEEL, Parliament Square; PITT, Hanover Square (Chantrey); Portal, Embankment Gardens; PRINCE CONSORT, Holborn Circus; Raleige, Whitehall; Richard Coevr de Lion (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; Roberts, Horse Guards' Parade; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Grosvenor Square (Reid

Dick); Royal Artillery (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; Captain Scott, Waterloo Place (Lady Scott); Shackleton, Kensington Gore; Sharespeare, Leicester Square; SmuTs (Epstein), Parliament Square(Epstein); SulliVan, Victoria Embankment; Trenchard, Victoria Embankment; Victoria Memorial, in front of Buckingham Palace; George Washington (Houdon copy) Trafalgar Square; Wellington, Hyde Park Corner; Wellington (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; John Wesley, City Road; William III, St. James's Square; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.
percival David Foundation of Cuinese Art, 53 Gordon Square, W.C. x.-Set up in $295 x$ to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and the surrounding regions, and provide facilities necessary to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added I gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. Hours of opening: Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to I p.m.; Closed Bank Holidays. Library available to ticket holders only; applications in writing to the Curator. Head of the Foundation, Prof. W. Watson.
Port of London. - The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the seaward limit (Tongue light vessel), a distance of 95 miles and three dock systems and land for redevelopment covering an area of 4,396 acres, of which 512 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Office is in World Trade Centre, E.r. Particulars of the docks are follows:India \& Millwall Docks, E.14.-Area 444 acres including 127 acres water. Principal commodities handled are hardwood, fruit, plywood, wood pulp and wine in bulk. Royal Victoria \& Albert \& King George V Docks, E.x6.-Area 1,015 acres, including 230 acres water-have special facilities for grain and tobacco. Large quantities of fruit and general cargo are also dealt with. Tilbury Docks, Essex.-Area 1,037 acres, including I55 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, North American, Indian, other Eastern routes, West Africa and the Continent. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station.
A development and extension scheme at Tilbury has added nearly $■$ miles of deepwater quays, to provide 13 new berths, of which 6 are for container traffic and 3 for packaged timber. Also included are a freight-liner rail container terminal and a riverside grain terminal which can accommodate vessels up to 90,000 tons deadweight and provide rated maximum discharge of 2,000 tons per hour. Cost of this development (including Grain Terminal) was estimated at about $£ 35$ million.

The St. Katharine Docks were sold to the G.L.C. in 1969 and the London Docks were closed on May 31,1969 and sold to Tower Hamlets Council in 1976. Surrey Commercial Docks were closed in 1970 and was sold to the G.L.C. and Southwark Council in 1976 and 1977.
Prince Henry's Room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.Early 17 th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and moulded plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. x. 45 p.m. to

5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Admission zop. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available occasionally for evening lettings on application to The Town Clerk, Guildhall, E.C. 3.
ROMAN LONDON.-Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of lww buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a medixval re-build on the Roman foundations, we the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wallits semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of 1 round bastion-St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing astriking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later mediaval times, St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that I fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort not built until about A.D. 100-120 and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town wnis great basilica, more than 400 ft . long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for 1 considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath"', in Strand Lane approached via Surrey Street, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the G.L.C. behalf of the National Trust, and is open to the public on weekdays from $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 0} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Admission, 5P). Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, produced interesting discoveries, including $\quad$ Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGB, E.C. 3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566 , opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I, 157 I, rebuilt $1667-69$ and 2842-44). -Open to the public, free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I, Charles II, Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham and others; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Brangwyn, Wyllie, F. O. Salisbury and others. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) is temporarily out of use. With the exception of the courtyard and ambulatory (now used for exhibitions, art displays, etc.) and the shops the whole of the building is occupied by departments of the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group and is administered by the Gresham Committee (Clerk, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2).

Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.-Map Room open to public, free.

St. James's Palace, in Pall Mall, S.W.x.-(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, later alterations by Wren and Kent. The Chapel Royal
and the Queen's Chapel (1623) opposite the Palace are open to the public for services. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's". Clarence House ( 1825 ) in the palace precinct is the home of H.M. the Queen Mother.
ST. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C. x.-Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the entrance of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16 th century) and crypt of Church (izth century) alone survive, They may be inspected on application to the Curator.
Sir Joun Soana's Musbum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 58xz-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane ( $x 753-1837$ ) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 8833 . Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti 1 (c. I2go B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's Rake's Progress and Election series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner. Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols, and collection of 20,000 architectural drawings available for study. Open Tues.-Sat. inclusive, so a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays. Curator, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A. Inspectress, Miss D. Stroud, M.B.E., P.S.A.

Somerset House, Strand, W.C.a, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.-The beautiful river facade ( 600 ft . long) was built in $1776-86$ from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the eastern extension, which houses part of King's College, was built by Smirke in 1829. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was royal residence until $\times 692$.

Stock exchange, E.C.2.-The market floor of the new Stock Exchange building in London opened for trading in June, 1973. A tower, 33 x feet high, and the new Market replace the complex of buildings started in r8or on the same site. The new building is the headquarters of The Stock Exchange, following the amalgamation of all the Stock Exchanges in Great Britain and Ireland on March 25. 1973.

The Stock Exchange provides I market for the purchase and sale of about 9,000 securities officially listed, and valued at nearly $£ 300,000,000,000$ and also securities listed on other Stock Exchanges throughout the World. At present the members of The Stock Exchange who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and Jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 4,050 . The Visitors' Gallery is open between $10.00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $3.55 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket; film show, audio-visual exhibition. Advance bookings can be made; last complete programme begins at 2.30 p.m.

Thames Embankments.-The Victoria Em'bankment, on the N . side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, $1864-70$ (the seats, of which the supports of some are $\quad$ kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), $\mathbf{1 8 6 6 - 6 9}$; the Chelsea Embankment, $\mathbf{8 7 5} \mathbf{- 7 4}$. The toal cost exceeded $£ 2,000,000$. Sir J. W. Bazalgette ( $\mathbf{£} 8 \mathrm{rg}-9 \mathrm{I}$ ) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on $\quad$ pler of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The headquarters
of the G.L.C. include embankment on the Surrey side.
Thames Tunnels.-The Rotherhithe Tunnel, constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road E.I4, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is I mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £x,506,914. The first Blackwall Tunnel (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connecting East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about $£ 1,323,663$. A second tunnel (for southbound vehicles only) was opened in August, 1967, at a cost of about $£ 9,750,000$ and the old tunnel was improved at ecost of about © $\mathrm{r}, 350,000$ and made one-way northbound. Both tunnels are for vehicles only. The relative lengths of the tunnels measured from East India Dock Road to the Gate House on the south side are $6,215 \mathrm{ft}$. (old tunnel) and 6,152 feet. Greenwich Tunnel (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about 6880,000 . The Woolwich Tunnel (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912 , connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.i8. The length of the subway is $55^{2}$ yards, and its cost about $£ 86,000$. The Thames Tumnel ( $x, 300$ feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping ( N. ) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it whi closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The Tower Subway for foot passengers was opened in 1870 , and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. I and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.-Admission to general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal-8op; children, 3op; to the Jewel House, 3op, children xop. (Nov,-Feb. Adults 20p, children rop; Jewel House rop, children 5p). On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, $9.15 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and Morning Service, 8 xa a.m. Open on weekdays, March $\equiv$ to October 3 I, $9.30-5$; Nov. 1-Feb. 28, 9.30-4; Sundays, $=$ p.m. to 5 p.m., Mar. 1-Oct. $3^{13}$ only; Tower closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and New Year's Day. Constable, Field Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Lieutenant, Lieut. Gcn. Sir Napier Crookenden, E.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; ReSIDENT Governor and Keeper of the Jewrel House, Maj.Gen. W. D. M. Raeburn, C.B., D.s.O., M.B.E.; Master of the Armouries, A. V. B. Norman; Chaplain at the Chapel Royal of St. Petrr ad Vincula, Rev. J. F. M. Llewellyn.
The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078 -98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III in the rath century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower
in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 88 xo when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since ro78. The Chapel Royal of St. John the Evangelist, within the White Tower (1080-1088) is the oldest Norman church in London. The chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula was built in the early r6th century.

Wellington Musbum, Apsley House, 149 Piccadilly, at Hyde Park Corner, W.r.-Admission free on weekdays and Bank Holidays, wo to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1775-8. It was bought in 18 x 7 by the Duke of Wellington, who in x8z8-29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The mumpur contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics of the 1st Duke of Wellington ( $2769-$ 8852) and was given to the Nation by the 7th Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Westminster Hall, S.W.I (built by William Rufus, A.D. ro97-99 and altered by Richard II, x394-1401), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament-Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16,1834 ) and the bombs of 1941. The Hall is about 240 ft . long, 69 ft . wide, and 90 ft . high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from $x 396-98$, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions-Mon. to Thurs., so a.m. until r.30 p.m., provided neither House is sitting. Sat. so a.m. -5 p.m. During Recess-Mon. to Fri., except Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, ro a.m.4 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m. -5 p.m.
Whitechapel Art Gallery, High Street, E.x. Charitable institution founded in xgor for the organization of temporary exhibitions of art. There is no permanent collection. Open: Tuesdays to Sundays, 11-6; closed Mondays. Admission Free,

## PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:-

## By the Crown

BUSHY PARK ( $x, 099$ actes).
Green Parx ( 49 acres), W.x.-Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with Constitution Hill, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK ( (961 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres), S.E. xo.
hampton Court gardens ( 54 acres).
hampton Court Green ( 17 acres).
Hampton Court Park ( $62 z$ acres).
Hyde Park ( 34 I acres). From Park Lane, W.x, to Kensington Gardens, W. $z$ containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the Marble Arch, originally erected by George IV at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and reerected in present position in 185 .
Kensington Gardens (275 acres), W.2.-From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEw, Royal Botanic Gardens ( 300 acres). Accessible by rallway and omnibus. Open daily, except Christmas Day and New Year's Day from so a.m. The closing hour varies from $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. in mid-winter to 7 p.m. on week-days, and 8 p.m.

It week-ends and Bank Holidays, in mid-summer. Admission, xp. Museums open Ema.m.; Glasshouses, II a.m. to dusk or 4.50 p.m. (week-days); to dusk or $5.50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.
regent's Park and Primrose Hill (464 actes), N.W.I.-From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the Broad Walk leading to the Zoological Gardens.

Ricmmond Park ( 2,469 acres).
ST. Jambs's Park ( 93 acres), S.W.x.-From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of $12 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{m}$. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The Mall leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. Birdcage Walk from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

## By the Corporation of London

Burnitam Beeches and Fleet Wood (504 acres), see col. 2.

Coulsdon Common, Surrey (iiz acres).
EPPING FOREST ( 6,000 acres).
Farthingdown, Surrey (izi acres).
Highgate Wood (70 acres).
Kenley Common, Surrey ( 80 acres).
QUERN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).
RidDLesdown, Surrey ( 87 acres).
Spring Park, West Wickham (5I acres).
West Ham Park ( 77 acres).
West Wickham Common, Kent ( 25 acres).
With smaller open spaces within the City of London, including Finsbury Circus Gardens.

## By the Greater London Council

AbBEY WOOD Park ( 18 acres), S.E.z.
Alexandra Park and Palace ( $\mathbf{x} 88$ acres).
Archbishop's Park ( 9 acres), S.E.s.
Avery Hill ( 87 acres), S.E.9, with Winter Garden.

Battersea Park (zoo acres). S.W. 8 to S.W.Xi, with zoo and lake.

Blackheath ( 27 I acres), S.E.3.-Morden College, founded in 1695 as $\begin{gathered}\text { home for }{ }^{\text {" }} \text { decayed Turkey }\end{gathered}$ merchants", is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Concerts and poetry recitals are held at Rangers House, an early $x 8$ th century mansion.

Bostall Heath and WOods ( 259 acres), S.E.z. Burgess Park ( 64 acres), S.E.r5.
CASTLEWOOD with Jackwood, Oxleas, Eltham Park, Eltham Common and Falcon Wood Field ( 249 acres), S.E. 88 and S.E.9.

CRYSTAL PALACE ( 199 acres), S.E. 19 , with National Sports Centre. Zoo.
Dulwich Park ( 72 acres), S.E. 21.
Finsbury Park (ix5 acres), N. 4 .
Golder's Hill ( 36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.
Hackney Marsh ( 343 acres), E.5, E. 9 and E.io. football pitches.
Hainault Forest ( 958 acres), Hainault, Essex.
Hampstead Heath and Extension (294 acres), N.W.3.

Holland Park ( 55 actes), W.8. Open air theatre and concerts; floodlit gardens; King George VI Memorial Youth Hostel; Restaurant.

Horniman Gardens ( 26 acres), S.E.23. Adjoining Horniman Museum.

KENWOOD ( 200 acres), the northern part of Hampstead Heath. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription. Open air symphony concerts each summer. The Iveagh Bequest, in ume 18 th-century Mansion (open to the public), includes valuable
art treasures. Recitals and poetry readings in the Orangery.

Lesnes Abbey Woods ( 215 acres), Erith.-Ruins of Augustinian abbey.

Marble Hill ( 66 acres). -Twickenham, Middle-sex.-A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion (open to the public, see under Environs of London). Open air theatre.

Parliament Hill ( 27 a acres)-Part of Hampstead Heath. Lido and swimming bath. Important cross-country events are held here.

Parsloes Park (ix acres), Becontree, Essex.
SHAFTESBURY PARE (9 acres), Downham, Bromley, Kent.

THAMESMEAD ( 183 acres), S.E.2. Sailing.
Trent Park (560 acres), Cockfosters, Enfield. Country park with nature trail, riding school, golf course, picnic sites, fishing, etc.

Victoria Park ( 217 acres), E.g.
WORMWOOD SCRUBS (zoo acres), Hammersmith, W. 12 and N.W.10. West London Stadium.

## EXHIBITIONS, ETC., IN LONDON

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Marylebone Road, N.W.I. Oct.-Mar., 10-5-30; April-Sept., 10-6.30. Open every day (except Christmas Day), including Saturdays and Sundays.

London Planetarium, Marylebone Road, N.W.r. Presentations hourly from II a.m. daily. Closed only on Christmas Day.

Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, S.W.I, holds regular exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.I, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

Zoological Gardeins, Regents's Park, N.W. . -Opened 18z8. Open throughout the year (except Christmas Day) from 9 a.m. in summer (March to Oct.), ro a.m. in Winter, until 6 p.m. ( 7 p.m. on Sundays and Bank Holidays) or dusk, whichever is earlier. Adults $£_{1} \cdot 50$, children 3 to under 14, 75p. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium. Children's Zoo free. Special rates for parties.

Whipsnade Zoological Park, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. ( 34 miles from London, $8 \frac{1}{8}$ miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Open from to a.m. to $\eta$ p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Charges, Adults $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{I}} \cdot 25$, children from 3 to under 14,60p. Cars admitted at extra charge. Special rates for parties.

## MUSIC

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. -Opera and Ballet mid Sept.-early August. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7,2732 ). General Administrator, J. Tooley.
Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, S.W. 9 Regular seasons of Promenade Concerts. Also used for public meetings, concerts and other entertainments. The elliptical hall, one of the largest in the world, was completed in 187 x .
Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, S.E. i.Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and administered by Greater London Council. Concerts and regular ballet seasons. Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room opened 2967 . Director, South Bank Concert Halls, G. Mann, O.B.E.
Kneiler Hall, Twickenham.-Royal Military School of Music. A band of up to 250 instrumentalists gives concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m. Members of the public are welcome to attend; admission, 25p (including programme). Season tickets available.

## ENVIRONS OF LONDON

Barnet and Hadley Green.-Scene of Battle, A.D. 147r. Hadley Woods.

Burnham Beechis and Fleet Wood, Bucks. Magnificent wooded scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in $\mathbf{5 8} 79$, includes Fleet Wood ( 65 acres) presented in 292x. During summer omnibus min daily. Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy "Church. See: Stoke Poges".

Busey Park ( $x, 099$ acres).-Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday " (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about May I to 35 .

Chequers, i country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with ix endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the Chequers Estate Act, 9917 . In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

Darwin and Down house, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.-Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open z to 6. Closed Mondays (except Bank Holidays), Fridays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and February. Admission, 50p. Children, 20p.

DORNEYWOOD, country house in 215 acres, near Burnham Beeches, Bucks., was presented to the nation by Lord Courtauld-Thomson (died 1954) official residence for any Minister of the Crown chosen by the Prime Minister during office. Administered by the National Trust. Garden and grounds open to the public on Saturdays only. (August and Sept, $2.55-6$ p.m.) Admission 20p.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 ( 5 miles from London), contains Dulwich College (founded by Edward Alleyn in 16x9), the Horniman Museum and Dulwich Park ( 72 acres). The Dulwich Picture Gallery, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, we damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In Dulwich Village the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban periods are preserved.

Eltham, Kent ( 10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of $13^{\text {th }}-15$ th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} 16$ ), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV, contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

EPPING FOREST ( 6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for $£ 250,000$ and thrown open to the public in $x 882$; the present forest is xz miles long by I to m miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). LoUGHTON, BUCKhinit Hill, Chingrord, High Beech (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.
Eton College, 32 miles from London. The nin famous of English schools, founded by

Henry VI in 1440 , the scholars numbering $\mathrm{x}, \mathbf{1 9 5}$ in July, 1970. Buildings date from 1442.

Grenwich, S.E.xo.-Greenwich Hospital (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II, largely from designs by John Webb, and by Queen Anne and William III, from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent Placentia, mil enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester ( 3 391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there. In the principal quadrangle is 1 marble statue of George II, by Rysbraeck. (For National Maritime Museum, see Index.) Painted Hall and Chapel open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (closed on Sundays, Oct.-April inclusive). Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel II a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. Greenwich Park ( $196 \frac{1}{2}$ acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II, from the designs of Le Nôtre. The Queen's House, begun in 1016, win designed for Anne of Denmark by Inigo Jones. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the former Royal Observatory (founded r675). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum and named Flamsteed House, after John Flamsteed ( $5646-x 719$ ), first Astronomer Royal. The Parish church of Greenwich (St. Alfege) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1728, and restored after severe damage during the Second World War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII was christened in the former church. Charlion House; built in the early 17 th century ( 1607 - 612 ) for Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. Cutty Sark, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of $=$ past era. The ship is fully restored and re-rigged, with 1 museum of sail on board, Open to visitors: weekdays, 1 I to 5 (Summer, p.m.) ; Sundays and Boxing Day, 2.30 to 5. The yacht Gipsy Moth IV in which Sir Francis Chichester sailed single-handed round the world, $1966-67$, is preserved alongside Cutty Sark.

HAM HoUse, Richmond.-A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). The contents, described as " probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II's reign to survive", were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house. Ham House may be seen on Tues.-Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2-6 p.m., April-Sept., xz-4 p.m., Oct.-March. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday and New Year's Day. Admission, 30p; Children and Pensioners, rop.

Hampton Courr.-Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in $\times 769$ ). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII in $\mathbf{5 5 3 0}$. The Palace is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday. April-September: State Apartments: 5op: (Oct.-March 20p). Mantegna Paintings 15p. (Oct.-March 15p, 5p). State Carriages 5p. Maze 2p. State Carriages, Tennis Court, closed Oct.March. Maze closed Nov.-Feb. Open MaySept. 9.30-6 (Sundays $11-6$ ) (Maze $30-6$; $11-6$ ).

Nov.-Feb. 9.30-4 (Sundays 2-4). Oct., March and April 9.30-5 (Sundays 2-5) (Maze 1x-5).

Harrow-on-the-Hmi.-xo miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school founded by John Lyon in 1571 . The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 2608 .

Hughinden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.The home of Disraeli from 1847 mill his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 2947. Open March to November, Wednesday to Friday, 2-6 or till dusk. Saturdays and Sundays, 12.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday. Admission (non-members), 6op; Children zop.

Jordans and Chalpont St. Giles, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old Quaker Meeting House ( 1688 ) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the Mayflower by the 17 th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

Kew, Surrey, was a favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. Kew House, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III, was pulled down in 1803 , but the earlier Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, survives. It was built in 163 I and acquired by George III as an annexe to Kew House in 178 r . The famous Kew Gardens (see p. 649) were originally laid out as a private garden for Kew House for George III's mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge.

Marble Hill House, Twickenham, Middlesex. -Example of the English Palladian style, built 1724-9 for Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk, mistress of George II. Reopened 1966, after restoration work on the elevations of the house, entrance hall, main staircase and first floor rooms. The Great Room and mahogany staircase are noteworthy. Open daily except Fri. Admission free. Now houses fine collection of early 18 th century paintings and furniture.

National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3. Established by Royal Charter ( 1960 ). Official Museum for British Army, Honourable East India Company, Indian Services and Colonial Forces. History of British, Indian and Colonial Forces, 1485 to 1914 , in new building at Chelsea. Indian Army room remains open at R.M.A. Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.

Osterley Park, Isleworth.-House and park of 340 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays, (April-Sept.) 2-6 p.m.; (Oct.-Mar.) 12 noon4 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday. Admission zop, children rop.

RICHMOND, SURREY, contains the red brick gateway of Richmond Palace (Henry VIII, 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including White Lodge in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The Star and Gatter Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. Richmond Park ( 2,469 acres )contains herds of fallow and red deer.

Royal Air Force Museum, Colindale, Hendon. The num ill was established in 1963 and officially opened by the Queen in November 1972. It covers all aspects of the history of the Royal Air Force and its predecessors and most of the history of aviation generally. The museum building is sited on ten acres of the historic former airfield at Hendon. Its aircraft hall, which occuples two hangars dating from the First World War, displays some 40 aircraft from the museum's total collection of over 100 machines. Open weekdays, so a.m. -6 p.m., Sundays, 2 p.m. -6 p.m. Admission free.

RUNNMEDE.-A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June $25-23$, £215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as Magna Carta, of which several copies were sealed wim June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is Magna Carla Island (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930.

A memorial at Cooper's Hill, Ear Runnimede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October $17 \%$ 1953. Her Majesty on May 14, 1965, unveiled a memorial to the late President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, on ground nearby.

St. Albans.-A city in Hertfordshire, on the River Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1Ir5. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 146x. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.-The summer home of the Duke of Northumberland. The House is built on the remains of the Nunnery of Syon, founded by the order of Henry V in $\mathbf{3 4 5 5}$. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the estate reverted to the Crown. In 1594 it was granted to the gth Earl of Northumberland, who altered and improved the property. In the eight years, $\mathbf{x 7 6 2 - 1 7 7 0 \text { , the }}$ interior was transformed and furnished by Robert Adam. Open Easter to Sept.

Waltham Abbey (or Waltham Holy Cross), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).-The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (inth century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II (ro66), and I Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, \#mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor mits way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood near the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I at Whitehall.)

Windsor Castle (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. $1066-87$ ). -22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from so a.m. to one hour before sunset or $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (whichever is the later). When the Queen is not in official residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartments open, the charges for admission are for Adults, 30 p and for Children, rop. By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are: Jan. to mid-March, mid-Oct. to Dec., 10.30-3; March to mid-Oct., 10.30-5; Sundays, March to mid-Oct. 1.30-5; Closed, Nov.-Feb. Queen Mary's Doll's House, the Exhibition of Dolls and the Exhibition of Drawings by Holbein, Leonardo
da Vinci and other artists can be $\quad$ on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 5 p each person to cach. When the State Apartments are closed, Queen Mary's Doll's House and the Exhibition of Drawings remain open to the public. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open free throughout the year from $10-\mathrm{x}$; 2-4; closed on Sundays; Admission free. A fee is charged to visit St. George's Chapel. The Curfew Tower may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper to whom application must be made at the entrance.

The Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open annually on two days in early May, usually the first Wednesday and Thursday in the month, in conjunction with the opening of Frogmore Gardens in ald of the National Garden Scheme, io a.m.-dusk. Also open on the Wednesday nearest to May 24 (Queen Victoria's birthday) from $x$ a a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

## HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1977, and are subject to modification. Space permits only I selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found in the preceding section.

Adingeton Hail, Cheshire.-Sun. and Bank Holidays (Sats., July and August), 2.30-6. Admission, 35p.

Allingron Castle, Maidstone.-Daily, 2-4, Admission, 35p.
Alnwick Castle, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.-May-Sept., Daily (except Fri.) $\mathrm{x}-5$. Admission, 50 p .
*ANGLESEY AbBEY, Cambs.-Easter to second week in Oct., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, z-6. Admission 7op.
\#ANTONY House, Cornwall.-Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, z-6. Admission 6op.
*Ari.ington Court, Barnstaple.-Daily, ix-x, 2-6. Admission 8op.

Arundel Castie, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.-Easter to end of May, Mon.-Thurs., 1-5; June to end of Sept., Mon.-Fri. (and Suns. in August) also Easter Monday and Spring Bank Holiday, 12-5. Admission 8op.
*Ascott, Wing, Bucks.-April-Sept., Wed., Sat., Bank Holidays (Sun. in July and Aug.), z-6. Admission, 90p.

Athelhampton, Dorset.-Sun., Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission 6op.

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.-April-early Oct., daily, except Mon. (but including Bank Holldays), 10-5.30. Admission, 50p.
*Bateman's, Burwash, E. Sussex.-Former home of Rudyard Kipling. Daily except Fri., 2-6 Also 1 15-12.30, Mon.-Thurs., June-Sept. Admission, 55p.

Belvoir Castie, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.-April-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Tues. following Bank Holidays, xz-6; Bank Holidays, $x \geq-7$; Suns., 2-7. Admission, 75p.

Berkeley Castle, Glos.-April Sept., daily, except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 1x-5 (April and Sept., z-5); also Sun. from May, ${ }_{2-5}$; Bank Holidays, $\mathbf{x x}-5$. Admission, 60 p.

Blenheim Palace. Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.-April-Oct. daily, (except Spring Bank Holiday week-end) $13.30-5$. Admission, 60 p ( 5974 ).

Breamore House, Hants.-April-Sept., daily, except Mon. and Fri. (but incl. Bank Holidays), 2-5.30. Admission, 5op.
*Buckland Abbey, Tavistock.-Including Drake relics. Easter-Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, $1 x-6$. Sun. $2-6$. Admission, 60 p.

Burton Agnes Hall, Bridlington.-Easter Sunday and Monday, May to mid-Oct. daily, (except Sat.) $\mathbf{x} .45-5.00$, Suns., $\mathbf{x} .45-6.00$. Admission, 35p.

Castle Ashby, ir. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.-Sundays and Bank Holidays. Also Thurs. and Sat., June-Aug., 2-5.30. Admission, 70p.
*CASTLE Drogo, Devonshire.-Daily, 1x-x, 2-6. Admission, 8op.
*Charlecote Park, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.-April, Sat., Sun., and daily in Easter Week. May-Sept., daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays, $\mathbf{x 1 . 1 5 - 5 . 4 5}$. Admission, 70p.
*Chartwell, Kent.-Home of the late Sir Winston Churchill. Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, xx-6; Tues, (except following Bank Holidays), Wed. and Thurs., z-6. Admission, 8op.

Chastleton House, Oxfordshire.-Daily (except Wed.), 10-30-1, $2-5.30$ Suns., $2-5$. Admission, 60 p.

Chicheley Hall, Newport Pagnell.-Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays. Admission, 6op.
*Claydon House, Bucks.-Daily except Mon., Fri. and Tues. following Bank Holiday, but including Bank Holiday, z-6. Admission, 6op.
*Clevedon Court, Avon.-April-Sept., Sun., Wed. and Thurs., and Bank Holidays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 4op.
*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.-Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., xo-12, 2-5. Admission, 4op.

COMPTON WYNYates, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton-Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays. 2-5.30. Admission, 7op.

Corsham Court, Wilts.-April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Mon. and Fri. (but incl. Bank Holidays), 1 I 12.30 , ${ }_{2}-6$. Admission, 50 p.
*Cotehele House, Cornwall-Daily, 1x-£, 2-6. Admission, 8op.
*Croft Castle, Herefordshire.-Sun., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holiday Mondays, 2.15-6. Admission, 50 p .
\#DYRHAM PARK, Avon.-April and May, daily (except Mon. and Tues.); June-Sept., daily, 2-6; Bank Holidays, xz-6 (Oct., Sat. and Sun., 2-6). Admission, 6op.

Eye MANOR, Herefordshire.-Sun., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. (also Bank Holidays and Tues. following) (July-Sept., daily), 2.30-5.30. Admission, 4op.
*FELBRIGG HALL, Norfolk. Easter-mid-Oct., Sun., Tues.-Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 60 p .

GAwsworth Hall, Cheshire.-Daily, 2-6. Admission, 4op.

Glynde Place, Lewes.-Easter week-end and Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, May-first week in Oct. 2. $\mathbf{2} 5-5 \cdot 30$. Admission, 40 p .

Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.-Tues.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, $x$ x-6; Sun. preceding Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 75p.

HEVENINGHAM HALL, Suffolk.-Sun., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays (also Tues., MaySept.), 2-6. Admission, 6op.
*Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe. Former home of Disraeli. Daily, except Mon. and Tues., but including Bank Holidays, z-6, Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 12.30-6. Admission, 6op.
$\star$ ICEwORTH, Bury St. Edmunds-Daily, except Mon. and Fri., but including Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 6op.

Kentwell Hall, Long Melford, Suffolk. -April-June, and Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun., 2-6 (Bank Holidays, $1 z-6$ ); July and Aug., Wed. and Thurs., 2-6; Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, ェz-6. Admission, 50 p .

Knebworth House, Herts.-Daily, except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays) (Oct., Suns. only), $3 x .30-5 \cdot 30$. Admission, 35p.
*Lacock Abbey, Wilts.-Daily, except Mon. and Tues. in April, May and Oct., but including Bank Holidays, z-6. Admission, 6op.
*LANHYDROCK, nr. Bodmin.-Daily, yx-I, z-6. Admission, 8op.
*IItILE Moreton Hall, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white " timbering.-Daily except Tues. and Good Friday, 2-6. Admission, 50p.

Luton Hoo, Beds.-Easter-Sept., Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1 x-6$; Sundays 2-6. Admission, 50p.
*Lyme Park, nr. Stockport.-Daily (except Mon.), x-6. Admission 25p.
LYMPNE CASTLE, wr. Hythe.-April-June and Oct. Sun., Wed. and Bazk Holidays, July-Sept. daily, 10.30-6. Admission, 30p.

Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire. - April-mid-June, Suns. and Bank Holidays; mid-June-mid-Sept., daily, except Mon. and Fri. (but including Bank Holiday), $2-6$, Bank Holidays, $1 \mathrm{I}-6$. Admission 8op.
*Melford Hall, Suffolk.-April-Sept., Sun. Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission, 50 p.

Michelham Priory, E. Sussex.-Daily, ix-r, z-5.30. Admission 40p.

Milton Manor house, nr. Abingdon.-EasterSept., Sat., Sun, and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 50p.

Osborne House, Isie of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.-Mon.-Fri., 11-5. (July and Aug., 10-5). Admission, 50p.
*Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk.-Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 60p.

Parham, Pulborough, Sussex.-Sun., Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, $2-5.30$. Admission, 70 p (second and third Sundays of each month, gop).
*Paycocke's, Coggeshall, Essex. Tudor woolmerchant's town house.-April-Sept., Sun., Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, $z-5 \cdot 30$. Admission, 50 p.
$\star$ Peckover House, Wisbech, Cambs.-Sun., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, z-6. Admission, 4op.

POWDERHAM CASTLE, Devonshire. Seat of the Earl of Devon.-Easter Sun. and Mon. and Suns. only to mid-May. Mid-May to mid-Sept., daily, except Fri. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 75p.
*RUFFORD OLD HALL, Lancashire.-Daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays, $\mathbf{x}^{-6}$ (Sun. 1-6). Admission, 45p.

Sandringham, Norfolk.-A residence of H.M. the Queen. May and Sept. Tues.-Thurs.; JuneAug., also Fri. and Sun. (and all Bank Holidays, and Sun. preceding), $x 1-5$ (Sun. 12-5). Admission, зор.

Shepfield Park, East Sussex.-Wed., Thurs., and Sun., 2-5. Admission, 50p.

Skipton Castle, Yorkshire.-Weekdays, ro-6, Sundays z-6. Admission, 30p.
*Smallhythe Place, Tenterden.-Former home of Dame Ellen Tarry. Daily, except Tucs. and Fri., 2-6. Admission, 40p.
*SNOwSHILL MANOR, Broadway.-April and Oct., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays. May-Sept. Daily, except Mon. and Tues., but including Bank Holidays, ix-£, 2-6 (Fri. 2-6 only). Admission, 6op.

Stanford Hall, Lutterworth.-Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2.30-6, Bank Holidays and Tues. after Bank Holidays, 12-6. Admission, 50p.
*Stourhead, Wiltshire-Daily, May-Aug., April and Sept., closed Mon. and Tues., but open Bank Holidays (Oct., Sat. and Sun. only), 2-6. Admission, 6op.

Stratheld Saye, Hants. Seat of the Duke of Wellington. Daily (except Fri.), 5 I-5.30. Admission, 6op.
*SUDBURY Hall, nr. Derby.-Sun., .Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Bank Holidays, $1-5 \cdot 30$. Admission 80 p .

Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family. Daily, except Weds., $10.30-\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{z-5.30}$ ( $2-4$, Oit.). Admission, 35p.
*Trerice, Cornwall.-Daily, ix-I, 2-6. Admission, 6op.
*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.-Sun., Wed., Thurs., and Bank Holidays, z-6. Admission, 6 op.
*THE VYNE, Basingstoke.-April-Sept., Wed. and Bank Holidays, $1 \times-1,2-6$; Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 7op.
*WADDESDON MANOR, Bucks.-Wed.-Sun., 2-6. Bank Holidays, $x \mathrm{x}-6$ (closed on Wed. following Bank Holidays). Admission, 70 p (Fri. £I).

Wilton House, Wilts. Seat of the Earl of Pembroke-April-first week in Oct., Tues.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, $1 x-6$. Sun., 2-6. Admission 70 p.

## HISTORIC MONUMENTS

A select list of monuments under the control of the Department of the Environment.

Charges for admission represent the latest available figures.

Reduced admission prices for retirement pensioners and children under 16 . so per cent. discount for parties of ir or more.

Standard hours of opening (marked *) are as follows:

|  | Weekdays | Sundays |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar.-April | 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. | 2-5.30 p.m. |
| May-Sept. | $9.30 \mathrm{a.m}-$.7.00 p.m. | 2-7.00 p.m. |
| October | $9.30 \mathrm{a.m}-.5.30 \mathrm{p.m}$. | 2-5.30 p.m |
| Nov.-Feb. | 9.30 a.m.-4.00 p.m. | 2-4.00 p.II |

Those marked $\dagger$ open on Sundays at 9.30 a.m. from April to September.

All monuments in England and Wales are closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Some smaller sites may close for the lunch-hour, which is normally 1 -2 p.m.

Beeston Castle, Cheshire. 2op $\dagger$. Thirteenthcentury inner ward with gatehouse and towers, and considerable remains of large outer ward.

Berkhamsted Castle, Hertfordshire. 1op*. Extensive remains of a large inth-century motte-andbailey castle with later stone wall.

Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire. zop $\dagger$. Established in Norman times, it is now notable for its exceptionally interesting 17th-century buildings.

BOSCOBEL HOUSE, Salop. 20p*. Timberframed early $\mathrm{x}_{7}$-century hunting lodge with later alterations. Charles II's "Royal Oak "is nearby.
Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland. iop $\dagger$. An Augustinian priory; the church (c. 1200, repaired in 1858) and parts of the claustral buildings survive.

Brougham Castle, Cumbria. iop $\dagger$. Extensive remains of the keep ( $c$. II70), and of other buildings of periods up to the 17 th century.
BuILDwas Abbey, Salop. rop*。Beautiful 12 thcentury ruin of a Cistercian abbey with early $13^{\text {th- }}$ century vaulted Chapter-house.

Byland AbBEy, North Yorkshire. rop*. Considerable remains of church and conventional buildings date from the abbey's foundation in II77 by the Cistercians.

Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight. Summer 50 p . Winter 20p*. Extensive motte-and-bailey castle with shell keep.

CARlisle Castle, Cumbria. Summer 4op, Winter zop $\dagger$. The castle was begun by William Rufus. The keep houses the Regimental Museum of the Border Regiment.

Castie Acre Priory, Norfolk. ispt. Extensive remains include the church with its elaborate west front, and the prior's lodgings.

Castle Rising, Norfolk. $15 \mathrm{p} \dagger$. A fine rathcentury keep stands in a massive earthwork with its gatehouse and bridge.

CHESTERS ROMAN FORT, Northumberland. Summer 30p, Winter rop $\dagger$.

Chysauser ancient Village, Cornwall. yop $\dagger$. Iron-Age village of courtyard houses.

Cleeve Abbey, Somerset. ropt. Much of the claustral buildings survive including timber-roofed frater, but only foundations of the church.

Corbridge Roman Station, Northumberland. Summer 3op, Winter ropt. Excavations have revealed the central area of the Roman town and military base of Corstopitum.

Dial Castle, Kent. $\mathbf{x 5 p}^{5} \dagger$. The largest and most complete of the castles erected by Henry VIII for coastal defence.

Dover Castle, Kent. Keep-Summer 4op, Winter zop $\dagger$; Underground Works zop*; Grounds -free. One of the largest and most important English castles.

DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE, Northumberland. zop $\dagger$. The castle, standing on aliff above the sea, has a x4th-century gatehouse-keep.

Farleigh Castle, Somerset. rip $\dagger$. Late 14 thcentury castle of two courts. The chapel contains fine tomb of Sir Thomas Hungerford.
Farnham Castle, Surrey. rop*. Keep, AprilSept. Built by the Bishops of Winchester, the motte of the castle is enclosed by a large 12thcentury shell keep.
Finchale Priory, Durham. iopt. Benedictine house on banks of River Wear with considerable remains of the $x^{3}$ th century.

FOUNTAINS AbBEY, North Yorkshire. Summer 40 p , Winter 20p. Nov.-Feb. 9.30 a.m. -4 p.m. (Sundays 2-4 p.m.); March, April, Oct., 9.30 a.m.5.30 p.m.; May, Sept. 9.30 a.m. -7 p.m.; June-Aug. 9.30 a.m. -9 p.m. Finest monastic ruin in W. Europe.

Framlingham Castle, Suffolk. 15p†. Impressive castle with high curtain-walls of late 12 thcentury enclosing a poor-house of 1639 .

Furness Abbey, Cumbria. rop*. Founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King of England; extensive remains of church and conventual buildings.

GOODRICH CASTLE, Hereford and Worcester. 20p $\dagger$. Extensive remains of beautiful $x 4$ th-century castle incorporating interesting 12 th-century keep.

Grimes Graves, Norfolk. sop $\dagger$. Extensive group of flint mines dating from the Stone Age. Several shafts can be inspected.

Hailes Abbey, Gloucestershire. yop*. Ruins of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1246. Museum contains some fine architectural fragments.

Helmsley Castie, North Yorkshire. ${ }^{15} \mathrm{p}^{\dagger} \dagger$. Twelfth-century keep and curtain wall with I6thcentury domestic buildings against west wall.

Housesteads Roman Fort, Northumberland. Summer 3op, Winter rop $\dagger$. Excavation has exposed this infantry fort on Hadrian's Wall with its extra-mural civilian settlement.

Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire. Summer 25 p , Winter rop $\dagger$. One of the finest and most extensive castles in England, showing many styles of building from $1 \times 55$ to 1649 .

Lanercost Priory, Cumbria. xop ${ }^{\star}$. The nave of the priory church is still used and there are remains of other claustral buildings.
Lindisparne Priory, Northumberland. 15pt. An Anglican monastery destroyed by the Danes, it was re-established by the Benedictine abbey of Durham.

Lullingstone Roman Villa, Kent. Summer 3op, Winter zop $\dagger$. A large villa occupied through much of the Roman period; fine mosaics and a unique Christian chapel.

Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire. 1op*. The fine keep of 1170 stands in the centre of $x_{3}$ thcentury inner ward.

MOUNT Grace Priory, North Yorkshire. 15pt. Carthusian monastery, with remains of monks' separate houses.
NetLey Abbey, Hampshire. rop*. Extensive remains of r3th-century church, claustral buildings and abbot's house, incorporating much fine detail.

OID SARUM, Wiltshire. yop $\dagger$. Large ithcentury earthworks enclosing the excavated remains of the castle and the cathedral.

Orford Castie, Suffolk. 15p $\dagger$. Circular keep of $c$. 1170 and remains of coastal defence castle built by Henry II.

Pendennis Castle, Cornwall. 2op†. Wellpreserved castle erected by Henry VIII for coast defence and enlarged by Elizabeth I.

Pevensey Castle, East Sussex. 15p $\dagger$. Extensive remains of a Roman fort of the Saxon Shore enclosing an xyth-century castle.

Peveril Castle, Derbyshire. 15p $\dagger$. In 1 a picturesque and nearly impregnable position, this r2th-century castle is defended on two sides by precipitous rocks.

Portchester Castle, Hampshire. zop $\dagger$. A Roman fort of the Saxon Shore enclosing a fine Norman keep and priory church.

Reculver Church and Roman Fort, Kent. rop. Church $\dagger$, Fort at any reasonable time. Remains of Saxon church with xath-century towers standing in $\quad$ Roman fort.

Richborough Castle, Kent. rop $\dagger$. The landingsite of the Claudian invasion, it became 1 supplybase and I Saxon Shore fort.

Richmond Castle, North Yorkshire. $15 p \neq$. This very fine 12 th-century keep, with 1 rthcentury curtain-wall and gatehouse, commands Swaledale.

Rievaulx Abbey, North Yorkshire. Summer 3op, Winter rop $\dagger$. Extensive remains include an carly Cistercian nave (1540) and fine r3th-century choir and claustral buildings.

Rochester Castle, Kent. $15 \mathrm{p} \dagger$. Eleventhcentury wall, partly overlying the Roman city wall, encloses splendid square keep of $c .1130$.

St. Augustine's Absey, Canterbury, Kent. yop $\dagger$. Sundays from $9.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, all the year. Founded by St. Augustine in 598; 7 th- and rxth-century churches underlie the mediaeval abbey.

St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall. ${ }^{55 p} \dagger$. Coast defence castle built by Henry VIII consisting of central tower and three bastions.

Scarborough Castle, North Yorkshire. zop $\dagger$. Remains of 12th-century keep and curtain-walls dominating the town.

Stonehenge, Wiltshire. Summer 4op, Winter rop $\dagger$. Sundays from 9.30 a.m. all year. Worldfamous prehistoric monument consisting of central stone circles surrounded by bank and ditch.

Thbury Fort, Essex. 20p*. Built to guard the Thames against the Dutch, the fort is in fine example of 17 th-century fortification.

Tintagel Castle, Cornwall. Summer 25p, Winter rop $\dagger$. Twelfth-century castle on cliff-top site and remains of a Celtic monastery.

Tynemouth Priory and Castle, Tyne and Wear. iop $\dagger$. Anglian monastery destroyed by the Danes and re-established in 1090, with 14thcentury defensive system.

Walmer Castle, Kent. Summer zop, Winter rop $\dagger$. Closed Mon. (unless Bank Holiday) and when

Lord Warden is in residence. One of Henry VIII's coast defence castles, it is the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Warkworth Castle, Northumberland. $15 \mathrm{p} \dagger$. Magnificent early 15 th-century keep built by the Percys, with other remains from earlier periods.

Whitby Abbey, North Yorkshire. ${ }^{15 p} \dagger$. A Saxon foundation destroyed by the Danes with considerable remains of fine $x^{\text {th }}$-century church.

Wroxeter Roman City, Salop. ript. The public baths and part of the forum remain of the Roman town of Viroconium.

## Wales

Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey, Gwynedd. Summer 25p, Winter rop $\dagger$. The finest example of the concentrically planned castle in Britain, it is still almost intact.

Caerleon Roman Amphttheatre, Gwent. yop $\dagger$. Late rst-century oval arena surrounded by bank for spectators with entrance passages.

Caernarfon Castle, Gwynedd. Summer qop., Winter rop $\dagger$. The most important of the Edwardlan castles, built together with the town wall in 1284.

CaErphilly Castle, Glamorgan. 15p $\dagger$. Concentrically planned castle ( c. 1300) notable for its great scale and use of water defences.

Chepstow Castle, Gwent. zop $\dagger$. Fine rectangular keep in the middle of the fortifications.

CONwY Castle, Gwynedd. Summer 25p, Winter ropt. Built by Edward I to guard the Conway ferry, it is a magnificent example of mediaeval military architecture.

Criccieth Castle, Gwynedd. 25p $\dagger$. A native Welsh castle of the early 3 th century, much altered by Edward I.
Denbigh Castle, Clwyd, ryp $\dagger$. The remains of the castle, which dates from $x 282-x 322$, include unusual triangular gatehouse.
Harlech Castle, Gwynedd. Summer 25p, Winter rop $\dagger$. Well preserved Edwardian castle with a concentric plan sited on rocky outcrop above the former shore-line.
North Wales Quarrying Museum, Llanberis, Gwynedd, zop $\dagger$. Closed Oct.-March. Closes $6.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. , May-Sept. The workshops of the Dinorwic Slate Quarry.

Raglan Castle, Gwent. isp $\dagger$. Extensive and imposing remains of ryth-century castle with moated hexagonal keep.

St. David's, Bishop's Palace, Dyfed. $15 \mathrm{p} \dagger$. Extensive remains of principal residence of Bishop of St. David's dating from $\mathbf{1 2 8 0 - 1 3 5 0 .}$

Tintern Abbey, Gwent. zop $\dagger$. Very extensive remains of the fine 13 th-century church and conventual buildings of this Cistercian monastery.

## FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.-Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Clerk, D. Reid.
Berwick upon Tweed.-Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. Sec., J. R. Reay, 9 Church Street.
Chester.-Freemen and Guilds of the City of Chester. Hon. Sec., K. S. Astbury, The Guildhall, Chester.
Coventry.-City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. Clerk.-D. E. Sharpe, Milford House, Birdingbury, Rugby.

Grimsby.-Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. Clerk, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.-Lincoln Freemen's Committee. Clerk, A. J. Gadd, 45 Skellingthorpe Road, Lincoln.

Oxford.-Oxford Freemen's Committee. Chairman, E. H. Crapper, 15 Corbett Road, Carterton, Oxford.
Shrewsbury.-Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. President, M. Peele, zo Dogpole, Shrewsbury.
York.-Gild of Freemen of the City of York. Hon. Clerk., L. Buckle, 187 Tadcaster Road, York.

## MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES OUTSIDE LONDON

Blrmingham.-City Museum and Art Gallery. The art collection contains outstanding examples by British and European masters from 14th to 20th centuries, with particularly strong Pre-Raphaelite and Burne-Jones collections, sculpture, prints, drawings and water colours, British and European gold, silver and jewellery, pottery and porcelain, furniture, toys, textiles and costume, archaeology and natural history. Open, free, Weekdays, 10-5.30. Closed Sundays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

Museum of Science and Industry, Newhall Street. Founded x950, the first provincial museum of its kind devoted to the history of science from the Industrial Revolution to the present. Locomotive Hall (1972) and many working machines under steam, gas, etc. Open, free, Weekdays, ro-5; Saturdays, so-5.30. Open to 9 on first Wednesday evening of each month. Other Birmingham museums are: Aston Hall, Blakesley Hall, Cannon Hill Nature Centre, Sarehole Mill, and Weoley Castle.

The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham. Important collections of British and European art, including paintings of Italian, Dutch, French and Spanish schools. Fine porcelain and pottery, tapestries and furniture. Music and costume galleries. English period rooms from Elizabeth I to Victoria; local antiquities from Stone Age to zoth century. Temporary Exhibitions. Open weekdays, May-Sept., 10-5.30; March, April and October, 10-5; Nov.-Feb., 10-4. Sundays, 2-5 (Summer); 2-4 (Winter). Admission 3op; children and OAPs, 5p. Curator, M. H. Kirkby.

Bradford.-Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, contains European and British paintings, drawings and watercolours from the 16 th century onwards. Bolling Hall off Wakefield Road is a furnished house and local history museum dating from the 15th century. Industrial Museum, Moorside Mills, illustrates the local wool and worsted industries and transport. Cliffe Castle, Kelghley. Natural history, local history. Manor House, Ilkley, is an Elizabethan Manor House with exposed wall of Roman Fort. All show changing temporary exhibitions. Open ro-5. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.
Brighton.-The Royal Pavilion, Palace of George IV. Chinoiserie interiors, much of the original furniture returned on loan from H.M. the Queen. Open daily ro-s ( $10-8$ during annual Regency Exhibition, July to September). Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and for three days before Regency Exhibition.
Art Gallery and Museum, Church Street (adjacent Royal Pavilion). Old master paintings; Willett pottery and porcelain collection, zothcentury decorative art and furniture, surrealist paintings; ethnography, archaeology. Open, free, 10-6 winter, $10-7$ summer (Sat. open xo-5; Sundays $2-5$ winter, $2-6$ summer). Closed Christmas, Boxing Day, Good Friday and Mondays.

Preston Manor, Preston Park. (Thomas-Stanford: Macquoid bequests of English period furniture, furnishings, china and silver.) Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and Mondays and Tuesdays. Open weekdays $30-5$, Sundays, $2-5$. Admission 25p; Children rop; Students and OAP's r 5 p. Gardens open, free.
The Grange, Rottingdean. Art Gallery, Sussex Room, Kipling Room and collections of National Toy Museum. Open, free, $10-7$ (winter, 10-6); Saturdays, 10-5; Sundays, $2-6$ (winter, 2-5). Closed

Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and Wednesdays.

The Booth Museum of Natural History, Dyke Road. Open, free, weekdays, $10-6$ ( $x 0-5$ in winter), Sundays, 2-5. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Bristol.-City Art Gallery. Collection of Old Masters, 19th cent. and modern paintings, English watercolours, Chinese ceramics, glass, English silver, glass, porcelain and delftware, English and foreign embroideries. Open weekdays, so5.oo. Red Lodge, Park Row. Furnished in style of 17 th and very early 18 th centuries. Open weekdays. 2-5. Georgian House, Great George Street. Furnished in Style of period. Open weekdays, 1x-5.

Cambridge.-Fitzwilliam Museum. The Fine Art collections of the University, and one of the most important museums outside London. The chief collections, largely due to private benefaction, comprise Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and medals, mediæval manuscripts, paintings and drawings, prints, pottery and porcelain, textiles, arms and armour, medirval and renaissance objects of art, and a library. Open free, Tuesday-Saturday ro-5; Sundays, 2.15-5. Closed Dec. 24 to Jan. 1 and Good Friday. Closed on Mondays, except Easter Monday and the Spring and Summer Bank Holidays.

Canterbury.-Royal Museum. Collections include archzology, geology and natural history, porcelain, prints and pictures. Open free weekdays, 9.30-5.30. Roman Pavement Museum. Roman material from post-war excavations of Canterbury. Westgate Tower Museum. Arms and armour and display of city walls and gates. (Roman and Westgate Museums open 10-1, 2-5, Oct.-March, 2-4 only.) Adm. xop, Children, 5p.

Carisbroore-Castle Museum. Former home in Carisbrooke Castle of Governor of Isle of Wight. Collections cover archaology and history of Isle of Wight, and personal relics of Charles I, who was imprisoned in Castle from 1647 to 1648 . Open, March-April and Oct. 9.30-5.30 (Sundays, 2-5.30): May-Sept. $9.30-7$ (Sundays, ${ }^{2-7}$ ); Nov-Feb. 9.30-4. (Sundays, ${ }^{2-4}$ ). Admission to Castle and Museum, 50p. (in winter, 20p).

Colchester.-Colchester and Essex Museum, The Castle. The Norman Castle contains local archæological antiquities, expecially the extensive finds from Roman Colchester. The Holly Trees Mansion ( 1718 ) covers the antiquities of social life of the 18 th and rgth centuries. Natural History Museum, All Saints Church. Natural history of Essex. Museum of Social History, Holy Trinity Church. Domestic life and crafts. Open, weekdays, 10-5 (branches closed r-z p.m.); Castle only, Sundays $2.30-5$ (April-Sept.) Admission (AprilSept.) 20p; Children free. (Oct.-March) free.

Derby.-Museum and Art Gallery, Strand. Archaeology, military, social history, natural history. Collection of paintings by Joseph Wright of Derby; Derby porcelain, costume. Open Tues.Fri. 10-6 (Saturdays, 10-5).

Industrial Museum, Silk Mill, Full Street, Rolls Royce collection of aero engines etc. Tues.-Fri. ro-5.45 (Saturdays 10-4.45). Closed on all Bank Holidays.

Dorchestrr.-County Museum. Geology, archxology, local history, natural history and rural crafts of Dorset. Collection of Thomas Hardy's manuscripts, books, notebooks, đrawings, etc.

Gulidford.-Guildford Museum, Castie Arch. Local museum for archæology and history of Surrey including collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Open every day except Sunday, $11-5$.

Hull.-Ferens Art Gallery. Collection of foreign paintings includes works by Hals, Canaletto and Guardi; British 18th and xgth century works, especially sea-pieces and pictures by the Humberside marine painters, also a representative collection of British paintings to the present day and constant programme of visiting exhibitions. Wilberforce House. Jacobean merchant's house, birthplace of Wulliam Wilberforce; collection of slavery relics, period furniture, costume and ceramics. Transport and Archaeology Museum. Veteran cars, trams, coaches and velocipedes; archæological finds from Humberside, including Roman mosaics. Town Docks Museum. Whales, whaling, fishing and trawling. Ferens Art Gallery and Town Docks Museum open weekdays, Io-5.30; Sundays, $2.30-4.30$. Other museums open weekdays, ro5.30; Sundays, 2.30-4.30.

Huntingdon.-Cromwell Museum. Housed in the only remaining portion of the r2th-century Hospital of St. John. Portraits of Cromwell, his family and Parilimentary notables (by Walker, Lely etc.); well as reproductions and engravings covering the whole Puritan field. Unique collection of Cromwelliana-objects, documents, armour, coins and medals. Open free, Sundays 2-4; Tuesday to Friday, 1x-1, 2-5, Saturday, $11-1$, 2-4. Closed Mondays and Bank Holidays other than Good Friday.

Ipswich.-Ipswich Museum. Refounded 5846. Present buildings $1880 / \mathrm{x}$ with 1901 extenion. Art Gallery attached. Collections of Suffolk geology, archaeology and natural history and general collections, including ethnology and industrial. Temporary exhibitions. Christchurch (Branch Museum) Tudor house, presented 1894 . Art Gallery attached. Houses Borough collections of paintings (local artists, Gainsborough, Constable, Munnings, etc.). Modern prints, sculpture. House contains furniture, Suffolk portraits, English porcelain, pottery and glass. Both: Open weekdays 10-5 (Christchurch closing at dusk in winter). Sundays $2 \cdot 30-4 \cdot 30$. Closed Good Friday, Dec. 24-25.

Leeds.-City Arl Gallery. Important collection of early English watercolours. British and European painting, modern sculpture, etc. Print Room and Art library contains study collection of drawings and prints. Open weekdays, $10.00-6.00$, closed Sundays. (Print Room and Art Library, Wednesdays, $9-9$, Saturdays, $9-4$, all other weekdays $9-5.30$, closed Sundays.) Temple Newsam House. Tudor/Jacobean house altered in mid-x8th cent. to make suite of state rooms. Collection of English furniture mostly of 17 th and 18 th cents., silver, European porcelain and pottery, pictures, etc. Open daily (except Mondays), 10. $30-6.15$ or dusk; Weds. (May-Sept.), ro.30-8.30. Open all Bank Holidays (except Christmas). Admission z5p; Children (with adults), 5p. O.A.P.s free. Lothertion Hall, Gascoigne art collection, oriental gallery, costume collection, xgth century furniture, ceramics and silver, park and gardens. Open daily (except Mondays), x0.30-6.15 (or dusk in winter); Thursdays (May-Sept.). Io.30-8.30. Open all Bank Holidays (except Christmas). Admission to Hall, 25p; children (with adult) 5p, O.A.P.s free.

Leicester.-Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk (x849). Newarke Houses, The Newarke. Social history of Leicestershire from 1500 A.D.; musical instruments; local clocks. Jewry Wall Museum, St. Nicholas Circle. Archæology (prehistoric-1500). Roman Jewry Wall and Baths, mosaics in situ.

Beigrave Hall, Church Road. A Queen Anne house with collection of furniture and garden of note. Coaches and agricultural collection. Magazine Gateway, Museum of Royal Leicestershire Regiment in 14 th century gatehouse. Guildhall, Guildhall Lane, 14th century timber-framed building. Used as town hall till 1876 . Museum of Technology, Corporation Road. Horse-drawn vehicles, cycles, motor cycles and motor cars. Beam engines. Wygston's House, Museum of Costume, St. Nicholas Circle. Costume from 1789 -1924.

All museums open weekdays ro-5.30; Sundays, 2-5.30 unless otherwise stated. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

Lewes.-Museum of Sussex Archaeology, Barbican House, near Castle (Sussex Archæological Society). Prehistoric Roman Saxon and mediæval collections relating to Sussex; local pictures and prints. Open weekdays, 10-5.30, Sundays (April-Oct.), $2-5$.
Anne of Cleves House, Southover. Local history and folk museum. Open weekdays (Feb.-Nov.), 10-5. Sundays (April-Oct.), 2-5. Admission, 3op; Children 15 p.

Lincoln.-Usher Gallery. Collection of watches, miniatures, porcelain, silver, etc., Peter de Wint collection of oils and watercolours, Lincolnshire topographical drawings, personalia associated with Tennyson family. Coins and medals. Open weekdays, ro-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-5. City and County Museum. In the Greyfriars, ${ }^{\text {In }}$ th-cent. Franciscan building. Geology, natural history and archæology of Lincolnshire. Special collection of armour. Open weekdays, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-5. Museum of Lincolnshire Life. Collections illustrate life and work in Lincolnshire since ryth century. Open weekdays, 10-5.15; Sundays, 2.30-5. Closed November to February.

Liverpool.-Walker Art Gallery. One of the few Galleries outside London where a representative collection of European painting from the 14th century to the present day can be seen. Particularly strong in early Italian and Northern painting, PreRaphaelite and Academic rgth century paintings. Open, weekdays, 10-5; Sundays, 2-5. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Sudley Art Gallery (Emma Holt Bequest), Mossley Hill Road, Collection of r8th and roth-century paintings, mainly English, including Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney, Wilkie, Mulready, Turner and Holman Hunt. Open as for Walker Art Gallery. Merseyside County Museum, William Brown Street. Founded 185I; buildings destroyed in 1941 and rebuilt 1966-69. The Museum was established on the important Mayer and Derby collections which have been supplemented to form an outstanding collection. These include the Mayer-Fejervary Gothic ivories, the Bryan Faussett group of Anglo-Saxon antiquities and the Lord Derby and Tristram ornithological collections. Gallery displays include material relating to Local History, Shipping, Egyptology, Ethnology, Decorative Art (including clocks and watches, pottery and musical instruments) and Transport. There is also an Aquarium and Planetarium. Open weekdays, 10-5: Sunday, 2-5. Closed Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Speke Hall. A fine half-timbered Tudor house administered by the County Museums for the National Trust. Open weekdays and Bank Holidays ro-5, Sunday $2-7$ ( $2-5$ Sept.-April). Adults 25p, Children rop.

Norwich.-Castle Museum. Exhibits illustrating art, local archæology, social history and natural history. Open, weekdays, 10-5 (to 5.30, July-Aug.); Sundays 2-5. Strangers' Hall (Museum of Domestic Life, Charing Cross). Late mediæval mansion
furnished as a museum of urban domestic life, 16 thx9th centuries, with displays of costume, transport, shop signs and toys. Open, weekdays, ro-5. Bridewell Museum, Bridewell Alley. Exhibits illustrating transport, crafts and industries of Norwich, Norfolk and North Suffolk. Open, weekdays, ro-5. St. Peter Hungate Church Museum, Princes Street. Fifteenth century church used for display of church art and antiquities. Open, weekdays, $\mathbf{x o - 5}$.

Nottingham.-Castle Museum, housed in Nottingham Castle, built by Dukes of Newcastle in 37th century on site of medixval royal castle. English and Netherlands paintings and drawings 17th-2oth centuries; special collections of Bonington and Paul Sandby. Ceramics, silver, glass, medixval Nottingham alabaster carvings, local historical and archaeological displays, classical, oriental and ethnographical antiquities; the regimental collection of the Sherwood Foresters. Open, Summer, ro6.45: (Fri. 5-45; Sun., 4.45); Winter, 10-4.45. Closed Christmas Day. Admisslon free, 4 p on Sun. and Bank Holidays.

Industrial Museum, Wollaton Park (in z8th century stables). Industries, lacemaking machinery, steam engines, transport. Open, Summer, Wed.-Sat., 10-7; Sunday, 2-5; Winter, Thurs. and Sat., 10dusk; Sunday, r.zo-dusk. Admission free.

Natural History Museum, Wollaton Hall. Formal gardens, deer park and lake. Open, Summer ro-7 (Sun. 2-5); Winter ro till dusk (Sun. 1.30-4.30). Admission free. Closed Christmas Day.

Newstead Abbey, $x \frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Nottingham. Originally a Priory founded c. 1170 , later property of Byron family, $5540-1817$. Collections associated with poet Byron. Abbey open Good Friday to end of September. Monday to Saturday conducted tours at $2,3,4$ and 5 p.m. On Sundays and Bank Holidays except Good Friday the Abbey is open from 2 to $6.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Admission, 1 Ip; children, 5 p. Gardens open all year, daily so till dusk. Closed Christmas Day and Dec. 3x. Admission, 22p; children, 8p.

Museum of Costume and Textlles, Castle Gate. In row of Georgian terraced houses. Seventeenth century costume and embroideries and map tapestries; late 18th century period room. Open daily ro-5. Admission free.
Brewhouse Yard Museum, Castle Boulevard. 17th century cottages forming folk museum. Period displays and social history. Open daily $\mathbf{3 0 - 5}$, admission free.

Oakham, Rutland County Museum, Catmose Street.-Archæology, local history, craft tools and agricultural implements. Open Tues - Sat., 1 $3-1$, 2-5; Sunday (April-Oct.) $2-5$.

OXFORD, Ashmolean Museum.-Department of Western Art, Department of Antiquities, Heberden Coin Room, Department of Eastern Art, Cast Gallery. Open weekdays and Sats, 10-4, Sundays z-4 (Heberden Coin Room, weekdays, 10-12.30 and $z-4$; Cast Gallery closed from $=$ p.m. Saturdays and all day Sunday).

Port Sunlight, Merseyside. Lady Lever Art Gallery. Paintings and watercolour drawings, mainly of British School, antique, renaissance and British sculpture, English furniture, mainly 18 th cent., Chinese pottery and porcelain, and important collection of old Wedgwood. Open weekdays 10-5, Sundays 2-5.
Shepfield.-City Museum, Weston Park. Seven galleries are normally open to the public and the reference library and students' collections may be consulted on request. The exhibits cover a wide range of subjects, and include the Bateman Collection of antiquities from the Bronze Age barrows of the Peak District. Cutlery and Old Sheffield Plate collections. Open, weekdays, Sept.-May, ro-5; June-Aug. ro-8.; Sundays 1 I-5 (Closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day). Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, Abbeydale Road South. A late 18th and early yoth century scythe and steel works with associated housing. Open, as for City Museum. Shepherd Wheel, Whiteley Wood. Water-powered cutlery grinding establishment. Open ro-12.30, $1.30-5$ (opens at $x x$ on Sundays). Closed Mon. and Tues. Bishops' House, Meersbrook Park; museum of local history in late ryth century timber-framed domestic building with 16 th and 17th century additions. Open, Wed.-Sat., 10-5; Sundays $1 \times-5$.

York.-Castle Museum. Folk museum of Yorkshire life of the past four centuries. Open weekdays, $9.30-6$; Sats. and Bank Holidays $9.30-6.0$; Sundays, ro-6.0; Closes 4.30, Oct.-Mar. Admission, 50 p ; children, 25 p (special party rates).

Yorkshire Museum and Gardens, Museum Street. Archæology, decorative arts, geology and natural history. Open weekdays, ro- 5 ; Sundays, x-5. Admission, x1p; Children, 5p. Gardens, Roman, Anglian and mediæval ruins. Open weekdays, 8 till dusk; Sundays ro till dusk. Admission free.
Art Gallery, Exhibition Square. European paintings, 14th-2oth century; watercolours and prints of Xorkshire; modern English stoneware pottery. Open weekdays, 10-5; Sundays, 2.30-5. Admission free.

St. Mary's Architectural Heritage Centre, Castlegate. Open Weekdays ro-5; Sundays x-5. Admission: 25p; children 12 p .

Treasurer's House (National Trust). Chapter House Street. Open, April-Oct., 10.30-6. Admission 40p: children 20p.

## THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

## BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham (West Midlands) is the second largest City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. In local government reorganization effective from April x, 3974, Birmingham is merged with Sutton Coldfield as a Metropolitan District in the West Midlands Metropolitan County. II is estimated that over $x, 500$ distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, electroplate, guns, machine tools, glass, motor-cars and motor cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

The first section of Birmingham's Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston ${ }^{\text {Wa}}$ a cost of approximately $£ x, 000,000$, is claimed to be the IIL $=$ of its type in Europe. A new maternity hospital adjoining was opened in 1969. The construction of an inner ring road round the centre was completed in 197x, hotel accommodation has been increased and there have been many improvements in the shopping centre including the redevelopment of the old market centre in the Bull Ring at a cost of $£ 8,000,000$. A new complex of buildings near the Town Hail includes a School of Music, Central Library, a shopping precinct and Corporation offices. A new television centre is in being and the City's new repertory theatre was opened in October, 197x. The National Exhibition Centre at Bickenhill opened in 1976 .

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in $188_{2}-1834$; the Council House and Corporation Museum and Art Gallery ( 5878 ); Victoria Law Courts ( I 89 I ); the University ( I 909 ); the Central Library; the $\mathrm{x}^{\text {th }}$ century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873 ); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in $\mathbf{x 8 3 8}$, and was created a city in $\mathbf{1 8 8 9}$. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the ham or dwelling-place of the ing or the family of Beorma presumed to have been $\quad$ Saxon. Between the rxth and 16 th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.
The Lord Mayor (1977-78), Mrs. F. M. Cocks, O.B.E. Stipendiary Magistrate, J. F. Milward (1951).

## BRADFORD

Bradpord (West Yorkshire), the principal town in the Metropolitan District of Bradford, is 192 miles N.N.W. of London and miles W. of Leeds. The metropolitan area is $9 x, 444$ acres with a population estimated at 460,000 .

Although the area has always been associated with wool and textiles, industrial activity now covers a much wider range, Together with Keighley and Shipley in the Aire valley it is well known for its engineering and electrical industries, high quality machine tools, mail order firms, iron and printing works and quarries.

The chief public buildings of Bradford in addition to the 1 $^{\text {th }}$ century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hail ( 14 th century), are the City Hall ( $\mathrm{I}_{773}$ ), the tower of which contains clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Cartwright Hall ( 1904 ) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Grammar School (Charter 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853 ), Technical College ( 1882 ), Wool Exchange ( $\mathbf{x} 867$ ), Britannia House (1933) and Bradford University. A new Central Library, planned on the "subject depart-
ment "principle opened in 1967 and the new Magistrates' Courts were opened in 1972. The Civic Precinct was opened in 1974.

The Saxon township of Bradford was created a parliamentary borough in 1832 , a borough in $\times 847$, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The office of Lord Mayor was created in 1907. The Council consists of a Lord Mayor and 92 Councillors.
The Lord Mayor ( $1977-78$ ), P. Hockney.
Chief Executive, G. C. Moore.

## BRISTOL

Bristol, situated in the new county of Avon, is the largest non-metropolitan district in population in the country, and is 199 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 27,068 acres, with - population ( 1976 estimate) of 416,300 .

Among the various industries are aircraft and aeroengine construction, general and nuclear engineering, boot and shoe manufacture, chocolate and cocoa, tobacco, paper bags, cardboard and allied products, printing, chemical industry and shipbuilding and repairing. The principal imports are grain, flour and other cereal products, cocoa, tea, coffee, molasses, feeding stuffs, fruit, provisions, frozen meat, metals, ores, phosphates, paper, petroleum and chemicals, fertilizers, timber, tobacco, wood pulp and other goods, and the chief exports are metals and machinery, chemicals, unmanufactured clay, motor vehicles and parts, carbon black, electrical apparatus, tea, wines and spirits and manufactured goods.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 22 th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 34th century Church of St. Mary, Redeliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England ${ }^{"}$ ), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. the Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), City Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The Clifton Suspension Bridge, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864 . Brunel's SS Great Britain, the first ocean going propeller driven ship, is now being restored in the City Docks from where she was launched in 1843 . The new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Clifton was opened in 1973.

Bristol was 1 Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III I charter granting it county statutes and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are Brigstowe and Bristow.
The Lord Mayor (x977-78), E. J. Wright. Chief Executive, P. M. McCarthy.

## CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 5 I miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. It has an area of 10,060 acres and population (est., 1974) of 104,000.

The city is a parliamentary borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments are extensive but nowhere
obtrusive. Among its open spaces II Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful throughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (x939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildIngs since 1224.
The City Council has 42 members. The District - granted Borough status and reaccorded the style of City from April 1974.
Mayor ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 7}-7^{8)}$, M. J. Garner.
Chief Executive, G. G. Datson.

## CANTERBURY

Cantrebury, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cant-wara-byrig (stronghoid of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the re-conversion of the English to Christianity, when Etheibert, King of Kent, 111 baptized. In $1 \times 70$ the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II.'s knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City Thin strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan W1 Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the Ingoldsby Legends, and Somerset Maugham.
The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of medixval stained glass.
Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.
The medirval City Walls are built Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.
The University of Kent at Canterbury admitted first students in 1965.
The city has marea of 120 square miles, and population of $x 55,000$. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it w. governed by balliffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.
Mayor ( 1977 - $7^{8), ~ M r s . ~ M . ~ S c o t t-K n i g h t . ~}$
Sheriff (1977-78), S. G. Donnithorne.
Chief Executive, C. C. Gay.

## COVENTRY

Coventry (West Midlands) is in city 9 a miles N.W. of London, and important industrial
centre. It has a population (estimated, 1977) of 337,000.

Coventry owes its beginning to Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godiva in ro43, when they founded a Benedictine Monastery. The beautiful guildhall of St. Mary dates from the 34 th century, three of its churches date from the x4th and 15 th centuries. Sixteenth century almshouses may still be seen. Coventry's first cathedral was destroyed at the Reformation, its second in the 1940 blitz (its walls and spire remain) and the great new cathedral designed by Sir Basil Spence, consecrated in 1962, now draws innumerable visitors.

Post-war public buildings include the Art Gallery and Museum, Lanchester Polytechnic, the Civic Theatre, new swimming baths and sports centre.

Coventry returns four M.P.'s. It is governed by a Lord Mayor and I Council of 54. Coventry produces cars, agricultural machinery, machine tools and telecommunications.
Lord Mayor ( (1977-78), R. Clews.
Chief Executive, T. Gregory, O.b.E.

## KINGSTON UPON HULL

Hull (officially " Kingston upon Hull ") is situated, from April, 1974 in the County of Humberside, at the junction of the River Hull with the Humber, miles from the North Sea and 205 miles N. of London. The municipal area is x7,54I acres, with a population ( 1971 Census), of 285,970 .

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering water area of over 200 acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. New industries, such as electricals, and clothing and textiles are being developed. It also claims to be the premier distant-water fishing port and is mimportant centre for allied processing activities.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine throughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings, its municipal centre being the Guildhall, its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity.
Kingston upon Hull was so named by Edward I. City status was accorded in 1897 and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor in 1914. The Lord Mayor presides over - Council of 63 Councillors, representing the $2 x$ wards of the City.
The Lord Mayor ( $1977-7^{8}$ ), E. Kirkwood. Stipendiary Magistrate, I. R. Boyd (x973). Chief Executive, A. B. Wood.

## LEEDS

Lbeds (West Yorkshire), a Metropolitan District from April $x, 1974$, is $=$ junction for road, rall and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated in the lower Aire Valley, 195 miles by road N.N.W. of London.

Leeds has a wide variety of manufacturing industries, notably cloth and ready-made clothing, heavy and light engineering, leather and chemical products.

The municipal area is 334,196 acres, the population lim 74,000.
The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (1933), the Town Hall ( $\mathbf{r 8 5 8}$ ), the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery ( $\mathbf{x} 884$ ), the Corn Exchange (r863) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 184I; the 17 th century St. John's Church has fine interior with a famous English renaissance screen; the last
remaining $x 8$ th century church is Holy Trinity, Boar Lane ( $\mathbf{2 7 2 7}$ ). Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de lacy in 1152 , is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 192z. The present house, wstately building in red brick, was largely re-built by Sir Arthur Ingram in about $\mathbf{1 6 2 0}$. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I in 1626, made county borough in $\mathbf{~ 1 8 8 9 , ~ a n d ~}$ created - city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over 96 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are Loidis or Ledes, the origins of which are obscure.
The Lord Mayoy (1977-78), W. Hudson. Stipendiary Magistrate, F. D. L. Loy (1972). Chief Executive, K. H. Potts.

## LEICESTER

Leicester is situated geographically in the centre of England, $x 00$ miles north of London. The City dates back to pre-Roman times and was one of the five Danish Burhs. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth I granted : Charter to the City and the ancient title was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1919. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred upon the Chief Magistrate in 1928. Under local government reorganization Leicester's area remained unchanged at 18, I4I acres, and with $I$ population of 289,400 (r976 est.) it is the third largest non-metropolitan. district in England and Wales in population. It retains its designation as a City Council.

The principal industries of the city are hosiery, knitted textiles, mechanical enginecring, and light engineering. The growth of Leicester as hosiery centre increased rapidly from the introduction there of the first stocking frame in $\mathbf{1 6 7 0}$; in 1833 there were 14,000 knitting frames in the city, which to-day has some of the largest hosiery factories in the world. Hosiery and knitwear produced includes socks, stockings, dresses, underwear, pullovers, scarves and gloves, much of which is exported. Leicester is also a centre for the ancillary industries.

Engineering, developed partly for the supply of machinery to the hosiery and boot and shoe industries, has become one of the foremost industries in the city. Printing and the manufacture of electronic and plastic goods are also carried on.

The principal buildings in the city are the Town Hall; the University; Leicester Polytechnic; De Montfort Hall, one of the finest concert halls in the provinces, with accommodation for over 2,750 persons, and the Museum and Art Gallery. The ancient Churches of St. Martin (now Leicester Cathedral) St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, All Saints, St. Mary de Castro, and buildings such as the Guildhall, the 14th century Newarke Gate, the Castle and the Jewry Wall Roman site still exist. Leicester has a large number of parks and open spaces. The Sports Centre, which contains an athletics arena and cycle track, was the site of the 1970 World Cycling Championships. The Haymarket Theatre, an integral part of a large new shopping and car-parking complex, was opened in 1973.

The Lord Mayor ( $\mathbf{2 9 7 7 - 7 8 ) , ~ A . ~ T . ~ B a k e r . ~}$ Chief Executive, J. S. Phipps.

## LIVERPOOL

Liverpool (Merseyside) $=$ Metropolitan District, on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlan-
tic trade. The municipal is 27,819 acres (which includes 2,840 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with population of 539,700 (est. Mid 1976). Quays on both sides of the river are about $3^{8}$ miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. Gross tonnage of ships entering and leaving the port annually exceeds $43,000,000$ tons. The main imports are petroleum, grain, ores, non-ferrous metals, sugat, wood, oil, fruit and cotton. The new Seaforth Container Terminal was opened in 2972 , covering 500 acres and costing $£_{50} \mathrm{~m}$.

The Metropolitan District Council owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. These three estates have provided work for some 65,000 people. In 1943 - lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at Speke Hall at nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Anglican Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, designed by Sir Frederick Gibberd and consecrated in 1967; St. George's Hall, erected 1838 1854, and regarded - one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; Victoria Building of Liverpool University; The Royal Liver, Cunard and Mersey Docks building at Pier Head; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall.

Constructed between 1925 and 1934, the Mersey Tunnel connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead was opened to traffic on July 18 , 1934, the total cost being estimated at $£, 6,077,800$. More than 17,000,000 vehicles pass through the Mersey Tunnel annually. A second tunnel between Liverpool and Wallasey was opened by the Queen on June 24, x97x, and a similar tunnel running adjacent to it was opened on Feb. 14, 1974.
Liverpool was incorporated as $\quad$ borough early in the $13^{\text {th }}$ century and was created a city in $\mathbf{8 8 0}$. The Metropolitan District Council consists of a Lord Mayor and 98 Councillors.
The Lord Mayor (1977-78), P. Orr.
Stipendiary Magistrate, N. Wooton (1977).
Chief Executive, A. J. Stocks.

## MANCHESTER

Manchesrer (Greater Manchester) (the Mancunium of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. $7^{8}$ ) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 28,720 acres (about 43 square miles) and the population (estimated 1976), 488,5 8 .

Manchester is a commercial rather than an industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring towns. Within as miles radius, lives a population of $4,500,000$ engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in $1894,35 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Manchester Airport handles approximately $3,000,000$ passengers yearly.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with $\quad$ large extension of 1938 ; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 192x; the Central Library ( 1934 ); the Art Gallery: Heaton Hall; the Gallery of English Costume; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands

Library ( $\mathrm{I}_{99}$ ), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the University Institute of Science and Technolugy; the 15 thcentury Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. as has the Royal Northern College of Music.

The town received its first charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created 1 city in 1853 . The new charter and title of city, under local government zeorganization, was presented in May, 1974. The City Council consists of 99 Councillors. The Lord Mayor (土977-78), M. R. Crawford. Stipendiary Magistrate, J. N. Coffey.

## NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NewCASTLE UPON TYNE (Tyne and Wear) a Metropolitan District on the north bank of the River Tyne, miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 27,640 acres and - population of 295,800. A Cathedral and University City, it is the administrative commercial and cultural centre for north-east England and the principal port. It is an important manufacturing centre with a wide variety of industries.

The principal buildings include the Castle Keep ( 12 th century), Black Gate ( 3 th century), West Walls ( $3^{\text {th }}$ century), St. Nicholas's Cathedral ( 15 th century, fine lantern tower). St. Andrew's Church ( 12 th-i 4 th century), St. John's (14th-I5th century), All Saints (i786 by Stephenson), St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral ( 5844 ). Trinity House (inth century), Sandhill (i6th century houses), Guildhall (Georgian), Grey Street ( $1834-39$ ), Central Station ( $1846-50$ ). Laing Art Gallery (rgo4), University of Newcastle Physics Building ( 1962 ), Civic Centre ( 1963 ), Central Library ( 1969 ) and Eldon Square Development ( 1976 ). Open spaces include the Town Moor ( 927 acres) and Jesmond Dene. Seven bridges span the Tyne at Newcastle.

The City derives its name from the " new castle " (ro8o) erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made $\quad$ County, and in 1882 . City. The City Corporation comprises a Lord Mayor (z906) and 78 Councillors.
Lord Mayor (1977-78), T. W. Collins.
Chief Executive, K. A. Galley.

## NORWICH

NORWICH (Norfolk) is an ancient City 110 miles N.E. of London. It grew from an early Anglo-Saxon settlement near the confluence of the Rivers Yare and Wensum, and now serves as provincial capital for the predominantly agricultural region of East Anglia. The name is thought to relate to the most northerly of a group of Anglo-Saxon villages or "wics". The present City comprises an area of 9,655 acres, with a population ( $197 \times$ Census, preliminary) of 121,688 .

Norwich serves its surrounding area as market town and commercial centre, banking and insurance being prominent among the City's businesses. Continuously from the fourteenth century, however (when Flemish immigrants helped to establish Norwich as the centre of the woollen industry until the Industrial Revolution) it has combined industry with commerce, and manufactures of a wide variety are now produced in the City. The biggest single industry is the manufacture of shoes and other principal trades are engineering, printing, and the production of chemicals, clothing, confectionery and other foodstuffs. Norwich is accessible to seagoing vessels by means of the River Yare, entered at Great Yarmouth, 20 miles to the east.

Among many historic buildings are the Cathedral (completed in the twelfth century and surmounted by $\quad$ fifteenth century spire 315 feet in height), the Keep of the Norman Castle (now serving as a museum and also housing the Colman Collection of works by the Norwich School of painters), the fifteenth century flint-walled Guildhall, some thirty medixval parish churches, St. Andrew's and Blackfriars' Halls, the Tudor houses preserved in Elm Hill and the Georgian Assembly House. The administrative centre of the City is the City Hall, built in 1938. A new central library, opened in r963, is adjacent to the City Hall. The University of East Anglia has been established in Norwich and received its first students in 1963 . The buildings of the University occupy spacious site at Earlham on the City's western boundary.

The City's first known Charter was granted in Ix 58 by Henry II and its privileges and form of self government were prescribed successively by later Charters until the enactment of the Municipal Corporations Act, 2835 . The City Council consists of 48 Councillors.
The Lord Mayor (1977-78), R. W. Roe. Chief Executive, G. G. Tilsley.

## NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population (estimated, 1976) of 280,300 .

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engincering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

The chief buildings are the 17 th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878 , and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall ( $1580-88$ ) owned by the City Council and now Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University, Trent Polytechnic and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Snotingaham or Notingeham, "the village or home of the sons of Snot " (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic Tuigogobauc, "Cave Homes". The City possesses a Charter of Henry II, and was created City in 1897 . Under local government reorganization, the style of city was reaccorded from April, 1974. The City Council consists of 55 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor).
The Lord Mayor (1977-78), E. B. Bateman. Chief Executive, M. H. F. Hammond.

## OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, uI important industrial centre, and market town. A City from time immemorial, it has -1 area of 8,785 acres and a population of $1 \times 5,100$. Oxford is a parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by - Council of 45 members. Industry played - minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton

College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the Renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College Chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between xo a.m. and 5 p.m.
Lord Mayor (x977 78 ), Mrs. D. M. Carr.
Chief Executive, E. J. Patrick.

## PLYMOUTH

Plymouth is situated on the borders of Devon and Cornwall at the confluence of the Rivers Tamar and Plym, aro miles from London, with an area of 19,936 acres and a population (Reg. Gen. Estimate) of 259,100 .
Following extensive war damage, the city centre comprising a large shopping centre, municipal offices, law courts and public buildings, has been re-built. The main employment is provided by H.M. Dockyard. Many new industrial firms have become established in the post-war period. In conjunction with the Cornwall County Council, the Tamar Bridge was constructed linking the City by road with Cornwall.

The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 66 Councillors.
The Lord Mayor (x977-78), R. R. Thornton. Chief Executive, A. F. Watson.

## PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH, a city, and local government district, with an area of $34 \frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, occupies Portsea Island, Hampshire, with boundaries extending to the mainland. Portsmouth is 70 miles by road from London ( 90 minutes by electric train). It has i population (estimated, 1976) of 199,000.

Industries include H.M. Naval Base, the principal centre of employment with a labour force of $x 4,000$, which occupies the south-western part of the Island. The holiday and tourist industry, centred on the coast at the resort area of Southsea, caters annually for 200,000 visitors and $x, 000,000$ day trippers. Other industries are shipbuilding and maintenance, electronics, aircraft engineering and the manufacture of corsets, cardboard boxes, confectionery, baby products, refrigerators and brushes. The commercial port (the Camber, Flathouse and Mile End is owned and run by the City Council. In $197^{6}$ IContinental Ferry Port was opened, with car ferries running to St. Malo, Cherbourg and Le Havre.

Among many tourist attractions are Lord Nelson's flagship, H.M.S. Victory; Charles Dickens' birthplace at 393 Old Commercial Road, now I Dickens museum; Southsea Castle, now imuseum of military history, and the Round Tower and Point Battery, which for hundreds of years have guarded the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Southsea is particularly noted for its panoramic views of the busy shipping lanes of the Solent and Spithead.
Lord Mayor (x977-78), G. H. Austin.
Chief Executive, J. R. Haslegrave, C.B.E., T.D.

## SHERFIELD

Sheffield (South Yorkshire), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated 359 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the River Don. The City is set in = beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of $9 \mathrm{x}, 000$ acres (nearly 150 square miles), including 4,065 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and population (est. 1976) of 558,000 . Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries-special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, typefounding, pharmaceutical products, paper and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield. Research in glass, metallurgy, radiotherapy and other fields is carried on.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 19x4- Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlers' Hall ( 8832 ), the University ( 1905 and recent extensions, including rg-storey Arts Tower), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery ( 1934 ), City Museum ( 5937 ), Castle Market Building (1959), the retail market ( 1973 ), Mappin Art Gallery and the Crucible Theatre.

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, © county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893 , the Mayor becoming $m$ Lord Mayor in 1897. On April I, 1974 Sheffield became $\square$ Metropolitan District Council incorporating Stocksbridge and most of the Wortley Rural area, and retained city status. The Lord Mayor ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 7 - 7 8 ) , ~ M r s . ~ W . ~ M . ~ G o l d i n g . ~}$ Master Cutler ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 - 7 7 \text { ) } 3 5 3 \text { rd Master of the Company }}$ of Cutlers in Hallamshire, D. S. W. Lee. Chief Executive, I. L. Podmore.

## SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON, the principal city of Southern England, is Britain's premier passenger port. The first Charter was granted by Henry 11 and Southampton was created - county of itself in 1447 . In February, 1964, Her Majesty the Queen granted city status by Royal Charter. The city has an area of $12,07 \mathrm{r}$ acres excluding tidal waters and $\quad$ population of 213,700 . The University of Southampton ( 1952 ) had 5,650 students in 1976-77.
The Civic Centre, completed in 1939, comprises four blocks, municipal offices and law courts, guildhall, library and art gallery. The tower, which is $\quad$ notable land-mark for shipping using Southampton Water and which be seen for many miles from vantage points in the surrounding countryside, incorporates a clock and bells. Public open spaces total over $x, 000$ acres in extent and comprise I per cent. of the city's area. The Sports Centre is 267 acres in extent. The Common covers an area of 328 acres in the central district of the city and is mostly natural parkland.
The City Council consists of 5 councllors. Mayor ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 - 7 7 \text { ), Mrs. J. E. A. Pitter. }}$ Chief Execulive, D. Scouller.

## STOKE-ON-TRENT

STORB-ON-TRENT (Staffordshire), familiarly known - The Potteries, stands on the River Trent 157 miles N. of London. The present municipal area is $22,9 \times 6$ acres ( 36 square miles), with a
population (estimated, 1976) of 256,200 . The City is the main centre of employment for the half-million population of North Staffordshire. It is the largest clayware producer in the world (chinaware, earthenware, sanitary goods, refractories, bricks and tiles) and has a large coal mining output drawn from one of the richest coalfields in Western Europe, with proved reserves exceeding one thousand million tons. The City has iron works, steelworks, foundries, chemical works, edgineering plants, rubber works, paper mills, and i. very wide range of manufactures including textiles, furniture, electrical goods, vehicle components, toys, machinery, plastic materials, metal stampings, glass and glazes.
Extensive reconstruction has been carried on since 1930. A unique feature of the city is that it has six " centres" and more shops and public halls than other areas of comparable size. The City was formed by the federation in 1910 of the separate municipal authorities of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Fenton, and Longton, all of which are now combined in the present City of Stoke-on-Trent. Each of the six areas still has its own public buildings and amenities, but all civic administration is controlled by the City Council.
The City has 72 Councillors and elects 3 Members of Parliament.
The Lord Mayor (x977-78), R. Southern.
Town Clerk, S. W. Titchener.

## STRATFORD UPON AVON

STRATFORD UPON AVON (in Warwickshire, on the banks of the River Avon) had a population of 19,452 at the Census of 197x. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the town is visited annually by travellers from all parts.

Shakespeare's Birchplace. Half timbered house preserved by Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. Contains period furniture and acollection of rare books, mss. and objects of Shakespearian interest. Garden contains the new Shakespeare centre. King Edward VI School. Founded by the medieval Guild of the Holy Cross of Stratford, and recndowed by King Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek." Anne Hathaway's Cottage. At Shottery, one mile from the centre of the town, is the thatched farmstead, the early home of Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway. A fine specimen of domestic architecture. Shakespeare Memorial. Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower ( $\mathbf{1 8 3 0 - 9 2 \text { ) and his wife. }}$ Group comprises Library, with ro,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature. Gallery of pictures. Gardens. Royal Shakespeare Theatre burnt down in 1926, rebuilt 1932, with 1,500 seats, chiefly by American generosity. The Shakespeare Festival takes place from spring until Christmas each year at this theatre.
Chief Executive, T. J. W. Foy.

## WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. Since local government reorganisation in 1974, the style of City has been accorded to the whole of the new district of Winchester. The new City embraces an area of 162,921 acres of Mid-Hampshire and has a population of 88,900 .

Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was built in 1079-1093
and exhibits splendid examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1382, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building (of 1393 ) remaining unaltered. St. Cross Hospital, another great medieval foundation, lies I mile south of the city. Founded in 1136 by Bishop Henry de Blois, the Almshouses were re-established in 1445 by Cardinal Hendry Beaufort. The Chapel and dwellings are of great architectural interest, and visitors may still receive the "Wayfarer's Dole" of bread and ale.

Recent excavations on many sites in the city have done much to clarify the origins and subsequent development of Winchester. Excavations in the Cathedral Close have uncovered the entire site of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral, known as the Old Minster, and parts of the New Minster, built by Alfred's son Edward the Elder, and the burial place of the Alfredian dynasty. The original burial place of St. Swithun, before his remains were translated to a site in the present cathedral, was also uncovered.
Excavations in other parts of the City have thrown much light on Norman Winchester, notably on the site of the Royal Castle, adjacent to which the new Law Courts have been built and in the grounds of the Bishop's Palace at Wolvesey, where the great house built by Bishops Walkelin and Henry of Blois in the early $x$ th century has been uncovered. Mayor (1977-78), D. G. Ball.
Chief Executive, E. M. E. White.

## YORK

The City of York is $\quad$ District in the County of North Yorkshire, and is an archiepiscopal seat. The City has an area of 7,295 acres and a population of rox,900. It returns one member to Parliament and is governed by 39 Councillors.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 7x, when the Roman Ninth Legion established $\quad$ base under Petilius Cerealis which later became the fortress of Eboracum. By the 14th century the city had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became agreat mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII made it the headquarters of the Council of the North.
With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. The principal industries are the manufacture of chocolate, railway coaches, scientific instruments, glass containers and sugar. The City is also an important tourist centre.

It is rich in examples of architecture of all periods. The earliest church (built, 627 ) was succeeded by several others until, in the rath to the 15 th centuries, the present Minster was built in a succession of styles. The finest features are the West front with its two towers, the spacious transepts and the stained glass. Other examples within the city are the mediaeval city walls and gateways, churches and guildhalls. Domestic architecture includes the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous and include the Castle Museum which is one of the bestknown folk museums in Great Britain and the new National Railway Museum.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (r977-78), T. Hibbert.
Sheriff ( $977-78$ ), M. J. Heppell.
Chief Executive, R. Howell.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND
A list of Metropolitan Borough and City Councils. Those accorded City status are in Small Capitals.

| Metropolitan Boroughs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Popula- } \\ & \text { tion } \\ & \text { (Reg. G's) } \\ & \text { Estimate) } \end{aligned}$ | Rateable Value 1977 £ | Chief Executive | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mayor } \\ \text { +Lord Mayor } \\ 1977-78 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREATER MANCHESTER | 261,000 |  |  |  |
| Bolton. | 261,000 | 26,692,392 | B. Scholes | D. S. Clarke |
| Bury. | 181,200 | 18,200,382 | J. A. McDonald | F. Spurr |
| Manchester. | 513,000 | 70,716,888 | R. Calderwood | +M. R. Crawford |
| Oldham. | 227,500 | 21,648,000 | T. M. C. Francis | G. E, Lord |
| Rochdale. | 210,200 | 19,929,915 | J. Towey | J. Connell |
| Salford. | 261,100 | 30,293,284 | R. C. Rees | S. Martin |
| Stockport | 292,900 | 36,177,111 | A. L. Wilson | B. L. Thompson |
| Tameside | 222,500 | 20,483,607 | D. Splers | P. Travis |
| Trafford. | 230,000 | 36,449,578 | H. W. D. Sculthorpe | C. S. Fink |
| Wigan. | 310,700 | $29,367,846$ | A. E. Hart | T. G. Morgan |
| MERSEYSIDE |  |  |  |  |
| Knowsley. | 189,700 | 21,385,985 | D. Willgoose $0 . B_{*} E^{*}$ | A. G. Cowie |
| LIVERPOOL. | 539,700 | 71,106,703 | A. J. Stocks | P. Orr |
| St. Helens. | 194,400 | 21,524,393 | B. S. Lace | J. Mulcrow |
| Sefton. | 306,000 | 35,166,068 | J. P. McElroy | Mrs. P. Beeston |
| Wirral. | 348,200 | 40,441,653 | I. G. Holt | A. E. Richmond |
| SOUTH YORKSHIRE |  |  |  |  |
| Barnsley.. | 224,400 | 17,521,025 | A. B, Bleasby | J. C. Staniey |
| Doncaster. | 286,500 | 27513,872 | W. J. Jackson | R. V. C. Grainger |
| Rotherham. | 249,400 | 20,867,510 | L. I. Frost | R. Benton |
| Sheffield. | 558,000 | 62,536,075 | I. L. Podmore | Mrs. W. M. Golding |
| TYNE AND WEAR |  |  |  |  |
| Gateshead. . | 222,300 | -171,950 | W. Miles |  |
| NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. | 295,800 | 39,171,950 | K. A. Galley | †T. W. Collins |
| North Tyneside. | 207,000 | 19,748,000 | E. B. Lincoln | Mrs, M. A, Riley |
| South Tyneside. | 171,800 | 15,046,297 | F. Thompson | S. Robinson |
| Sunderland.... | 295,700 | 25,399,872 | L. A. Bloom | T. Bridges |
| WEST MIDLANDS |  |  |  |  |
| Birmingham. | 1,058,800 | 155,694,047 | F. J. C. Amos, C.B.E. | $\dagger$ Mrs. F. M. Cocks, O.B.E. |
| Coventry | 338,860 | 42,129,703 | T. Gregory, O.B.E. | $\dagger$ R. Clews |
| Dudley. | 300,300 | 40,433,299 | J. F. Mulvehill | A. J. Taylor |
| Sandwell. | 323,000 | 48,329,299 | K. Pearce | W. Thornton |
| Solihull. | 199,700 | - | D. W. Chapman, D.F.M. | , |
| Walsall | 270,600 | 36,978,240 | J. A. Galloway | J. Leadbeater |
| Wolverhampton | 268,200 | - | K. Williams |  |
| WEST YORKSHIRE |  |  |  |  |
| Bradford | 459,905 | 40,387,035 | G. C. Moore | $\dagger$ P. Hackney |
| Calderdale | 190,100 | 15,569,259 | (Vacant) | E. Dennett |
| Kirklees | 369,310 | 30,568,530 | E. S. Dixon | J. Brooke |
| LeEDS. | 744,500 | 82,903,500 | K. H. Potts | $\dagger$ W. Hudison |
| WAKEFIELD. | 306,500 | 29,713,313 | J. G. Stanbury | H. Clafton |

## DISTRICT COUNCILS

A list of non-Metropolitan District Councils in England. Those accorded City status are in Small Capitals, those with Borough status are distinguished by having § prefixed.

| District | Popula- <br> tlon <br> (Reg. G's <br> Estimate) | Rateable <br> Value <br> 1977 <br> $£$ | Chtef Executive | Chairman 1977-78 <br> (a) Mayor |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| (b) Lord Mayor |  |  |  |  |


| District | Popula tion <br> (Reg, G's <br> Estimate) | Rateable Value 1977 | Chief Executive | Chairman 1977-78 <br> (a) Mayor <br> (b) Lord Mayor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aylesbury Vale, Bucks | 118,000 | - | (Vacant) | . |
| Babergh, Suffolk. | 67,700 | - | H. A. Cooper |  |
| §Barrow in Furness, Cu | 73,900 | 6,050,438 | W. M. Robinson | (a) J. Brown |
| Basildon, Essex. | 141,700 | 21,084,778 | R. C. Mitchinson | P. E. Ballard |
| Basingstoke, Hant | 117,900 | 14,606,610 | D. W. Pllkington, R.D. |  |
| Bassetlaw, Notts. | 100,400 | 14,606,610 | G. A. Yewdall | J. B. Rickells |
| Bath, Avon | 83,100 | 10,239,754 | D. C. Beeton | (a) R. C. Rosewarn |
| Beaconsfield, Bucks | 60,810 | 12,899,385 | F. I. Knowles | A. G. Gasson |
| §Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland.... | 25,700 | 2,471,515 | J. Healy | (a) T. Newton |
| §Beverley, Humberside | 106,700 | 11,117,691. | W. J. H. Thomas | (a) E. Bielby |
| Blaby, Leics. | 77,300 | 8,106,748 | T. Heap | G. N. Jordan |
| §Blackbum, Lancs | 142,200 | 13,237,959 | C. H. Singleton | (a) Mrs. N. Bramley. Haworth |
| §Blacknool, Lancs. | 149,000 | 17,902,432 | I. B. Prosser | (a) C. Nuttall, M. B.E. |
| §Blyth Valley, Northum | 66,400 | - | P. W. Ferry |  |
| §Bolsover, Derbys. | 72,100 | 4,892,600 | E. Edwards | W. Adams |
| Boothferry, Humbersid | 56,800 | 4,811,465 | Miss M. H. Sindell | J. Dean |
| §Boston, Lincs. | 51,200 | 5,630,551 | R, E, Coley | (a) J. W. Addelsee |
| §Bournemouth, Dorset | 144,100 | 22,792,455 | K. Lomas | (a) Dr. G. V. Jaffe |
| Bracknell, Berks | 72,490 | 11,537,720 | A. J. Targett | Mrs. M. D. B. Benwell |
| Braintree, Essex | 104,600 | 13,270,995 | P. W. Cotton | D. R. H. Johnson |
| Breckland, Norfolk | 90,700 | 9,525,628 | J. B. Heath | S. Steward |
| Brentwood, Essex. | 73,000 | 12,171,523 | G. Bowden | Mrs. A. Bloomfield |
| Bridgnorth, Salop. | 49,000 | 5,212,950 | G. C. Nutley | K. Worthington |
| §Brighton, East Sussex | 158.500 | 23,364,751 | R. G. Morgan | (a) Mrs, H. P. Somerville |
| Bristol, Avon. | 420,100 | 56,925,000 | P. M. McCarthy | (b) E. J. Wright |
| Broadland, Norfolk | 94,000 | 8,906,936 | P. M. Taylor | J. Mack |
| Bromsgrove, Herefor | 79,500 | 10,165,132 | G. F. Badham | M. H. Broomfield |
| §Broxbourne, Herts. | 76,800 | 11,223,927 | C. Campbell | (a) J. G. E. Swanell |
| Broxtowe, Notts. | 102,600 | 10,956,290 | A. E. Hodder | Mrs. K. Archer |
| §Burnley, Lancs | 93,600 | 18,731,035 | B. Whittle |  |
| Cambridge. | 104,919 | 18,731,035 | G. G. Datson | (a) M. J. Garner |
| Cannock Chase, Staffs | 84,800 | 9,526,016 | B. E. Rastall | L. Poole |
| Canterbury, Kent | 115,600 | 13,311,069 | C. C. Gay | (a) Mrs. M. Scott-Knight |
| Caradon, Cornwall | 62,100 | 5,572,478 | H. Enever | W. V. S. Seccombe |
| Carlisle, Cumbria | 99,600 | 10,131,962 |  | (a) J. F. Long |
| Carrick, Cornwall. | 73,000 | 8,059,983 | H. P. Dorey | B. R. Evea |
| §Castle Morpeth, North | 48,100 | 5,037,267 | M. Cole | (a) W. L. Hill, M.B.E. |
| Castoc Point, Essex | 82,900 | 10,350,000 | A. R. Netghbour | R. C. Howard |
| 8Charnwood, Leics | 133,100 | 17,321,004 | D. L. Harris | (a) J. H. Bradley |
| Chelmsford, Essex | 130,000 | 19,513,688 | R. M. C. Hartley | A. J. V. Arthur, M.B.E. |
| §Cheltenham, Glos. | 86,500 | 13,300,000 | B. N. Wymn | (a) A. G. K. Frewin |
| Cherwell, Oxon | 104,700 | 13,471,862 | A. M. Brace | H. R. H. Clifton |
| Chester, Cheshire | 117,200 | 16,354,915 | D. M. Kermode | (a) Mrs. S. M. N. Garston |
| §Chesterfield, Derbys | 96,101 | 10,546,503 | R. A. Kennedy | (a) W. Gorman |
| Chester-le-Street, Durham | 49,400 | 4,100,057 | J. Sanders | M. Pratt |
| Chtchester, West Sussex | 93,200 | 12,324,382 | P. G. Lomas | Mrs, M. E. L. Nicholson |
| Chiltern, Bucks. | 90,100 | 14,488,196 | A. T. Rawlinson | Mrs. W. Corkish |
| §Chorley, Lancs. | 83,100 | 7,418,270 | A. B. Webster | (a) Miss E. M. Raby |
| BChristchurch, Dorset | 36,700 | 5,690,609 | J. MacFadyen, D.F.C. | (a) J. Beauchamp |
| Cleethorpes, Humberside | 70,600 | 8,133,433 | R. Farmer | (a) W, A. Altoft |
| SColchester, Essex. | 132,400 | 15,999,826 | J. Allen | (a) L. C. Woodrow |
| §Congleton, Cheshire | 78,000 | 9,072,722 | A. Molyneux | (a) L. Yarwood |
| §Copeland, Cumbria | 69,600 | 6,393,875 | P. N. Denson | (a) A. R. Polley |
| Corby, Northants . | 55,600 | 8,367,771 | C. E. Chapman | H. A. Lear |
| Cotswold, Glos.. | 67,000 | 7,929,948 | D. Waring | J. E. Clark |
| Craven, North Yorks | 46,300 | 4,289,606 | E. G. Sharp | J. Tosney |
| SCrawley, West Sussex. | 72,600 | 12,871,364 | K. J. L. Newell | (a) Mrs, J. B, Clay |
| §Crewe and Nantwich, Cl | 98,100 | 10,979,560 | H. Bamiord | (a) F. Olier |
| Dacorum, Herts. | 121,900 | 20,451,415 | R. H. Davis | C. Fowler |
| §Darlington, Durham | 96,900 | 11,861,191 | H. Rogers, D.F.C., A. F.C. | (a) C. Spence |
| Dartford, Kent. | 83,800 | 9,836,450 | R. J. Duck | P. G. Melvin |
| Daventry, Northants. | 53,200 | 7,164,842 | R. C. Hutchison | Mrs, G. L. Atterbury |



| District | Population (Reg. G's Estimate) | Rateable Value 1977 | Chief Executive | Chairman 1977-78 <br> (a) Mayor <br> (b) Lord Mayor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| gMaldstone, Kent | 125,357 | - | A. F. Hargraves |  |
| Maldon, Essex. | 43,300 |  | E. Robinson |  |
| Malvern Hills, Hereford | 80,800 | 8,732,742 | L. J. Martin | J. C. Guise |
| Mansfield, Notts | 97,200 | 8,566,219 | G. R. Cottam | G. A. Jelley |
| gMedina, Isle of Wheht | 65,800 | 7,043,873 | W. R. Wilks | (a) N. P. J. Butchers |
| gMedway, Kent | 144,500 | 19,837,051 | R. Hill | (a) A. W. Thomas |
| §Melton, Leics. | 41,100 | 4,868,593 | A. L. Norris | (a) D. Smart |
| Mendip, Somerset | 82,900 | 8,766,533 | C. Riley | B. R. S. Bust |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 97,600 | 11,470,750 | P. A. Freeman | R. E. Roe |
| \$MIddlesbrough, Cleveland | 157,700 | 16,042,905 | J. R. Foster | (a) R. I. Smith |
| Mid Suffolk | 64,500 | 6,608,442 | H. McFarlane | H. A. Mitson. |
| Mid Sussex. | 107,100 | 14,246,394 | J. A. McGhee | E. G. Rushman |
| gMilton Keynes, Bucks | 89,900 | 13,402,670 | E.C. Ray | (a) A. G. Willinson |
| Mole Valley, Surrey | 77,100 | 11,691,215 | D. C. Hill | E, Epson, 0.b.E. |
| Newark, Notts. | 102,200 | 9,853,111 | J. R. Spencer | Mrs. D. M. Willcox |
| Newbury, Berls | 111,400 |  | B. J. Thetford |  |
| §Newcastle under Lym | 120,700 | 11,736,875 | A. G. Owen | (a) J. T. Shipley |
| §New Forest, Hants. | 139,200 | 21,427,332 | P. A. Bassett | Mrs. L. K. Errington |
| §Northampton. | 142,000 | 21,350,546 | A. C. Parkhouse | (a) M. O. Aldridge |
| Northavon, Avon | 105,117 |  | F. Maude |  |
| 8North Bedfordsh | 130,300 | 17,981,882 | T. R. B. Tiernay | (a) Mrs, A. N. Pohill |
| North Cornwall. | 61,500 | 6,169,744 | I. Whiting | J. A. M. Kent |
| North Devon. | 72,600 | 7,031,276 | (Vacant) | H. J. Pedder |
| North Dorest. | 47,400 | 4,350,852 | J. L. Guest | Mrs. M. E. Cossins |
| North East Derbyshire | 92,500 | 7,851,191 | R. S. Billington | Mrs. B. Lees |
| North Hertfordshire. | 104,600 | 17,800,000 | M. Kelly | Mrs. B. F. Wearmouth |
| North Kesteven, Lincs | 77,200 | 6,811,545 | (Vacant) | E. A. Robertson |
| North Norfoik. | 80,200 | 9,106,613 | T. V. Nolan | E. W. Harmer |
| North Shropshire. | 48,700 | 4,317,885 | K. Flood | J. M. Boffey |
| §North Warwickshire | 59,200 | 8,059,196 | R. H. Kealy | (a) N. W. Smith |
| North West Leicestershire | 74,500 | 8,828,453 | R. D. Millnes | Mrs. S. Bradburn |
| North Wiltshire. | 100,200 |  | H. F. Hales |  |
| \%North Wolds, Humb | 69,800 | 6,041,702 | J. H. Gibson | (a) C. Mitchell |
| NORWICH, Norfolk | 119,200 | 20,143,432 | G. G. Tilsley | (b) R. W. Roe |
| NOTTINGPAM. | 280,300 | 39,348,387 | M. H. F. Hammond | (b) E. B. Bateman |
| §Nuneaton, Warwickshire | 111,100 | 12,200,293 | B. E. Waters | H. Jones |
| soadby and Wigston, Le | 52,350 |  | J. B. Burton |  |
| §Oswestry, Salop. | 30,900 | 2,726,035 | D. T. David | (a) Mrs. P. C. M. Symon |
| OxFord | 117,400 | 19,483,384 | E. J. Patrick | (a) Mrs. D. M. Carr |
| Pendle, Lancs | 85,100 | 5,912,340 | C. A. Simmonds | G. Kerridge |
| Penwith, Cornwall | 53,000 | 5,377,281 | J. R. Eley | T. B. Hicks |
| Peterborough, Camb | 111,300 | 16,104,380 | P. B. Sidebottom | (a) Mrs. J. Barker |
| Plymouth, Devon | 259,100 | 26,802,868 | A. F. Watson | (b) R. R. Thornton |
| §Poole, Dorset. | 110,600 | 17,268,268 | I. K. D. Andrews | (a) J. M. Norman |
| PORTSMOUTH, Ha | 198,500 | 25,456,470 | J. R. Haslegrave C.B.E., T.D. | (b) G. H. Austin |
| §Preston, Lan | 132,000 | 14,425,839 | H. T. Heap | (a) J. Hood |
| Purbeck, Dorset. | 39,500 | 4,894,064 | D. R. Sansome | J. Spiller |
| §Reading, Berks | 131,200 | 24,181,887 | W. H. Tee | (a) W..G. Mander |
| Redditch, Hereford and, W | 51,600 | 7,852,944 | J. D. Weth | J. B. Coleman |
| §Reigate and Banstead, Suf | 112,400 | 17,519,222 | D. S. Walker | T. R. Gover |
| §Restormel, Cornwall. | 75,300 | 8,893,507 | D. W. Cross | W. J. Juyan |
| ${ }_{\text {SRibble Valley, }}$ Lancs | 53,600 | 4,820,439 | M. Jackson | (a) E. Newhouse E. W. Collins |
| Richmondshire, North | 45,700 | 4,021,079 | E. H. Hodge | E. W. Collins |
| Rochford, Essex.. | 69,100 | 4721.522 | E. J. Skevington |  |
| §Rossendale, Lancs. | 62,400 | 4,721,522 | W. B. Wolfe | (a) P. J. Tennant W. R, G. Weaver |
| Rother, East Sussex | 74,300 | 10,344,059 | R. H. Mead | W. R. G. Weaver |
| §Rugby, Warwicks. | 86,400 | 10,593,677 | J. A. Thwaltes | (a) G. D. Collett R. F. W. Hervey |
| Runnymede, Surrey | 74,800 | 10,833,792 | L. W. Way | R. F. W. Hervey |
| §Rushcliffe, Notts. | 90,000 | 11,396,275 | D. J. Ashford | (a) N. H. Sanders |
| §Rushmoor, Hants | 80,700 | 10,652,451 | A. R. O'Dowd-Booth | W. E. Farthing |
| Rutland, Leics. | 29,900 | 3,250,615 | R. L. Francis | D. G. Wlimer |
| Ryedale, North Yorks | 79,000 | 6,735,860 | A. Pearson | W. A. Cnapman |
| St. Albans, Herts. | 125,000 |  | R. Braddon | (a) J. R. Hartley |
| SSt. Edmundsbury, Suffolk |  |  |  | Mrs. A. S. Hall |
| Salisbury, Wilts........ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,200 \\ 97,900 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{11,750,000}{ }$ | R. Bradley | Mrs. A. S. Haw |
| §Scarborough, North York §Scunthorpe, Humberside | $\begin{aligned} & 97,900 \\ & 68,100 \end{aligned}$ | 10,418,443 | C. B. Jeynes | (a) E. Arnold |
| §Scunthorpe, Humberside |  |  |  |  |



| District | Population <br> (Reg. G's <br> Estimate) | Rateable Value 1977 £ | Chief Executive | Chairman 1977-78 <br> (a) Mayor <br> (b) Lord Mayor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Waverley, Surrey | 108,200 | 15,554,334 | C. J. Wagg | G. T. Sentance |
| Wealden, East Sussex | 113,500 | 11,343,059 | K. Wilson | Lt.-Col. G, H, Hart |
| Wear Valley, Durham. | 63,500 | 5,456,814 | J. R. Passey | J. R. Smith |
| §Wellingborough, Northants. | 62,200 | 7,231,575 | J. Huxley | (a) C. F. Robinson |
| Welwyn Hatfield, Herts | 91,300 | 17,375,133 | L. Asquith | W. A. Storey |
| West Derbyshire. | 66,200 | 6,367,132 | R. Bubb | G. Ward |
| West Devon. | 40,000 | 3,489,289 | G. E. G. Cotton | F. Dennis, B.E.M, |
| West Dorset. | 78,800 | 8,173,589 | D. Cudworth | H. W. Haward |
| West Lancashire | 105,800 | 11,534,108 | J. Cowdall | J. W. Rothwell |
| West Lindsey, Linc | 75,000 | 6,675,624 | W. McIntyre | Mrs. E. M. Eminson |
| West Norfolk. | 115,100 | - | J. E. Bolton |  |
| West Oxfordshire | 81,500 | 8,747,414 | M. G. Knapman | J. F. Swain |
| West Somerset | 29,934 | 4,786,068 | H. Close | Mrs. E. O. Woods |
| West Wiltshire | 94,500 | 9,879,435 | R. Butterworth | G. Roberts |
| §Weymouth and Portland, Dorset | 57,000 | 5,777,039 | E. J. Jones | (a) C. Price |
| Wimborne, Dorset. | 61,700 | 7,706,512 | W. G. Press | D. Burt |
| Wivchester, Hants. | 88,900 | 11,640,000 | E. M. E. White | (a) D. G, Ball |
| §Windsor and Maidenhead, Berks | 128,000 | - | - |  |
| §Woking, Surrey. | 78,200 | - | M. Shawcross |  |
| Wokingham, Berks | 118,600 | 14,731,789 | C. G. Cockayne | C. W. J. Rout |
| Woodspring, Avon | 151,100 | 17,043,203 | R. H. Moon | N. W. Haskins |
| Worcester. | 74,300 | 11,582,000 | B. Webster, O.B.E., M.c. | (a) Mrs. D, M, Gething |
| \$Worthing, West Sussex | 89,100 | 13,528,857 | H. Carroll | (a) D. Hill |
| Wrekin, Salop. | 112,400 | 12,652,480 | A. W. Flockhart | G. E. Whyle |
| Wychavon, Hereford and Worcs | 87,100 | 11,833,376 | P. G. Rust | R. J. Beckley |
| Wycombe, Bucks . | 150,500 | 25,541,534 | D. I. Pendrill | K. F. Morgan |
| SWyre, Lancs... | 101,000 | 10,225,815 | W. F. Dolman | (a) R. N. A. Greenwood |
| Wyre Forest, Hereford and Worc | 93,000 | 12,169,549 | N. A. James | S. James |
| Yeovil, Somerset. | 124,100 | 12,914,741 | K. C. Hermon | Rev. Preb, W. T. Taylor |
| York, North Yorks | 101,900 | 10,597,971 | R. Howell | (b) T. Hibbert |

## PARTY REPRESENTATION

Abbreviations: $C .=$ Conservative; $\quad$ Comm $=$ Communist $;$ D.Lab. $=$ Democratic Labour; Ind. $=$ Independent, including Ratepayers' Association, etc.; Lab. $=$ Labour; L. $=$ Liberal: P.C. $=$ Plaid Cymru; S.N.P. $=$ Scottish National Party

## Metropolitan Counties (Elections of May 5, 1977)



## Metropolitan District Conacils <br> (Elections of May 6, 1976)

## GREATER MANCHESTER



TYNE AND WEAR
Gateshead. . . . . . . . .Lab. 59, C. 13, L. 4, Ind. z. Newcastle upon
Tyne............. Lab. 44, C. 29, L. 3, Ind. 2.
North Tyneside......Lab. 44, C. 28, Ind. 2, L. a. South Tyneside. .....Lab. 34, Ind. 24, C. 4, L. 3. Sunderland. . .........Lab. 49, C. 26, L. z, Ind. x.

## WEST MIDLANDS

Birmingham......... C. 66, Lab. 52, L. 8.
Coventry. ...........Lab. 28, C. 26
Dudley............... C. 37, Lab. 26, L. 2, Ind. x.
Sandwell. .............Lab. 5x, C. 39.
Solihull. . . . . . . . . . . C. 34, Lab. 12, Ind. 4, L. x.
Walsall. . . . . . . . . . . . Lab. 28, C. 20, Ind. II, L. x.
Wolverhampton....Lab. 34, C. 24, Ind. 3.
WEST YORKSHIRE

| Bradford Calderda | C. 6x, Lab. 27, L. 5. <br> C. 34, Lab. 13, L. 4 . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kirklees. | C. 38, Lab. 25 |
| Leeds. | C. 50, Lab. 38, L. 8. |
| Wakefi | Lab. 42, C. 15, Ind. 9 |

## Non-Metropolitan District Councils




| Thamesdown <br> Thanet. | C. 22, Lab. 2x, Ind. 2, L. 1 . C. 39, Ind. 13, Lab. 1 1. |
| :---: | :---: |
| aree Rive | C. 32, Lab. |
| Thurrock | Lab. 25, C. 17, Ind. 3 |
| Tiverton | Ind. 35, L. 5 . |
| Tonbridge and |  |
| Malling | C. 42, Lab. 4, Ind. 3. |
| Torbay. | C. 34, Ind. 2. |
| Torridge | Ind. 25, L. 7, C. 2, Lab. 2. |
| Tunbridge | C. 36, Ind. 8, Lab. |
| Tynedale. | Ind. 24, Lab. 11, C. 8, L. 4. |
| Uttiesford. | C. 29, Ind. 6, L. 4, Lab. 3. |
| Vale of Whi | C. 40, Lab. 4, Ind. 3, L. r $^{\text {a }}$ |
| Vale Royal | C. 26, Ind. 16, Lab. 4, L. 4. |
| Wansbeck. | Lab. 46, Ind. 2, L. $\mathrm{I}^{\text {. }}$ |
| Wansdyke | C. 26, Lab. 13. Ind. 8. |
| Warrington | C. 39, Lab. 19, Ind. 2. |
| Warwick | C. 4I, Lab, 14, L. 3. |
| Watford. | Lab. 19, C. 17. |
| Waveney. | C. 39, Lab. 13, L. 4, Ind. x. |
| Waverley | C. 45, L. 7, Ind. 6, Lab. 3 . |
| Wealden | C. 41, Ind. 15. |
| Wear Vall | Ind. 11, L. IX, C. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| Uellingbor | c. |
| Uelwyn H | C. |
|  |  |

West Devon. .......Ind. 26, C. 4.
West Dorset........Ind. 45, L. 7, C. 2, Lab. 2.
West Lancashire.....C. 34, Lab. I5, Ind. 5, L. x.
West Lindsey........Ind. 22, C. 7, Lab. 4, L. 40
West Norfolk. ......C. 36, Ind. 12, Lab. 12.
West Oxfordshire...Ind. 22, C. 19, Lab. 4.
West Somerset. .....Ind. 25, C. 5, L. x.
West Wiltshire. . . . . C. 19, Ind. 15, Lab. 7, L. z.
Weymouth and
Portland. . . . . . . . . C. 20, Lab. I3, Ind. 6.
Wimborne...........C. 19, Ind. 1x, L. 3.
Winchester...........C. 24, Ind. 23, Lab. 4, L. 3.
Windsor and
Maidenhead. ..... . C. 55, Ind. 3, L. 工.
Woking. ............C. 27, Lab. 8.
Wokingham.........C. 36, Ind. 8, L. 8.
Woodspring. ........ C. 50, Lab. 7, Ind. 4.
Worcester............C. 24, Lab. 12.
Worthing. . . . . . . . .C. . 26, Ind. 3, L. x.
Wrekin. ..............Lab. 30, C. 13, Ind. 12.
Wychavon............Ind. 3x, C. 8, Lab. 4, L. 2.
Wycombe. ..........C. $5 \mathrm{5x}$, Ind. 9.
W yre. . . . . . . . . . . . . C. 49, Ind. 4, L. z.
Wyre Forest......... C. 28, L. 9, Lab. 7, Ind. Y.
Yeovil. ...............C. 28, Ina. 24, Lab. 7, L. х.
York. . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. 26; Lab. 10, L. 3 .

## WALES <br> County Councils <br> (Elections of May 5, 1977)

Clwyd. ...........C. 23, Ind. 21, Lab. 20, L. 2.
Dyfed..........Id. 44, Lab. 25, P... 6, L. 5.
Gwent............Lab. 37, C. 27, Ind. II, P.C. 2,
L. ..
Gwynedd...........Ind. 44, C. 9, P.C. 9, Lab. 4.

## District Councils



Aberdeen...........Lab. 22, C. 17, L. 7, S.N.P. 2. Banff and Buchan...Ind. 17, S.N.P. х.

Angus............... . C. 12, Ind. 7, Lab. 3.
Annandale and
Eskdale. . . . . . . . . .1nd. 16.
Argyll and Bute....Ind. 23, C. 2.
Badenoch and
Strathspey. . . . . . . C. 6, Ind. 3, Lab. x.

Mid Glamorgan. ...Lab. 48, P.C. 17, Ind. 9, C. 8, L. 2, Comm. I.

Powys. . . . . . . . . . .Ind. 43, Lab. 6, C. 2, L. I.
South Glamorgan. .. C. 62, Lab. 15, Ind. I.
West Glamorgan. . .Lab. 4I, Ind. 16, C. хо, P.C. 3.

SCOTLAND<br>\section*{Scottish Distriet Councils (Elections of May 3, 1977)}<br>Bearsden and Miln-<br>gavie. ............. C. 6, Ind. 3, Lab. I.<br>Berwickshire........ C. xx, Ind. х.<br>Caithness. . . . . . . . . Ind. 26.<br>Clackmannan. . . . . S.N.P. 8, Lab. 3, C. 3.

| Clydebank.......... S.N.P. 5, Lab. 3, C. x, Scot. Lab. . | Kilmarnock and Loudoun. . . . . . . . C. 7, Lab. 7, S.N.P. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cumbernauld and Kilsyth. . . . . . . . . .S.N.P. 7, Lab. 3 . | Kirkcaldy............Lab. 16, S.N.P. 8, Ind. 6, C. 5 , Comm. x. |
| Cumnock and Doon | Kyle and Carrick. . . C. 17, Lab. 7, S.N.P. I. |
| Valley. . . . . . . . . .Lab. 6, Scot.Lab. 2, C. 1, Ind. . | Lanark. . . . . . . . . .Ind. 7, Lab. 4, S.N.P. 3- |
| Cuninghame. ......S.N.P. ix, C. 8, Lab. 5. | Lochaber. . . . . . . . . Ind. 6, Lab, 3, S.N.P |
| Dumbarton........ C. 5, S.N.P. 4, Ind. 3, Lab. 3. | Midlothian. ..........Lab. 7, S.N.P. 5, C. 2, Ind. 1. |
| Dundee...........C. 21, Lab. 20, Ind. 3 . | Monklands...........Lab. 13, C. 5, S.N.P. 2, Ind. I. Moray . . . . . . . . . . . Ind. 14, S.N.P. 4 . |
| East Kilbride. . . . . . S.N.P. 11, C. 2, Ind. r, Lab | Motherwell. . . . . . . Lab. 20, C. 5, S.N.P. 3, Comm. |
| East Lothian. . . . . . . Lab. 9, C. 8. | $x, L .1 .$ <br> Ind. 8, S.N.P. 2. |
| Eastwood. . . . . . . . . C. ro, Ind. z. | Nithsdale. . . . . . . . .Ind. 20, Lab. 4, S.N.P. |
| Edinburgh. . ........C. 34, Lab. 23, S.N.P., 5, Ind. | Perth and Kinross...C. 19, Ind. 5, Lab. 3, S. N.P. 2. |
| Ettrick and Lauderdale. . . . . . . . . . . . . Ind. | Renfrew.............Lab. I4, C. II, S.N.P. II, Ind.4. Ross and Cromarty.Ind. 20. |
| Falkirk. . . . . . . . . . S.N.P. 22, Lab. 8, Ind. 4, C. 2. | Roxburgh...........Ind. Iz, Skye and Lochalsh. .Ind. ro. |
| Fife, North-East. . . . C. 14, Ind. 3, L. I. | Stewartry. . . . . . . . . Ind. xz. |
| Glasgow. . . . . . . . . . Lab. 30, C. 25 , S.N.P. 16, L. 1. | Stirling. ......... C. 8, Lab. 7, S.N.P. 4, Ind. I. |
| Gordon. . . . . . . . . . . Ind. 7, C. 3, L. 2. | Strathkelvin. . . . . . . S.N.P. 6, C. 4, Lab. 40 |
| Hamilton. . . . . . . . . Lab. 10, S.N.P. 6, L. 2, C. 1, | Sutherland..........Ind. I4. Tweeddale. . . . . . . . Ind. . 10. |
| Inverclyde. . . . . . . . L. ı3, Lab. 8, C. ธ, S.N.P. . | West Lothian. . . . . . Lab. 9, S.N.P. 9, Ind. 3. |
| Inverness. . . . . . . . . Ind. 20, Lab. 4. | Wigtown. . . . . . . . . Ind. 14. |

## GREATER LONDON BOROUGHS

The figures given in the press for Party Representation in the Greater London Boroughs after the elections of May, 1974, were as follows:


|  | b. 65 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kensington and |  |
| Chelsea..... | C. 48, Lab. 18. |
| Kingston. | C. 44, Lab. 15, L. 6. |
| Lambeth. | Lab. 51, C. 14. |
| Lewisham. | C. 29, Lab. 27, Ind. 3. |
| Merton. | C. 29, Lab. 27, Ind. 3- |
| Newham | Lab. 56, Ind. 9. |
| Redbridge | C. 49, Lab. 16. |
| Richmond | C. 4I, L. 10, Lab. 8. |
| Southwark | Lab. 6ı, C. 4. |
| Sutton. | C. 30, Lab. $15, L .6$. |
| Tower Ham | Lab. 65 |
| Waltham Fore | Lab. 40, C. 12. |
| Wandsworth. | Lab. 53, C. 12. |
|  | $\text { C. } 39, \text { Lab. } 26 \text {. }$ |

## AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

There are $\mathbf{x} 6 \mathrm{x}$ aerodromes in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands which are either State owned, operated by the Civil Aviation Authority or licensed for use by civil aircraft. A number of unlicensed airfields not included in this list are also available for private use by permission of the owner or controlling authority.

> S= Aerodrome owned and operated by the State.
> CAA = Aerodrome operated by the Civil Aviation Authority.
> BAA = Aerodrome operated by the British Airports Authority.
> M = Aerodrome owned or operated by Municipal Authority.
> J= Military airfield available for civil use by prior permission.
> H=Licensed helicopter station.

Those aerodromes which are designated as Customs airports are printed in bold type. Customs facilities w available at certain other aerodromes by special arrangement.

[^27]Wycombe Air Park (Booker) Bucks.
Yeovil, Somerset.
Yeovilton, Somerset. J

## SCOTLAND (36)

Aberdeen (Dyce). BAA
Barra, Hebrides.
Benbecula, Hebrides. CAA
Dornoch. M
Dounreay (Thurso).
Dundee, Angus. M
Eday. M
Edinburgh. BAA
Fair Isle.
Fetlar, Shetlands.
Glasgow. M
Glenforsa (Muil). M
Glenrothes. M
Hoy, Orkneys. M
Inverness (Dalcross). CAA
Islay (Port Ellen). CAA
Isle of Skye. M
Kinloss. J
Kirkwall. CAA
Leuchars. J
Lossiemouth. J
Machrihanish, Kintyre. J
North Ronaldsay, Orkneys. M
Oban/North Connel, Argyll. M
Papa Westray, Orkneys. M
Perth (Scone).
Prestwick. BAA
Sanday, Orkneys. M
Stornoway, Hebrides. CAA
Stronsay, Orkneys. M
Sumburgh, Shetlands. CAA
Tiree. CAA
Unst. M
Westray, Orkneys. M
Whalsay, Shetlands. M
Wick. CAA

NORTHERN IRELAND (5)
Belfast (Aldergrove). S
Belfast (Harbour).
Enniskillen (St. Angelo). M
Londonderry (Eglington).
Newtownards.

ISLE OF MAN ( I )
Ronaldsway.

CHANNEL ISLANDS (3)
Alderney. S
Guernsey. S
Jersey. S


## THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES

Position and extent.-Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of $8,017 \mathrm{sq}$. miles ( $5,130,880$ acres); it is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Worcester and Cloucester, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island of Anglesey or Ynys Mōn ( 276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge ( $x, 000$ ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. I, 194I) and by the tubular railway bridge ( $1,100 \mathrm{ft}$. long) of the former L.M. \& S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850 . Holyheadharbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Dun Laoghaire and Dublin ( 70 miles).

Population.-The population at the Census of x97x was $2,723,596$ (preliminary figures), compared with $2,644,023$ at the $196 x$ Census.

Relief.-Wales is mostly mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3.560 ft ., Carnedd Llywelyn $3,484 \mathrm{ft}$., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,II5 ft ., Radnor $2,163 \mathrm{ft}$.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gader fawr $2,660 \mathrm{ft}$.).

Hydrography. - The principal river of those rising in Wales is the Severn (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border. The Wye ( 130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon. The Usk ( 56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Gwent. The Dee ( 70 miles) rises in Bala Lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, i4 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dec". The Towy ( 68 miles), Teifi ( 50 miles), Taff ( 40 miles), Dovey ( 30 miles), Taf ( 25 miles), and Conway ( 24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is Bala (Llyn Tegid) in Gwynedd, 4 miles long and about mile wide; Lake Vyrnwy is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, and Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Clærwen valleys.

The Welsh Language.-Statistics published Oct. 1, 1973, show that only 542,400 persons (of three years and over) in Wales were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 197x Census, compared with 656,000 at the 196 I Census and 715,000 at the 1951 Census. One per cent. of the population could speak Welsh only, compared with 4 per cent. iu 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 28.9 per cent. in $195 \times$ to 20.8 per cent. in 197x. As in 196r, the Western Counties ( $75^{\circ} 9$ per cent.), had the highest proportion of Welsh speakers.

Flag.-A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by royal badge on a shield encircled with $I$ riband bearing the words Ddraig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn and imperially crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on Government offices in Wales and, where appro-
priate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

## EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.-The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the Goidels (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and further invasion of Ceitic Brythons and Belgae followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by Caratacus (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and om of Cunobelinus (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. $7^{8}$ the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caerleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.-The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall giving them the name of Waelisc, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall and the battle of Chester ( $6 \mathrm{I}_{3}$ ) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the gth century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of Gwynedd (N.), Pouys (Mid.) and Dehenbarth (S.) were divided among his three sons-Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell-the son of the last named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from ror 8 to roz3.

The Norman Conquest.-After the Norman conquest of England, William I created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in Ir36. From the early years of the $33^{\text {th }}$ century the house of Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llywelyn Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as independent sovereign. Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (grandson of Llywelyn ap lorwerth), the last native prince, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English. On Feb. 7, z30x, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I, was created Prince of Wales.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in $x 176$, is annually maintained. These Eisteddfodau (sessions) form part of the Gorsedd (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WELSH COUNTIES

| County | Administrative Headquarters | Acreage | Population <br> Reg. Gen.'s Est. | Rateable Value 1976 | Average Rate Levied 1976-77 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  |
| Clwyd | Shire Hall, Mold | 599,48x | 374,000 | 36,504,760 | 56.5 |
| Dyfed. | * Carmarthen | 1,424,668 | 320,300 | $27,667,856$ $41,517,966$ | 56.5 |
| Gwent | *Cwmbran | 339,933 | 440,100 | 41,517,966 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gwynedd | Cty. Offices, Caernarvon | 955,244 | 224,200 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,479,244 \\ & 34,3 x 2,011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 68 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mid Glamorgan.... | *Cathays Park, Cardiff | $\begin{array}{r} 251,732 \\ \times, 254,664 \end{array}$ | 545,206 100,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,3 \pm 2,011 \\ 7,814,102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 3 \\ & 52 \cdot 56 \end{aligned}$ |
| Powys. . ........... | *Llandrindod Wells | $\begin{array}{r} x, 254,664 \\ 102,807 \end{array}$ | 100,800 391,100 | +4,814,102 | $59$ |
| West Glamorgan... | Guildhall, Swansea | 201,782 | 371,700 | 35,974,149 | $69 \cdot 5$ |

*County Hall

WELSH COUNTY OFFICLALS

| County | Chief Executive | County Treasurer | Chief Constable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Clwyd $\qquad$ <br> (2) Dyfed $\qquad$ <br> (3) Gwent . $\qquad$ <br> (4) Gwynedd. $\qquad$ <br> (5) Mid Glamorgan. <br> (6) Powys. $\qquad$ <br> (7) South Glamorgan. <br> (8) West Glamorgan. | M. H. Phillps <br> G. R. Peregrine <br> J. A. D. Bray <br> D. E. A. Jones <br> T. V. Waiters <br> T. F. G. Young <br> W. P. Davey <br> M. E. J. Rush | R. C. Greening <br> B. H. R. Evans <br> V. C. Vellacott <br> W. E. Evans <br> R. K. Lacey <br> S. V. Woodhouse <br> J. H. Dallard <br> J. L. Couch | P. A. Myers, O.B.E., Q.P.M. (a) <br> R. B. Thomas, O.B.E., O.Y.M. (c) <br> W. Farley, O.B.E., M.C., Q.P.M. <br> (see Clwyd) (a) <br> T. G. Morris, C.B.E E Q.P.M. (b) (see Dyfed) (c) <br> $\}$ (see Mid Glamorgan) (b) |

(a) North Wales Police Authority; (b) South Wales Police Authority; (c) Dyfed \& Powys Police Authority.

## CARDIFF

CARDIFF (South Glamorgan) at the mouth of the rivers Taff, Rhymney and Ely, is the capital City of Wales and one of Britain's major administrative, commercial and office centres. It has many industries including steel works, car component manufacturing, cigars and a flourishing port with a substantial and varied trade, including citrus fruits and timber. There are many fine buildings in the civic centre started early this century which includes the City Hall, the National Museum of Wales, University Buildings, Law Courts, Welsh Office, County Hall, Police Headquarters and the Temple of Peace and Health. Also in the city are Llandaff Cathedral, the Welsh National Folk Museum at St. Fagans and Cardiff Castle.

New buildings include the Sherman Theatre and the Cardiff College of Music and Drama. The City returns four Members to Parliament. Population, 287,000.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1977-78), D. Purnell. Stipendiary Magistrate, Sir Lincoln Hallinan. Chief Executive, H. Mansfield, O.B.E.

## SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), is $=$ City and a seaport of West Glamorgan with its own municipal airport. The beautiful Gower Peninsula was brought within the City boundary under local Government reform on April x, 1974. The trade of the port includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. The municipal area is 60,5 II acres, with population ( 1976 est.) of 192,500.

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing the Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa $1155^{8-1184}$, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III. and James II., $\quad$ from Cromwell and $=$ Lord Marcher. Mayor ( $9977-78$ ), Mrs, P. L. Jenkins.
Chief Exceutive, A. N. F. Rees.

## LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

| County | Lord Lieutenant | High Sherifif (1977-78) | Chatrman of C.C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Clwyd $\qquad$ <br> (2) Dyfed. $\qquad$ <br> (3) Gwent. $\qquad$ <br> (4) Gwynedd $\qquad$ <br> (5) Mid Glamorgan $\qquad$ <br> (6) Powys. $\qquad$ <br> (7) South Glamorgan <br> (8) West Glamorgan. | Str Owen Watkin Williams-Wyna, Bt., Cobse. <br> Col. The Hon, R. H. Philipps, M.E.E. Col, E. R. Hill, D.s.O. <br> Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt. Col. Sir Cennyd Traherne, K.G., T.D. Col. J. L. Corbett-Winder, O.B.E., M.C. \}as Mid-Glamorgan | Sir John Hanmer <br> C. H. Pemberton <br> R. Hanbury-Tenison <br> R. G. Pritchard-Jones <br> D. A. Scott, O.B.E. <br> Viscountess De L'Isle <br> F. E. S. Hayes <br> Capt. H. C. Hastle, Rodon RoNo $R_{0}$ | E. Davies <br> S. T. Hughes <br> T. H. Mytton <br> I. B. Griffith, M.B.E. <br> E. W. Peck <br> A. I. Pritchard <br> H. F. Jones <br> I. G. Penhaligan |

## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES

## District Councils

Those accorded CITY Status are shown in SMAll, Capitais; those with Borough Status are distinguished by having $\boldsymbol{\square}$ prefixed.

| District | Population (Reg. G's Estimate | Rateable Value 1977 \& | Chief Executive | Chairman 1977-78 <br> (a) Mayor <br> (b) Lord Mayor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| §Aberconwy, Gwymedd. | 50,300 | 4,993,177 | J. P. Hughes | (a) R. D. Jones |
| §Afan, West Glamorgan. | 58,578 | 8,106,052 | W. E. Griffiths | (a) G. Jones |
| Alyn mil Deeside, Clwyd | 70,300 | 8,546,491 | F. N. V. Meredith | A. Popplewell |
| §Arfon, Gwynedd. | 53,960 | 3,841,959 | D. L. Jones | (a) R. H. Jones |
| Blaeniau Gwent, Gwent | 83,100 | 5,500,463 | R. Leadbeter | (a) I. Nash |
| §Brecknock, Powys. | 37,400 | 3,001,231 | D. H. Hughes, O.B.E. | (a) I. Williams |
| CARDIFF, South Glamorgan | 287,000 | - | H. Mansfield, O.E.E. | (b) D. Purnell |
| Carmarthen, Dyfed. | 50,000 | 3,677,989 | J. Thomas | G. T. Rees |
| Ceredigion, Dyfed. | 58,100 | 4,357,451 | J. K. Harris | B. Davies |
| Colwya, Clwyd. | 46,500 | 4,870,087 | G. Edwards, M. $\mathrm{Ba}_{\text {E }}$. | (a) Mrs, A. Robisson, B, $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{M}$ 。 |
| Cynon Valley, Mid Glamorgan. | 69,300 | 4,218,890 | G. W. Hosgood | (a) P. V. Smith |
| §Delyn, Clwyd. | 62,300 | 5,515,674 | G. A. McCartney | (a) W. E. Round |
| §Dinefwr, Dyfed. | 36,429 | 2,029,304 | E. W. Harrls | (a) D. Hamilton-Evans |
| Dwyfor, Gwynedd | 25,800 | 2,188,247 | E, Davtes | B. O. Rees Jones |
| Glyndwr, Clwyd. | 38,900 | 3,097,613 | W. T. Williams | J. Ll. Jones. |
| SIslwyn, Gwent. | 66,052 | 3,964,271 | J. E. Rogers | (a) E. J. Butler |
| SLlanelli, Dyfed. | 76,800 | 3,964,211 | A. B. Thomas | (a) E. J. Butler |
| 8Lliw Valley, West Glamorgan | 58,000 | 4,283,366 | J. C. Howells | (a) T. R. Lloyd |
| Meironydd, Gwynedd. | 30,600 | 3,657,213 | E. J. Lloyd-Jones | G. Davies, M, B, E. |
| Merthyt Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan | 60,600 | 4,022,089 | S. Jones | (a) Mrs. L. Foster |
| Monmoth, Gwent. | 67,500 | 6,022,117 | G. Cummings | D. R. Knights, Mos.E. |
| Montgomery, Powys. | 44,500 | 3,324,686 | L. W. Williams | H. H. Bennett |
| §Neath, West Slamorgan. | 64,900 | 6,138,863 | I. H. K. Thorne | (a) M. Thomas |
| §Newport, Gwent. | 134,100 | 18,531,225 | J. R. Long | (a) A. E. Hames |
| §Ogwr, Mid Glamorgan | 128,400 | 9,470,468 | L. Murphy | (a) M. Davies |
| Preseli, Dyfed. | 61,780 | 6,657,123 | G. E. Jenkins, Mab, E. | J. H. S. Evans |
| Radnor, Powys. . | 19,600 | 1,185,116 | W. E. Price | N. F. Reay |
| ERRhondda, Mid Glamorgan | 85,400 | 3,692,695 | G. Evans | (a) R. Newman |
| §Rhuddlan, Clwyd. | 49,900 | 3,692,695 | F. J. K. Davles | (a) Ro Newman |
| Rhymney Valley, Mid Glamorgan | 105,700 | - | D. W. C. Morgan |  |
| South Pembrokeshire, Dyfed. | 37,800 | 6,395,580 | P. F. Klee | J. R. Willams |
| Swansea, West Glamorgan. | 194,054 | 17,217,223 | A. N. F. Rees | (a) Mrs. P. L. Jenkins |
| §Taff-Ely, Mid Glamorgan | 89,200 | 7,558,850 | G. Hockin | (a) W. J. C. Lewis |
| §Torfaen, Gwent. | 88,700 | 7,623,070 | M, B. Mehta | (a) G. S. R. Powell |
| §Vale of Glamorgan, South Glamorgan . | 106,380 | 7,623070 | J. C. Colley |  |
| 8Wrexham Maelor, Clwyd. . . . . . . . . . . | 108,100 | 9,692,388 | T. L. Willams, O.B.E. | (a) A. E. Jones |
| §Ynys Môn (Isle of Anglesey), Gwynedd. | 63,200 | 6,307,349 | P. Lloyd | (a) J. M. Hughes |

## THE KINGDOM OR SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.-The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 5 I^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$ and $54^{\circ} 38^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude and between $x^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 3 z^{\prime \prime}$ and $6^{\circ} 14^{4} \mathrm{~W}$. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,798 square miles (or $19,068,724$ actes) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (x97x Census, prelim.) was $5,327,706$, an increase of 48,362 n 0.09 per cent. annually since the census of 196 r . The average density of the population in 1972 was 175 persons per square mile, compared with $17 x$ persons per square mile in $195 x$.
Land's End to John o' Groats.-The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John $0^{\circ}$ Groat's house, II. Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of IIE island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his $\eta$ brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV ( $3488-\times 5 \times 3$ ).

Relief.-There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The Souther Uplands have their highest points in Merrick ( 2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells ( 2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn ( 2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell ( $2,65 \mathrm{f}$ feet) in Dumfries; and Broad Law ( 2,754 feet) in Peebles. The Central Lowlands inciude the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad Northerm Highlands extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and divided into a northern and southern system by the Great Glen; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, Ben Nevis ( 4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Mulch Dhui ( 4,296 feet). The Cheviot Hills form natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being The Cheviot ( 2,676 feet).

Hydrography. -The principal river of Scotland is the Clyde (ro6 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the eity and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque Falls of Clyde, Bonnington Linn ( 30 feet), Corra Linn ( 84 feet), Dundaff Linn (so feet) and Stonebyres Linn ( 80 feet), above and below Lanark. The Tweed ( 96 miles) has important woollen industries in its valley. The Tay, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland ( II 7 miles, flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the Tay Bridge ( $\mathbf{x 0}, 289 \mathrm{ft}$.), opened IiI 1887 , and the Tay Road Bridge ( $7,365 \mathrm{ft}$.), opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother III Aug. 18, 1966. The Dee ( 90 miles), $\quad$ noted salmon river. lows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Aberdeen. The Spey (iso miles),
the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The Forth ( 66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the Forth (Railway) Bridge ( 8890 ), constructed at a cost of $£ 3,000,000$, with II length of $5,330 \mathrm{ft}$., and the Forth (Road) Bridge, with a total length of $6,156 \mathrm{ft}$. (over water) and $\square$ single span of $3,300 \mathrm{ft}$. The latter was completed in 1964 at $I$ cost of $£ 20,000,000$.

The waterfall, Eas-Coul-Aulin in Sutherland with Ital height of 658 ft . and the Falls of Glomach in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, wa the highest in the British Isles; the Grey Mare's Tail (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.
The lochs the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is Loch Lomond ( 24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; Loch Ness ( 24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin ( 20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.
Climate. - The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets-mean air temperature reduced to sea level $47 \cdot x^{\circ}$ F. ( $49 \cdot 7$ ); rainfall, $50 \cdot 3$ incies ( $35 \cdot z$ ); number of days with rain 217 ( $\mathbf{2 8 8}$ ); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, $3 \cdot 36$ ( $3 \cdot 96$ ).

Gaelic Language. - The preliminary report on the 196x Census of Scotland showed that 76,587 persons were Gaelic speakers, compared with 95,447 in x951. 1,079 persons spoke Gaelic only and not English (compared with $2,17^{8}$ in 1951). The majority of Gaelic speakers lived in the counties of Ross and Cromarty ( 38.29 per cent.) and Inverness (24:44 per cent.). 75,508 persons spoke both Gaelic and English, compared with 93,269 in 195 .

Commerce.-The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufacturers, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

## THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

The preliminary report on the 1971 Census of Scotland showed a continued decline in the population of the islands. The populations at April 25, 197x, with 1963 populations in parenthesis, included: Islay, 3,825 (1965, 3,871); Mull (including lona, etc.), 1,560 ( 1,635 ); Coll and Tiree, 1,021 ( 1,173 ); Skye 7,372 ( 7,772 ); Barra, 1,087 ( 1,564 ); North Uist, 1,732 ( 1,982 ); South Uist, $3,78 \mathrm{I}(4,000)$.

Orkney.-About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the Pentland Fith, is the island county of Orkney, I group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries "). of which one-third inhabited. The total of the group is $375 \frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (x978 Census, preliminary) of 17,075 ( $x 961$, 18,888). r97x populations of the islands (with 1961 ngures in italic) are: Eday, 179 (202); Hoy and Walls, 53 ( 699 ); Mainland, 6,502 ( 7,764 ); N Ronaldsay, 134 (166); Rousay, 256 (350); Sanday, 592 (682); Shapinsay, 346 (432); S. Ronaldsay, 990 $(1,275)$; Stronsay, 440 (497); Westray $841(1,015)$, Kirkwall ( 4,618 ), in Mainland (Pomona), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain brochs (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. Scapa Flow, between Mainland and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German (yin Seas Fleet (June ax, 1939.)

Zetland.-About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair isle at 25 miles N.) tive island county of Zetland or Shetland, group of about 100 islands and islets, of which one-fifth are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with population (x97x Census, prelim.) of ${ }^{17,298}$ ( $196 x, 17,978$ ). Lerwick ( 6,107 ), in Mainland (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. Fair Isle, the southernmost of the group is famous for handknitted hosiery, and Unst (with Fair Isle, 1, 129) for the finest of the Shetland woollen work for which the county is famous. Muckle Flugga, about I mile N. of Unst, the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles $\left(60^{\circ} 57^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}\right.$. lat.).

Western Islands.- Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, mu over 500 islands and islets, of which min are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands 2,812 square miles, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The Hebrides.Until the closing years of the 13 th century "The Hebrides "included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The orisin of the name is stated to be the Greek Eboudai, latinized = Hebudes by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name Sudreyjar (Southern Islands) was latinized $\quad$ Sodoreness, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The Inner Hebrides include the island of Skye ( 643 square miles-capital, Portree, famous as a refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat $:$ Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the Cuillins (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), Red Hills (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; Mull ( 367 square miles), containing Ben More (3,169 feet), Ben Buy ( 2,354 feet), and Ben Creach ( 2,289 feet $)$; Jura ( $\mathbf{x} 60$ square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the Paps of Jura (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,57x feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); Islay ( 235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The Outer Hebrides, separated from the mainland by the Minch, include Lewis with Harris (77o square miles), celebrated for its homespun Tweeds," North Uist, South Uist, Barra and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of Stomoway (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) in the "Druidical" remains of Callanish, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as $=$ heathen montrment of the remote Stone Age.

## EARLY HSTORY

Prehistoric Man.-The Picts, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named picti by the Romans uil account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. Picts' Houses are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic Goidels, Brythons and Belgae arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.-In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into Caledonia as far as the " Grampian " Hills, but after a victory at Mons Graupius (since corrupted to "Grampius ") he was recalled, and further advance made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked
by the Wall of Pius, towards which military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to Hadrian's Wall (Tyne to Solway Firth).

The Scots.-During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison withdrawn these Picts and Scots were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the Catrail, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). Christianity was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester ( $6 \times 3$ ), and towards the close of the gth century the Scots under Kenneth Macalpine became the dominant power in Caledonia. In thie reign of Malcolm I (943-954) the Brythons of Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II ( 2005 - zO 34 ). From the close of the x ith century until the middle of the 16 th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being William Wallace, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge ( $\mathbf{1 2 9 7}$ ) and Robert Bruce, who won the victory of Bannockburn ( $\mathbf{x} 314$ ). James IV and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of Flodden ( $15 \times 3$ ), and in 1603 James VI, the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII and II, the crown devolved upon William III (grandson of Charles I) and Mary (daughter of James VII and II) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII and II). Anne's children died young, and the throne developed upon George I (great-grandson of James VI and I). In 3689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII and II, but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1725 . armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherifimuir, but the movement died down until 1745 , when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII and III" (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the Jacobite movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden (April r6, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as 1 pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III, in 1468 , the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in $\mathbf{5 5 9 0}$.


AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH REGIONAL COUNCILS, ETC.

| Region | Administrative Headquarters | Acres | Population | Rateable value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Borders. | Newtown St. Boswells | 1,154,288 | $\underset{99,105}{\mathcal{C}}$ | $\underset{4,700,000}{\mathbf{p}}$ |
| Central. | Stirling | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ \mathbf{6} 50,023 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 270,000 | 20,958,898 |
| Dumfries and Gallo | Dumfries | 1,574,400 | 143,585 | 7,206,668 |
| Fife. | Glenrothes, Fife | 322,560 | 337,690 | 19,357,801 |
| Grampian | Aberdeen | 2,151,000 | 450,000 |  |
| Highland | Inverness | 6,214,400 | 182,044 | 9,636,118 |
| Lothian. | Edinburgh | 433,700 | 755,293 | 51,207,041 |
| Orkney | Kirkwall | 217,600 | 17.748 | 206,922 |
| Shetland | Lerwick | 352,640 | 19,526 | 528,32I |
| Strathclyde | Glasgow | 3,392,000 | 2,515,002 | 157,360,500 |
| Tayside. | Dundee | 1,894,080 | 401,987 | 24,000,000 |
| Western Isl | Stornoway, Lewis | 716,020 | 29,6x5 | 826,760 |

CHIEF EXECUTIVES, CHAIRMEN AND CHIEF CONSTABLES

| Region | Chief Executive | Chairman <br> (a) Convener | Chief Constable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Borders | K. J. Clark | (a) J. M. Askew, C.B.E. | Orr |
| Central. | E. Geddes | (a) J. Anderson | E. Frizzeli |
| Dumfries and Gallow | L. T. Carnegie | (a) J. F. Niven, C.b.e. | A. Campbell, Q. |
|  | J. M. Dunlop | (a) Sir George Sharp, | R. F. Murison, Q.P.M. |
| Grampia | J. L. Russell | (a) A. F. Mutch | A. Morrison |
| Highland | F. G. Armstrong | Rev. M. J. Nicolson | D. B. Henderson |
| Lothian. | R. G. E. Peggie | (a) P. Wilson | J. H. Orr, O.B.E. |
| Orkney. | H. A. G. Lapsley | G. R. Marwick | D. B. Henderson |
| Shetland | E. A. Urquhart | (a) A. I. Tulloch | D. B. Henderson |
| Strathclyd | L. Boyle, Ph.D. | Rev. G. M. Shaw | P. Hamill |
| Tayside. | A. H. Martin | (a) I. A. D. Millar, M.C. | J. R. Little, о.в.E. |
| Western | R. MacIver | Rev. D. Macaulay | D. B. Henderson |

## PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).
The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign). H.R.H. Prince Andrew. H.R.H. Prince Edward.
Nephews of the Sovereign.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively - within their own localities and during holding of office).
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.
Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
The Prime Minister.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively -if Peers).
Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. Hereditary Master of the Household. Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union). Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls, in order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest sons. Dukes' younger sons. Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively -if not Peers).
Lord Justice General.
Lord Clerk Register. Lord Advocate. Lord Justice Clerk.
Viscounts, in order as Dukes. Earls' eldest sons.
Marquesses' younger sons. Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.

Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.
Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).
Viscounts' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' younger sons. Sons of Life Peers. Baronets.
Knights of the Thistle.

Knights of other Orders as in England.
Solicitor-General for Scotland. Lord Lyon King of Arms. Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column x). Knights Bachelor. Sheriffs Substitute. Companions of Orders as in England.
Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Officers of British Empire Order.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons successively
(from Garter to Bachelor).
Members of Class of Royal Victorian Order.
Members of British Empire Order.
Baronets' younger sons.
Knights' younger sons.
Queen's Counsel.
Barons-feudal.
Esquires.
Gentlemen.

## LORDS-LIEUTENANT IN SCOTLAND



Note,-The Lord Provosts of the four city districts of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow are Lord-Lleutenants for those districts ex officio.

## PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

## EDINBURGH

Edinburgh, the Capital of Scotland, has municipal area of $34,7^{82}$ acres, and a population of 475,042 . The city is built on 1 group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are the Castle, which includes St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh, and near it, the Scottish National War Memorial; the Palace of Holyroodhouse; Parliament House, the present seat of the judicature; the University; St. Giles, Cathedral (restored 1879-83); St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott); the General Register House (Robert Adam): the National and the Signet Libraries; the National Gallery; the Royal Scottish Academy; and the National Portrait Gallery. The city is governed by the City of Edinburgh District Council which includes the area of South Queensferry, Kirkliston, Currie, Ratho and Balerno and sends 9 Members to Parliament.
Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, K. Borthwick.
Chief Executive, E. G. Glendinning.

## GLASGOW

Glasgow, a Royal Burgh, City, largest District in the Strathclyde Region, and the principal commercial and industrial centre in Scotland, has municipal area of 48,822 acres and a population of 856,000 . The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries in the world. The principal industries include ships, heavy engineering, motor cars, aero and marine engines, chemicals, printing, carpet, cotton thread, food processing, etc. The chief buildings are the Early Gothic former Cathedral, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, Pollok House, the Transport Museum, Kelvingrove Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. Home of Scottish National Orchestra, Scottish Opera, etc., the city is governed by the City of Glasgow District Council with 72 Members and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, D. Hodge.
Chief Exccutive, C. Murdoch.

ABERDEEN
Aberdeen, City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 126 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 46,557 acres, with a resident population of 212,237. The chief industries are quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, plastics, ship-building, tourism, paper-making, clothing manufacture, wool and linen fabric. The city and surrounding area is now the principal centre of North Sea oil exploration. Aberdeen is famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Church ( $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ 8), the Auld Brig o'Balgownie ( I 320 ) and the Municipal Buildings. The city is governed by $=$ District Council of $4^{8}$ Members.

The Lord Provost (r977-80), W. J. Fraser.
Chief Executive, J. F. Watt.

## DUNDEE

Dundee, a Royal Burgh, City, and second industrial city in Scotland, has an area of 96 sq. miles and population of 194,420. Situated on the North Bank of the River Tay it occupies commanding position overlooking the two miles wide estuary. It has first class communications, with the Tay Road Bridge, constructed in 1966, connecting the City with the south. The principal industries cover jute and manmade fibres, shipbuildiug, cash registers, watchmaking, tyre manufacturing, electronics, carpets, food distribution and light engineering. The port of Dundee has first class facilities and services some of the oil rigs in the North Sea. The City churches which occupy an island site in the centres of the town are unique with three churches under one roof, having as part of the structure the ancient Tower of St. Mary's built around 5480 . The City is governed by a District Council of 44 members.
The Lord Provost, H. W. C. Vaughan.
Town Clerk and Chief Executive, G. S. Watson, о.в.е.

## CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

## The Royal House: H.M. The Queen.

Agnew: Sir Crispin Hamlyn Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt., 3 Lonsdale Terrace, Edinburgh.
Arbuthnoti: Viscount of Arbuthnott, D.S.C., Arbuthnott House, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.
Barclay: Peter C. Barclay of that Ilk, Gatemans, Stratford St. Mary, Colchester, Essex.
Borthwick: Maj. J.H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, T.D., Crookston, Midlothian.

Boyd: Lord Kilmarnock, Casa de Mondragon, Ronda (Malaga), Spain.
Brodie: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.
Bruce: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Broomhall, Dunfermline, Fife.
Buchan: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
Burnett: J. C. A. Burnett of Leys, Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire.
Cameron: Col. Sir Donald Hamish Cameron of Lochiel, K.T., C.V.O., T.D., Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.
CAmpbeli: Duke of Argyll, Inverary, Argyll.

CARNEGIR: Earl of Southesk, w.c.v.o., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
Chisholm: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (The Chisholm), Silver Willows, Bury St. Edmunds.
Clan Chattan: M. K. Mackintosh of Clan Chattan, Maxwell Park, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
Cochrane: Earl of Dundonald, Lochnell Castle, Ledaig, Argyllshire.
Colquhoun: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rossdhu, Luss, Dunbartonshire.
Darroch: Captain Duncan Darroch of Gourock. The Red House, Branksome Park Rd., Camberley.
Drummond: Earl of Perth, P.C., Stobhall, Perth.
Dunbar: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., Mochrum Park, Wigtownshire.
Dundas: Lan H. Dundas of that IIk and Inchgarvie, Moreson, Starke Road, Bergvliet, Cape Town, S. Africa.

Eliotr: Sir Arthur Eliott of Stobs, Bt., Redheugh, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.
Erskine: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Claremont House, Alloa.

FARQutarson: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, M.C., Invercauld, Braemar.
Fergusson: Sir Charles Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt., Kilkerran, Maybole, Ayrshire.
FORBES: Lord Fortes, R.B.E, Balforbes, Alford, Aberdeenshire.
Fraser: Lord Saltoun, M.C., Cairnbulg Castle, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.
Fraser (or Lovat)*: Lord Lovat, D.s.o., M.C., T.D., Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
Gordon: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.
Graham: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
GRANT: Lord Strathspey, ini Elms Ride, West Wittering, Sussex.
HatG: Earl Haig, O.B.E., Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxborough.
Hay: Countess of Erroll, Crimonmogate, Lonmay, Aberdeenshire.
Kerth: The Earl of Kintore, Keith Hall, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire.
Kennedy: Marquess of Ailsa, O.b.E., Cassillis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.
Kerr: Marquess of Lothian, Morteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh.
Kincam: A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarashi, Kenya.
Lamont: Peter N. Lamont of that Mk, 63 Patrick Street, Blacktown, Sydney, N.S.W.
Leslie: Earl of Rothes, Strawberry House, Chiswick Mall, W. 4.
LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.

McBaIN: J. H. McBain of McBain, Illinois, 60093 , U.S.A.

MalColm (MacCallum): Col. George Malcolm of Poltalloch, Duntrune Castle, Argyli.
MACDONALD: Lord Macdonald (The Macdonald of Macdonald), Ostaig House, Skye.
Macdonald or Clanranald *: Ranald A. Macdonald of Clanranald, 55 Compton Road, N.x.

Macdonald of Sleat (Clan Husteain)*: Sir Jan Bosville-Macdonald of Sleat, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.
Macdonell of Glengarry*: Air Cdre. Aeneas R. MacDonell of Glengarry, C.B., D.F.C., 5 Sydcote, Rosendale Rd., Dulwich, London S.E.zI.
MacDougall: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall, Dunollie, Argyll.
MacGregor: Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt., Edinchip, Lochearnhead, Perthshire.
Mackay: Lord Reay, is Wilton Crescent, S.W.s.
Mackinnon: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, Field End, Nailsbourne, inr. Taunton, Somerset.
MACkintosh: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, о.в.е., Moy Hall, Inverness.

MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachian, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.
MacLaren: Donald MacLaren of MacLaren and Achleskine, 53 Gordon Mansions, Torrington Place, W.C.I.
MACLEAN: Lord Maclean, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., Duart Castle, Mull.
Maclennan: R. G. MacLennan of MacLennan, Clachan, Lochbroom, Ullapool, Ross-shire.

MacLeod: J. MacLeod of MacLeod, Dunvegan Castle, Skye.
Macmillan: Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.c.B., K.c.v.O., C.B.B., D.S.O., M.C., Finlaystone, Langbank, Renfrewshire.
Macnab: J. C. Macnab of Macnab (The Macnab), Kinnell House, Killin, Perthshire.
Macnaghten: Sir Patrick Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt., Dundarave, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.
MACNEIL OF BARRA: Ian R. Macneil of Barra (The Macneil of Barra), Kismull Castle, Barra.
MACPHERSON: William A. Macpherson of Cluny, Newtown of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
MACTHOMAS: Andrew P. C. MacThomas of Finegand, The Bell House, Little Wilbraham, nr. Cambridge.
Martland: Earl of Lauderdale, Moberty, Airlie, by Kirriemuir, Angus.
Mar: Countess of Mar, so Cranberry Drive, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs.
Marjoribanks: William Marjoribanks of that Ilk, Kirklands of Forglen, Banffshire.
Matheson: Sir Torquhii Matheson of Matheson, Bt., Sanderwick Court, Frome, Somerset.
Menzies: David R. Menzies of Menzies, Mundena, Moora, Western Australia.
Moncreiffe: Sir lain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt, Easter Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.
MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire.
MORRISON: Dr. Iain M. Morrison of Ruchdi, Ruchdi, by Lochmaddy, N. Uist.
Munro: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, T.D., Foulis Castle, Ross.
Murray: Duke of Atholl; Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire.
Nicholson of SCorrybreck: Ian Nicholson of Scorrybreck, i8 Hamelin Crescent, Narrabundah. Canberra, A.C.T. 2604, Australia.
OgIvY: Earl of Airlie, Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.
RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.B.E., M.C., Brechin Castle, Angus.
Rattray: James S. Rattray of Rattray, Craighall, Rattray, Perthshire.
ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (StruanRobertson), 7 Washington Drive, Devon Pen, P.O. Box 337, Halfway Tree P.O., Kingston 10, Jamaica.
ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Nairn.
Ross: David C. Ross of that Ikk, Strathdevon House, Dollar, Clackmannanshire.
Ruthven: Earl of Gowrie, Castiemartin, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, Eire.
Sempile: Lady Sempill, Druminnor Castle, Rhynie, Aberdeenshire.
SINclatr: Earl of Caithness, Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey.
SUTHERLAND: Countess of Sutherland, Dunrobin Castle, Golspic, Sutherland.
SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ink, Box 596 , Bozeman, Montana, U.S.A.
UrQuHart: Kenneth T. Urquhart of that IIk, $47 \pm 3$ Orleans Blvd., Jefferson, Louisiana, U.S.A.
Wallace: Lt.-Col. M. R. Wallace of that IIk, Kirklands of Damside, Auchterarder, Perthshire.
Wemyss: Michael Wemyss of that lik, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

Only chiefs of whole Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked *), who
though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (Campbell-Gray, 1950) that $n$ bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled " surname cannot be held chief of $\equiv$ part of such, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

## SCOTTISH DISTRICT COUNCILS

| District | Administrative Headquarters | Popula. tion | Rateable value $\varepsilon$ | Chief Executive | Chairman <br> (a) Convener <br> (b) Provost <br> (c) Lord Provost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aberdeen City | Aberdeen | 212,000 | 13,857,083 | J. F. Watt | (c) W. J. Fraser |
| Angus. | Forfar | 89,700 | 4,621,607 | W. S. McCulloch, M.C. | M. Struthers |
| Annandale and Eskdale. . | Annan | 35,141 | 1,339,974 | G. F. Murray | R. G. Greenhow |
| Argyll and Bute........ | Lochgilphead | 65,615 | 3,294,073 | M. A. J. Gossip, M, B.E. | E. T. F. Spence, m.B.E. |
| Strathspey. | Kingussie | 9,297 | 650,000 | H. G. McCulloch | Maj. A. C. Robertson |
| Banff and Buchan. | Banff | 75,331 | 3,630,135 | N. S. McAlister | W. R. Cruickshank |
| Bearsden and Milngavie.. | Bearsden | 38,000 | 2,838,998 | A. R. Rae | (b) T. N. H. Young, |
| Berwickshire | Duns | 17,513 | 839,500 | (Vacant) | J. R. Ford |
| Caithness | Wick | 29,442 | 860,664 | A. Beattie | (a) J. M. Young |
| Clackmannan. | Alloa | 47,610 | 2,930,000 | A. E. O'Nelll | (a) J. Clement |
| Clydebank... | Clydebank | 55,900 | 2,360,748 | J. M. Brown | (b) W. Johnston |
| Cumbernauld and Kilsyth. ......... Cumnock and Doon | Cumbernauld | 56,268 | 3,433,000 | R. Kyle, M.B.E. | (b) G. S. Murray |
| Valley... | Cumnock | 48,000 | 1,651,568 | D. T. Hemmings | (a) J. Paterson |
| Cunninghame | Irvine | 133,300 | 6,936,727 | J. M. Miller | M. Brown |
| Dumbarton. | Dumbarton | 80,934 | 6,119,538 | L. MacKinnon | (b) W. Petrle |
| Dundee City. | Dundee | 194,420 | 13,737,714 | G. S. Watson, 0.8.E. | (c) H. Vaughan |
| Dunfermline. | Dunfermline | 121,000 | 6,916,324 | G. Brown | L. G. Wood |
| East Kilbride | East Kilbride | 86,000 | 5,824,000 | W. G. McNay | (b) J. Marshall |
| East Lothian | Haddington | 79,000 | 4,615,218 | D. B. Miller | T. Wilson |
| Eastwood. | Palsley | 50,598 | 3,251,000 | M. D. Henry | (b) I. S. Hutchison |
| Edinburgh City..... | Edinburgh | 467,097 |  | E. G. Glendinning | (c) K, Borthwick |
| Ettrick and Lauderdale.. | Galashiels | 32,421 | 1,647,460 | D. H. Cowan | A. L. Tulley |
| Falkirk. | Falkitk | 143,200 | 12,390,500 | J. P. H. Paton | (b) A. Crawford |
| Glasgow City. | Glasgow | 856,000 | 66,000,000 | C. Murdoch | (c) D. Hodge |
| Gordon. . | Inverurie | 50,976 | 2,065,855 | A. C. Kennedy | J. B. Presly |
| Hamilton. | Hamilton | 107,178 | 6,096,100 | W. Johnston | (b) C. Brownlie |
| Inverclyde. | Greenock | 104,116 | 5,914,840 | I. C. Wilson | (b) A. O. Fletcher |
| Inverness . . | Inverness | 53,179 | 3,287,000 | I. J. Miller | (b) I. C. Fraser |
| Loudoun.... | Kilmarnock | 82,000 | 4,127,114 | J. C. W. Nicol |  |
| Kincardine and Deeside. . | Stonehaven | 35,000 | 1,832,724 | Miss E. M. G. Cockburn | I. M. Frain |
| Kirkcaldy, | Kirkcaldy | 148,537 | 8,653,965 | C. D. Chapman, O.B.E. | (a) R. King |
| Kyle and Carrick | Ayr | 112,458 | - | J. R. Hill | (b) A. D. Paton |
| Lanark. | Lanark | 55,049 | 2,906,489 | R. G. Dalkin, E.R.D. | Lt.-Col. R. C. M. <br> Monteith |
| Lochaber.. | Fort William | 20,000 | 1,219,016 | R. A. Christie | Miss C. L. Maclean |
| Midlothian. | Dalkeith | 84,491 | 4,361,461 | D. W. Duguid | (a) D. R. Smith |
| Monklands | Coatbridge | 109,000 | 6,204,859 | J. S. Ness | (b) T. Clarke |
| Moray | Elgin | 81,046 | 4,286,063 | J. P. C. Bell | J. M. Anderson |
| Motherwell | Motherwell | 162,000 | 10,450,980 | F. C. Marks | V. Mathieson |
| Nairn. | Nairn | 9,633 | 465,131 | J. R. McCluskey | (b) Lt. -Col. H. |
| Nithsdale. | Dumfries | 56,180 | 3,105,021 | G. D. Grant | MacLean, M.B.E. <br> (b) W. B. Simpson |
| North-East Flfe. . . | Cupar | 65,170 | 4,019,891 | H. Farquhar | Capt. D. M. Russell, O.B.E., R.N. (Rtd.) |
| Perth and Kinross. | Perth | 119,169 | 6,753,460 | R. T. Blair | (b) N. T. Renfrew |
| Renfrew....... | Patsiey | 209,000 | 13,210,800 | W. McIntosh | (b) R. Cowper |
| Ross and Cromarty | Dingwall | 39,200 | 2,188,300 | T. M. Altchison | (a) The Earl of Cromartie, M.C., T.D. |
| Roxburgh............... | Hawlck | 35,656 | 1,557,400 | W. C. Hogg | R. S. Blakey |
| Skye and Lochalsh. | Isle of Skye | 9,777 | 388,332 | D. H. Noble | L. Mackinnon |
| Stewartry. | Kirkcudbright | 22,195 | 1,052,600 | W. L. Dick-Smith | (a) J. Nelson |
| Stirling. | Stirling | 79,000 | 5,465,000 | D. M. Bowle | (a) Mrs. L. M. McCalg |
| Strathkelvin. | Kirkintillech | 81,455 | 4,634,000 | A. W. Harrower, M. B . | (b) D. Stark |
| Sutherland. | Golspie | 13,648 | 403,131 | D. W. Martin | J. O. F. Mackay |
| Tweeddale.............. | Peebles | 13,877 | 865,364 | G. Gardiner | T. Blyth |
| West Lothian. . . . . . . . . | Bathgate | 124,304 | 6,507,000 | D. A. Morrison | (a) J. Clark |
| Wlgtown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Stranraer | 29,845 | 1,375,960 | D. R. Wilson, O.B.E. | D. R. Robinson |

## NEW TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Commission for the New Towns. Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.r.-The Commission was established on October $\mathrm{I}, 196 \mathrm{I}$, under the New Towns Act. 1959, to take over new towns in England and Wales from development corporations whose purposes have been achieved or substantially achieved. In April, 2978, the Commission will transfer to the local authorities under the New Towns (Amendment) Act of 1976 the housing and related assets of its four towns.
Chairman, Sir Dennis Pilcher, C.B.e.
Deputy Chairman, C. Macpherson.
Members, R. B. Caws; S. R. Collingwood; J. Cousins; G. D. Hitchcock; W. F. Hodson; A. E. Pegler.
Secretary, M. G. McKenzie, M.b.e.
New Towns Association. Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.I.
Secretary, J. C. O'Neill.
Deputy Secretary, J. R. C. Pincombe, M.B.e.
Crawley, Sussex.-Chairman, A. E. Pegler. Manager, R. M. Clarke, M.C. Offices, Broadfield House, Crawley, Sussex. Area 6,047 acres. Population, 75,000. Estimated eventual population, 100,000.

Hatrield, Herts-Chairman, Hatfield and Welwyn Garden City Local Committee, S. R. Collingwood. Manager, M. W. Biggs, C.B.E. Offices: Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area, 2,340 acres. Population, $\mathbf{2 6 , 0 0 0}$. Estimated eventual population, 29,000.
Hempel Hempstead, Herts.-Chairman, G. D. Hitchcock. Manager, Brig. J. R. Blomfield, O.B.E., M.C. Offices, Swan Court, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Area, 5,910 acres. Population, 78,000 . Estimated eventual population, 80,000.

Welwyn garden City, Herts. Chairman, Hatfield and Welwyn Garden City Local Committee, S. R. Collingwood. Manager, M. W. Biggs, C.B.E. Offices: Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area, 4,357 acres. Population, 40,700. Estimated eventual population, 50,000 .

## Development Corporations

AYCLIFFE, Co. Durham.-Formed 1947. Chairman, H. D. Stevenson. General Manager, G. Philipson, D.F.C. Offices, Churchill House, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Area, 3,074 acres. Population, 26,500. Estimated eventual population, 45,000

BASLLDON, Essex.-Formed 1949. Chairman, A. O. Kelting. General Manager, A. H. Mawer, D.f.C. Offices, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Area, $7,8 \times 8$ acres. Population, 89,100 . Estimated eventual population, 130,000.

Bracknell, Berks.-Formed 1949. Chairman. J. W. Hughes. General Manager, G. J. Bryan, C.M.G., C.v.O., O.b.e., M.C. Offices, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. Area, 3,303 acres. Population, 46,000. Estimated eventual population, 60,000 .

Central lancashire New Town, Lancs.Formed 1970. Chairman, Sir Frank Pearson. General Manager, R. W. Phelps. Offices, Cuerden Pavillion, Bamber Bridge, Preston, Lancs. Area, 35,225 acres. Population, 248,000. Estimated eventual population, $4^{20,000}$.
CORBY, Northants.-Formed 1950. Chairman, I. Kemp. General Manager, Brig. H. G. W. Hamilton, C.B.E. Offices, 9 Queen's Square, Corby, Northants. Area, 4,423 acres. Population, 53.500. Estimated eventual population, 70000 .

CwMbran, Gwent.-Formed 1949. Chairman, The Lord Raglan. General Manager, R. P. Menday, M.B.E., M.C. Offices, Gwent House, Town Centre, Cwmbran, Gwent. Area, 3,160 acres. Population, 46,000 . Estimated eventual population, 55,000 .
Harlow, Essex.-Formed 1947. Chairman, B. J. Perkins. General Manager, A. T. Bardsley. Offices, Gate House, The Hgh, Harlow, Essex. Area, 6,395 acres. Population. 80,000. Estimated eventual population, 90,000
Milton Keynes, Bucks.-Formed 1967. Chairman, The Lord Campbell of Eskan. General Manager, F. L. Roche. Offices, Wavendon Tower, Wavendon, Milton Keynes. Area, 22,000 acres. Population, 80,000 . Estimated eventual population, 200,000.

NORTHAMPTON.-Formed 1968. Chairman, A. R. Davis, C.B.e. General Manager, B. Bean. Offices, Cliftonville House, Bedford Road, Northampton. Area, 19,966 acres. Population, 145,000. Estimated eventual population, 180,000 .

Peterborough.-Formed 1967. Chairman, Sir Christopher Higgins. General Manager, W. Thomas. Offices, Touthill Close, City Road, Peterborough. Area, 15,952 acres. Population, 109,000 . Estimated eventual population, 180,000 .

Peterlee, Co. Durham.-Formed r948. Chairman, H. D. Stevenson, General Manager, G. Philipson, D.F.C. Offices, Lee House, Town Centre, Peterlee, Co. Durham. Area, 2,799 acres. Population, 27,500. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

ReDDITCH, Worcs.-Formed 1964. Chairman, J. H. C. Chesshire, M.C. General Manager, W. C. Evans, О.B. E. Offices, Holmwood, Plymouth Road, Redditch, Worcs. Area, 7, 880 acres. Population, 50,000. Estimated eventual population, 90,000 .

RUNCORN, Cheshire.-Formed 1964. Chairman, W. H. Sefton. General Manager, D. F. Banwell. Offices, Chapel Street, Runcorn, Cheshire. Area, 7,234 acres. Population, 53,700. Estimated eventual population, 90-95,000.

Skelmersdale, Lancs.-Formed 1962 . Chairman, A. J. E. Taylor, O.B.E. Managing Director, E. Bradbury. Offices, Pennylands, Skelmersdale, Lancs. Area, 4,824 acres. Population, 41,800 . Estimated eventual population, $6 x, 000$.

Stevenage, Herts.-Formed 1946. Chaiman, Dame Evelyn Denington, D.B.E. General Manager, I. N. Greenwood. Offices, Swingate House, Stevenage, Herts. Area, 6,256 acres. Population, 74,000 . Estimated eventual population, 300,000 .

Telford, Shropshire.-Formed 1963. Chairman, The Lord Northfield. General Manager, E. Thomas. Offices, Priorslee Hall, Telford, Salop. Area, 19,300 acres. Population, 99,700. Estimmated eventual population, 250,000 .
Warkington, Cheshire-Formed 1968. Chairman, The Lord Hamnett. General Manager, D. J. Binns. Offices, New Town House, Buttermarket St., Warrington, Cheshire. Area, $\mathbf{x 8 , 6 1 2}$ acres. Population, 136,400 . Estimated eventual population, 188,000

Washingron, Tyne and Wear.-Formed 1964, Chairman, F. M. Osborne, C.B.e. (acting) General Manager. W. S. Holley. Offices, Usworth Hall, Washington. Area, 5,610 acres. Population, 47,200. Estimated eventual population, 80,000 .

Development Board for Rural wales. Formed 1977. Chief Executive, Dr. W. I. Skewis. Offices, Ladywell House, Newtown, Powys. One of the Board's responsibilites is the expansion of Newtowa.

## Scotland

CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.-Formed 1956. Chairman, Sir Donald R. Liddle, LL.D. Chief Executive, Brig. C. H. Cowan. Headquarters, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld. Area, 7,800 acres. Population, 46,000 . Estimated eventual population, 70,000.
EAST KILbride, Lanarkshire.-Formed 1947. Chairman, The Lord Hughes of Hawkhill, P.C., C.b.e. Managing Director, G. B. Young, C.b.E. Offices; Atholl House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Area, xo,250 acres. Population, 77,000. Estimated eventual population, 82,000 .

Glenrothes, Fife-Formed 1948. Chairman,
R. R. Taylor, C.B.E. General Manager, M. Cracknell. Offices, New Glenrothes House, Glenrothes, Fife. Area, 5,765 acres. Population, 35,000. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

IRvine, Ayrshire.-Designated, 1966 . Chairman, J. H. F. Macpherson. Managing Director, J. D. Marquis, D.F.C. Offices, Perceton House, Irvine, Ayrshire. Area, 32,440 acres. Population, 52,600. Estimated eventual population, 120,000.

Livingston, West Lothian.-Designated, 1962. Chairman, B. D. Misselbrook. Chief Executive, S. E. M. Wright. Offices, Livingston, West Lothian. Area, 6,692 acres. Population, 3 , 0 ,00. Estimated eventual population, 100,000.

## Morthern greland

## (For geographical and historical notes ${ }^{\text {E I Ireland, see Index) }}$

The population of Northern Ireland in 1976 was $x, 538,049$ (males, 761,$556 ;$ females, 776,493 ) compared with intal population of $x, 484,775$ at the Census of 1966 . In I97x the number of persons in the various religious denominations (expressed as percentages of the total population) were: Roman Catholic, $3 \mathbf{1}^{1.4}$; Presbyterian, $26 \cdot 7$; Church of Ireland, 22 ; Methodist, 4.7 ; others $5 \cdot 8 ;$ not stated, $9 \cdot 4$. Northern Ireland has total area of $5,452 \mathrm{sq}$. miles (land, $5,206 \mathrm{sq}$. miles; inland water and tideways, 246 sq . miles) with $\begin{aligned} & \text { density }\end{aligned}$ population of 282 persons per sq. mile in 197 I .

Constitution and Government. A separate parliament and executive Government was established for Northern Ireland in 1925 by the Government of Ireland Act. The Northern Ireland Constitution Act, 1973 , abolished the post of Governor and Parliament of Northern Ireland and provided for the transfer of certain legislative functions to a Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive. Elections for a Northern Ireland Assembly took place on June 28, x973. Devolved Government came into operation with effect from January I, 1974 but when the Executive collapsed the Northern Ireland Assembly was prorogued on May 29 1974. The Northern Ireland Constitution Act, 1974, which became law in July 1974, made provision for temporary arrangements for the government of Northern Ireland by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and also provided for the holding of elections and II Constitutional Convention. The Convention which had the purpose of considering what provision for the government of Northern Ireland was likely to command the most widespread acceptance throughout the community there, reported on November 8 , x975. The Convention was reconvened on February 3, 1976 so that it might be determined whether agreement could be reached me the specific and crucial issue of system of Government within Northern Ireland which provided for 1 form of partnership and participation. No further report was made and the Convention was dissolved on March 5, 1976. Direct Rule continues in being under the terms of the Northern Ireland Act 1974 -

## The Privy Council

Senator Sir John Andrews k.B.E. (r957); R. J. Bailie; D. W. Bleakley; R. H. Bradford; Capt. Viscount Brookeborough; W. Craig ( 2963 ); Sir Lancelot Curran (1957); I. Dobson (1969): W. K. Fitzsimmons (1965); Sir Maurice Gibson (Lord Justice); Senator Col. the Lord Glentoran, H.M.L. (1953); Sir Edward Jones (Lord Justice) (I965); Mr. Justice B. Kelly (rg69); H. V. Kirk (1962) ; Capt. W. J. Long ( 2966 ); Sir Robert Lowry (Lord Chief Justice); R. W. B. McConnell (r964); W. B. McIvor (1971); The Lord MacDermott, M.C. (r940); Sir Ambrose McGonigal (Lord Justice) (1975) ; Sir Herbert McVeigh ( 9965 ); W. J. Morgan (196r); The Lord Moyola; Ivan Neill (r950); P. R. H. O'Neill; The Lord O'Neill of the Maine ( $\mathbf{I} 956$ ); G. B. Newe, D.LITT. (197x); Sir Robert Porter, Q.C.; The Lord Rathcavan ( 1922 ); R. Simpson ( 1969 ); Capt. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt. M.C., H.M.L. (1946); J. D. Taylor; Judge W. W. B. Topping (rg67); H. W. West ( x 960 ).

## Government Offices Department of Finance

## Permanent Secretary, W. E. Bell.

Deputy Secretaries, D. J. Clement; K. Darwin. First Legislative Drafisman, S. F. R. Martin. Second Legislative Drafisman, T. R. Erskine. Senior Asst. Secretaries, H. H. Wightman; Dr. A. T. Park.

Asst. Secretaries, F. G. Dougall; A. J. Green; R. M. MacDonald; J. Y. Malley, D.S.O., D.F.C.; E. J. A. Boston; J. Murray.

Department of the Civil Service
Permanent Secretary, K. R. Shimeld.
Senior Asst. Secretaries, W. G. Robinson; R. J. Christie.
Asst. Secretaries, J. Armstrong; S. R. Campbell; Miss Z. I. Davies; J. S. H. Gaw; L. J. McClelland.

Department of Education
Permanent Secretary, A. C. Brooke, C.B.
Deputy Secretary, W. Slinger.
Senior Assistant Secretary, J. B. McAllister.
Senior Chief Inspector, J. Ferguson.
Asst. Secretaries, T. R. Meharg; E. J. Kirkpatrick; P. K. McHugh; J. Saulters; E. G. Martin; P. Carvill; W. R. Jennings.

## Royal Ulster Constabulary

(Knock Road, Belfast 5)
Chief Constable, K. L. Newman.
Senior Deputy Chief Constable, H. Baillie, O.B.E. Deputy Chief Constable, J. C. Hermon, О.в.в.

## Ulster Office in London <br> ix Berkeley Street, W.x.

Director, H. S. Oliver.
Assistant Secretary, R. McClelland.

DEPARTMENT OP ENVIRONMENT
Permanent Secretary, K. P. Bloomfield.
Deputy Secretaries, J. H. Armstrong; D. Barry; L. V. D. Calvert; J. P. McGrath.

Senior Assistant Secretaries, J. A. D. Higgins; T. J. McCormick.
Director, Town and Country Planning Service, G. Camblin, O.B.E.
Director, Water Service, H. T. Bergin.
Director, Roads Service, T. A. N. Prescott.
Solicitor, B. M. Rutherford.
Assistant Secretaries, J. M. Beckett; A. F. Collins; J. Marsh; W. P. Mcllmoyle; Y. L. Semple; E. A. Simpson; R. B. Spence; J. F. Younger.
Chief Local Government Auditor, G. A. P. Bryan.
Chief Engineer (Roads Service), G. F. Chambers.
Chief Planning Officer, J. B. Davidson.
Chief Engineer (Water Service), J. P. Hewlett.
Chief Lands Officer, A. Hill.
Chief Quantily Surveyor, W. Sacharin.

## Department of Health \& Social Services

Permanent Secretary, N. Dugdale.
Deputy Secretary, J. H. Copeland.
Senior Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Elliott; C. G. Oakes; Dr. M. Hayes.
Assistant Secretaries, W. Bell; S. W. McDowell; G1 Buchanan; Miss I. M. S. Jordan; S. H. O'Fee: N. I. Kells; R. F. Mills; W. S. Long; T. M. Lyness; W. J. Sloane.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. T. T. Baird, C.B.
Depuly Chief Medical Officer, Dr. R. J. Weir.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Permanent Secretary, Dr. W. G. H. Quigley.
Devuty Secretaries, F. T. Mais; J. M. C. Parke. Senior Assistant Secretary, J. B. C. Lyttle. Asst. Secretaries, E. R. Jolley; W. McC. Taylor; J. Scott; A. I. Devitt; J. D. M. Thompson; W. T.

McCrory; D. McVitty; D. Fell; F. McCann; R. McClelland.

Head of Industrial Science Division, J. T. McCullins.
Director of Accountancy Services, R. H. A. Bishop.
Economic Adviser, Prof. W. Black.
Financial Controller, J. E. Hawkins.
Senior Industrial Development Officers, N. H. Sherrard; R. J. Browne; P. T. Bill.
Senior Principal Scientific Officey, Dr. W. McD. Morgan.

Department of Manpower Services
Permanent Secretary, J. Finney.
Deputy Secretary, W. N. Drummond.
Senior Assistant Secretary, D. J. Perham.
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Crozier; T. R. N. Balmer;
D. G. Slattery; R. T. O'Connor; T. R. McKnight; Miss M. L. Johnston.

Department of Agriculture
Permanent Secretary, J. A. Young, с.в.
Depuly Secretary, W. H. Jack, Ph. D.
Senior Assistant Secretaties, E. Mayne; K. F. Parkin.
Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. W. O. Brown.
Chief Agriculture Officer, T. A. Larmour.
Chief Veterinary Officer, E, Conn.
Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Parker; G. H. Hodgins;
E. G. Sherrard; J. C. Chalmers; D. J. Alexander;
A. J. Kissock.

Chief Forest Officer, C. S. Kilpatrick.
Central Secretariat
Head of Northern Ireland Civil Service, R. H. Kidd, C.B.

Senior Assistant Secretary, B. D. Palmer.
Assistant Secretary, J. A. G. Whitlaw.
Director of Information, T. E. M. Roberts.

## THE JUDICATURE

Supreme Court of Judicature, The Royal COURTS OF JUSTICE (Uister), Belfast.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Lowry, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Edward Warburton) Jones; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Ambrose Joseph) McGonigal; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Maurice White) Gibson; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Turlough) O'Donnell; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (John William Basil) Kelly; The Hon. Mr. Justice (John Clarke) MacDermott; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Donald Bruce) Murray.

## Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Coust and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. A. L. McLean, Q.C.

Asst. Secretary to the Supreme Court and Legal Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, J. W. Wilson.

Registrar's ©epartment
Registrar, D. S. Stephens.
Asst. Registrar, V. A. Care.
Deputy Asst. Registrar, Miss M. Cullen, M.B.E.
Chief Clerk's Department
Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis, O.B.E.

Asst. Chief Clerk and Asst. Registrar in Lunacy, R. L. G. Davison.

Bankruptcy and Chancery Registrar's Department Registrar, J. M. Hunter.
Asst. Registrar, V. G. Bridges.

## Principal Probate Registry

Chief Registrar, T. S. Townley.
Asst. Registrar, D. W. G. Heatly.

Official Assignee's Department
Official Assignee, R. B. Logan.
Deputy Official Assignee, J. B. Kell.
Accountant General's Department Accountant General, R. A. Guiler. Chief Clerk, R. J. King.

> Taxing Office

Taxing Master, A. E. Anderson, C.B.E.
Recorders
Belfast, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Topping, Q.C.
Londonderry, D. J. Little, Q.C.
County Court Judges
Judge Babington, D.S.C., Q.C.; Judge Brown, Q.C.; Judge Chambers, Q.C.; Judge Higgins, Q.C.: Judge Johnson, Q.C.; Judge McGrath, Q.C.; Judge Rowland, Q.C.: Judge Watt, Q.C.

Crown Solicitor, H. A. Nelson.
Director of Public Prosecutions, C. B. Shaw, C.B., Q.C.
Flag.-The national flag is that of the United Kingdom.

BELFAST
Belfast, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 16,017 acres, exclusive of tidal water ( $2,0,34$ ) and a population ( 1977 ) of 363,000 . The city received its first charter of incorporation in $16 \pm 3$ and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries
are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of $I$ relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1892.
Lord Mayor, J. Stewart.
Town Clerk, W. Johnston.

## LONDONDERRY

Londonderry, a City situated on the River Foyle, has a population (estimated, 1973) of 51,200 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly Derry) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613 , fortified the city and was for long closely associated with its administration. On April 2, 1969, the Corporation of Londonderry and Londonderry R.D.C. were dissolved and replaced by the Londonderry Development Commission. The Development Commission was dissolved in Sept. 1973, and its functions were taken over by a Local District Council and various Government departments and Area Boards.

Famous for the great siege of $1688-89$, when for ro5 days the town held out against the forces of James II until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columb's ( 5633 ) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The manufacture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box making. New industries established in Londonderry in the post-war period include the manufacture of synthetic fibre and rubber, tyre cord and light engineering. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

## FINANCE

Taxation in Northern Ireland is largely imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collections and of Northern Ireland's contributions to the European Economic Community the balance, known the Attributed Share of Taxation, is paid over to the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund. Northern Ireland's revenue is insufficient to meet its expenditure and is supplemented by in grant in aid.


* Outturn ** Estimate


## EXTERNAL TRADE*

 Tonnes (ooo)|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total imports. | 1974 $\mathbf{3 0 , 3 1 8}$ | 1975 | 10,548 |
| Total exports. | 2,791 | 3,136 | 3,248 |

* Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

Indistries.-The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland employing - or more persons in 1975 was approximately $£ 2,462,000,000$ and the number of persons employed about 186,000 . The products of the engineering, shipbuilding and aircraft industries which employed 45,000 persons, were valued at £29z,000,000. The textile industries, employing about 35,000 persons, produced yarns, fabrics, household textiles, handkerchiefs, carpets, hosiery, ropes and I wide variety of other products valued at approximately $£ 351,000,000$. The food and drink industry, employing about 26,000 persons, produced goods valued at $£ 969,000,000$. The value of clothing manufactured in 1975 was about $\mathcal{C} 80,000,000$, of which $£ 38,000,000$ represented shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are synthetic rubber and products, mineral oil refining, furnitute and building materials and cardboard boxes and packaging.

Minerals.-1.933 persons were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1976 and the minerals raised were valued at $£ 22,728,395$.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.- The total number of ships using the principal ports in 1976 was Ix,236. Belfast.Regular services operate to and from ports on the Western coast of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. In addition there are frequent, though less regular, calls by many other coastal and foreigngoing ships. There are roll on/roll off services to Liverpool, Ardrossan and Heysham. Container services-with adequate cranage available-operate to Liverpool, Heysham, Holyhead, Garston and Preston and there are weekly sailings catering for palletised and container traffic to ports in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. A new roll on/roll off heavy load landing pad devised to take indivisible loads is the latest facility to be provided. Lame.-Roll on/roll off ferry services carrying passengers, cars and commercial vehicles operate nine times daily to Stranraer and five times daily to Cairnryan, also $\quad$ I roll on/roll off service for commercial vehicles operates twelve times weekly to Fleetwood. Warren-point.-Container services operate to Garston and Preston three times weekly and to Rotterdam, bi-weekly. A roll on/roll off berth has been provided.
Road and Rail Transport.-The Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company is responsible for the supervision of the subsidiary companies, Northern Ireland Carriers, owned jointly with the National Freight Corporation, which operates road freight services, Ulsterbus and Citybus, which operate the public road passenger services, Northern Ireland Railways, which provides the railway services, and Northern Ireland Airports, which is responsible for running the main airport at Aldergrove, near Belfast. A few privately operated bus services are provided in rural areas under licence. Road freight services are also provided by a large number of hauliers operating competitively under licence.
Air Transport.-Passenger and freight services operate between Belfast Airport and airports throughout Great Britain. In 2976 , $x, 000,000$ passengers, and 10,000 metric tons of freight, including mail, were carried, making the Airport the sixth busiest in the United Kingdom. Plans for the improvement of facilities have recently been agreed and major development programme was due to begin in 1977.

## Counties of Northern Ireland

| Countles and County Boroughs | Area* sq. milles | Lord Lieutenant | High Sheriff, 1977 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Antrim | 1,099 | Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs | J. Cunningham, Jr. |
| Belfast County Borough | 25 | Col. Lord Glentoran, P.C., K.B.E. | J. Allen. |
| (2) Armagh . . . . . . . . . | 489 | The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Norman Lockhart Stronge, Bt., M.C. | D. H. Stevenson, M.B.E. |
| (3) Down. | 952 | The Earl of Clanwilliam | J. R. W. Murland. |
| (4) Fermanagh | 657 | The Duke of Westminster, T.D. | I. G. Brown. |
| (5) Londonderryt | 810 | Col. M. W. McCorkell, O,BeE, , T.D. | D. M. Christle. |
| Londonderry Clty | $3 \cdot 4$ | T. F. Cooke | D. G. C. Whyte, D.S.O. |
| (6) Tyrone. | 1,218 | The Duke of Abercorn | J. S. T. Rellly, O.B.E. |

* Excluding tidal waters and large lakes. $\dagger$ Excluding the Clty of Londonderry.

Municipal Directory of Northern Ireland


Note. - Since the roeorganisation of Local Government, rates in Northern Ireland are collected by the Department of Finance and consist of two rates a regional rate made bv the Department of Finance and a district rate made by individual District Councils.

## THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

An island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3^{\prime}-54^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and long. $4^{\circ} 18^{\prime}-4^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is $14 \mathrm{r}, 263$ acres ( $22 x$ sq. miles), of which $7^{6,70 r}$ acres are under cultivation. The report on the 1976 Census showed a resident population of 60,496 (males, 28,735 ; females, $3 \mathrm{x}, 76 \mathrm{x}$ ). In $\mathbf{1 9 7 6}$ bitths numbered 72 z and deaths 977 . 284 persons were returned at the Census of x97x as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in r901, 355 in 295 I and 165 in 2961. The principal
sectors of the Island's economy in terms of income generated and in order of importance ( $1975 / 76$ figures) are Finance, Tourism and Manufacturing Industry.

Government.- The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches-the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the LieutenantGovernor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Attorney-General and members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly
from the Scandinavian keise $=$ chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six sheadings, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and i each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the LieutenantGovernor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. The Isle of Man is associated for certain purposes with the Common Market under Protocol 3 of the Treaty of Accession. Community rules on agricultural trade, customs duties etc., apply to the Island.

Finance.-The Island's Budget for 1977/78 provided for revenue and capital expenditure of £42,762,930. The principal sources of Government revenue are a) Income Tax, charged at the rate of $2 \mathrm{I} \cdot 25$ per cent of all taxable income and b) Customs and Excise Duties, collected on behalf of the Island under the "Common Purse Agreement" by
H. M. Customs and Excise. There are no surtax or death duties, although there is a Company Registration Tax, which is levied at the flat rate of $\mathcal{\chi} 200$ on every company incorporated in the Isle of Man which trades, and there is a Land Speculation Tax payable at the rate of $21 \cdot 25$ per cent.

An annual contribution of 5 per cent of the net " Common Purse" receipts is made towards the cost of defence and other common services provided by the United Kingdom Government.

There are also reciprocal Social Security arrangements with the U.K.

There are 37 primary, 4 secondary schools, one special school and a college of further education, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls.

CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Douglas. Population ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6}$ ), 19,897 ; $\Psi$ Castletown $(2,788)$ is the ancient capital; the other towns are $\Psi$ Peel ( 3,295 ), and $\Psi$ Ramsey ( 5,372 ).

Flag.-Three legs in white and gold armed conjoined on $\begin{gathered}\text { red ground. } \\ \text { git }\end{gathered}$
Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Sir John Paul, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1973). Government Secretary, T. Kelly.
Speaker, House of Keys, H. C. Kerruish, O.B.e.

## THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey ( 28,717 acres) Guernsey ( 15,654 acres), Alderney ( 1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark ( 1,035 ), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44) and Lihou ( 38 ), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. In 1971 the population of Jersey was 72,532; and of Guernsey, etc. (1975) (Guernsey, 51,620; Alderney, 1,785 ; Sark, 604).
The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation is about 38,765 vergées ( $2 \frac{1}{4}$ vergées $=1$ acre) in Jersey, and about 16,500 vergées ( $2 \frac{1}{2}$ vergées $=1$ acre) in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and flowers, and of Guernsey, tomatoes, flowers and fern. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows have earned well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Courts respectively.

The official language is English and a NormanFrench patois is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are food, beverages, tobacco, manufactured goods, fuels and chemicals, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is $\psi \mathrm{St}$. Helier on the south coast: the principal town of Guernsey is $\Psi S t$. Peter Port, nil the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's.

## JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C. $\quad$ _ro,000

Secretary and A.D.C., Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, O.B.E., R.N.(ret.).
Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Frank Ereaut.
Dean of Jersey. Very Rev. T. A. Goss.
Attomey-General and Receiver-General, V. A. Tomes. Solicitor-General, P. M. Bailhache.
States Treasurer, J. Clennett.

| Y |  | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenu | £46,984,000 | ¢5 |
| Expe | 83,780,000 | 82,10 |
| Public | 4,138,600 | 88,6 |

The standard rate of Income Tax is 20p. in the $£$. No super tax or death duties are levied.
FLAG.-A white field charged with $\square$ red saltire.
GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Vice-Adm. Sir John Martin, K.C.B., D.S.C. (1974). $£ 7,000$
Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. Mellish, O.B.E., E.R.D.

Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir John Loveridge, C.B.E.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. F. W. Cogman. Deputy Bailiff, C. K. Frossard.
Ationey-General, G. M. Dorev.
Solicitor-General, Dr. V. G. Carey.
S:3tes Supervisor, A. S. Forty.
Receiver-General, R. H. Collenette.

|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £19,330,000 | £22,126,333 |
| Expenditure | 16,013,7x3 | 19,269,235 |
| Net Funded Debt. | 2,127,926 | 1,824,320 |
| issue.......... |  |  |

Alderney
President of the States, J. Kay-Mouat.
Clerk to the States, W. E. Jones.
Clerk to the Court, K. K. Lacey, v.r.d.
SARE
Le Seigneur of Sark, Michael Beaumont.
Deputy Seigneur, T. V. Gordon-Brown.
Seneschal: B. G. Jones.

## The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a free association of the 36 sovercign independent states listed below together with their dependencies (mostly small islands which are dependencies of Britain, Australia or New Zealand) and the Associated States of the Eastern Caribbean.

CANADA Kingdom
Canada
Australla
New Zealand
Bahamas
Bangladesh
barbados
Botswana
Cyprus
FiJI
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guyana
India
jamaica
Kenya
Lesotho
MALAWI
MALYSIA
MALTA
MAURIUS
NAURU (Special member)
NIGERA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
SEYCHRLLE
SIERRA LEONR
SINGAPRR
SRI LANEA
SWARILAND
TANZANIA
TONGA
TRINDAD AND TOBAGO
UGANDA
WESTRRN SAMOA
ZAMBIA

MALAWI Malaysia
Mauritius
NAURU (special member) Nigeria
papua New Guinea
Sierra Leone
Singapore
SRI Lanka
Swaziland
Tanzania
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Western Samoa
Zambia
the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the Statute of Westminster, 1931, in which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by 1 common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Other parts of the Commonwealth, such the Dependent Territories and Associated States, are regarded forming part of the Commonwealth by virtue of their relationship with member states of the Commonwealth.
Consultation.-The most important means of consultation between Governments ere Heads of Government Meetings. These Meetings, which replaced the more formal pre-war Imperial Conferences, have been held at frequent intervals since 1944. They are a useful II il whereby Commonwealth Heads of Government consult together on major issues of international affairs and other matters which affect them all. It is not their practice to pass Resolutions or to seek to formulate common and binding policies international issues; but they have on occasion made general statements of principle to which they all subscribesuch in the Commonwealth Declaration agreed at Singapore in January $197 x$ and the statement an Nuclear Weapon Tests issued during the meeting held at Ottawa in August 1973 -and the policies of individual Governments are clearly often influenced by the information and ideas exchanged at these Meetings. In addition to meetings of Heads of Government, there are annual meetings of Finance Ministers, as well as less frequent meetings between Ministers or officials responsible for subjects such a trade, education, medicine and law.

RHODESIA.-Southern Rhodesia was united with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in I federation which lasted from 1953 until 1963 , since when Nyasaland (as Malawi, 1964) and Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia, 1964) have become independent. Southern Rhodesia made $\quad$ unilateral declaration of independence on Nov. 1x, 1965 . Its present constitutional status is as set out in the Southern R hodesia Act, 1965.

CTIIzenship and Nationality.-Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. In most cases, though not in all, they possess a common status British subjects (or Commonwealth citizens). Even where there is no such provision for a common status, the Members of the Commonwealth differentiate, in greater or lesser degree, as regards the grant of privileges, between citizens of the Commonwealth and aliens. The Republic of Ireland, which in 2949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners.
The Judicature.-The Supreme Judicial Authority for certain parts of the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Appeals may be brought to it from the Courts of the dependencies and also from the Courts of certain independent members of the Commonwealth which have not abrogated the right of appeal (i.e. Australlan States, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad
and Tobago, Malaysia, Singapore, The Gambia, Barbados, Mauritius, Fiji, The Bahamas and Grenada). The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council a have held or are holding high judicial office in Great Britain or are or have been judges in certain Commonwealth countries. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.
DEFENCE.-Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth is completely responsible for its own defence and all are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom has a defence agreement with Malta, and is signatory to the Treaty of Guarantee of Cyprus. With Australia and New Zealand, the United Kingdom is also a partner in joint defence agreements with Malaysia and Singapore.

The Associated States.-Early in 1967 the former colonies of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia became "nondependent "States in association with Great Britain. Legal effect was given to this status by the West Indies Act, 1967 . In October, 1969, St. Vincent also became $n$ Associated State. The main features of the association are that each State is responsible for its own internal affairs, may amend its own Constitution and may sever the association by unilateral declaration, subject to the observance of procedures contained in the Constitution of each State. Her Majesty's Government retains responsibility for the external affairs and defence of each territory. On February 7, 1974, Grenada left the association on becoming an independent member of the Commonwealth.

Overseas Dependencies.-The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. (See following sections.)

Colony (or Settlement): I territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.
Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.
Protected State: a territory under $I$ r ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Condominium: $\quad$ territory for which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.
Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1898 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.-Australia and New Zealand administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.
Development and Finance.-Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. In some countries, customs tariffs are lower for merchandise of Commonwealth origin than for imports from foreign countries. The British Government provides guarantees for the capital issues made by dependent territories and also provides budgetary assistance in many r as well as direct loans and grants to assist development.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, annual sums of $£ 5,000,000$ were made available for developments and $£ 500,000$ for research for a ten-year period. Succeeding Acts increased the total um to be made available and
extended the period to be covered. In 1965 the Act was extended for $=$ final 5 years. It authorized Exchequer Loans towards the cost of approved development programmes amounting to £ $125,000,000$ and a ceiling of $\mathcal{L} 390,000,000$ for development and welfare assistance in the period 1941-x970. Thereafter the development needs of the remaining dependencies have been dealt with under the provisions of the Overseas Aid Act, 1966.

## COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES NOW MEMBER STATES

1931 Canada; Australia; New Zealand
In 1933 the Statute of Westminster clarified the legal position of Canada, Australia and New Zealand which had long been self-governing and independent states.
1947 India (Republic, 1950)
1948 Sri Lanka (Republic, z972; but originally a Republic as Ceylon, 1970)
1957 Ghana, formerly Gold Coast (Republic, 1960) Malaya (an elective monarchy, now MalaySIA; see Sabah and Sarawak, 1963)
1960 Cyprus (Republic, 1960; Cwlth. Member, 196x)
1960 Nigeria (Republic, 1963)
1961 Sierra Leone (Republic, 197x)
Tanganyika (Republic, 1962; united 1964 with Zanzibar as TanZania)
1962 Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago; Uganda, (Republic, 1963); Western Samoa (Commonwealth Member, 1970).
x963 Zanzibar; Kenya (Republic, 1964)
Sabah (in Federation of Malaysia (an Sarawak $\}$ elective monarchy)
Singapore, as State in Federation of Malaysia, seceded as Republic, 1965
1964 Malawi (formerly Nyasaland Protectorate: Republic, 1966); Malta
Zambia (Republic; formerly Northern Rhodesia)
1965 Gambia (The) (Republic, 1970)
1966 Guyana, formerly British Guiana (Republic, 1970)

Botswana (Republic; formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate)
Lesotho (formerly Basutoland); Barbados
1968 Mauritius; Nauru (Special Membership)
Swaziland
1970 Fiji; Tonga
1972 Bangladesh (Republic, 1972; independent, originally as East Pakistan, 1948, although partitioned from India in 1947)
1973 Bahamas
1974 Grenada
1975 Papua New Guinea.
1976 Seychelles.

## Associated States

From the dates shown, the following are fully self-governing states within the Commonwealth. The United Kingdom continues to be responsible for their defence and external relations:-

Antigua ( Feb .27, 1967); Dominica (March ${ }^{2}$, 1967); St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla (Feb. 27, 1967); St. Lucia (March 5,1967 ); St. Vincent (Oct. 27, 1969).
Countries which have left the Commonwealth 1948 Burma; Palestine
1949 Eire or Republic of Ireland
1956 Sudan
1960 British Somaliland
$196 \pm$ South Africa (on becoming a republic). Southern Cameroons
1963 Maldive Islands
1967 Yemen P.D.R. (formerly Aden).
1972 Pakistan.

Canada
AREA AND POPULATION

| Provinces or Territories and Capitals (with official contractions) | Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water | Population |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Census, $197 \times$ | Census, 1976 |
| Alberta, Alta. (Edmonton). | 255,285 | 1,627,874 | 1,838,037 |
| British Columbia, B.C. (Victori) | 366,255 | 2,184,621 | 2,466,608 |
| Manitoba, Man. (Winnipeg) | 251,000 | 988,247 | 1,021,506 |
| New Brunswick, N.B. (Fredericton).. | 28,354 | 634,557 | 677,250 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador, Nfld. (St. John's). | 156,185 21,425 | $\begin{aligned} & 522,104 \\ & 788,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 557,725 \\ & 828,571 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nova Scotia, N.S. (Halifax) Ontario, Ont. (Toronto). . | 21,425 412,582 | $\begin{array}{r} 788,960 \\ 7,703,506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 828,571 \\ 8,264,465 \end{array}$ |
| Prince Edward Island, P.E.I. (Charlottetown) | 42,184 | III,64I | 118,229 |
| Quebec, Que. (Quebec). | 594,860 | 6,027,764 | 6,234,445 |
| Saskatchewan, Sask. (Regina) | 251,700 | 926,242 | 92x,323 |
| Yukon Territory, Y, T. (Whitehorse)....... | 207,076 | 18,388 34,807 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,836 \\ & 42,609 \end{aligned}$ |
| Northwest Territories, N.W.T. (Yellowknife). | 1,304,903 | 34,807 | 42,609 |
| Total. | 3,851,809 | 21,568,311 | 22,992,604 |

Land Area, $3,560,238$ square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles. (For areas of individual provinces, excluding freshwater areas, see p. 200.)

Of the total immigration of 149,429 in $2976,17,315$ were from the United States, 21,548 from the United Kingdom, 10,725 from Hong Kong, 6,733 from India, 7,282 from Jamaica, and 85,826 from some 1go other countries including the Republic of Ireland (639).

Increase of the People

| Census Year | Population |  |  | Decennial Increase | Immigrants during Census Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total |  |  |
| 1901 | 2,751,708 | 2,629,607 | 5,371,315 | 538,076 | 55.747 |
| 1915 | 3,821,995 | 3,384,648 | 7,206,643 | x,835,328 r,58r,306 | 331,288 95,728 |
| 1921 | 4,529,643 | 4,258,306 | 8,787,949 | 1,588,306 | 91,728 $\mathbf{2 7 , 5 3 0}$ |
| 1938 | 5,374,541 | 5,002,245 | 10,376,785 $3 \times, 506,655$ | 1,5129,869 | - 9,329 |
| 1941 | 7,088,873 | 6,920,556 | 14,009,429 | 2,502,774 | 194,39 |
| 1956 | 8,151,879 | 7,928,912 | 16,080,791 |  | 164,857 |
| 1961 | 9,258,893 | 9,019,354 | 18,238,247 | 4,228,818 | 71,689 |
| 8966 | 10,054,344 | 9,960,536 | 20,014,880 |  | 194,743 |
| 1971. | 10,795,370 | 10,772,940 | 21,568,310 | 3.330,063 | 121,900 |


| Origins | x96x | 1971 | Religions | 196x | 1971 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British R | 7,996,669 | 9,624,115 | Roman Catholic | 8,342,826 | 9,974,895 |
| English. | 4,195,175 | 6,245,970 | United Church of Canada | 3,664,008 |  |
| Scottish | 1,902,302 | x,720,390 | Anglican Church of Canada | 2,409,068 $8 \mathrm{8} 8,558$ | 2,543,180 $\mathbf{8 7 2 , 3 3 5}$ |
| Irish. | 1,753,35 | $1,581,730$ 76,030 | Preptist. . . ${ }^{\text {Prial }}$ | 593.553 | 667,245 |
| European R | 9,657,195 | 17, 3 39,800 | Lutheran | 662,744 | 715.740 |
| French. | 5,540,346 | 6,180,120 | Jewish. | 254,368 | 276,025 |
| Austrian. | 106,535 | 42,120 | Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic | 189,653 | 227,730 |
| Belgian. | 61,382 | 51,135 | Greek Orthodox. . . . . . . . | 239,766 | 316,005 |
| Czech and Slo | 73,06I | 81,870 | Mennonite.. | 152,452 143,877 |  |
| Finnish.. | 59,436 | 59,215 2,317,200 | Pentecostal.... | $\begin{array}{r}143,877 \\ \mathbf{9 2 , 0 5 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 220,390 110,665 |
| German | 1,049,599 | $2,317,200$ $\mathbf{1 3 x}, 800$ | Salvation Army | 98,054 | 19,635 66,35 |
| Hungar | 126,220 450,351 | 131,890 730,820 | Church of Christ, Disciples. | 19.512 | 16,405 |
| Jewish. | 173,344 | 296,945 | Christian Science | 19,466 |  |
| Netherla | 429,679 | 425,945 | Adventist.............. | 25,999 16,700 | 28,590 |
| Polish. | 323.517 | 316,430 27.375 | Confucian and Buddist... | 16,700 543,627 | 1,567,580 |
| Rumani | 43,805 $\times 19,168$ | 27,375 64,475 |  |  |  |
| Scandinavian. | 386,534 | 384,795 | To | 28,238,247 | 2x,568,310 |
| Ukrainian | 473.337 |  | Indian population (1961), 208,286; (1975), 295,215; Eskimo population (196x), xx,835; (1975), 17,550. |  |  |
| Other. | 240,885 | 448,805 |  |  |  |
| Asiatic Rac | 121,753 | 285,540 $1 \times 8,815$ |  |  |  |
| Chinese | 58,197 29,157 | $\begin{array}{r} 188,815 \\ 37,260 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Other. | 34,399 | 129,460 |  |  |  |
| Indian and Esk All other. . | $\begin{aligned} & 220,121 \\ & 242,509 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312,760 \\ & 206,095 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 18,238,247 | 21,568,310 |  |  |  |



## PHYSIOGRAPHY

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608 . In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 3753 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 8858 , having previously been - part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866.

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from $49^{\circ}$ North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at $4 x^{\circ} 4 x^{\prime}$.

Relief.-The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: ( $\Sigma$ ) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half the area. The interior as a whole is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to $x, 500$ feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the border between Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-
filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 350 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland, an outlying portion of the shield, consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. LawrenceGreat Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to $x, 700$ feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The interior plains, comprising the Pacific Provinces, slope eastward and northward $■$ few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than $x, 000$ feet in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: ( $x$ ) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (z) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, ( 3 ) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to $12,000-$ feet peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and $x, 000$ feet, though in Bafin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to 8,500 and 9,500 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of mites of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.
Climate.-The climate of the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the southwestern portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

## GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of $\mathbf{8} 867$ which formed a Dominion, under the name of Canada, of the four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to this Federation the other Provinces have subsequently been admitted. Under this Act Canada came into being on July $x, 1867$ (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. II, 193I, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other selfgoverning Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba ( 1870 ), British Columbia ( 187 r), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).
The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by . Privy Council.
FLAG.-Red maple leaf with ix points on white square, flanked by vertical red bars one half the width of the square.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HOUSEHOLD
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Right Hon. Jules Léger, C.C., C.M.M., C.D. born April 4,1913, assumed office Jan. 14, 1974.
Secretary to the Governor-General, E. U. Butler, c.v.O.
Deputy Secretary, P. Trottier.
Comptroller of the Household, D. C. McKinnon, c.v.o., C.D.
Administrative Secrelary, E. A. C. Joly de Lotbinière.
Cultural Adviser, R. H. Hubbard.
Press Secretary, G. McDuff.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Brûlé; Capt. R. Smith; Capt. D. Carl.

## THE CANADIAN MINISTRY THE FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau. President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Hon. Allan Joseph MacEachen.

External Affairs, Hon. Donald Campbell Jamieson. Transport, Hon. Otto Emil Lang.
Finance, Hon. Jean Chrétien
President of the Treasury Board, Hon. Robert Knight Andras.

Postmaster General, Hon. Jean-Jacques Blais.
Energy, Mines and Resources, Hon. Alastair William Gillespie.
Labour, Hon. John Carr Munro.
Communications, Hon. Jeanne Sauvé.
National Revenue, Hon. Joscph Guay.
Regional Economic Expansion, Hon. Marcel Lessard.
Manpower and Immigration, Hon. Jack Sydney George Cullen.
Defence, Hon. Barnett Jerome Danson.
Justice and Attorney General, Hon. Stanley Ronald Basford.
Supply and Services, Hon. Jean-Pierre Goyer.
Industry, Trade and Commerce, Hon. Jack H. Homer.
Agriculture, Hon. Eugene Francis Whelan.
Solicitor General, Hon. Francis Fox.
Secretary of State, Hon. John Roberts.
Veterans Affairs, Hon. Daniel Joseph MacDonald.
National Health and Welfare, Hon. Monique Bégin.
Environment and Fisheries, Hon. Roméo leBlanc.
Leader of the Government in the Senate, Hon. Raymond Perrault.
Urban Affairs, Hon. André Ouellet.
Indian and Northern Affairs, Hon. James Hugh Faulkner.
Public Works, Hon. J. Judd Buchanan
Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Hon. Warren Almond.
Small Business, Hon. Leonard Stephen Marchand.
Ministers of State, Hon. Iona Campagnolo (Fitness and Sport); Hon. Marc Lalonde (Federat. Provincial Relations).
The Prime Minister receives remuneration of $\$ 33,300$; other ministers, each $\$ 20,000$; without Portfolio, $\$ 7,500$. In every case-including the Prime Minister's-a sessional allowance of $\$ 25,500$ per annum is paid to members of the House of Commons. In addition, members of the House of Commons receive an expense allowance of $\$ 11,300, \$ 13,975$ or $\$ 15,175$ per annum (depending on the electoral district which they represent).

## Canadian High Commission

Macdonald House, I Grosvenor Square, W.r. [0x-629-9492]
High Commissioner, His Excellency Hon. Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C.
Deputy High Commissioner, C. Hardy.
Minister, G. F. G. Hughes (Commercial).
Minister-Counsellors, W. Lavoie (Economic); A. Keehner (Administration).

## British High Commission <br> 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir John Baines Johnston, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Deputy High Commissioner and Minister (Commercial), B. A. Flack.
Counsellors, T. Empson (Head of Chancery); F. A. Neal (Commercial); C. A. Lovitt, M.B.E. (Information); J. F. C. Springford, O.B.E. (Cultural Affairs).
Defence Adviser, Air Commodore R. J. Carson, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Naval Adviser, Capt. A. A. Hensher, M.B.E., R.N.
Military Adviser, Col. J. W. Turner.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. E. J. Goodwin, C.b.e., A.F.C.
ist Secretaries, G. W. Woodrow (Admin.); A. E. Montgomery; A. Bower; Dr. E. Jones-Parry (Commercial); D. Thomson (Defence Equipment): C. Thompson; L. J. Hobbs.

British Council Representative, J. F. C. Springford, о.в.е.

THE LEGISLATURE
Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of

Commons. The Senate consists of 104 members, nominated by the Governor-General (age limit 75). They are distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 each for Ontario and Quebec, 10 each for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 6 each for Newfoundland, British Columbia, Maniloba, Alberla, and Saskatchewan and 4 for Prince Edward Island, I for North West Territories and I for Yukon; each Senator must be at least thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a naturalborn or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of property qualification amounting to $\$ 4,000$. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

The House of Commons has 264 members. Representation by provinces is at present as follows: Newfoundland 7, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 11, New Brunswick ro, Quebec 74, Ontario 88, Manitoba 13, Saskatchewan 13, Alberta 19, British Columbia 23, Yukon 1, Northwest Territories $x$.

> The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Renaude Lapointe (with Members' annual indemnity $\$ 25,600$, residence allowance $\$ 3,000$, expense allowance $\$ 5.600$, motor-cay allowance $\$ 1,000$ and Salary $\$ \leq 2,500$ )
\$47,700
Clerk of the Senate \& Clerk of the Parliaments, Robert Fortier

46,500
The House of Commons.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. James Jerome (with Member's annual indemnity $\$ 25,500$, expense allowance \$5x,300, car allowance \$1,000, residence allowance $\$ 3,000$ and salary $\$ 20,000$ ). . .

60,800
Deputy Speaker, Gérald Laniel (with Member's annual indemnity $\$ 25,500$, expense allowance $\$ \mathrm{Ix.300}$, residence allowance, $\$ 2,500$ and salary $\$ 8,000$ )..............
Clerk of the House of Commons, Alistair Fraser.

46,300 46,500
THE JUDICATURE
The Judicature is administered by judges following the Civil Law in Quebec Province and Common Law in other Provinces. All Superior, County and District Court Judges are appointed by the Governor-General, the others by the Lieu-tenant-Governors of the Provinces. Each Province has its Court of Appeal and the highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, which holds three sessions each year. There is one other federally constituted Court, the Federal Court of Canada, which has both a trial and an appeal division and which replaces the Exchequer Court with expanded jurisdiction.

Supreme Court of Canada.
Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Bora Laskin
$\$ 70,000$ puishe Judges, Hon. R. Martland; Hon. R. A. Ritchie; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. L-P. Pigeon; Hon. B. Dickson; Hon. J. Beetz; Hon. L-P. de Grandpré each
$\$ 65,000$
Federal Court of Canada.
Chief Justice, Hon. W. R. Jackett.
$\$ 60,000$ Associate Chief Justice, Hon. A. L. Thurlow $\$ 60,000$ Court of Appeal Judges, Hon. W. F. Ryan; Hon. L. Pratte; Hon. G. E. Le Dain; Hon. D. V. Heald; Hon. J. J. Urie. . each Trial Division Judges, Hon. A. A. Cattanach; Hon. H. F. Gibson; Hon. A. A. M. Walsh; Hon. J. E. Dubé; Hon. F. U. Collier; Hon. G. A. Addy; Hon. R. G. Décary: Hon. P. M. Mahoney....each
$\$ 55,000$

## NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Minister of National Defence has the control and management of the Canadian Armed Forces and all matters relating to National Defence establishments and works for the defence of Canada.

The Canadian Forces are organized, on a functional basis to reflect the major commitments assigned by the government and are formed into National Defence Headquarters and five major Commands reporting to the Chief of the Defence Staff. The roles of the five Commands are: Mobile Command-Provision of ground forces for the protection of Canadian territory, combat forces in Canada for support of overseas commitments, and forces for support of United Nations or other peace-keeping operations. Maritime CommandProvision of sea forces on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the defence of Canada, anti-submarine defence in support of NATO. Support to Canadian Military operations and the conduct of search and rescue operations within the Atlantic and Pacific search and rescue areas. Maritime Command also has operational control of Maritime aircraft. Air Command-Provision of operationally ready air forces to national, continental and international commitments. Canadian Forces Communication Command-Manages, operates and maintains strategic communications for the Canadian Forces. Canadian Forces Europe-Canadian Forces allocated -to support NATO in Europe consisting of land and air elements.

National Defence expenditures for the fiscal which ended March 31, 1977-\$3,183,000,000. Canadian Armed Forces strength at March 3r, 1977, 78,59x.

## EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. In 1975-76 there were 14,996 publicly controlled elementary and secondary schools with $5,610,063$ pupils. Of these, 797 were private schools with 188,604 pupils; 297 Indian schools with 33, ror pupils and 837 special schools for the blind and deaf with 3,783 pupils. In $1975-76$ there were 67 degree-granting universities with full-time enrolment of 369,900 , students in 189 other post-secondary, non-university institutions.

Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the $197^{1}$ census $67^{\prime I}$ per cent. of the total population gave English as their official language, $18 \cdot 0$ per cent. French and 13.4 per cent. both English and French.

VITAL STATISTICS
Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1975 (provisional figures)

| Province | Births | Deaths | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alberta........... | 3x,6工8 | 2 2,396 | 17,520 |
| British Columbia. | 36,277 | 19,143 | 21,824 |
| Manitoba......... | 17,144 | 8,380 | 8,915 |
| New Brunswick.. | 11,775 | 5.121 | 5,945 |
| Newfoundland. . * | I 1,213 | 3,208 | 4,313 |
| Nova Scotia. | 13,119 | 6,794 | 7,059 |
| Ontario. | 125,708 | 60,482 | 72,209 |
| P.E.I. | 1,928 | x,054 | 936 |
| Quebec. | 93,000* | 42,800* | 50,377 |
| Saskatchewan | 15,260 | 7,670 | 8,066 |
| Yukon........... | 408 | 112 | 201 |
| N. W. Territories. | 1,171 | 205 | - |
|  | 358,62 1 | 166,365 | 197,585 |

* Estimated.

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1975) (provisional) $\times 5 \cdot 7$ : Death Rate $7 \cdot 3$; Marriage Rate $8 \cdot 7$; Divorces 50,61 .

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

| Year ended <br> March 3I | Total <br> Revenue (\$) | Total <br> Expenditure (\$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1973 | $16,601,603,475$ |
| 1974 | $19,383,016,716$ | $16,120,734,605$ |
| 1975 | $24,908,758,525$ | $26,055,659,307$ |
| 1976 | $29,159,373,420$ | $33,184,870,953,878$ |

DEBT

| Year ended March $3^{2}$ | Gross Public Debt (\$) | Net Public Debt (\$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | 51,715,635,066 | 17,455,8x2,755 |
| 1974 | 55,557,065,787 | 土8,128,455,346 |
| 1975 | 62,699,929,538 | 19,274,567,774 |
| 1976 | 71,773,759, 79 | 23,296,450,232 |

Banking.-There were iz chartered banks ma March 3x, 1977, with assets of \$133,032,017,000. Deposits were $\$ 121,023,708,000$ of which $\$ 42,399,852,000$ were personal savings.

TRADE
Total trade of Canada in 1976 was valued at $\$ 38,028,124,000$ (exports) and $\$ 37,390,942,000$ (imports). Value of trade with Canada's largest trading partners in 1976 was as follows:

| Country | Imports (\$'000) | Domestic Exports (\$'000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | 25,661,677 | 25,122,901 |
| Japan............. | 1,523,727 | 2,386,190 |
| United Kingdom . | x,153,318 | 1,826,797 |
| West Germany... | 817,855 | 694,778 |
| Italy. | 365,369 | 547,917 |
| U.S.S.R. | 55,235 | 535,224 |
| Belgium and Luxemburg. . | 124,660 | 472,154 |
| Netherlands. | 181,179 | 442,327 |
| France. | 437,721 | 393,464 |
| Australia. | 340,836 | 359,067 |
| Venezuela. | 1,295,110 | 355,317 |
| Brazil. | 160,777 | 327,588 |
| Cuba. | 60,527 | 258,387 |
| Mexico | 146,350 | 212,903. |
| China | 88,309 | 195,819 |
| India. | 66,724 | $\times 52,926$ |
| Norway | 133.470 | 851,605 |
| Iran. | 695,426 | 143,838 |
| Spain. | 105,825 | 126,601 |
| Poland | 45,057 | 123,956 |
| South Korea. . . . . | 303,25 7 | 1 $\times 6,663$ |



## CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture. - About 7 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. More than three-quarters of the land now cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. Farm cash receipts from the sale of farm products in 3976 were $\$ 9.737 .718,000$.

Livestock, poultry and eges contributed $\$ 3,587,730,000$; field crops $\$ 4,466,399,000$ and dairy products $\$ \mathrm{I}, 30 \mathrm{r}, \mathbf{1 0 3}, 000$.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

| All CANADA | 1974 | 2975 | 1976 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Wheat ......... | 488,513 | 627,515 | 866,064 |
| Oats. ........ 254,745 | 389,619 | 326,148 |  |
| Barley....... | 404,286 | 437,251 | 475,583 |
| Corn for grain | 101,440 | 143,493 | 136,770 |
| Rapeseed...... | 51,300 | 72,100 | 41,100 |

Livestock.-In 3977, the livestock included 13,147,000 cattle, 46x,900 sheep, 5,587,300 hogs and $23,597,000$ chickens (layers). The total milk production in 1975 was $17,674,949,000 \mathrm{Ib}$.; butter, $29 x, 865,000 \mathrm{lb}$.; factory cheese, $265,3 \mathrm{Iz}, 000 \mathrm{lb}$.; concentrated milk products $766,166,000 \mathrm{lb}$.; ice cream mix 31,555,000 gallons.

Fur Production.-Fur farms in Canada in 1975-6 produced $960,0 x x$ pelts valued at $\$ 19,774,861$, mink contributing 99 per cent of the total. Wild life pelts totalled $3,540,520$ with . value of $\$ 34,169,853$.
Fisheries.-The total value of fishing products and by-products in 1975 was $\$ 713,338,000$.
Forestry.-About $8,259,192$ square miles, or 35 per cent. of the total land areas is in forests. The value of forest products in 1974 was: newsprint $\$ 1,878,534,000$; paper (other than newsprint) $\$ 1,347,428,000$; lumber $\$ \mathrm{I}, 877,695,000$; wood pulp $\$ 2,205,290,000$.

Minerals.-Canada was, in 1974, the world's leading producer of nickel, silver, zinc and asbestos, and ranked second in gypsum, molybdenum, potash and copper. The total value of mineral production in 1976 was $\$ 15,392,839,000$. The value of principal minerals produced was: crude petroleum \$4,128,458,000; copper $\$ 1,126,156,000$; nickel \$1,232,143,000; zinc $\$ 862,296,000$; iron ore \$x,241,263,000; natural gas $\$ 2,466,621,000$; natural en by-products $\$ 794,325,000$; potash $\$ 361,442,000$; asbestos $\$ 445,523,000$; gold $\$ 207,796,000$; silver \$175, 128,000 ; coal $\$ 604,000,000$; cement $\$ 339,159,000$; sand and gravel $\$ 320,860,000$; lead $\$ 129,388,000$.

COMMUNICATIONS
Railways.-The total first main track mileage of rallways in operation on Dec. 3x, 1975, was 43 ,945 miles, the capital of the railways being ( $\mathbf{2 9 7 5 )} \$ \$ 6,629,663,755$; operating revenues $\$ 2,733.810,840 ;$ and operating expenses $\$ 2.801,966,600$. In 1975 the passengers carried on railways numbered $23,570,775$, and revenue freight 135,081,938 ton-miles.
Shipping.-The registered shipping on Dec. 3x, 1976 including inland vessels, was $\mathbf{3 n}^{1,953}$ vessels with gross tonnage $4,374,923$. The volume of international shipping handled at Canadian ports in 1975 was $\mathbf{x 2 , 9 2 5 , 6 9 8}$ tons loaded and $70,30 \mathrm{r}, 035$ tons unloaded.

Canals.-The bulk of canal shipping in Canada handled through the Montreal-Lake Ontario and Welland Canal sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Total Seaway transits in 1976 (unduplicated between the two sections) numbered 6,932 carrying 7x,843,204 cargo tons. Principal commodities carried were iron ore, wheat, corn, barley, soybeans, fuel oil, manufactured iron and steel, coal and coke.

Civil Aviation.-The number of passengers carried in 1975 (all carriers) Wir $25,626,253$. $564,802,149$ ton-miles of freight were carried.

Motor Vehicles.-Total motor vehicle registrations numbered $x$ r,442,643 in 1975 .

Post.-There were 8,506 postal facilities operating in Canada on March 31, 1976. 5,508,928 points of call were served by letter carriers on 12,480 full and 469 partial letter carrier routes. Mail delivered to customers through 4,942 rural routes and 44 suburban services. Total postal revenue in the fiscal year $1975-76$ was $\$ 568,190,000$; total expenditure \$I,114,392,000.

## YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1970, 11 amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises twelve members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (Jan. 1, 2977) of 21,000. Mining is the chief industry, though trapping remains important and there is considerable timber production. Mining production, including asbestos, copper, silver, lead, zinc, gold and nickel, valued at $\$$ I31,069,000 in 1976 .

Seat of Government, Whitehorse. Pop. (1976) 13.31工.

Commissioner, A. Pearson.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Northwest Territories Act, 1970, ${ }^{\text {E }}$ amended, provides for an executive, legislative and judicial structure. Legislative powers are exercised by the Commissioner in Council under the direction of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Council comprises 35 elected members.
The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The area of the Northwest Territories is $1,304,903$ square miles with a population of 39,000 (estimated Jan. 1, 1977). The chief industry is mining, with a total value of $\$ 213,100,000$ in 1976. Zinc and lead contributed 69 per cent. of the total; gold and silver 18 per cent., and natural gas and petroleum 13 per cent.

Seat of Government, Yellowknife. Pop. (1976) 8,256.

Commissioner, S. M. Hodgson.

## PROVINCES OF CANADA

## ALBERTA

Area and Population. - The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (x976 Census) of $x, 838,037$.

Government.-The Government is vested in Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 75 members, elected for five years, representing 75 electoral districts in the Province. At a provincial election held in March, 1975, the Progressive Conservative Party took 69 seats, Social Credit Party (in office for 36 years), 4 , the

New Democratic Party, one seat and Independent one seat.
Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Ralph G. Steinhauer
Executive special allowance
Premier, and President of Council, Hon. Peter Lougheed
$\$ 43.55^{\circ}$
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.
G. Amerongen.

23,850
Deputy Speaker, Dr. D. J. McCrimmon. . 30,679
Leader of the Opposition, R. C. Clark.... $\mathbf{3}^{8,876}$ Clerk of the Executive Council, H. B. Hobbs.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, B. J. D. Stefaniuk. The Judicature.
The Supreme Court of Alberta.
Appellate Division, Hon. William McGil-
livray (C.J.)
858,000
Judges, Hons. J. M. Cairns; N. D. McDermid; W. R. Sinclair; C. W. Clements; D. C. Prowse; A. F. Moir; W. J. Haddad; W. G. Morrow; S. S. Lieberman.
Trial Division, Hon. J. V. H. Milvain (C.J.) Judges, Hons. N. Primrose; P. Greschuk; W. J. C. Kirby; A. M. Dechene; M. B. O’Byrne; H. J. MacDonald; G. A. C. Steer; F. H. Quigley; J. H. Laycraft; W. R. Brennan; V. P. Moshansky; T. H. Miller; J. M. Hope. ............. 53,000

London Office, Alberta House, 37 Hill Street, W.r. Production.-The mining, manufacturing and construction industries have increased in economic impact so much more forcibly that agriculture is longer of prime importance in Alberta.
The net value of production by industries (estimated 1976) is: mining $\$ 6,471,000,000$; construction $\$ 2,4^{23}, 000,000$; manufacturing $\$ 1,705,000,000$; electric power $\$ 248,000,000$; agriculture $\$ 2,383,000,000$; other $\$ 49,000,000$. Total: $\$ 12,279,000,000$.

Mining ( 9976 preliminary):-Crude oil $\$ 3,531,100,000$; natural $\$ 2,302,235,000$; natural gas by-products $\$ 772,4 \times 4,000$; coal $\$ 223,800,000$; sulphur $\$ 62,280,000$; cement $\$ 36,948,000$.

Manufacturing.-The value of manufacturing shipments ( $x_{976}$ preliminary) was $\$ 4,726,466,000$. Number of industrial establishments $x, 82 x$, total employees 64,532 . The leading industries are slaughtering and meat processing, petroleum refining, chemicals and chemical products, primary metal and metal fabricating products.

Government Finance-Fiscal Year 1977-78 [Budgetary Estimates]-Revenue $\$ 3,577,000,000$; Expenditure $\$ 2,329,600,000$. Nore: The Budgetary revenue figure does not include funds allocated to the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund.
Capital.-Edmonton. Population (1976 Census $461,36 \mathrm{r}$. Other centres are Calgary ( 469,917 ), Lethbridge ( 46,752 ), Medicine Hat ( $32,8 \mathrm{xI}$ ) and Red Deer ( $3^{2,184}$ ).

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ares and Population.-British Columbia has total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population of $2,466,608$ at the census of June 1, 1976 .

Government.-The Government consists of Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with Legislative Assembly of 55 members.
Lieut.-Governor, Col. Hon. Walter Stewart
Owen, Q.C., Ll.D.
Executive Councll
Premier and President of the Council, Hon. William Richards Bennett
\$28,000
Deputy Premier, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Travel Industry, Hon. Grace Mary McCarthy

24,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Garde Basil Gar-
$\qquad$
Finance, Hon. Evan Maurice Wolfe. Agriculture, Hon. James J. Hewitt. .
Education, Hon. Patrick Lucey McGeer.... Municipal Affairs and Housing, Hon. Hugh Austin Curtis.

24,000
24,000
24,000
24,000

Mines and Petroleum Resources and Forests, Hon. James Roland Chabot.

24,000

Labour, Hon. Louis Allan Williams.
24,000
24,000

Health, Hon. Robert Howard McClelland $\$ 24,000$
Highways and Public Works, Hon. Alexander Vaughan Fraser.

24,000
Energy, Transport and Communications, Hon. Jack Davis.

24,000
Human Resources, Hon. William Nick Vander Zalm.

24,000
Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Hon. Kenneth Rafe Mair .

24,000
Environment, Hon. James Arthur Nielsen.. 24,000
Recreation and Conservation, Hon. Robert Samuel Bawlf.

24,000
Economic Development, Hon. Donald McGray Phillips. . . . .....................
Forests, Hon. Thomas Manville Water1=d.......................................
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. E. Smith.
\$1x,000 The Judicature.
Court of Appeal-Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. J. I. Farris.
\$55,000
Justices of Appeal, Hons. H. A. Maclean; M. M. McFarlane; A. E. Branca; A. B. Robertson; J. D. Taggart; P. D. Seaton; W. R. McIntyre; A.B. B. Carrothers..

24,000
24,000
upreme Court-Chief Justice, Hon. N. T. Nemetz.

50,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. ${ }^{\text {J. . G. Ruttan; }}$ F. . $_{\text {C }}$ Munroe; J. S. Aikins; V. L. Dryer; J. G. Gould; J. A. Macdonald; W. K. Smith; G. G. S. Rae; A. B. Macfarlane; E. E. Hinkson; H.C.McKay;R.P. Anderson; T. R. Berger; D. E. Andrews; K. E. Meredith; A. A. Mackoff; W. A. Craig; E. D. Fulton; J. C. Bouck; S. M. Toy; H. E. Hutcheon; L. G, McKenzie; W. A. Schultz; G. L. Murray; H. P. Legg
each
50,000
Agent-General in London, J. Wallace, British Columbia House, I Regent Street, S.W.r. Finances.-Estimated current Revenue for 1977 $78, \$ 3,829,900,000$. Estimated current expenditure, $\$ 3,829,900,000$. Direct debt at March 31, 1977 . $\$ 26 r, 447,790$.

Production and Industry. - The production levels of the four leading industries were estimated for 1976 as follows: wood manufactures, $\$ 2,557,400,000$ : paper and allied industries, $\$ 1,770,900,000$; minerals, $\$ 1,486,128,000$; agriculture, $\$ 436,751,000$; fisheries, $\$ 297,621,000$. Manufacturing activity is based largely on the processing of the output of the logging, mineral, fishing and agriculture industries. The principal manufacturing centres Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, North Vancouver and Port Moody. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important economic activity, accounting for approximately 35 per cent. of total production. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quantity and value of its timber and sawmill products. Mining, the second most important economic activity, is based on copper, zinc, lead, iron concentrates, molybdenum, coal, natural crude petroleum, asbestos and nickel. Molybdenum production is approximately 90 per cent. of the Canadian total. The most important agricultural products are livestock, eggs and poultry, fruits and dairy products. Salmon accounts for approximately 75 per cent. of the value of fisheries Other species include halibut, herring, sole, cod, flounder, perch, tuna and shellish. The climate is healthy, quite moderate $m$ the coast and continental east of the coast mountains. The economy is dependent upon markets outside the province for
the disposal of most of the products of her industry. Canadian and world markets receive forestry, mineral, fishing and agricultural products. An estimated 55 per cent. of production is exported to foreign markets.

Transport.-The province has deep water harbours which are well serviced by railways and modern paved highways. Vancouver is the base for regular scheduled air routes to other parts of Canada, the United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Fiji, Australia, Japan, Hong Kong and the Middle East.

Principal Cities.-Capital, $\Psi$ Victoria, Metropolitan population (s976) 218,250. $\Psi$ VANCOUVER metropolitan population ( 1976 ) $1,166,348$, is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways (the C.N.R. also has a terminus at Prince Rupert) and the southern terminus of the British Columbia Railway, and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world, servicing a variety of vessels, including large bulk cargo carriers. Other principal cities are Prince George, Kamloops, Kelowna and Nanaimo.

## MANITOBA

Area and Population.-Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairic land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 30,225 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 251,000 square miles with $n$ population estimated at $1,028,000$ in -977.

Government.-The Government is administered by $I$ Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 25 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional indemnity of $\$ \mathbf{7}, 352$.

The New Democratic Party has formed the government of Manitoba since June 25, 1969. The standive in the House at June x, 1977 was: New Demonats 3 I, Progressive Conservative 23, Liberal 3 . Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Francis L. Jobin (r976).

## Executive

Premier and President of the Council, Hon.
Edward Schreyer.......................
$\$ 26,600$
Minister of Labour and Deputy Premier, Hon.
Russell Paulley.
Attorney-General, Hon. Howard Pawley.
Health and Social Development, Hon. Laurent L. Desjardins.
Agriculiure, Hon. Samuel Uskiw.
Northern Affairs, Hon. Ronald McBryde.
Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, Hon. Ben Hanuschak.
Education, Hon. Ian Turnbull.
Highways, Hon. Peter Burtniak.
Industry and Commerce, Hon. Leonard Evans.
Public Works, Hon. Russell Doern.
Mines, Resources and Environmental Management, Hon. Sidney Green.
Consumer, Corporate and Internal Services, Hon. René Toupin.
Finance and Urban Affairs, Hon. Saul Miller.
Co-operative Development, Renewable Resources and Transportation Services, Hon. Harvey L. Bostrom. Municipal Affairs, Hon. William Uruski.
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Rehabilitative Services, Hon. J. R. Boyce.

Ministers each $\$ 15,600$
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. P. Fox.

## The Judicature

Court of Appeal:-
Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. Samuel Freedman
\$39,000
puisne Judges, Hons. R. D. Guy; A. M. Monnin; R. J. Matas; G. C. Hall ; J. F. O'Sullivan. ....................... .each
Queen's Bench:-
Chief Justice, Q.B.D. Hon. A. S. Dewar
35,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. I. Nitikman; L. Deniset; J. E. Wilson; J. M. Hunt; W. S. Wright; J. R. Solomon; A. C. Hamilton; P. S. Morse. .........each

35,000

Finance.-The revenue of the provincial government, $1976-77$, is estimated at $\$ 1,163,656,100$ and the expenditure $\$ 3,176,490,100$.

Agriculture.-The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which $19,088,000$ acres are in occupied farms. The gross value of agriculture production in 1976 was estimated at $81,052,000,000$.

Manufactures.-Manufacturing enterprises employed about 59,000 persons in Sept. 1976. The chief manufacturing centres are Winnepeg, Brandon Selkirk and Portage la Prairie. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by the clothing and metal fabricating industries.

CAPITAL.-Winnipeg, population 556,000. Other centres are Brandon ( 32,400 ), Thompson ( 20,600 ), Portage la Prairie ( $\mathbf{x} 3,300$ ) and Flin Flon ( 9,600 ).

The capital city of Winnipeg was amalgamated with its suburban municipalities on January 1 , 1972 to form one city with e central government.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.-New Brunswick is situated between $45^{\circ}-48^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $63^{\circ} 47^{\circ}-69^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long. and comprises an area of 28,354 square miles with an estimated population (Jan. 1974) of 658,000 . It was first colonized by British subjects in 176 I , and in 1783 by inhabitants of New England, who had been dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.-The Government is administered by $\quad$ Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 58 members elected by the people. At the General Election of November 18, 1974, 33 Conservative and 25 Liberal members were returned.
Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour H. J.
Robichaud ( $\mathbf{1 9 6 9}$ )
$\$ 33,000$

Executive
Premier, Hon. Richard B. Hatield. ........ $\$ 38,000$ Justice, Hon. R. E. Logan.
Transportation, Hon. W. G. Bishop.
Agriculture and Rural Development, Hon. Malcolm McLeod.
Commerce and Development, Hon. G. S. Merrithew. Health, Hon. Brenda Robertson.
Education and Historical Resources, Hon. C. Gallagher. Natural Resources, Hon. Roland Boudreau. Labour and Manpower, Hon. P. S. Creaghan. Finance, Hon. L. Garvie.
Municipal Affairs, Hon. Horace Smith.
Fisheries, Hon. Omer Leger.
Tourism and Environment, Hon. Fernand Dube.
Chairman, Treasury Board, Hon. J. M. Simand.
Social Services, Hon. Leslie Hull.
Youth, Hon. J. P. Ouellett.
Chairman, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, Hon. G. W. N. Cockburn.

Supply and Services, Hon. H. Fanjoy. Ministers, each $\$ 26,500 \cdot 00$.
Speaker of the House, Hon. W. J. Woodroffe
$\$ 29,000$
The Judicature
Court of Appeal
Chief Justice, C. J. A. Hughes.
Judges of Appeal, Hons. R. V. Limerick;
J. N. Bugold; Hon. H. C. Ryan.

## Queen's Bench Division

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. A. J. Cormier. $\$ 39,000$
Judres, Hons. D. Dickson; J. P. Barry:
C. I. L. Legere; R. C. Stevenson; S. G.

Stratton; G. A. Richard. ..........each $\$ 35,000$
Finance.-The estimated revenue for the year ending March 3I, 1977, was \$991,600,000 and ordinary expenditure, $\$ 983,400,200$.

Manufactures.-Forest products: pulp, paper and timber form the major manufacture group, followed by foods, transportation equipment, metal fabrication, chemicals and chemical products, nonmetallic mineral products, electrical products and miscellaneous other products. Saint John is the principal manufacturing centre. Total value of manufactured shipments was $\$ 1,825,000,000$ in 1976.

Agriculure.-Total land area 17,814,000 acres, of which 994,174 acres is in farms. The Province grows more potatoes than any other area in Canada with 58,000 acres in 1976 . Dairy farming is next in importance with 40, yoo dairy cows and heifers on farms on January $x$, 1977. Beef cows, heifers and steers numbered 36,500 and there were also 26,500 calves and $x, 900$ bulls on farms. Other livestock included 43,300 pigs and 6,800 sheep and lambs. All poultry on farms at January $x, 1977$ was approximately $1 \cdot 5$ million birds. $8,532,000$ dozen eggs were produced in 1976. Farm cash receipts in 1976 totalled $\$ 108,300,000$.

Fishing.-The chief commercial fish are lobsters, herring, tuna, crab, red fish and cod. The primary sector employs about 5,000 fishermen in both inshore and offshore operations. The landing value for 1976 amounted to $\$ 25,08 \mathrm{x}, 879$. The secondary sector employs about 7,000 plant workers and the product value exceeds $\$ 120,000,000$ annually.

Minerals.-Extensive zinc, lead and copper deposits are now being mined in the north-eastern part of the Province with it lead smelter operating in conjunction with one mine operation. The largest antimony mine in Canada is operating in the Southern part of the Province and coal continues to be mined at an increasing rate. High calcium limestone, lightweight aggregates and horticultural peat have also shown growth in recent years. Exploration by two major companies on two newly discovered potash plants is under way. Total mineral production was valued at $\$ 255,000,000$ in 1976.

Principal Cities.-Capital $\Psi$ Fredericton: population (1976), 45,885. $\Psi$ Saint John (pop. 112,974) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (77,571); Bathurst ( 19.500 ); Edmundston ( 16,245 ); Campbellton ( 12,144 ).

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
Area and Population.-The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37^{\prime}-55^{\circ} 37^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude and $52^{\circ} 44^{\prime}-59^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. longitude, on the nottheast side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle me N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and $3^{16}$ miles broad and is triangular in shape,
with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 43.359 sq. miles with a population (r976 Census) (inclusive of Labrador) of 557,725 .

Labrador forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the northeast entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. It has an area estimated at $1 x 2,826$ sq. miles.

Government.-On March 31, 1949 Newfoundland became the soth Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 5 I members.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Gordon A.
Winter (July 2, 1974).

## Executive

Premier, F. D. Moores.
President of the Council, Dr. T. C. Farrell.
Minister of Justice and Minister for Intergovernmental Affairs, T. A. Hickman.
Education, H. W. House.
Finance, C. W. Doody.
Health and Rehabilitation and Recreation, H. A. Collins.
Mines and Energy, B. Peckford.
Social Services, R. C. Brett.
Municipal Affairs and Housing, J. Dinn.
Transportation and Communication, J. C. Morgan.
Industrial Development and Rural Development, J. H. Lundrigan.
Labour and Manpower and Public Works and Services, J. G. Rousseau, Jr.

Consumer Affairs and Environment, A. J. Murphy. Fisheries, W. C. Carter.
Tourism, T. V. Hickey.
Forestry and Agriculture, E. Maynard.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, G. Ottenheimer. Clerk of the Executive Council, J. G. Channing.

## The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Sept. 16, 1975. Several by-elections have since been held. On July 6, $\mathbf{1 9 7 7}$, the standings in the House of Assembly were: 30 Progressive Conservatives, 20 Liberals and I Independent Liberal.

Finance.-The estimated net general revenue in the fiscal year ending March 3 , 1978, is $\$ 836,536,000$ and the net expenditure on current and capital accounts $\$ 799,963,500$.
Production and Industry. The main primary industries are fishing, forestry and mining. In 1975 shipments of fish products were valued at $\$ 94.7$ million. In 1976 paper products from the 3 pulp and paper mills were valued at $\$ 154^{\circ} 9$ million. In 1976 the 12 mining operations plus the structural materials producers had combined shipments of $\$ 756$ million of which $\$ 643.5$ million was from the 3 iron ore mines located in Labrador. Manufacturing shipments with the exclusion of fish and paper products totalled $\$ 369$ million in $\mathbf{1 9 7 5}$. The hydro-electric plant on the Churchill river is the largest underground plant in the world, with I capacity of $5,225,000 \mathrm{kw}$.

Transport. - The province is connected to mainland Canada by a ferry service from North Sydney, Nova Scotia to Port aux Basques and Argentia. The main line of the rallway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast. Transport between various points on the island is by highway but the south coast and Labrador still rely on the coastal boat service.

Principal Cittes.-The Capital, St. John's (population 1976 Census, Greater St. John's 143,390) is

North America's oldest city, and thus of historical interest and is the seat of the provincial legislature, the site of most provincial and federal government offices and the principal port for the island of Newfoundland. Newfoundland's second city of Corner Brook (population 1976 Census, 25,198 ) is situated on the west coast, its principal industry being its pulp and paper mill.

LABRADOR
Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Strajts on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 112,826 square miles, with a population (197I) of 28,165 . Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries and also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries. Newfoundland (Labrador) supplies more iron ore than any other province in Canada and the huge hydro-electric plant on the Churchill River will be the largest in the world with a $5,250,000 \mathrm{~kW}$. capacity when completed.

## NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.-Nova Scotia is a peninsula between $43^{\circ} 25^{\prime}-47^{\circ}$ N. lat. and $59^{\circ} 40^{\prime}-$ $66^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area of 21,425 square miles including $\mathrm{x}, 023$ square miles of lakes and rivers with a 6,479 miles of shoreline. No place is more than 35 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Total population (1976 census) 828,57 r.

Government.-The Government consists of a Licutenant-Governor and 46 -member elected Legislative Assembly, from which the Executive Council (Cabinet) is selected. The LieutenantGovernor represents the Queen and is appointed by the Governor-in-Council.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Clarence Gosse, M.D. (plus expense allowance $\$ 12,000$ )... $\$ 35,000$ Executive Council
Premier, Hon. Gerald A. Regan, Q.c. (plus members' sessional indemnity $\$ 9,600$ and expense allowance $\$ 4,800$ ).........
$\$ 25,000$
Finance, Hon. P. M. Nicholson, Q.C.
Recreation, Hon. A. Garnet Brown.
Attorney-General, Hon. L. L. Pace, Q.C.
Public Works, Hon. B. Comeau.
Social Services, Hon. W. M. MacEachern.
Education, Hon. G. M. Mitchell, Q.C.
Development, Hon. A. M. Cameron.
Labour and Housing, Hon. W. R. Fitzgerald.
Municipal Affairs, Hon. G. M. Bagnell.
Tourism, Hon. M. E. De Lory, M.D.
Agriculture and Marketing, Hon. J. Hawkins.
Highways, Hon. J. Fraser Mooney.
Lands and Forests and Environment, Hon. V. J. MacLean.
Public Health, Hon. M. C. MacAskill, M.D. Mines, Hon. J. W. Gillis.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. M. Huskilson.
Consumer Affairs, Hon. G. A. C. Brown.
Fisheries, Hon. D. S. Reid, M.D.
Cabinet Ministers receive $\$ 21,000$ a year, plus member's sessional indemnity $\$ 9,600$ and expense allowance $\$ 4,800$.
Agent-General in London, Rear-Adm. D. W. Piers (ret.), 14 Pall Mall, S.W.I.

## The Judicature

Supreme Court-Appeal Division Chief Justice, Hon. I. M. MacKeigan.
$\$ 55.000$

Judges, Hons. T. H. Coffin; A. G. Cooper;
A. L. Macdonald. ..................... 50,000

Trial Division
Chief Justice, Hon. G. S. Cowan . . ...... 55,000
Judges, Hons. F. W. Bissett; G. L. S. Hart;
M. C. Jones; V. A. L. Morrison; A. J.

MacIntosh.
55,000
Finance.-The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 3x, 1976 , was $8764,117,432$ and expenditure was $\$ 948,765$, I44. The net direct debt was \$374,010,998.

Manufacturing.-Manufacturing constitutes the single most important sector of the economy. Shipments were worth $\$ 1,978,778,000$ in 1976 with - total value added of more than $\$ 780,000,000$. Manufacturing plants provide employment for 43,000 or $13 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the labour force. Capital expenditure has increased from $\$ 87,100,000$ in 1976 to \$9x,400,000 (estimated) in 1977.

Utilities.-Electric power in Nova Scotia is supplied by the Nova Scotia Power Corporation, Crown corporation. The Corporation's generating stations, which are predominantly fossil fuel based have Inameplate capacity of $x, 336,648$ kilowatts. In addition, major additions are under construction -the 200,000 kilowatt Wreck Cove Hydro development and two 150,000 kilowatt coal fired units at Lingan. The Lingan development is the first step in the Corporation's plan to reduce its dependency on costly imported oil. The number of telephones in Nova Scotia increased more than 58 per cent in 10 years to 415,000 in December, 1976, or approximately 5 I per roo population.

Strait of Canso.-The Strait of Canso Superport in Nova Scotia is the largest deepwater harbour development on the Atlantic coast of North America. Government agencies and private corporations have been building this unique deepwater facility and related basic industries for more than to years. Existing industry includes an oil refinery, a thermal power generating station, $\quad$ heavy water plant, bleached sulphate mill and newsprint mill. Major upgrading of the airport facilities at Port Hawkesbury was due to be completed in 1977, enabling commercial airlines to service the Strait area.

Oil and Gas.-During 1976, seven holes were completed on licenses under provincial jurisdiction. Drilling and supplementary expenses were $\$ 20,000,000$. On December 31, 1976, 208 licenses were in good standing; 179 covering $37,336,585$ acres in coastal and offshore waters and 29 covering $2,683,384$ acres on the land areas of the province. As in previous years, several companies were active in geophysical surveys; primarily on the Scotian Shelf.

Tourism.-Between June 1 and October 3x, 1976, about $x, 323,000$ visitors spent about $\$ 89,000,000$ in the province. The annual number of visitors has increased by 70 per cent in the last five years.

Forest Products.- The estimated gross value of primary and secondary forestry is $\$ 233,000,000$ annually. Forest lands total $10,762,000$ acres or $78 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the land area. About 74 per cent. of forest land is privately owned. Forest based industries employ about 8,000 .

Fishing. -The value of fish landed in 1976 was over $\$$ roo,000,000. Products have been diversified and enlarged into in variety of processed foods that are increasing in number. Primary fishing and fish processing employed $\times 4,910$ persons in 1976 ( $\mathrm{x} 0,460$ fishermen and 4,450 plant workers).

Mining. - The total value of mineral production in 1975 was estimated at $897,601,750$, of which $\$ 47,600,000$ was contributed by coal. Gypsum ( $\$ 12,490,000$ ), salt ( $\$ \times 2,355,000$ ) and sand and other structural materials $(\$ 23,303,000)$ followed in dollar value.

Agriculture.-Farm cash receipts were estimated at $\$ 112,644,000$ in 1975. About ro per cent. of the total area, or $\mathrm{x}, 328,875$ acres, is classified as agricultural land, dairy products being the major sector.

Principal cities.-Capital $\Psi$ Halifax, including the neighbouring city of Dartmouth, has ㅇ population of 267,995 . In addition to a container-handling terminal, $\quad$ go-acre autoport has been built at Port Halifax to handle both the export and import of motor vehicles. A shipyard, with dry-dock, can build and repair the largest ocean-going liners. The harbour, ice-free the year round, is the main Atlantic winter port of Canada. Other cities and towns include $\Psi$ Sydney ( 30,645 ), $\Psi$ Glace Bay ( 21,836 ), Amherst ( 10,263 ) and New Glasgow ( 10,672 ).

Cape Breton Island
This has been part of Nova Scotia since 1819 . It is the centre of the steel manufacturing and coal mining industries, and is also noted for its large lakes and beautiful coastal scenery, making it a tourist attraction in Canada.

## ONTARIO

Area and Population.-The Province of Ontario contains - total area of $4 \mathrm{r} 2,58 \mathrm{z}$ sq. miles, with population (June 1976) of $8,264,415$.

Government.-The Goverament is vested in Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 125 members elected for five years. The state of the parties after the election on June 9, 1977 was 58 Progressive Conservatives, 34 Liberals, 33 New Democrats.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Pauline McGibbon, (1974).

## Executive Council

Premier and President of the Councll, Hon. Williain G. Davis, Q.C.

Colleges and Universities, Hon. H. C. Parrott.
Education. Hon. D. R. Timbrell.
Health, Hon. F. S. Miller.
Community and Social Services, Hon. K. C. Norton. Agriculture and Food, Hon. W. Newman.
Environment, Hon. G. A. Kerr, Q.C.
Labour, Hon. Bette M. Stephenson, M.D.
Natural Resources, Hon. R. S. Miller.
Industry and Tourism, Hon, C. Bennett.
Transport and Communications, Hon. J. W. Snow.
Justice and Solicitor-General, Hon. J. P. MacBeth, Q.C.
Consumer and Commersial Relations, Hon. S. B. Handleman.
Treasurer, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, Hon. W. D. McKeough.
Revenue, Hon. Margaret Scrivener.
Management Board, Hon. J. A. C. Auld.
Resources Development, Hon. R. Brunelle.
Energy, Hon. J. A. Taylor, Q.C.
Housing, Hon. J. R. Rhodes.
Social Development, Hon, Margaret Birch.
Culture and Recreation, Hon. R. Welch, Q.C.
Attorney-General, Hon. R. McMurtry, Q.C.
Northern Affairs, Hon. L. Bernier.
Without Portfolio, Hon. L. C. Henderson (Chatrman of Cabinet).

Secretary of the Cabinet, Dr. E. E. Stewart.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. R. D. Rowe. Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. W. Z. Estey.
Chief Justice of the High Court, Hon. G. T. Evans.

Agent-General in London, W. A. Cornell, 13 Charles II Street, S.W.r.
Agriculture.-Ontario accounts for more than $3^{\circ}$ per cent. of all live animal exports in Canada and I5 per cent. of all food, feed beverages and tobacco exports; 30 per cent. of all wine consumed in Ontario is produced from locally grown grapes.

Livestock.-In June 1976 the numbers of livestock included-cattle and calves $3,159,500$; sheep and lambs, 141,000 and pigs, $x, 914,000$.

Forestry.-Productive forested lands cover x64,000 sq. miles or about 48 per cent. of the land area of the Province. Paper and allied industries are by far the most important sector of Ontario's forest industry and account for over 25 per cent. of Canada's production.

Minerals.-Ontario leads other Canadian provinces in production of metallic minerals, producing more than 40 per cent. of the national total. Ontario produces all Canada's calcium, magnesium and nepheline syenite, most of its platinum group crystals, more than 80 per cent. of uranium, 70 per cent. of nickel, 74 per cent. of salt, and 38 per cent. of zinc. Copper production exceeds 500 million pounds yearly and uranium exceeds $\quad$ yearly production of 8 million pounds.

Electrical Power.-Ontario Hydro generated 8x.6 billion KWh of primary electric energy in 1976.

Manufacture.-Ontario is the chief manufacturing province in Canada, producing over 5 I per cent. of all manufactured goods. Eighty-one per cent. of Canada's fully manufactured exports are produced in Ontario.

CAPITAL. $-\Psi$ Toronto (population, $2,803,000$ ) has a wide range of manufacturing and service industries and is a centre of education, business and finance. Other major urban areas are: Ottawa, the national capital ( 626,288 ); $\Psi$ Hamilton ( 529,300 ), with iron and steel industry, metal fabrication, machinery, electrical and chemical industries; London ( 296,000 ), , business and manufacturing centre; $\Psi$ Windsor ( 247,060 ); Kitchener ( 272,200 ) and Sudbury ( 557,000 ).

## FEDERAL CAPITAL

Ottawa, the Federal Capital, ixi miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north-east of Toronto, is : city on the south bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 3857 and was later selected - the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory.

A National Arts Centre opened on June 2, 1969, near the Parliament buildings. Facilities provided on $6 \frac{1}{2}$ acres of terraced land include an opera house with seating for 2,300 , a theatre ( 800 seats), an experimental studio (300 seats) and 1 hall (roo seats).
Manufacturing is also carried on, food production, printing and publishing being of greatest importance. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. The City population was 304,46z at the Census of 1976; Metropolitan Ottawa 693,288 .

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.-Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between $46^{\circ}-47^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $62^{\circ}-64^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (1977) 120,000.

Government. - The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 32 members elected for
term of 5 years, 16 Councillors and 16 as Assemblymen. Party representation at July x, 1977 was: Liberal, 24 ; Conservative 8.
Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Gordon
L. Bennett (x974
$\$ 35,000$
(and expense allowance)

## Executive

Premier, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Justice, Altorney and Advocate-General, Hon. A. B. Campbell $\$ 24,500$ Development, Industry and Commerce, Hon. J. H. Maloney, M.D.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. J. Macdonald.
Health and Social Services, Hon. Catherine Callbeck. Highways and Public Works, Hon. B. L. Stewart. Finance and Education, Hon. W. B. Campbell.
The Environment, Tourism, Parks and Conservation, and Municipal Affairs, Hou. G. R. Clements.
Fisheries and Labour, Hon. G. R. Henderson.
Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Ings.
Without Porlfolio, Hon. G. A. Proud. Ministers, each $\$ 14,500$ (plus expenses)

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. C. A. Miller. .
\$3,000
Members of the Leglislative Assembly receive a salary of $\$ 7,000$ plus $\$ 3,500$ expense allowance; Ministers receive their salary and allowance as members in addition to their Ministerial salary.

## Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon. J. P. Nicholson.
$\$ 55,000$ Associate Justices, Hon. W. E. Darby; Hon. F. A. Large; Hon. A. H. Peake; Hon. C. R. McQuaid; Hon. M. J. McQuaid; Hon. K. MacDonald.............each 50,000 Finance.-The ordinary revenue in 1976-77 was $\$ \mathrm{x} \% 6,900,000$ and the expenditure was $\$ 180,400,000$. Education.-A university and college of applied arts and technology were established in 1969, estimated enrolment for $1976-77$ being (University of Prince Edward Island), 2,332 ; college of applied arts and technology (Holland College) 879 students.

Capital, $\Psi$ Charlottetown (pop. 17,068), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms harbour.

## QUEBEC

Area and Population.-The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 596,336 square miles with a population (June, 1976), of 6,234,445.

Government. - The Government of the Province invested in a Lieutenant-Governor, a Council of rainisters and a National Assembly of x 10 members elected for five years. There are at present 7 II Parti Quebecois, 26 Liberals, 1 I Union National, one Social Credit Rally and one P.N.P.
Lieut-Governor, The Hon. Hughes Lapointe, Q.c.
(Feb. 22, 1966).

## Executive

Premier, René Lévesque.
Vice Premier and Minister for Education, Jacques-Yvan Morin.
Parliamentary Reform, Robert Burns. Intergovernmental Affairs, Claude Morin.
Finance and Revenue, Jacques Parizeau.
Natural Resources, Camille Laurin.
Social Development, Pierre Marois.
Economic Development, Bernard Landry.
Management, Jacques Léonard.
Justice and Solicitor General, Marc-André Bédard.
Transport and Public Works, Lucien Lessard.
Environment, Marcel Léger.
Youth, Leisure and Sport, Claude Charron.
Energy, Guy Joron.
Financial Institutions, Companies and Co-operatives,
Mme. Lise Payette.

Agriculture, Jean Garon.
Social Affairs, Denis Lazure.
Municipal Affairs, Guy Tardif.
Labour, Manpower and Inmigration, Jacques Couture.
Cultural Affairs and Communications, Louis O'Neill.
Natural Resources and Lands and Forests, Y ves Bérubé.
Industry and Commerce, Rodrigue Tremblay.
Tourism, Fish and Game, Yves Duhaime.
Civil Service, Denis de Belleval.
Agent-General in London.-Hon. Jean Fournier,
I2 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.I.

## The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal):-
Chief Justice, Hon. L. Tremblay.
Puisne Judges (Montreal); Hons. P. C. Casey; G. E. Rinfret; G. R. W. Owen; G. H. Montgomery; M. Crête; A. Mayrand; F. Kauffman; L. E. Bélanger; R. Paré.

Puisne Jutges (Quebec).-Hons. A. Dube; J. Turgeon; F. Lajoie; J. Chouinard; Y. Bernier.
Superior Court:-
Chief Justice, Hon. Jules Deschênes.
Finance.-The revenue for the year 1975-6 was \$7,917,715,907; expenditure amounted to $\$ 8,79 \mathrm{x}, 12 \mathrm{x}, 754$. The net debt (March 3x, 1976) was $\$ 4,023,724,725$.
Production and Industry. - The principal manufacturing centres are Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 682,538 sq. km., of which 400,693 sq. km. are productive. Forest products in 1976 included: wood pulp, $6,404,645$ tons; paper and paperboard, 6,055,86x tons.

Total value of shipments in the manufacturing industries in 1976 was $\$ 25,706,100,000$. Value of 1976 shipments in the chief industries: Food and beverages, $\$ 4,6 \times 1, x 45,000$; Paper and allied industries, $\$ 2,592,307,000$; Primary metal industries, $\$ \mathrm{x}, 775,262,000$; Textiles, $\$ 1,406,836,000$; Clothing \$1,608,039,000.

Agriculture and Fisheries.-In 1976 total farm receipts were: Crops, $\$ 122,734,000$; Livestock and livestock products, $\$ x, 099, \mathbf{5 2}, 000$; Other farm receipts, $\$ 162,410,000,83,699,000 \mathrm{lb}$. of fish to the value of $\$ 14,956,329$ were landed in 1976.

Mineral Production.-Minerals to the value of $\$ x, 539,006,000$ were mined during 1976, compared with $\$ 1,27 x, 464,000$ in 1975. Distribution of the 1976 total was: copper, $\$ 166,8 \mathrm{I} 7,000$; zinc, \$105 471,000; asbestos, \$373,963,000.

Principal Cities.-CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Quebec (population, estimated, $1976,187,833$ ) historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and $\Psi$ Montreal (municipal population, $1,060,033$ ) with suburbs, $2,75^{8,780}$ (Metropolitan Montreal), the commercial metropolis. Other important cities are Laval ( 228,010 ); Verdun $(67,458)$ and Sherbrooke ( 75,137 ), Montreal-Nord $(94,980$ ) and La Salle (75,361):

## SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population. -The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has $\mathbf{I I}$ area of 251,700 square miles (of which the land area is $220,182 \mathrm{sq}$. miles), with population (estimated, 1976) of 945,000 . Saskatchewan extends along the CanadaU.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles. Its northern width is 376 miles.
Government.-The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 6 I members. There is an Executive Council of 18 members. The Legislative Assembly is elected
for 5 years and the state of the parties in July 2977, was: N.P.D., 39; Liberals 12 and Progressive Conservative $\mathbf{y}$.
Lieut.-Governor, His Honour George Porteous M.B.E. (x976) $\$ 88,000$

## Executive Council

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. A. E. Blakeney.............................. $\$ 40,870$ Attorney-General and Deputy Premier, Hon. R. Romanow, Q.C.
Industry, Hon. N. Vickar.
Finance, Hon. W. E. Smishek.
Health, Hon. W. A. Robbins.
Municipal Affairs, Hon. G. MacMurchy. Labour, Hon. G. T. Snyder.
Northern Saskatchewan, Hon. G. R. Bowerman.
Highways and Transport, Hon. E. Kramer.
Education, Culture and Youth, Hon. E. Tchorzewski. Environment and Telephones, Hon. N. E. Byers.

Government Services, Co-operation and Co-operative
Development, Hon. E. B. Shillington.
Agriculture, Hon. E. E. Kaeding.
Consumer Affairs, Hon. E. C. Whelan.
Tourism and Renewable Resources, Hon. A. Matsalla. Minerals, Hon. J. R. Messer.
Social Services, Hon. H. H. Rolfes.
Ministers, each \$35,040

Agent-General in London.-M. Johnson, 14-16 Cockspur Street, S.W.r.

Finance.-Estimated revenue year ending March 31, 1977, is $\$ 1,437,5^{8}, 270$; expenditure, \$г,5 $53,344,560$.

Capital.-Regina. Population (estimated 1976), I54, 107. Other cities: Saskatoon ( 135,23 ), Moose Jaw $(3 x, 844)$ and Prince Albert $(28,500)$.

## The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

| States and Capitals | Area (English Sq. Miles) | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Census <br> June 30, 197 x | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Census } \\ & \text { June } 30,1976 \end{aligned}$ | Estimated Dec. 31,1976 |
| States New South Wales (Sydney) |  | 4,669,300 | 4,914,300 | 4,937,600 |
| Queensland (Brisbane)...... | 667,000 | 1,858,100 | 2,111,700 | 2,121,900 |
| South Australia (Adelaide) | 380,070 | 1,185,600 | 1,261,600 | I, 268,600 |
| Tasmania (Hobart)....... | 26,383 | 391,800 | 407,400 | 409,300 |
| Victoria (Melbourne) | 87,884 | 3,539,800 | 3,746,000 | 3,763,000 |
| Western Australia (Perth) | 975,920 | x,045,300 | 1,169,800 | 1,883,500 |
| Territories Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) |  |  | 203,300 | 206,100 |
| Northern Territory (Darwin).......... | 520,280 | 92,700 | 101,400 | 103,700 |
| Total....................... | 2,967,909 | 12,927,800 | 13,915,500 | 13,987,600 |

Increase of the People

| Year | Increase |  |  | Decrease |  |  | Net <br> Increase $\dagger$ | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Births | $\star \ddagger$ Overseas Arrivals | Total | Deaths | \#Overseas Departures | Total |  |  |
| 1971 | 276,362 | 233,807 | 510,133 | 110,650 | 130,254 | 240,904 | 271,000 | 117,637 |
| 1972 | 264,969 | 193.305 | 458,274 | 109,760 | 136,985 | 246,745 | 218,000 | 134,029 |
| 1973 | 247,670 | 197.394 | 445,064 | 110,822 | 129,900 | 240,722 | 208,900 | 112,700 |
| 1974 | 245,177 | 204,22x | 449,398 | 115,833 | 121,295 | 237,128 | 219,300 | 110,673 |
| 1975 | 233,012 | 173,001 | 406,013 | 109,021 | 128,328 | 237,349 | 146,200 | 103,973 |
| 1976 | 227,645 | 134,660 | 362,305 | 112,654 | 113,429 | 226,083 | 138,500 | 109,981 |

* Excluding short-term movement.
$\ddagger$ Including the following arrivals under the Australian Government's various schemes for assisted Immigration: 1971, 103,811; 1972, 63,710; 1973, 40,822; 1974, 52,194; $1975,21,345 ; 1976,15,840$.
$t=$ natural increase (excess of births over deaths), net overseas migration gain; adjusted to make the series of increases agree with total inter-censal increase shown by 1976 census.

Inter-Censal Increases, 1961-1976

| Year of Census | Population at Census |  |  | Inter-Censal Increase | Net Immigration during Period |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total |  |  |
|  |  | 5,215,082 |  | $x, 561,737$ | 1954-196I . . 584,754 |
| $1966$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,33,1,88 \\ & 5,841,58 \end{aligned}$ | $5,757,910$ | $\text { II }, 599,498$ | I,05I,23I | $196 x-1966 \text {.. } 395.485$ |
| 2971 | 6,518,100 | 6,409,700 | $12,927,800$ | エ,328,300 | 1966-1971 .. 590,768 |
| 1976 | 6,979,400 | 6,936,100 |  |  |  |

## Races and Religions

| Races | 1966 | 1971 | Religions | $x 966$ | 1978 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| European | $11,453,375$ | 12,541,967 | Church of England | 3,885,018 | 3,953,204 |
| Aboriginal $\dagger$ | $80,007$ | 106,288 | Roman Catholics* | 3,042,507 | 3,442,634 |
| Torres Strait Islanders. | 5,403 | 9,663 | Methodists | 1,126,960 | 1,099,019 |
| Chinese. | 26,723 | 26,198 | Presbyterians | I,045,564 | 1,028,58I |
|  |  |  | Other Christians | 1,230,363 | x,466,94I |
| Other | 33,790 | 71,522 | Hebrews | 63,275 $\mathrm{r}, 305,8 \mathrm{II}$ | 62,208 $1,703,051$ |

* Including Catholics, so described, $\mathbf{1 , 9 3 4 , 1 9 0}$ in 1966 and $\mathrm{r}, 9 \mathrm{I} 3,402$ in 197 x .
$\dagger$ The 1966 figure relates to persons of half or more Aboriginal descent. The 2971 figure is for all persons who reported their race an Aboriginal.
$\ddagger$ Including $x, 159,474$ and $78 x, 247$ who did not state their religion at the 1966 and 1971 Census respectively.



## PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may (be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:-North, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; East, Pacific Ocean; South, Bass Strait which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and West, Indian Ocean. The total area of the mainland is $7,614,500 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{kms}$, the island of Tasmania having an area of $6_{7}, 800 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{kms}$ and making a total area for the Commonwealth of $7,682,300$ sq kms. The coastline of Australia is approximately $36,800 \mathrm{kms}$ (including Tasmania, $3,200 \mathrm{kms}$ ), and its geographical positions is between $10^{\circ} 41^{\prime}-39^{\circ} 8^{\prime}\left(43^{\circ} 39^{\prime}\right.$, including Tasmania)

South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9^{\prime}-153^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is $4,000 \mathrm{kms}$, and from North to South $3,580 \mathrm{kms}(3,680 \mathrm{kms}$, including Tasmania). Nearest distances from England via Cape of Good Hope are East Coast 22,957 and West Coast, $20,048 \mathrm{kms}$.
From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing $\quad$ regular coast-line with - good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inlann waterways, and a greater development of fauna and fiora; the latter broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, . vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by $I$ mountainous coast-line, with frequent
intervals of low and saudy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for $1,900 \mathrm{kms}$ ranging in width from 19 kilometres in the north to 240 kifometres in the south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the strike of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$ and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted to agriculture, beef cattle and dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise - the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 2,228 metres. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after recelving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent: on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue. De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria and Daly; and the Roper, Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The scarcity of the natural water supply in the interior has, however, been mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by in system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. A major development is the use of the waters of the Snowy River in south-eastern New South Wales for hydro-electricity generation and irrigation.

Significant mineral resources comprise bauxite, coal, copper, crude petroleum. gems, gold, ilmenite, iron ore, lead, limestone, manganese, nickel, rutile, salt, silver, tin, tungsten, uranium, zinc and zircon. Recently, geological exploration has significantly increased the mineral resources of the nation.

Australia now has seven oilfields in production: Moonie, Alton and Bennett, Queensland; Barrow Island, Western Australia; and Barracouta, Kingfish and Halibut in the Gippsland Shelf area offshore from Victoria. In addition, a small amount of oil is being produced from several other wells in the Surat Basin in Queensland and in the Dongara area in Western Austrialia. The production of crude oil in 1976 from the Austrialian oil fields was 24,249,000 cubic metres, approximately $7 x$ per cent. of the country's requirements. Work is at present in progress to develop the offshore Mackerel and Tuna oilfields on the Gippsland Shelf area.

Production from natural gas deposits to supply Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide began during 1969 and to supply Perth in 197x. Late in 1976 Sydney began receiving natural gas from the Cooper Basin field and early in 1977 Brisbane began receiving additional supplies from the Kincaid field.

Climate.-The seasons are: summer, December to February; autumn, March to May; winter, June to August, spring, September to November.

Australia is less subject to extremes of climate than are regions of similar size in low parts of the world, though the climate varies considerably from the tropical to the alpine.

## GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1,1901 . The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-five Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, \&c. The right of State to legislate on these and other matters is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Flag.-The British Blue Ensign, consisting of a blue flag, with the Union Jack occupying the upper quaster next the staff, differenced by a large white star (representing the six States of Australia and the Territories of the Commonwealth) in the centre of the lower quarter next the staff and pointing direct to the centre of the St. George's Cross in the Union Jack and five white stars, representing the Southern Cross, in the fly.

Australia Day.-January 26.
GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF
Governor-Geneval, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir
John Robert Kerr, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Q.C., born Sept. 24, 1914, assumed office July II, 1974.
Official Secretary, D. I. Smith.
Military Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Col. P. C. Jones, R.A.A.

MINISTRY
Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John Malcolm Fraser, C. H .

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for National Resources and Minister for Overseas Trade, Rt. Hon. J. D. Anthony.

Treasurer and Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. P. R. Lynch.
Minister for Primary Industry and Leader of the House, Rt. Hon. I. McC. Sinclair.
Minister for Administrative Services and Leader of the Government in the Senate, Senator Hon. R. G. Withers.
Minister for Industry and Commerce, Senator Hon. R. C. Cotton.

Employment and Industrial Relations, Hon. A. A. Street.
Transport, Hon. P. J. Nixon.
Education, Senator Hon. J. L. Carrick.
Foreign Affairs, Hon. A. S. Peacock.
Deferte, Hon. D. J. Killen.
Social Security, Senator Hon. Margaret Guilfoyle.
Attorney-General, Senator Durack.
Business and Consumer Affairs, Hon. J. W. Howard. Health, Hon. R. J. D. Hunt.
Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Hon. M. I. R. MacKellar.
Aboriginal Affairs, Hon. R. I. Viner.

Northern Territory, Hon. A. E. Adermann,
Post and Telecommunications, Hon. E. L. Robinson. Construction, Hon. J. E. McLeay.
Environment, Housing and Community Development, Hon. K. E. Newman.
Science, Senator Hon. J. J. Webster.
Capital Territory, Hon. A. A. Staley.
Productivity, Hon. I. M. MacPhee.
Veterans' Affairs, Senator Hon. P. D. Durack.

## Australlan High Commission <br> Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.z. [ $01-438$-8000]

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Hon. Gordon Freeth.
Deputy High Commissioner, M. J. Cook.
Official Secretary, F. C. Murray.
Ministers, H. C. Mott; A. L. Paltridge (Commercial); Dr. N. W. Davey (Treasury); C. L. Hermes (Attorney-General); C. H. Brown (Special Duties); Dr. R. M. Moore (Scientific).
Defence Adviser, Rear-Admiral A. J. Robertson, D.S.C.

Counsellors, G. J. L. Coles; Dr. R. S. Merrillees; W. L. Scott (Commercial); M. Montefiore (Minerals); E. D. Letts (Agriculture) ; C. G. Field (Veterinary Services); C. A. Bromwich (Administration); S. G. McDonald (Purchasing); R. U. Metcalfe (Migration); Dr. R. Smith (Atomic Energy); K. F. Faul (Public Service Board); Dr. J. Y. Hancock (Health); J. M. Chesworth (Customs) ; R. J. Taylor (Taxation); T. F. R. Doyle (Finance); I. A. Dawes (Information); P. G. Terrill (Productivity); W. P. Crone (Transport).

## British High Commission

Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Donald Tebbitt, K.C.M.G. (I976).
Consuls-General, W. S. Ashford, O.B.E. (Adelaide); J. W. Nicholas (Melbourne) ; A. H. Spire, C.b.e. (Sydney).
Minister, H. A. Dudgeon, C.M.G.
Defence Adviser and Head of British Defence Liaison Staff, Rear Admiral P. B. Hogg.
Counsellors, A. B. P. Smart; W. T. S. Pearson (Technology); J. S. Roycroft; C. T. McGurk, o.b.e. (Commercial); L. S. Price, O.b.E. (Administration).
First Secretaries, G. A. Duggan; B. F. Shorney (Agriculture and Food); G. W. Hewitt; J. F. Holding (Economic); M. Knight, M.B.e. (Information); J. K. Tolson.

Naval Adviser, Capt. P. A. Pinkster. R.N.
Military Adviser, Col. K. J. Carter.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. M. M. Dalston, A.F.C.
Cultural Attaché and British Council Representative, A. MacKenzie Smith, O.B.E., M.C., 203 New South Head Road, Edgecliff, Sydney.

THE LEGISLATURE
Parliament consists of the Queen, Senate and a House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be, nearly as practicable, twice the number of Senators. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948 , provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and as a result the number of members of the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 123 . There are now 127 members in the House of Representatives, including one member for the Northern Territory and two for the Australian Capital Territory. Members of the Senate ure elected for six years by universal suffrage, half the members retiring every third year. Each of the six States returns an equal number of xo Senators, and the Australian Capital Territory and the

Northern Territory two each. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The state of parties in the House of Representatives after the general election held in November 1975 was Liberal Party 68, National Country Party, 23, Australian Labour Party 36. Members of both Houses received \$Azo,000 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.
President of the Senate, Senator Hon. C. L. Laucke. Clerk of the Senate, J. R. Odgers, C.B.B.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt. Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C.
Clerk of the House, J. A. Pettifer.

## THE JUDICATURE

## high Court of Australia

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices having original and appellate jurisdiction. The principal seat of the Court is Sydney, New South Wales.
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir GarfieldEdward
John Barwick, G.c.M.G.
Justices, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, к.b.e.; Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Talbot Gibbs, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, K.B.e.; Hon. Sir Anthony Frank Mason, K.B.E.: Hon. K. S. Jacobs; Hon. Lionel Keith Murphy.
Principal Registrar, L. B. Foley.
Industrial Court
Chief Judge, Hon. Sir John Spicer.
Judges, Hon. E. A. Dunphy; Sir Percy Joske, C.M.G.; R. A. Smithers; Sir John Nimmo, C.B.E.; A. E. Woodward, O.B...; R. J. A. Franki; J. B. Sweeney; P. Fvatt; R. J. St. John.

Conclliation and Arbitration Commission
President, Hon. J. C. Moore.
Deputy Presidents, Hons. J. T. Ludeke; J. Robinson; P. A. Coldham, D.F.C.; E. A. Evatt; M. G. Gaudron; J. E. Isaac; M. D. Kirby; I. G. Sharp; J. F. Staples.

Federal Court of Bankruptcy
Judges, Hon. C. A. Sweeny, C.B.E.; Hon. B. J. Riley.

## Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory

Judges, Hons. R. W. Fox; E. A. Dunphy; Sir Percy Joske, C.M.G.; R. A. Smithers; R. A. Blackburn, O.B.E.; F. X. Connor; A. E. Woodward, O.B.E.; R. J. Franki; J. B. Sweeney; P. G. Evatt, D.S.C.; R. J. B. St. John; R. M. Northrop. Supreme Court of the Northern Territory Judges, Hon. W. E. S. Forster; Hon. J. H. Muirhead. Additional Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; Sir Percy Joske, C.M.G.; R. A. Smithers; R.E. Woodward, O.b.e.; A. J. A. Franki.

## DEFENCE

A single Department of Defence was created on November 30,1973 , following the abolition of the Departments of the Navy, Army and Air. Legislation relating to the reorganization of the higher management of the Defence Force and Department of Defence was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in September 1975 and the main provisions took effect on February 9,1976 .

The separate identities of the three services have been retained. The three Service Boards have been dissolved. Most of their previous powers are now
exercised by the Minister for Defence or have been delegated by him to specific military or civilian appointments within the Department of Defence.

A new statutory appointment of Chief of Defence Force Staff has been created, under the Minister for Defence, responsible for command of the Defence Force through the three Service Chiefs of Staff (Navy, Army, Air Force) who are the professional heads of their respective arms of the Defence Force. The Chief of Defence Force Staff is also the principal military adviser to the Minister.

The Secretary to the Department of Defence has generally the powers and functions prescribed for such appointments in the Australian Public Service Act and the Audit Act. He is responsible to the Minister for Defence for advice on policy, resources and organization.

## Royal Australian Navy

The Royal Australian Navy consists of an AntiSubmarine Warfare and strike aircraft carrier, 5 destroyers, 6 destroyer escorts, 5 submarines, 3 mines counter-measure vessels, 12 patrol boats, survey ships, 2 fleet support ships, 6 landing craft heavy, oceanographic ships and one training ship. The Fleet Air Arm is equipped with Skyhawk, Tracker, Macchi and $\mathrm{HS}_{748}$ fixed-wing aircraft, and with Sea King, Wessex, Iroquois and Bell 206 helicopters.
The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on 30 June $x 977$ was 2,287 officers and 14,097 sailors.

## Army

In May 1977 the Australian Army comprised a volunteer Regular Army component of $\mathbf{3 2 , 2 1 6}$ and a volunteer Army Reserve component (formerly known as the Citizen Military Force) of $21,747$.
The command structure of the Australian Army was reorganized in 1973, replacing the previous geographically based organization with $\quad$ modernized functional organization.
The major development was the raising of three new functional commands which were invested with Australia-wide responsibilities for the command of units allocated to them and for the conduct of their specialist functions. Field Force Command, with its headquarters in Sydney, commands all teld force units and is responsible for the operation of the Army's fighting formations. Logistic Command, with its headquarters in Melbourne, commands all logistic units and is responsible for the broad military functions of transport, supply and repair. Training Command, with its headquarters in Sydney, is responsible for the command of operation of all Army schools and training establishments.

## Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on June $z_{3}$ 1977, was 21,665 . There were 17 operational units, 5 maintenance squadrons, 3 control and reporting units, 3 aircraft depots, stores depots, one ammunition depot, 22 training units, 7 Air Training Corps squadrons, 5 Citizen Air Force squadrons and supporting services. Three flying units, one maintenance squadron and supporting personnel were serving at Butterworth air base in Malaysia.

## COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

 Revenue and expenditure of the consolidated fund balanced at $\$ \mathrm{~A} 99,752,000,000$ in 1975 T76, compared with $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{15}, 399,000,000$ in $1974-75$. Total loan fund expenditure was $\$ A_{3}, 862,000,000$ in 1975-76 ( $1974-75, \$$ A $3,447,000,000$ ).The unit of Australian currency is the $\$ \mathrm{~A}$. Rates of exchange in Mar. 1977, were $\$ A x=£ 0.644$ (buying) and $£ 0.637$ (selling).

## DEBT

The total of the Commonwealth Debt on June 30, 1976, was $\$$ A9,010,000,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. \$Ari,328,000,000, the "face" or "book" value of Commonwealth government securities on issue amounted (June 30 , 1976) to \$A20,338,000,000.

The Debt per head of population at June 30 , 1976, was $\$$ Ax,453.99.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUNDS (a)

| State, etc. | 1975-76 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Revenue Amillion | Expend're 8Amillion | Surplus or Deficit \$Amil. |
| N.S.W. | 2,909 | 2,910 | - |
| Victoria | 2, 256 | 2, 144 | + 82 |
| Queensland. | 2,350 | 1,349 | + |
| S. Australia. | 1,037 | X,035 | $+$ |
| W. Australia. | 951 | 950 | $+1$ |
| Tasmania. | 322 | 318 | + 4 |
| Total Six States. . | 8,724 | 8,706 | $+18$ |
| Commonwealth |  |  |  |
| Government. . | 19,712 | 19,712 |  |

(a) The particulars for the Commonwealth Government and the States' consolidated revenue funds contain duplications of grants made by the Commonwealth Government to the States as well payments from the National Welfare Fund.

## NATIONAL WELFARE FUND EXPENDITURE

| Service | 1974-75 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$A,000 | \$A,000 |
| Age and Invali |  |  |
| Child Endowment | 224,850 | 265,462 |
| Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service. $\qquad$ |  | 1,6Ix |
| Funeral Benef | 1,600 | 1,526 |
| Maternity Allowa | 7.500 | 7,211 |
| Unemployment, Sic |  |  |
| Special Benefit | 325 | 14,115 |
| Widows' Pensio | 241,400 | 325,260 |
| Other Welfare | 106,500 | 177,848 |
| Hospital Benefi | 302,900 | 306,035 |
| Medical Benefi | 243,600 | 86,088 |
| Milk for Children | 47 |  |
| Pharmaceutical B | 262,300 | 283,843 |
| Tuberculosis Campaign | 14,300 | 11,909 |
| Miscellaneous health ser | 17,700 | 24.525 |
| Rental Rebates | 200 |  |
| Home Savings G | 83,200 | 6,575 |
|  | 3,596,500 | 4,658,438 |

## BANKING

The average liabilities and assets (excluding shareholders' funds, interbranch accounts and contingencies) of the 7 major trading banks operating in Australia in April 1977 were: Liabilities in Australia, \$A20,625,000,000 ( $1976, \$$ A17,896,000,000) ; Assets in Australia, \$A21,424,000,000 ( 1976 , $\$$ A $88,495,000,000$ ). Total amount on deposit in savings banks in Australia in April 1977, $\boldsymbol{F I I}$
$\$$ Ax5，914，000，000 or $\$$ Ax， 138 per head of population（1976，\＄A4，294，000，000 or \＄Ax，ozg per head）．

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY
The estimated gross values of production：－

$$
1974-75(\$ \mathrm{~A}) \quad 1975-76(\$ \mathrm{~A})
$$

Crops．．．．．．．．．．．3，194，039，000
Livestock
slaughterings．．．．1，019，3 3，000 $x, 254,6 \times 8,000$ Livestock products． $1,647,407,000 \quad x, 679,530,000$

Primary Production

| Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wool } \\ (\text { million kg.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wheat } \\ & \text { ('ooo tonnes) } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(\text { million } \mathrm{kg} . \text { ) }}{\text { Buttr }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972－73 | 735 | 6，590 | 185 |
| 1973－74 | 701 | 1工，987 | 175 |
| 1974－75 | 794 | 11，357 | 16 x |
| 1975－76＊ | 759 | 1x，982 | 148 |

＊Preliminary
Agriculture and Livestock．－The principal crops （ $1975-76$ ）were：－

| Crop | Tonnes |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | xr，982，000 |
| Oats． | 1，191，000 |
| Barley． | 3，179，000 |
| Maize． | 133，000 |
| Hay． | 738，000 |
| Grain Sorgh | 1，129，000 |
| Sugar－cane＊． | 21，958，000 |

＊Cut for crushing．

| Livestock（in thousands） |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | p． 1977 |
| Sheep． | 140，029 | 145，174 | 151，652 | 198，693 | 136，477 |
| Cattle ． | 29，101 | 30，839 | 32，793 | 33，939 | 32，060 |
| Pigs | 3，259 | $n=$ 2，505 | －${ }_{\text {2，193 }}$ | 2，173 | 3，254 |

In 1975－76 Australia produced 754，300，000 kg ．of wool（greasy basis），estimated，value， \＄Ax，018，000，000； $147,635,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ ．of butter； $1 \times 2,617,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ ．of cheese；and $\mathbf{x 5 , 9 8 6}$ tomnes of bone－in and 36,745 tonnes of bone－out bacon and hams．The total meat production（beef，veal， mutton，lamb and pig meat）in terms of carcass weight was $2,601,960$ tonnes．

Mines and Minerals．－In 1975－76 the mine pro－ duction of gold was $16,901 \mathrm{~kg}$ ．and of black coal $69,269,108$ tonnes．Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1975 was：pig iron， $7,446,554$ tonnes；ingot steel $7,843,083$ tonnes； copper（refined），162，46I tonnes；blister copper， 179，919 tonnes；lead（incl．bullion），310，778 tonnes； tin，5，256 tonnes；zinc，193，335 tonnes；silver， $267,54^{8} \mathrm{~kg}$ ．Value added by the mining industry in 1974－75 was estimated at $\$ \mathrm{~A} 2,650,069,000$ ．

Manufactures．－In 1974－75 there were in Aus－ tralia 26，973 industrial establishments，employing 1，245，237 persons；wages paid amounted to $\$ A_{7,167} \cdot 8 \mathrm{~m}$ ；purchases，transfers in and selected expenses $\$ A_{21,195.8 \mathrm{~m} \text { ；value added by manu－}}$


Trade Unions．－On December 31，I976，there were 282 separate trade unions in Australia with －total membership of $2,792,000$ ．

## TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE <br> （including Bullion and Specie．）

| Years | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I97ェ－72 $\ldots \ldots$ | $4,008,365,000$ | $4,893,368,000$ |
| $1972-73 \ldots \ldots$ | $4,120,727,000$ | $6,213,704,000$ |
| $1973-74 \ldots \ldots$ | $6,085,004,000$ | $6,914,395,000$ |
| $1974-75 \ldots \ldots$ | $8,079,853,000$ | $8,725,774,000$ |
| $1975-76 \ldots$. | $8,240,187,000$ | $9,600,748,000$ |


| Country | Imports from | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports } \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | x975－76 |  |
| United King | r， $108,680,000$ | \＄A406，083，000 |
| Canada | 204，080，000 | 243，617，000 |
| India | 50，053，000 | 71，498，000 |
| Pakistan | 5，968，000 | 22，552，000 |
| Malaysia | 82，1x5，000 | 172，735，000 |
| New Zealan | 250，510，000 | 455，297，000 |
| Hong Kong | 216，512，000 | 147，392，000 |
| Belgium and emburg． | 69，969，000 | 125，262，000 |
| China | 68，942，000 | 219，791，000 |
| France． | 138，766，000 | 206，545，000 |
| Germany <br> （Fed．Rep | 543，618，000 | 294，518，000 |
| Indonesia． | 24，535，000 | 16x，337，000 |
| an | 83，582，000 | 89，296，000 |
| l | 192，230，000 | 206，671，000 |
| Japan． | 1，609，559，000 | 3，162，722，000 |
| Netherl | 129，258，000 | 173，196，000 |
| Norwa | 23，021，000 | 66，228，000 |
| Papua New | 36，399，000 | 174，719，000 |
| Poland | 6，493，000 | 64，271，000 |
| Saudi Ara | 236，020，000 | 39，539，000 |
| South Afri | 36，890，000 | 90，958，000 |
| Sri Lanka | 11，744，000 | 35，487，000 |
| Sweden | 166，982，000 | 57，405，000 |
| Switze | 105，352，000 | 7，865，000 |
| U．S．A． | x，655，802，000 | 968，322，000 |
| U．S．S．R． | 3，719，000 | 372，783，000 |

## Imports from All Countries，1975－76

\＄A＇000

Meat and meat preparations．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 ． 5,593
Dairy products and eggs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 15,924
Fish．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 69.9 6923
Cereals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9,245
Fruit and vegetables．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．54，766
Sugar．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10,203
Coffee，tea，cocoa，spices，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8x， 8 ．
Feeding－stuff for animals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 7,292
Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food $\quad 8,985$
Beverages．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 40,855
Tobacco．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．49，309
Hides and skins．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1,658
Oil－seeds，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 5 ．86ェ
Crude rubber．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．38，509
Wood，timber and cork．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 102，494
Pulp and waste paper．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 55.035
Textile fibres．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $6 \mathbf{6 1 , 6 5 8}$
Crude fertilizers and minerals．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 92,687
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap．．．．．．．．9，275
Crude animal and vegetable materials．．．． 20,204
Coal and coke．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $8_{71}$
Petroleum and products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．805，977
Petroleum gases．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $7^{8}$
Oils and fats．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 42,294
Chemical elements and compounds．．．．．． 275,093
Mineral tar，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3.503
Dyeing，tanning and colouring materials．．36，909
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products．．91，737
Essential oils and perfume materials．．．．．．． $30,5 \pm 3$
Fertilizers，manufactured．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9 ．xII
Explosives．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 6,273
Plastic materials，etc．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 166,528
Chemical materials and products．．．．．．．．．． 89,573
Leather．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 18,616
Rubber manufactures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1 I1，588
Wood and cork manufactures．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 46,561
Paper，paperboard and manufactures．．．．． 185,784
Textile yarn and fabrics．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 546,508
Non－metallic mineral manufactures．．．．．．166，114
Iron and steel．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 154,654


## MAJOR EXPORTS $3975-76$

Meat and meat preparation

667,906
\$A'ooo

Fish and fish preparations ................. $81,37,294$
Fruit and vegetables....................... 103,964
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey ...... $584,77^{8}$
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed..... 146,339
Textile fibres and their waste. ............ . 977,363
Metalliferous ores and scrap .............. $1,350,687$
Coal, coke and briquettes ..................,030,695
Petroleum and petroleum products....... 161,665
Animal oils and fats. ..................... 63.510
Chemical elements and compounds....... 482,165
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. .. $\quad 39,040$
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s 48,o79
Iron and stecl. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 319,814
Non-ferrous metals......................... 439,762
Manufactures of metal, n.e.S.............. 86,038
Machinery (except electric). . . . . . . . . . . . $223,4^{87}$
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances
xoz,435
Transport equipment. .................... 170,84I
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.So 51,902
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified
${ }^{172,47^{8}}$

FOOD EXPORTS TO U.K. $1975-76$

|  | \$ A |
| :---: | :---: |
| Butter. |  |
| Cheese | 104,000 |
| Eggs. | 44,000 |
| Meats:- |  |
| Bovine animals. | 6,996,000 |
| Sheep, lambs and goats | 5,045,000 |
| Preserved in airtight containers. | 7,449,000 |
| Milk and Cream. | 3,000 |
| Dried fruit-grapes | 7,441,000 |
| Fruit(preserved in airtight containers) | 12,219,000 |
| Flour (wheaten), plain white....... | 79,000 |
| Wheat...................... | 6,877,000 |
| Sugar-cane. . | 749,000 |

## AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.



COMMUNICATIONS
Railways.-Gross earnings during $\mathbf{1 9 7 5 - 7 6}$ : Earnings
New South Wales $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{3} \mathbf{1 8}^{8,763,000}(a)$
Victoria. 147,292,000 (a)
Queensland........................... 230,492,000
South Australia. 49,688,000
Western Australia 130,850,000
Tasmania.
8,048,000
Trans-Australian.................. $44,553,000$
Central Australia.
9,179,000
Northern Territory ............... $\quad$. $\mathbf{x}$,618,000
Capital Territory. 268,000

Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ A939,751,000
(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating \$A4,862,000.
The gross earnings of all Government lines in r975-76 were $\$$ A $939,751,000$, working expenses \$Ar,306, $\mathrm{Y15}, 000$, and net loss $\$ \mathrm{~A} 466,364,000$. In 1975 76 passenger journeys numbered $317,2 \times 3,000$ and yo4,355,000 tonnes of goods and livestock were carried.

Shipping.-The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1975-76 were: entered 5,772 ( $75,001,819$ tons); cleared 5,823 ( $75,405,338$ tons).

The total, including local shipping, entering the ports of the capital cities during $1975-76$ was: Sydney, 2,409 vessels of $15,583,5$ II tons; Melbourne, 2,369 ( $12,244,553$ ); Brisbane, 1,219 ( $8,518,935$ ); Adelaide, $1,140\left(4,05^{2}, 772\right)$; Fremantle, $x, 3{ }^{18}$ (10,754,335) ; Hobart $440(1,546,587$ ) tons. At June 30, 1976, the Australian trading fleet vessels 200 tons gross and over comprised $1 \times 2$ vessels with total $1,604,320$ tons gross. Of these, 95 vessels totalling $x, 302,218$ tons gross were coastal trading vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.-In the year ended June 30, r976, there were 5,888 post offices dealing with 2,026,047,000 letters, 3 30,812,000 packets and newspapers, $18,217,000$ registered articles and $18,658,000$ parcels. $\quad 12,898,000$ internal telegrams and $\mathbf{z , 2 0 8 , 0 0 0}$ international telegrams were despatched. At June 30, 3976, there were 5,756 telephone exchanges with $3,700,195$ services and $5,50 \times 508$ instruments.
Broadcasting and Telcvision.-On June 30, 1976, the Australian Broadcasting Commission operated 109 stations, including 6 short-wave stations in Australia. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled $\mathbf{1 2 0}$. Requirement for television and radio licences was abolished on Scpt. 17. 1974. On June $30,1976,132$ television stations were in operation.

Motor Vehicles.-At June 30, 1976, there were $6,660,000$ motor vehicles registered in Australia. 1'hese comprised 5,524, xoo cars and station wagons, 295,700 motor cycles, and $1,240,600$ commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, \&c. in $1975-76$ was \$A550,480,000.

Civil Aviation.-At June 30, 1976, there were 468 recognized landing grounds, including 382 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1976, numbered 4.497.

## CAPITAL

Canberra is the capital of Australia. It is situated in the Australian Capital Territory which has marea of 939 sq. miles and was acquired from New South Wales in xgrı. Canberra, which is the
seat of the federal government, had a population at June 30, 1977, of 208,000. Apart from Parliament House, the city also contains other National institutions, such as the Australian War Memorial, National Library, Royal Australian Mint and the Australian National University. Most Government departments have their headquarters in Canberra. An artificial lake is $\quad$ central feature of this planned city, based on Walter Burley Griffin's design.

## THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 520,280 square miles, and lies between $129^{\circ}-138^{\circ}$ east longitude and $8 x^{\circ}-26^{\circ}$ south latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January I, 191I, from the government of the State of South Australia. The Department of the Northern Territory was created in 1972 . The Northern Territory elects one member to the Federal House of Representatives in Canberra and is represented by two Senators in the Senate.
The Legislative Council for the Northern Territory, established in 1947 under the provisions of the Northern Territory (Administration) Act, to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory (subject to the assent of the Administrator or Governor General), with 77 members, including ix elected members, was superseded in October, 1974, by a fully elected Legislative Assembly of 19 members.
The estimated Aboriginal population in the Northern Territory at the 197 I Census was 25,000 . Areas totalling 94,000 square miles, about one-fifth of the Northern Territory, have been set aside as reserves for the use and benefit of the Aboriginal people. Legislation has been introduced to enable Aboriginal tenure of these lands and as a result of recommendations of a Royal Commission the Government set up land councils which are now operating.
Approximately 16,000 Aboriginals used to live in communities which are now focal points for education, health and social development. However, significant numbers of Aboriginal people have moved from the established centres and have settled in their traditional areas known as Clan Centres.

About 4,000 Aboriginals live permanently on pastoral properties and the government aims to establish communal living areas for these communities. In the recent past, several Aboriginal groups gained control over their own pastoral lands and other groups are in the process of doing so. Other Aboriginals live in or around the main towns. In some of the more remote regions, the contact with European Australians has been relatively recent and traditional beliefs and customs are still strong.

The beef cattle industry is the main rural activity in the Northern Territory, and production depends almost entirely on export markets. Due to the depressed state of the industry brought about by restricted meat export markets, the value of beef production for the year 1975-76 was only $\$ 19.8 \mathrm{~m}$.
Buffalo production realised $\$ 500,000$. A recent development has been an increase in the export of live cattle and buffalo to overseas countries which has provided alternative markets to producers.
Despite the depressed state of the industry, the accelerated cradication programme for tuberculosis and brucellosis is progressing satisfactorily and compensation payments are now extended to include cattle slaughtered as brucellosis reactors.
Livestock ( 30 June 1976) $x, 500,000$ cattle; 2,000 sheep; 300,000 buffalo; 2,500 breeding sows.

Agriculture is conducted on a small scale in the Northern Territory. Small quantities of fruit, vegetables, eggs, dairy produce, poultry and pas-
ture. Sceds were produced in area's adjacent to the principal population centres. The total gross value of agricultural production for $1975-76$ was \$1,500,000.

Mineral industry projects are important to both regional and national economic development. The value of mine and quarry production for 1975-76 was just over $\$$ Ax $37,000,000$, derived mainly from bauxite, manganese, alumina, gold and bismuth. The Gove bauxite alumina complex is operating at design capacity. The exteusive manganese deposits at Groote Eylandt supply both Australia's demand for metallurgical ore and an export market of almost million tonnes per annum. Copper production at Tennant Creek declined due to unfavourable world prices. In the McArthur River district a pilot plant is operating to investigate metallurgical problems associated with an extensive medium-grade, but extremely finegrained, lead-zinc deposit. The rich uranium deposits of the Alligator Rivers region remain to be developed. In the future, the value of production is expected to increase with increases in the world prices of bauxite, alumina and manganese, and as uranium development occurs.

Tourism, an important industry, is estimated to be worth $\$ A z 8,000,000$ a year.

The chief rivers of the Territory are the Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator and McArthur.

There are now 4,846 kilometres of sealed road within the Northern Territory. They include the three major interstate links: the Stuart Highway from Darwin to the South Australian border, the Barkly Highway, Tennant Creek to Mt. Isa, 447 kilometres of which is in the Northern Territory, and the Victoria Highway, Katherine to the Western Australian border, distance of 452 kilometres. In addition to this there are $x, 440$ kilometres of gravel roads, 4,400 kilometres of formed road and 9.250 kilometres of unformed roads or tracks, totalling approximately 20,000 kilometres of roads within the Northern Territory.

Alice Springs is connected by narrow gauge ( 869 kilometres) and standard gauge railway ( 342 kilometres) through Port Augusta to the Australian rail network. A standard gauge railway is currently being constructed on $=$ completely new alignment from Tarcoola on the Trans Australian line, to Alice Springs. Completion of the new line is expected by 198 r .

Following the cyclone on Christmas Day 2974, which destroyed go per cent. of the city, the population of Darwin fell to 11,000 . At the June 1976 Census the population was 46,655 , approximately the same as the pre-cyclone figure. Darwin, which is 97 ft . above sea level, overlooks Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. The climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north. Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon. W. E. S. Forster; Hon. J. H. Muirhead; Hon. R. C. Ward; Hon. J. L. Tooliey.

## NORFOLK ISLAND

The island is situated in latitude $29^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and longitude $168^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$., being about $\mathrm{r}, 042$ miles from Sydney and 400 miles north of New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in I774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with 1 mean temperature of $68^{\circ}$ and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The island is $\quad$ popular tourist resort, and a large proportion of the population depends on tourism and its ancillaries for
employment. Estimated population (including tourists) (June 30, 1976), 5,885.

Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston. The Norfolk Island Council advises the Administrator on policy and the control of public finance. The island is administered by the Australian Government through the Department of Administrative Services in Canberra.

Regular air services operate from Australia and New Zealand.
Administrator, D. V. O'Leary, V.R.D.

## COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared a British possession in 1857 . In 1878 they were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the colony of Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some $z_{7}$ small coral islands with a total area of about $5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude $1 z^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$, South and longitude $96^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which are the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clunies Ross Estate; Direction Island, and Horsburgh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has no inhabitants. The climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. A two weekly air charter service operates between Perth and the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island. Population (estimated June 30, 1976), 544. The islands are administered by the Australian Governmen through the Department of Administrative Services in Canberra.

## CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 - part of the then Colony of Singapore. Christmas Island was administered as a separate colony until October $\mathrm{x}, 1958$, when it became Australian territory. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 224 miles S. of Java Head. Area 52 sq. miles. Population (estimated, June 30, ${ }^{2976)}$ ) 3,260 . The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime. The Christmas Island Phosphate Commission is responsible for mining activities in the Territory on behalf of the Australian and New Zealand Governments. By agreement, the Commission's function of obtaining and distributing phosphates for the Australian and New Zealand markets is carried out by the British Phosphate Commissioners as managing agents. The island is adminitered by the Australian Government through the Department of Administrative Services in Canberra.
Administrator, W. Worth.

## THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 14,000 square kilometres. The greater part of the coastline has been charted, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air. The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon.

The Australian Antarctic Territory was established by in Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adelie Land, which are situated south of the latitude $60^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and lying between $160^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude and $45^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude. The Order came into force on August 24,1936 , after the passage of the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, r933. The boundaries of Terre Adélie were definitely fixed by a French Decree of April x, 1938, the islands and territories south of $60^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. latitude lying between $136^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude and $142^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude. The Australian Antarctic Territory Act, 1954 declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

On February 13, 1954, the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) established a station on Mac. Robertson Land at latitude $67^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ S. and longitude $62^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ E. The station was named Mawson in honour of Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Scientific research conducted at Mawson includes upper atmosphere physics, cosmic ray physics, meteorology, earth sciences, biology and medical science. Mawson is also the centre for coastal and inland exploration.

A second Australian scientific research station was established on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on January $\mathrm{I}_{3}, 1957$, at latitude $68^{\circ} \mathbf{3 5} 5^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and longitude $77^{\circ} 58^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. The station was named in honour of Captain John King Davis, second in command of two of Mawson's expeditions and master of several famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed on Jan. 25, 1965 and reopened on Feb. 15, 1969. Scientific programmes carried out at Davis include metcorology, biology, upper atmosphere physics, with field investigations in geology. In February, 1959, the Australian Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes Station on the Budd Coast, Wilkes Land in about $66^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and longitude $x 0^{\circ} 3 \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. The station was closed in February 1969, and activities were transferred to Casey station. Casey station was named in honour of Lord Casey, former Governor-General of Australia, in recognition of his long association with Australia's Antarctic effort. The station, at $66^{\circ} 17^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., $110^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$., is of advanced design and scientific programmes carried out there include upper atmosphere physics, cosmic ray physics, geophysics, meteorology with field programmes in glaciology, geology, etc.
Since 1948 ANARE has also operated a station on Macquarie Island, a dependency of Tasmania, situated at $54^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ S. and $158^{\circ} 57^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$., about 900 miles north of the Antarctic Continent.

On December I, 1959, Australia signed the Antarctic Treaty with Argentine, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and U.S.S.R., all countries which have been active in Antarctic operations and research. The Treaty reserves the Antarctic area south of $60^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. latitude for peaceful purposes, provides for international co-operation in scientific investigation and research, and preserves, for the duration of the Treaty, the status quo with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims. The Treaty came into force on June $23,196 \mathrm{x}$, and has been acceded to by another four nations not actively engaged in the area.

For other Commonwealth dependencies in the Antarctic see New Zealand.

## STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES
The State of New South Wales is situated entirely between the 28 th and 38 th parallels of S . lat. and 14rst and 154 th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 sq. miles of Australian Capital Territory which lies within its borders).

Population.-The population (1976 census): Males, 2,380,712; Females, 2,396,931. Total, 4,777,643-

Births, Deaths and Marriages

| Year | Births | Deaths | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | 87,332 | 41,122 | 40,722 |
| 1974 | 86,162 | 43,999 | 39,327 |
| 1975 | 80,918 | 40,497 | 36,958 |
| 1976 | 78,505 | 42,112 | 38,485 |

Vital Statistics.-Annual rate per x,000 of mean population in 1975:-Births, $16 \cdot 84$; Deaths, 8.43 : Marriages, 7.69. Deaths under y year per 1,000 live births, $15 \cdot 21$.

## Religions

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1971, number $x, 639,3 \times 6$. Roman Catholic (including "Catholic") x,319,250, Presbyterian 352,107, Methodist 302,856, Congregational zo,902, Baptist 59,541. Orthodox 129, 178 , Lutheran 33,776, Salvation Army 19,733, and Hebrew 25,971. The religion of 519,125 persons was either not stated in the census schedules or was stated as "none".

## Physiography

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mounts Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the State is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, as well as many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 98 r miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria, Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Macquaric-Bogan, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.-New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The mean (shade) temperature ranges for the various divisions of the State are as follows: coastal, $16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the south to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the north; northern and central tableland, $12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; southern tableland, $7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; and for the rest of the State (western slope, central plains, Riverina and western), $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the south to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the north.

## Government

New South Wales was first colonized as $\llbracket$ British possession in $\mathbf{1 7 8 8}$, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843 . In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901.

The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

## Governor

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir (Arthur) Roden Cutler, V. (T., K.C.M.G., k.C.V.O., C.B.E., assumed office Jan. 20, 1966
\$A40,000
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Laurence Whistler Street.

## The Ministry

Premier, Hon. N. K. Wran, Q.C., M.L.A.
Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works, Ports and Housing, Hon. L. J. Ferguson, M.L.A.
Treasurer, Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.I.A.
Transport and Highways, Hon. P. F. Cox, M.L.A.
Attomey-General, Hon. F. J. Walker, M.L.A.
Industrial Relations and Mines and Energy, Hon. P. D. Hills, M.L.A.
Planning and Enviromment and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. D. P. Landa, M.L.c.
Decentralisation and Development, and Primary Industries, Hon. D. Day, M.L.A.
Education, Hon. E. L. Bedford, M.L.A.
Local Government, Hon. H. F. Jensen, M.L.a.
Lands, Hon. W. F. Crabtree, M.L.A.
Health, Hon. K. J. Stewart, M.L.A.
Consumer Affairs and Co-operative Societies, Hon. S. D. Einfield, M.L.A.

Justice and Services, Hon. R. J. Mulock, M.L.A.
Sport and Recreation, and Tourism, Hon. K. G. Booth, M.L.A.

Conservation and Water Resources, Hon. A. R. L. Gordon, M.L.A.
Youth and Community Services, Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.L.A.

Minister Assisting the Premier, Hon. W. H. Haigh, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, \$A46,860; Deputy Premier, \$A41,030; Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, \$A4T,530; Deputy Leader of the Government on the Legislative Council, $\$ A_{39,400}$; other Ministers $\$ A_{3} 8,550$ each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance (Premier, \$Aro,700; Deputy Premier, $\$$ A5,350, and other Ministers $\$ A_{5,000}$ each). In addition, Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an Electoral Allowance, ranging from $\$ A 6,300$ to $\$ 49,900$ according to the location of their electorate and those who represent outlying electorates receive $\quad$ Special Expenses Allowance of $\$ \mathrm{~A}, 700$. Ministers who are members of the Legislative Council and who reside in outlying electorates also receive $\quad$ special Expenses Allowance of $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{3}, 700$.
N.S.W. Government Offices in London, 66 Strand, W.C. 2
Agent-General, Hon. Sir Davis Hughes (x972) The legislature
The Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The Legislative Council consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both Houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members. Natural-born or naturalized persons 18 years of age, who have resided 6 months in Australia, 3 months in the State and $x$ month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in May, 1976, there were $2,989,786$ persons enrolled. In contested elections $2,745,749$ persons voted, representing 93 per cent. of the persons enrolled.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Sir Harry Budd........... (incl. allce.) \$A30,545
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. T. S. McKay . . . (incl. allce). 20, rio
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. B. Kelly.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (incl. allce.)

40,990 Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, T. J. Cahill. . . . (incl. allce.)

28,660
Leader of Opposition, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Eric Willis, K.B.E., C.M.G. (incl. allce.) 40,800 (Office-holders above who are members of the Legislative Assembly also receive electoral and accommodation allowances ranging from \$A6,300 to \$A 2,970 according to the location of the electorate.)

## The Judicature

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with the Chief Justice, President, eight Judges of Appeal, and 25 Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.
Chief Justice, Hon. L. W. Street
( + allce SA2,700).. \$A51,620
Judges of Appeal, Hon. A. R. Moffitt
(President, Court of Appeal) $\left(\$ A_{4} 8,630+\right.$
allce. $\$ A_{2}, 100$ ); Hon. R. M. Hope;
Hon. R. G. Reynalds; Hon. F. C.
Hutley; Hon. H. H. Glass; Hon. G. J.
Samuels; Hon. D. L. Mahoney; Hon.
R. L. Taylor (Chief Judge of Common
Law); Hon. P. H. Allen, E.D. (Chief
Judge of the Fanily Law Division) ( +
allce. \$A2, 100 ).
Judges, Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. J. F.
Nagle; Hon. C. E. Begg; Hon. J.
O'Brien; Hon. J. A. Lee; Hon. M. M.
Helsham (Chief Judge in Equity); Hon.
C. L. D. Meares; Hon. P. B. Toose,
C.B.E.; Hon. G. Carmichael; Hon. J. P.
Slattery; Hon. A. Larkins; Hon. P. M.
Woodward; Hon. K. J. Holland;
Hon. I. F. Sheppard; Hon. J. H.
Wootten; Hon. A. F. Rath; Hon. A.
V. Maxwell; Hon. T. W. Waddell;
Hon. P. J. Jeffrey; Hon. D. A. Yeld-
ham; Hon. G. D. Needham; Hon. W.
P. Ash; Hon. H. L. Cantor; Hon. P. E.
Powell; Hon. R. F. Loveday (acting)
( + allce. $8 \mathrm{~A} 2,100$ ).
Crown Employees Appeal Board
Chairman, Hon. W. B. Perrignon ( + allce.
\$Az,100).

47,250

## Industrial Commission

President, Hon. Sir Alexander Beattic ( + allce. \$A2, $\mathbf{x 0 0}$ ) Members, J. A. Kelleher; W.............. non; C. P. Sheehy; J. J. Cahill; F. V. Watson; J. F. Dey; J. J. Macken ( + allce. $\$ A_{2}, \mathrm{x} 00$ ).............ench
Land and Valuation Court Judge, Hon. The Chief Justice.
Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman, His Honour C. C. Langsworth ( + allce. $\$ \mathrm{Az}, 100$ )
District Court, Chief Judge, His Honour J. H. Staunton ( + allce. \$A2,100)
$42,58 \mathrm{o}$

## Education

Education.-Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The enrolment in August 1976 in 2,225 state schools was 799,737 . In addition
to the state schools there were, in 1975, 79x private colleges and schools, with an enrolment of 218,435 scholars. The six universities had an enrolment of 66,245 students in 1976; $17,35^{8}$ at Sydney (incorporated 1850 ), $18,3,77^{8}$ at New South Wales ( $\mathbf{1 9 4 8}$ ), 7,883 at New England (1954), 9,857 at Macquarie (1964), 4,501 at Newcastle (1965) and z,269 at Wollongong ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 5 \text { ). Colleges of Ad- }}$ vanced Education which provide courses at tertiary level, but with a more vocational emphasis than universities, had 31,132 studen2s enrolled in 1976. Students enrolled in technical colleges in 1976 numbered 228,738 . The State expenditure on education was $\$$ Ag02,800,000 in the year 1975-76.

Finance

| Year ended June 3oth | Révenue | Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$A | \$ ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 1973 | 1,641,9z0,000 | x,645,117,000 |
| 1974 | 1,878,509,000 | r,895,052,000 |
| 1975 | 2,452,089,000 | 2,492,634,000 |
| 1976. | 2,909,110,000 | 2,910,059,000 |

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1976, was $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{3}, 720,997,000$, of which an amount of $\$ A_{4} 8,745,000$ was repayable in London (interest $\$ A_{2}, 722,000$ ), $\$$ A $18,322,000$ was repayable in New York (interest $\$ A_{1}, 999,000$ ), $\$ A 2,324,000$ was repayable in Canada (interest \$Ar34,000), \$Ar,z31,ooo was repayable in the Netherlands (interest $\$ A 62,000$ ) and $\$ A_{3}, 650,375,000$ was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of \$Az59,743,000.

Banking, etc. - There were (March 1977) xo trading banks with deposits of $\$ A 8,600,600,000$. Savings bank deposits amounted to $\$$ A $4,647,500,000$, representing \$A942 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Insurance in Feb. 1977 was $\$$ A9,512,009,000 ordinary, \$A1,449,236,000 superannuation and $\$ A_{574,058,000}$ industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 155,096 , and the funds at June 30, 1976 were $\$ A_{40,268,000 . ~ O n ~ D e c . ~ 35, ~}^{\text {, }}$ 1976, there were 185 separate Trade Unions in New South Wales with total membership of $\mathbf{x , 0 5 x , 5 0 0 .}$ Balances outstanding on Instalment Credit for retail sales on March 35, 1977, were \$A954,700,000.

## Production and Industry

Value of Production.-In 1975-6 the net value of production of the primary industries (excluding mining and quarrying), was $\$ A x, 689,090,000$. Of that agriculture contributed $\$ A_{756,282,000,}$ livestock products (wool, milk, etc.) $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{4} 83,824,000$, live-stock slaughterings $\$ A_{3} 60,5 \times 5,000$ and other industries (forestry, fishing and trapping) $\$ A 87,469,000$. Value added in mining and quarrying industries and manufacturing industries in 1975-7 Was $\$ A_{734,203,000}$ and $\$ A_{5,96 z, 318,000}$ respectively.

Agriculture.-The production of wheat in 1975-76 was $4,3 \times 0,485$ tonnes of grain and 37,462 tonnes of hay. Other important crops in 1975-76 were 697,376 tonnes of barley, 349,902 tonnes of oats. 408,267 tonnes of rice, besides other kinds of grain, ${ }_{x 17,875}$ tonnes of potatoes, and $1,047,489$ kilograms of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 889,677 tonnes was crushed; while $69,061,763$ kilograms of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown.

Pastoral, etc.-A large area is suitable for sheepraising, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On March 31, 1976, there were 9, 137,994 cattle, $53,200,000$ sheep and lambs, and 708,785 pigs. In $1975-76,217,200,825 \mathrm{~kg}$. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, $10,321,000 \mathrm{~kg}$. of butter, $12,418,000 \mathrm{~kg}$. of cheese, and $21,958,000 \mathrm{~kg}$. of bacon and ham.

Mining Industry.-The principal minerals are coal, lead, zinc, rutile, zircon, copper and tin. The total value of minerals won in 1975-76 was $\$$ A976,775,000; the value of output of the coalmining industry was $\$ A 63^{1}, 690,000$ and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, \$Aг30,050,000. The mining industry gave employment to 23,877 miners during 1975-76. In 1975-76, 40,935,000 tonnes of coal were produced.

Manufacturing Industry.-At June 30, 1975, there were 13,9 I9 manufacturing establishments. The average number of persons employed during 197475 was 485,645 , and the value added to materials was \$A5,961,318,ooo. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. Products of the regions include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables and tin-plate. The production ( $1975-76$ ) of pig-iron was $6,836,000$ tonnes, and of steel ingots $6,939,000$ tonnes.

## Overseas Trade

| Year ended June 30 | Overseas Imports SA(f.o. | Overseas <br> Exports <br> \$A(f.o.b.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73 | r,810,123,000 | x,420,990,000 |
| 1974 | 2,590,179,000 | x,513,202,000 |
| 1975 | 3,494,781,000 | 1,979,005,000 |
| 1976 | 3,451,189,000 | 2,253,660,000 |

The chief exports in $1975-76$ were coal, wheat, wool, iron and stecl machinery, meat, chemicals and copper alloys. Chief imports were machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs, medical instruments, etc., clothing, paper products, printed matter, pharmaceuticals and plastic materials.

Transport and Communications.
Shipping.-Excluding coastal trade, 3.488 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1976 , the net tonnage being 29,289,934. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 2,409 vessels of $55,583,5$ Ix net tonnage.

Roads and Bridges.-There are 209,271 kilometres of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 34,974 kilometres of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, \&cc, in 1974-75 was \$A415,416,000. Sydney Harbour Bridge which was completed and opened for traffic in March, I932, carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 25.6 m , two footways each 3 m wide, and two lines of railway. At mean high water there is a headway of 52.6 m .

Motor Vehicles.-At June 30, 1976, there were 2,203,300 registered motor vehicles (cars, $\mathbf{x , 4 5 1 , 2 0 0 ) \text { . }}$

Railways.-The xailways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1976, the route kilometres of the State railways open for traffic was 9,755 , revenue in the year 1975-76 being \$ $\mathbf{A 3 2}_{32,562,000 .}$

Aviation-Sydney is the principal overseas terminal in Australia. Traffic movements at Sydney airport in 1975-76 were: passengers $6,5 \times 0,682$ ( $4,788,086$ domestic, $1,722,596$ international); freight 99,08 I tonnes $(46,544$ domestic, 52,537 international) ; aircraft, 104,900 ( $84,98 \mathrm{I}$ domestic, 19,919 international).
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.-The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Australian Government. At June 30 , 1976 , there were $1,93^{2}$ post offices in New South Wales. During the year $4,4 \times 8,000$ telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and $\mathbf{x , 0 2 6 , 0 0 0}$ cablegrams to places outside Australia. Transit time between Sydney and London is approximately $2 \frac{1}{2}$ days for airborne mail and between 4 and 6 weeks for seaborne mail. The telephone services in operation numbered $x, 4 \times 2,554$.

Radio and Television.-In June, 1976, there were 22 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 39 commercial stations operating under licence. At June 30,1976 , there were 28 television stations ( 14 national, 14 commercial; in operation.

## Towns.

$\Psi$ SYDNEY, the chief city and capital and the largest city in Australia, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 245 kilometres; the depth of water at the entrance is not less than 24 m and at the wharves up to 12 m . There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags. For 21 kilometres Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is about 55 square kilometres, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 9 m ; the average tidal range is $: \mathrm{m}$.

The Sydney Statistical Division has a population of 3,021,299 (at June 30, 1976). The Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts contain populations of 362,930 and 211,122 respectively.

The population of principal municipalities located outside the boundaries of these statistical areas are: Albury 32,992, Wagga Wagga 34,301, Broken Hill ${ }^{27}, 643$, Tamworth 29,385, Orange 25,499, Goulburn 21,735 , Lismore 22,080 , Armidale 19, 709 , Dubbo 20,149, Queanbeyan 18,9zo and Bathurst 18,589

## Dependency of New South Wales.

LORD HOWE ISLAND ( 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney). Lat. $31^{\circ} 33^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$ S., Long. $159^{\circ} 4^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$ E. Area ${ }^{17} \mathrm{sq}$. km. Pop. June 30 1976, 244 . The island is of volcanic origin with Mount Gower reaching an altitude of 366 m . The affairs of the Island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. Office, N.S.W. Department of Lands.

## QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 40^{\prime}-29^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and long. $138^{\circ}-153^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ E., comprises the whole northeastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of $1,728,000$ square kms . (i.e., equal to more than $5 \frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.-At Dec. 3x, 1976, the population numbered 2, x21,900 persons.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

| Year | Births | Deaths | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1974 | 37,852 | $18, \times 28$ | 16,086 |
| 1975 | 36,403 | 16,421 | 15,262 |
| 1975 | 35,204 | $16,21 \times$ |  |
|  | 35,235 | 17, |  |

Vital Statistics:-Annual rate per $x, 000$ of mean population in 1976; Births, 16.7; Deaths, 8.2; Marriages 7.9. Deaths under 1 year, 14.8 per $x, 000$ live births.

Religions
At the Census of 1971 there were $544,43^{2}$ Church of England, 467,203 Roman Catholics (including Catholics undefined), 192,079 Presbyterians, 182,887 Methodists, 45,228 Lutherans, 28,329 Baptists, 15,554 Orthodox, 10,608 Salvation Army, ro, 196 Church of Christ, 9,627 Congregationalists, 75,668 other Christians, and 1,491 Hebrews.

## Physiography

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having narrow slope to the coast and the western m long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and fow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Government
Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in I959, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 18 members.

## Governor

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, C.B.E., D.S.C.
$\$$ A50,000

## Executive Council.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen......... \$A45,610
Deputy Premier and Treasurer, Hon. William Edward Knox................ \$A39, 1 Io Minister for Mines and Energy, Hon. R. E. Camm. Industrial Development, Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs, Hon. F. A. Campbell.
Community and Welfare Services and Sport, Hon. J. D. Herbert.
Primary Industries, Hon. V. B. Sullivan.
Tourism and Marine Services, Hon. A. M. Hodges.
Water Resources, Hon. N. T. E. Hewitt.
Transport, Hon. K. W. Hooper.
Local Government and Main Roads, Hon. R. J. Hinze. police, Hon. T. G. Newbery.
Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Services, Hon. K. B. Tomkins.
Health, Hon. L. R. Edwards.
Education and Cultural Activities, Hon. V. J. Bird. Works and Housing, Hon. N. E. Lee.
Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement and Fisheries, Hon. C. A. Wharton.
Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. W. D. Lickiss. Survey and Valuation, Hon. J. W. Greenwood. Ministers, each \$A35,890.

Agent-General in London
Agent-General for Queensland, The Hon. Sir Wallace Rae, 392-393 Strand, W.C.2.

The Legislature.
Parliament consists of a Legistative Assembly of 82 members, elected by all persons aged 18 years and over. Members of the Assembly receive \$A2r,840 per annum and an electorate allowance ranging from $\$ A_{3,140}$ to $\$ A 8,830$ p.a. The Assembly, as elected on December 7,1974 , was composed of: National Party, 39; Liberal Party, 30; Australian Labour Party, II; Independent, I; North Queensland Party, I. The National and Liberal parties formed a coalition government.
Speaker, Hon. J. E. H. Houghton........ $\$$ Az9,990
Chairman of Committees, W. D. Hewitt. $\$ A z 4,480$

## The Judicature

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and 12 Puisne Judges; District Courts, with I9 Judges; and Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President; a Land Appeal Court and a Medical Assessment Tribunal, each presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; a Local Government Court, presided over by District Court Judge; and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of 5 members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.
Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon.
Sir Mostyn Hanger, K.B.E. ............ \$A47,890
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir Charles
Wanstall
$40,8 \mathrm{zo}$
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. S. Stable; G. A.
G. Lucas; J. A. Douglas; D. M. Campbell; M. B. Hoare, C.M.G.; W. B. Campbell; R. H. Matthews; J. P. G. Kneipp (Northern Judge); E. S. Williams; D. G. Andrews; J. L. Kelly (Central Judge); J. D. Dunn........each

40,820

## Education.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 , and is free in state primary and secondary schools. On Aug. x, 1976 there were 5,976 state schools, including 223 providing secondary education, in operation, with 18,162 teachers and an enrolment of $337,98 \mathrm{x}$ children, and 323 private and grammar schools, with an enrolment of 91,713. In 1975 tertiary level course enrolments at colleges of advanced education (incl. government teachers' colleges) and technical colleges, were $\mathbf{~} 0,275$ full-time and 4,230 part-time. Sub-tertiary level course enrolments at these establishments and rural training schools numbered $2,67 \mathrm{x}$ full-time and 36,779 parttime, including correspondence and apprenticeship students. The three state-aided Universities had an enrolment of 1 I,174 full-time students and 8,873 part-time students.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.
The gross value of primary industry commodities produced (excluding mining) in $1975-76$ was \$Ar,322,566,000 (including crops \$A85x,854,000, livestock disposals $\$$ A243,151,000, livestock products $\$ \mathrm{Ar80,968,000} \mathrm{} ,\mathrm{forestry} \mathrm{\$ Az8,647,000} \mathrm{}$, fisheries $\$ A_{17,137,000}$ and hunting $\$ A 810,000$.
Agriculture and Livestock.-The most important crop in $1975-76$ was sugar-cane, producing 2,750,4I9 tonnes of raw sugar. Wheat yielded $829,99^{8}$ tonnes, maize $7^{8,263}$ tonnes, sorghum 739,896 tonnes and barley $419,0,0$ o tonnes. The livestock on March 31, 1976 included $11,347,588$ cattle, 502,743 being dairy cattle, $23,599,479$ sheep and $408,54^{8}$ pigs.

Forestry-Total Australian grown timber processed in $1975-76$ amounted to $x, 080,000$ cubic metres.

Minerals.-There are rich deposits of bauxite, coal, copper, lead, phosphate, silver, uranium, and zinc, and deposits of tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram and mineral sands. Coal is mined extensively in Central Queensland and on a lesser scale in North Queensland and Ipswich districts. The output in 1976 included gold, $\$$ A $_{5,783,040, ~ c o a l, ~}^{\text {, }}$ \$A629, $276,66 \mathrm{I}$; copper \$Ax80,027,736; tin \$A8,303,76x; silver \$A43,302,888; lead \$A49,276,815; zinc \$A68,120,105; bauxite \$A62,714,275; mineral sands \$A39,017,501; phosphate rock, \$A8,946,497; uranium oxide \$A8,600,000.

Manufacturing.-At June 30, 1975, 4,250 establishments employed 114,879 persons. During the year value added was $\$$ Ar, $618,730,000$. Much production was the processing of primary products, e.g. meat, milk, fruit and vegetables, flour, sugar and other foods, timber and minerals. Included in other factory production were the products from engineering, transport equipment, basic and fabricated metal, chemical and fertilizer works, cement, paper and textile mills and oil refineries.

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Debt(Gross) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $8 A^{\prime}, 000$ | $\$ A^{\prime} 000$ | $\$ A^{\prime} 000$ |
| 1974 | 853,676 | 855,184 | $1,485,255$ |
| 1975 | $1,1 \times 2,866$ | $x, 121,218$ | $1,441,023$ |
| 1976 | $1,349,513$ | $1,348,799$ | $1,537,185$ |

${ }^{1}$ At par rates of exchange.
Banking.-Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1976, totalled $\$ A_{1,483,279,000 \text {. The deposits at the same date }}$ amounted to $\$$ A $2,335.518,000$. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1976, \$Ax,940,325,000, averaged \$A964 for each inhabitant. There were $2,697,000$ operative accounts.

## Communications

Road and Rail.-The State is served by 9,844 kilometres of railways, practically all of $x, 067$ millimetres gauge. During 1975-76, $34,278,000$ passengers and $33,158,000$ tonnes of goods and livestock were carried. At June 30,1975 , there were $\mathbf{1 3 2 , 3 6 0}$ kilometres of formed roads in the State, and 941,000 motor vehicles were on the register.

Aviation.-Regular services operate between Brisbane, the main Queensland coastal and inland towns and the southern capitals. Brisbane is also - port of call on several international services.

Radio and Television.-On June 30, 1976, $=$ national and 26 commercial sound broadcasting and $3^{2}$ national (including 5 microwave repeater stations) and in commercial television stations were operating in Queensland.

Overseas Trade

| Year | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1973-74 \\ & 1974-75 \\ & 1975-76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { SA542 646,000 } \\ 580,05 \mathrm{I}, 000 \\ 634,893,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ A_{1,380,764,000} \\ 2,007,775,000 \\ x, 322,021,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

The chief overseas exports are minerals, meat, sugar, wool, alumina, and cereal grains.

## Towns

Capital, $\Psi$ Brisbane, is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 23 kilometres from Moreton Bay. The population of the Brisbane Statistical Division at June 30,1976 was 957,710 . This area includes the cities of Brisbane $(6,6,7 \times 9)$, Ipswich $(69,242)$ and Redcliffe ( 39,068 ).

Other cities and towns with population over 10,000 at June 30, 1976, are: $\Psi$ Townsville, 80,356; Gold Coast, 87,482; Toowoomba, 66,436; $\Psi$ Rockhampton, 5 I, 129 ; $\Psi$ Cairns, 34,857 ; $\Psi$ Bundaberg, 30,456 ; Mount Isa, 26,535; $\Psi$ Maryborough, 21,523; $\Psi$ Mackay, 20,224; $\Psi$ Gladstone, 18,948 ; Gympie, 1I,205.

Transmission of mails from London te Brisbane, by air, 3 days; by sea 5 to 6 weeks.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between $26^{\circ}$ and $3^{8^{\circ}}$ S. lat. and $x 29^{\circ}$ and $14 x^{\circ}$ E. long., the total area being $380,070 \mathrm{sq}$. miles.

Population.-At the Census of June 1976, the population was estimated to be $x, 262,600$.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

| Year | Births | Deaths | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | 20,407 | 9,835 | 10,806 |
| 1974 | 20,188 | 10,236 | 10,767 |
| 1975 | 19,90 | 9,947 | 9,83 |
|  | 18,947 | 9,999 | 10,902 |
|  |  |  |  |

## Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 197x, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 286.754; Methodists, 215.328; Congregationalists, ${ }^{15,238 ;}$ Baptists, 22,010; Lutherans, 62,641; Roman Catholics, 242,166; Presbyterians, 39,9z0; Churches of Christ, 2z,802; and Orthodox, $32,636$.

## Physiography

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east-west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, Gulf St. Vincent, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coast-line, which provides a few major, and multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastward. Pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall are experienced in most coastal areas.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude $3 z^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented since r94I by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

Climate. -The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is $17 . \mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the winter temperature (JuneAugust) averaging $11 \cdot 8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and the summer (Nov-Mar.) $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. During the summer months
the maximum temperature at times exceeds $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, but is associated with a relatively low humidity. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 130 years' record is 25 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while in Adelaide precipitation has fallen as low as $10 \cdot$ Ir inches.

## Government

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 185 a partially elective legistature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 12 Ministers.

## Governor

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Keith Douglas Seaman ( $\mathbf{x} 977$ )

## \$Azo,000

Lieus.-Governor, W. R. Crocker, C.b.e. (i973).

## The Ministry

( $\$ A_{379,468}$ was voted in $1975-76$ as salaries and allowances to Ministers.)
Premier and Treasurer, Hon. D. A. Dunstan, Q.C., M.P.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Works and Marine, Hon. J.D. Corcoran, M.P.
Minister of Mines and Energy and Planning, Hon. H. R. Hudson, M.P.

Minister of Health and Chief Secretary, Hon. D. H. I. Banfield, M.L.C.
Minister of Transport and Minister of Local Government, Hon. G. T. Virgo, M.p.
Minister of Lands, Minister of Irrigation, Minister of Repatriation and Minister of Tourism, Recreaiont and Sport, Hon. T. M. Casey, M.L.C.
Minister of Education, Hon. D. J. Hopgood, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests, Hon. B. A. Chatterton, m.L.C.

Minister of Labour and Industry, Hon. J. D. Wright, M.P.

Minister of Community Welfare, Hon. R. G. Payne, M.P.

Attorney-General and Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs, Hon. P. Duncan, M.P.
Minister for the Environment, Hon. D. W. Simmons, D.F.C., M.P.

Agent-General in London
Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia, W. M. Scriven, South Australia House, 50 Strand, W.C. 2.

## The legislature

Parliament consists of Legislative Council of 22 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and -House of Assembly of 47 members, elected for maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adulit suffrage for both the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female. The number of electors in 1975 was 789,835 .

The representation in the House of Assembly is 23 Labour members, $2 x$ Libcrals, IN New Liberal Movement, I Country Party and I Independent. President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
President otter..........................
Fpeaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.
E. Connelly..........................

The Judicature
Law and Justice.-The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges.

## Education

Education at the primary and secondary level is available at Government schools controlled by the Education Department and at independent schools, most of which are denominational. In 1976 there were 625 Government schools with $233.6 \times 4$ students, and 167 independent private schools with 39,299 students. The Department of Further Education administers the South Australian College of External Studies, apprentice training and contributing education in 8 metropolitan and country community colleges and 5 metropolitan and Ix country colleges of further education.

There are two universities: the University of Adelaide, founded in 1874 , and the Flinders University of South Australia, opened in 1966. In 1976 there was a total enrolment of 9,329 fulltime students. There are also eight Colleges of Advanced Education.

## Financb

Banking.-There are 8 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, having total average deposits of $\$ A x, 214,488,000$ in June 1976 . The eight savings banks had deposits of \$Ax,6x7,336,000 at June 30, 1976.

## Consolidated Revenue Account <br> (For years ended June 30)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Debt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$ \mathbf{A}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathbf{1 , 4 \times 5 , \mathbf { 2 } , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ |
| 1973 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & 520,866,000 \\ & 641,967,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 524,77,000 \\ & 645,368,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x}, 415,15,29,000 \\ & x, 48 \mathbf{x}, 337,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1975 | 828,985,000 | 820,601,000 | 1,555,333,000 |
| 1976 | x,036,985,000 | I,034,698,000 | I,394,702,000 |

Production and Industry
The gross value of primary production in $1975-76$ was: crops $\$ A_{3} 68,386,000$, livestock slaughterings was: crops $\$ A^{2} 7,029,000$, livestock products $\$ A_{1} 77,183,000$, and other primary $\$ A_{39,447,000 .}$

Agriculture.-Wheat harvest 1975-76, 1, 139,000 Agriculture.- 1 ,0e4, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In $1975-76213,863,000$ litres of wine and 3,276 tonnes of currants and raisins were produced. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Livestock (March 3x, 1976),-There were 17,279,000 sheep, $5,891,000$ cattle, 326,000 pigs. Wool production ( $5975-76$ ), 101 $, 418,000 \mathrm{~kg}$.
Minerals.-Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, \&c., are found. The total mineral output was valued at $\$$ A $31,848,000$ in $1975-76$, including iron ore valued by the South Australian Director of Mines at $\$ A_{4} 0,086,000$.

Manufactures.-In 1975-76 there were 2,243 factories, employing 115,143 hands, the value of production being $\$$ A1,453,000,000.
Transport and Communications.-There were (June, 1976) 6,036 kilometres of railway in South Australia, 840 kilometres of tram and bus routes and 100,447 kilometres of roads, including roads and tracks outside local government areas. There are number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. The number of vessels (exceeding zoo net tons) entering South Australia from over-
seas and interstate during $1975-76$ was $1,2 x 9$ with net tonnage of $7,758,763$. The total value of shipping at South Australian ports during 1975-76 was $10,946,448$ net tons involving 2,504 recorded entries of vessels. The countries of registration of vessels entered were: Australia 1,464 ; United Kingdom 234; Japan 118; Liberia 103; Greece 70; Norway 48 ; Sweden 32; New Zealand 34 ; all other countries 40 . There are 740 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.-There are 29 Government and licensed airports; the largest of these, Adelaide airport, recorded $1,454,9 \times 7$ passenger movements during 1975-76.
Motor Vehicles.-The registrations on 30 June, 1976, were 640,993 , equal to $₹$ per $\mathbf{1}^{\prime} 97$ persons.

Wireless and Television (June 30, 1976)-Broadcasting stations 19 ; Television stations 1 I.

## Overseas Trade

| Year | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$ \mathrm{~A}$ | \$A |
| $1972-73$ | $199,978,000$ | $521,720,000$ |
| $1973-74$ | $3 \times 3,9155,000$ | $622,88,000$ |
| $1974-75$ | $482,077,000$ | $764,410,000$ |
| $1975-76$ | $501,476,000$ | $685,029,000$ |

The principal exports are wool, wheat, barley, meat, lead and lead alloys, and ores and concentrates of iron, lead, zinc and motor vehicles.

Towns
$\Psi$ ADelaide, the chief city and capital, according to population Census on June 30, 1976, 857,066, inclusive of suburbs. Other centres (with 1976 populations) are: Whyalla ( 33,825 ); Mt. Gambier
 ( 53,092 ); and $\Psi$ Port Lincoln ( $\mathbf{x 0}, 272$ ).

Transid.-Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximately 29 days by sea and 5 days by air.

## TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island state of Australia situated in the Southern ocean off the south-eastern extremity of the mainland. It is separated from the Australian mainland by Bass Strait and incorporates King Island and the Furneaux group of islands which are in the Strait. It lies between $40^{\circ} 38^{\prime}-43^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ S. lat. and $144^{\circ} 36^{\prime}-148^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$ E. long., and contains an area of 26,383 square miles.
porulation.-The population at the Census of June, 1976 was 407,360 .

| Year | Births | Deaths | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{4973}$ | 7,326 | 3,347 | 3,395 |
| 1974 | 7,398 | 3,484 | 3.567 |
| 1975 | 6,981 6,702 | 3,340 | 3,207 |
| 1976 | 6,702 | 3,389 | 3,47x |

Vital Statistics.-The birth rate in 1976 was 16.4 , death rate 8.3 , marriage rate 8.5 per $\mathrm{x}, 000$. Infant mortality ( 2976 ) ix $\cdot 5$ per $x, 000$ births.

Religions
In 1971 there were 169,089 members of the Church of England, 77,250 Roman Catholics, 42, 273 Methodists, 17,285 Presbyterians, 4,134 Congregationalists and Independents, and 8,039 Baptists.

## Physiograpiy

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from $x, 500$ to $5,300 \mathrm{ft}$. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous rivers, the Gordon, Derwent, Piemam and Esk being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not often reach the island. At Hobart the mean maximum temperature ranges from about $54^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ in winter to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ in summer, the minimum from $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $52^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side being much drier; the average rainfall varies from inches to 140 inches in different parts.

## Government

The island was first settled by $\quad$ British party from New South Wales in 1803 , becoming a separate colony in 1825 . In 185 I a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was established. In rgor Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The state executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), but is exercised by Cabinet Ministers responsible to the Legislature, of which they are members.

## Governor

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir Charles Stanley Burbury, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.; assumed office Dec. 5, 1973.

The Ministry
Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Planning and Development, Hon. W. A. Neilson, M.H.A.
Deputy Premier and Minister for Industrial Relations and Health, Hon. D. A. Lowe, M.H.A.
Minister for Main Roads, Transport and Local Government, Hon. D. J. Baldock, M.H.A.
Primary Industry, Hon. E. W. Barnard, M.H.A.
Tourism and the Environment, Hon. M. T. C. Barnard, м.H.A.
Education, Recreation and the Arts, Hon. N. L. C. Batt, M.H.A.
Resources and Energy, Hon. G. D. Chisholm, M.H.A.
Housing and Construction, Hon. H. N. Holgate, M.H.A.

Social Welfare and Child Care, Hon. M. R. Polley, M.H.A.

Attorney-General and Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Hon. B. K. Miller, M.L.c.

Agent-General in London
Agent-General for Tasmania, R. R. Neville, Tasmania House, 458-9 Strand, W.C. 2.

## The Legislature

Parliament consists of two Houses, IL Legislative Council of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a House of Assembly of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for four years in five 7 -member constituencies, the electors for both Houses being all Tasmanians of 18 years and over who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months. The current term of five years for the House of Assembly will be reduced to four years after the next General Election.

The election of December ir, 1976 resulted in the re-election of the Labour Government. The seven seat majority previously enjoyed by the Government after the $\mathbf{x} 972$ election was reduced to a single seat majority; the Labour Party holding 18 seats and the Liberal Party $I_{7}$ seats.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. C. B. M. Fenton.

Clerk of the Council, G. B. Edwards.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. R. G. Davies. Clerk of the House, B. G. Murphy.

## The Judicature

The Supreme Courl of Tasmania, with civil, criminal ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 8823.
Chief Justice, Hon. G. S. M. Green.
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir George Crawford; Hon. F. M. Neasey; Hon. D. M. Chambers; Hon. R. R. Nettlefold; Hon. H. E. Cosgrove.

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896 , are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners with a jurisdiction up to $\$$ Ax,500 in the case of liquidated claims ( $\$ \mathrm{~A}, 000$, unliquidated claims). Courts of General Sessions, constituted by In chairman who is Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding \$Aroo. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Act, 1959, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices. A single justice may hear and determine certain matters.

## Education

Government schools are of three main types: primary, secondary and matriculation schools. On Aug. $x, 2976$, there were 81,182 scholars enrolled in 284 Government schools. There were also 68 independent schools with an enrolment of $14,43 \mathrm{x}$. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 2,468 full-time students and $x, 068$ parttime (including external) students in 1976. A College of Advanced Education offering degree and diploma courses was established in $997^{2}$. Enrolments in 1976 were $x, 824$ full-time students and 687 part-time students.

## Finance

Revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and debt of Tasmania at current rates of exchange (June 30) was:-

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Debt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972-73 | $\stackrel{\$ \mathrm{~A}}{\mathrm{x8x}, 866,4 \mathrm{x} 3}$ | $\stackrel{\text { §A }}{\mathbf{8 5} .998,130}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \mathrm{~A} \\ 751,990, \mathrm{x9} 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1973-74 | 206,946,676 | 210,096,694 | 787,618,086 |
| 1974-75 | 268,521,72I | 282,065,237 | 833,861,830 |
| 1975-76 | 322,090,682 | 317,946,696 | 753,796,653 |

Banking.-The weekly average of depositors' balances at trading banks in March 1977 was \$A $394,556,000$; the savings bank balances at the end of March 1977, were $\$ A_{4} 69,855,000$.

Production and Industry
Gross values of agricultural production in 1975 76 were: crops, $\$ A_{44}$ Im.; livestock slaughtering and other disposals, $\$ A_{33} \cdot 9 \mathrm{~m}$., and livestock products, $\$$ A63'gm. Total value added in manufacturing in 1974-75 was \$A402 3 m .; value added in mining was $\$ A 80.6 \mathrm{~m}$. in $1975-76$.

Agriculture and Livestock.-The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, hay, hops, oats, beans, oil poppies, green peas, turnips (for stock feed), barley and wheat. The livestock included (March 31, 1976) 909,000 cattle, 4,249,000 sheep and 70,000 pigs. The wool production ( $1975-76$ ) was 29,95I tonnes.

Electrical Energy. -Tasmania, the smallest Australian state, ranks fourth as producer of electrical energy-most of it derived from water power, with
a total installed generator capacity of $x, 462,400 \mathrm{~kW}$. By reason of its low-cost electrical energy, Tasmania has large plants producing ferro-manganese and newsprint. A large aluminium plant is situated at Bell Bay and Tasmania is the source of the bulk of Australian requirements of electrolytic zinc and fine papers. The Hydro-Electric Commission has completed a network of 22 stations including two oil fired stations at Bell Bay. Work is continuing on two hydro-electric developments in the remote western and south-western regions of the state, which will increase the installed generator capacity to $z^{\prime} 20$ million kW .

Forestry.-The quantity of timber (excluding firewood) of various species cut in $1975-76$ was $3,380,630$ cubic metres, including $2,396,090$ cubic metres for woodchip and wood-pulp.

Minerals. - The chief ores mined are those containing copper, tin, iron, silver, zinc and lead.

Manufactures.-The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, pelletized iron ore, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, cheese, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery, wood chips and sawn timber. In 1974-75, 628 manufacturing establishments employed 28,852 persons, including working proprietors. Salaries and wages paid totalled $\$$ Ar 94.9 m . (Figures relate only to establishments employing four or more persons.)

## COMMUNICATIONS

Road and Rail.-Tasmania is served by a 1,067 mm gauge Federal Government railway system of 849 route kms . An additional 34 route kms of the same gauge is privately operated. During 1975-76 the Government system carried 151,000 passengers and $x, 610,1 \times 1$ tonnes of goods and livestock. At June 30 , 1976 there were 21,328 kilometres of road normally open to traffic. Of this total 7,129 kilometres were sealed. Motor vehicles on the register at June 30,1976 were: cars and station wagons, 162,100; commercial vehicles, 38,400 and motor cycles, 6,900.

Aviation.-Regular services operate between Tasmania and the other Australian States. During 1975-76 912,000 passengers were carried on these services. The main cities and towns in the State are served by regular internal services.

Overseas Trade

| Year | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$A'ooo | $\$ A^{\prime} 000$ |
| $1973-74$ | 69,277 | 259,745 |
| 197475 | 100,616 | 26,154 |
| $1975-76$ | 76,268 | 250,580 |

The principal overseas exports are ores and concentrates, refined metals, woodchips, fresh fruit, greasy wool, meat, cheese and butter.

## Towns

Capital, 4 Hobart, founded 2804 . Population (June 30,1976 ), 132,027.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1976) are $\Psi$ Launceston ( $63,62 \mathrm{~g}$ ), Y'Devonport ( 19,473 ), Burnie-Somerset ( 19,189 ), Ulverstone ( 8,988 ), New Norfolk ( 6,827 ) and Kingston-Blackmans Bay $(6,398)$.

## VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at the part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between $34^{\circ}-39^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. latitude and $141^{\circ}-150^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290
miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.-The population at June 30, 1976, was $3,745,98 \mathrm{I}$ ( $x, 870,097$ males and $x, 875,884$ females).

Births, Deaths and Marriages

| Year | Births | Deaths | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | 67,123 | 30,696 | 30,203 |
| 1974 | 66,201 | 30,875 | 29,708 |
| 1974 | 67,897 | 29,499 | 27,806 |
| 1975 | 60,667 | 30,753 | 28,760 |

Vital Statistics.-Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1976: Births, $56 \cdot 69$; Deaths, 7 '99; Marriages, $7 \times 5$. Deaths under I year per 1,000 births, $1 \times .6$.

## Religions

Members of the Church of England at the date of the Census in 1971 numbered 892,568, Roman Catholics $1,003,826$, Presbyterians $364,33^{8}$, Methodists 256,058 , Orthodox $\mathbf{x 4 0 , 6 0 0 , ~ B a p t i s t s ~} 4 \mathrm{x}, 753$, Churches of Christ 32,950 , Lutheran 39,832 and Hebrew 30,117. The number of persons who did not state their religion was $215,2 \mathrm{I} 2$.

## Physiography

The Australian Alps and the Great Dividing Range pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed; the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate. The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm to hot summers and rather cold winters. The highest temperature ever recorded in the State is $50.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the lowest being $-12.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Normally, rain falls at most places throughout the year, with maximum in winter or spring. In Melbourne, the mean annual temperature is about $15.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Government
Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and was created a separate colony in $\mathbf{x 8 5 1}$, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in $\quad$ Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.
Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.v.O., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., bom Oct. 29, 1908; assumed office June 3, 1974..................... \$Azo,500
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G. (I974).

## The Ministry

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of the Arts, Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.m.G.

State Development and Decentralization and Tourism, Hon. D. G. Crozier.
Housing and Planning, Hon. G. P. Hayes.
Transport, Hon. J. A. Rafferty.
Fuel and Power and Mines, Hon. J. C. M. Balfour. Chief Secretary, Hon. V. O. Dickie.
Attorney-General, Hon. H. Storey, 2.C.

Conservation, Lands, and Soldier Settlement, Hon. W. A. Borthwick.

Labour and Industry and Consumer Affairs, Hon. R. R. C. Maclellan.

Agriculture, Hon. I. W. Smith.
Public Works, Hon. R. C. Dunstan, D.s.O.
Local Government and Federal Affairs, Hon. A. J. Hunt.
Health, Hon. W. V. Houghton.
Social Welfare, Youth, Sport and Recreation, Hon. B. J. Dixon.

Water Supply and Forests, Hon. F. J. Granter.
Special Education, Hon. A. H. Scanlan.
Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and Assistant Minister of Healih, Hon. W. Jona.

## Agent-General in London

Agent-General for Victoria, Hon. J. F. Rossiter, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.z.

## The Legislature

Parliament consists of Legislative Council of 40 members, elected for the 22 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a Legislative Assembly of 8 I members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. By virtue of the Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974 the number of members of the Legislative Council will be increased in 1979 to 44 elected for 22 provinces for 6 years, one half retiring every 3 years. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at May 27, 1977 numbered 2,282,361.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
W. G. Fry.

8А36,313
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.
Sir Kenneth Wheeler.
36,313
The Judicature
There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and ig Puisne Judges, a County Court and Magistrates' Courts.

Supreme Court
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G. .............................. $\$ A_{4} 8,370$

Pusine Judges, Hon. Sir Oliver Gillard; Hon. Sir John Starke; Hon. M. V. McInerncy; Hon. G. H. Lush; Hon. C. I. Menhennitt; Hon. K. V. Anderson; Hon. W. C. Crockett; Hon. W. Kaye; Hon. B. J. Dunn; Hon. P. Murphy; Hon. W. O. Harris; Hon. B. L.. Murray; Hon. R. K. Fullagar; Hon. K. J. Jenkinson; Hon. R.E. McGarvie; Hon. N. M. O'Bryan; Hon. R. Brooking; Hon. K. H. Marks. . . . . . . . . .each

County Court
Chief Judge, Hon. D. Whelan...........
Judges, Their Honours T. G. Rapke; N. A. Vickery; A. Adams; D. W. Corson; J. H. Forrest ; C. W. Harris; E. E. Hewitt; C. Just; R. J. Leckie; I. F. C. Franich; T. B. Shillito; J. P. Somerville; W. J. Martin;I. Gray; A. J. Southwell; J. R. O'Shea; J. G. Gorman; R. J. D. Wright; G. M. Byrne; H. G. Ogden; N. S. Stabey; B. F. McNab; G. H. Spence; J. Mornane; S. G. Hogg: M. Ravech; J. F. B. Howse; L. S. Lazarus; V. H. Belson; J. L. Read. ........................each M.B.E.; E. N. Bergere; G. S. Brett; P. Barker. ............................each 34,600
Listing-Masier, V. M. Gawne. ............ 28,750

## Law Department

Solicitor-General, D. Dawson, Q.C........ \$A43,920 Secretary to the Law Deparmern, $\mathbf{R}$. Glenister.
$3^{x}, 260$
Crown Solicitor, E. L. Lane. ............. . 35 .

## Education

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 15 . At Aug. I, 1976, there were 1,720 Government Primary Schools attended by 373,314 pupils, 23 PrimarySecondary Schools with 7,207 pupils, and 272 Secondary Schools (excluding Secondary Technical Schools) with enrolment of 175,398 . There were also 103 Government Secondary Technical Schools with 64,673 pupils and 46 Speclal Schools with 4,215 pupils. In addition there are various Senior Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education.
At Aug. $x, 1976,20 x, 083$ pupils attended 586 non-Government schools, 473 of which were Roman Catholic.
There are three State-aided Universities-Melbourne, Monash and La Trobe. Enrolments for 1976 Melboume were 26,087 , at Monash 13.75 I and at La Trobe 8,549.

## Production and industry

The gross value of primary production (excluding mining and quarrying) in $1975-76$ was \$A1,249.574,000, agricultural \$A477, 194,000, pastoral $\$ A_{33 x, 598,000 \text {, dairying } \$ \text { A } 220,867,000 \text {, }}$ poultry and bee-keeping $8 A_{7} 6,188,000$, trapping $\$ A_{7}, 180,569$, forestry $8 A_{53,223,600}$ mining and quarries (including oil and natural gas) (1974-75) $\$$ A5 7, $48 \mathrm{r}, 000$, fisheries $\$ \mathrm{~A} 9,625.508$. The ret value of production of primary industries was $\$$ Ar, $100,734,000$. Wool, wheat, flour, butter, livestock, fruits, milk and cream, meats, poultry and eggs are staple products.
Livestock.-There were on rural holdings in March, 1976, $35,395,000$ sheep, 5,868,000 cattle, and 293,000 pigs. The quantity of wool produced in ${ }_{1975 \rightarrow 76}$ was valued at $\$ A_{174,563,000 ~(p r e-~}^{\text {(p) }}$ liminary figures).

Minerals.-Minerals raised include oil and natural gas, brown coal, limestone, clays and stone for construction material. Production of brown coal in 1975-76 amounted to $39,218,090$ tonnes.

Finance

| Consolidated Fund |  |  | Debt at end of year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Receipts | Payments |  |
|  | \$ A'000 | \$ A'000 | \$A'000 |
| 1972-73 | 1,381,153 | 1,381,153 | 2,632,910 |
| 1973-74 | 1,610,933 | 1,610,923 | 2,746,610 |
| 1974-75 | 2,x14,416 | 2,114,416 | 2,896,172 |

Banking, etc.-State Savings Bank deposits at June 30 , 1975 , amounted to $\$ A 2,303,497,000$; in additlon, deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to SA978,443,000, and in other savings banks \$A1,386,568,000.
Insurance (other than Life). -The total premium of companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year $1974-75$ amounted to \$A682,738,000. Expenditure totalled \$A635,360,000 (excluding taxation), comprising claims $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{479,939,000 \text {, commission and agents' charges }}$ $\$$ A45,700,000 and other expenditure A109,721,000.

Crude Oil and National Gas.-In February, 1965 natural gas was first discovered in commercial quantities in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria. An even larger gas field w: found early in 1966, and during 1967 two valuable oilfields were located in the general area. These fields are still the largest yet found in Australia. Following the development of the four fields, commercial gas began to flow to consumers in Melbourne during April 1969, and crude oil came on stream in October, 1969. Production from the Gippsland fields during the calendar year 1975 was: stabilized crude oil, 21,691,496 cubic metres; treated natural gas, $2,424,848,39 \mathrm{I}$ cubic metres; commercial propane, $\mathrm{x}, 064,94 \mathrm{r}$ cubic metres and commercial butane, $1,208,374$ cubic metres.

Secondary Industry.-In 1974-75 there were x1,758 manufacturing establishments in which 306,509 males and $\times 32,069$ females were employed. The principal industrial sub-divisions were: Transport equipment, $6 \mathrm{x}, 902$ persons; basic and fabricated metal products $\mathbf{5 1 , 7 1 0}$ persons; other industrial machinery, 69,737 persons; clothing and footwear, $49,95^{8}$ persons; and food, beverages and tobacco, 6x,210 persons. Manufacturing activity is concentrated in the Melbourne Statistical Division. Important manufacturing centres are Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo and in the shire of Morwell. Value added in the course of manufacture was \$A5, 169 million.

Transport
Victoria State Ratiways.-At June 30, 1975, there were $6,657 \mathrm{kms}$ of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30 , 1975, were $\$$ A129,941,583 and \$A245,393,004 respectively. Total distance travelled was $33,875,993 \mathrm{kms}$ and passenger journeys numbered II7,719,511. Goods and livestock carried amounted to $\mathbf{1 x , 0 5 6 , 8 3 4}$ tonnes.

Shipping.-During the year ended June 30, $\mathbf{2 9 7 5}$ 3,496 vessels with net tonnage $21,244,000$ entered Victorian ports and 3.508 vessels with total net tonnage of $21,3 \times 3,000$ were cleared.

Motor Vehicle Registration.-The number of vehicles me the register at June 30, 1975, was: cars and stationwagons, $x, 375,900$; light commercial type vehicles, 159,200 ; trucks and omnibuses, 120,700, and motor cycles, 48,500.

## Overseas Trade

The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricuitural and mining products. The principal overseas imports of the State are aircraft and parts, apparel and textiles, manufactured fibres, electrical and other machines and machinery; motor vehicles and tractors, metals and metal manufactures, iron and steel, rubber manufactures, crude petroleum, paper, drugs and chemicals, synthetic resins and professlonal, scientific and controlling instruments.

| Year | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$A |
| 1975-73 | 8,431,076,000 | 1,239,731,000 |
| 1972-73 | 1,472,602,000 | 1,495,373,000 |
| 2973-74 | 2,255,759,000 | 7,593,640,000 |
| 1974-75 | 2,793,4 IX,000 | x,676,828,000 |
| 1975-76* | 2,875,342,000 | x,818,244,000 |

## * Preliminary

## Cities, Towns and Boroughs

$\Psi$ Mklbourne, the capital city, which is an archlw episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year ${ }_{\mathrm{z}}^{2} 37$ with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets,
park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum, art gallery and large churches the principal features of the city. At the Census of June 30, 1976, the population of Urban Melbourne $2,479,496$. Other urban centres are $\Psi$ Geelong, 122,080; Ballarat, 60,737; Bendigo, 50,169; Moe-Yallourn, 18,710 ; Shepparton, 25,848; $\Psi$ Warrnambool, 20,195 ; Morwell 16,094 ; Wangaratta, $\mathbf{x 6 , 1 5 7 \text { ; Traralgon, } 1 5 , 0 8 9 \text { . } . . . . . ~}$

## WESTERN AUSTRALYA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of $129^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. long., the most westerly point being in $113^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ E. long. and from $13^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ to $35^{\circ} 8^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. lat. Its extreme length is $\mathbf{x , 4 8 0}$ miles, and $x, 000$ miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

Population.-At the Census of June 1976, the population was $1,169,844$ (males, 596,783 ; females, $573,06 \mathrm{x}$ ). The figures include full-blood Aborigines.

| Year | Births | Deaths | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1972 | 22,177 | $7,44 \mathrm{n}$ |
| 1973 | 30,50 | 7,485 | 9,120 |
| 1974 | 20,207 | $7,77^{8}$ | 9,102 |
| 1975 | 20,338 | 7,972 | 9,026 |
| 1976 | 20,670 | 7,740 | 9,517 |

Religions.-Census of 2978-Church of England 362,759 , Roman Catholics 267,990 , Methodists 85,283, and Presbyterians 48,367 .

Physical Features.-Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Meharry ( $4,082 \mathrm{ft}$ ) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll ( $3,640 \mathrm{ft}$.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with minterior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collie, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an average elevation of $x, 000$ to $x, 500 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clay soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

## Government

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829 , and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 Responsible Government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon the Constitution Act, 1889, the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 5899, and amending Acts. The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected March, 1974) is composed of Liberal Party 23, Australian Labour Party 22, National Country Party 6.
Governor of Western Australia, Air Chief Marshal
Sir Wallace Kyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O, D.f.C. (1975).

Lieut.-Governor and Administrator, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Francls Burt, K.C.M.G.

## The Ministry

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister Co-ordinating Economic and Regional Development, Hon. Sir Charles Court, O.B.E., M.I.A. ................... \$A47,2 20 Depuly Premier, Chief Secretary, Minister for Lolice and Traffic, and Minister for Kegional Administration and the North-West, Hon. D. H. O'Neil, M.L.A.
$\$ A_{41}, 878$
Minister for Fisheries and IWildlife, Tourism, Conservation and the Environment, and Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, Hon. G. C. MacKinnon, M.L.C. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ $A_{43,286}$
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. R. C. Old, M.L.A.
Minister for W orks, Water Supplies, and Housing, Hon. R. J. O'Connor, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Consumer Affairs, and Immigration, Hon. W. L. Grayden, M.L.A.
Attorney General and Minister for Federal Affairs, Hon. I. G. Medcalf, M.L.C.

Minister for Education, Cultural Affairs, and Recreation, Hon. P. V. Jones, M.L.A.
Minister for Industrial Development, Mines, and Fuel and Energy, Hon. A. Mensaros, M.L.A.
Minister for Local Govermment, and Urban Development and Town Planning, Hon. E. C. Rushton, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, and Community Welfare, Hon. K. A. Ridge, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport, Hon. D. J. Wordsworth, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands and Forests, Hon. M. J. Craig, M.L.A.

Ministers, each $\$ A_{37,512}$ to $\$ A_{43,212}$, according to location of electorate.

> AgENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Offices, Western Australia House
125 Strand, London, W.C.z.
Agent-General, J. A. Richards.

## The Legislature

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, elected by adult suffrage subject to qualifications of residence and registration. The qualifying age for electors for both the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly is 18 years. There are $3^{2}$ members in the Legislative Councll, two from each Province, for a period of 6 years, one member from each Province retiring triennially. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 55 members, who are elected for $=$ term of 3 years.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
C. E. Griffith....${ }^{\prime}$................. \$A30,842

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. I. D. Thompson. 30,842
The Judicature
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Francis Burt, K.C.M.G.................................. A $46,47 x$

Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. J. M. Lavan.... 42,614
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. E. Jones; P. F.
Brinsden; A. R. A. Wallace; J. L. C.
Wickham; C. H. Smith.........each 4r,33I

## Education

Education.-In 1976 there were 640 government schools and 187 non-government schools (excluding kindergartens) with 199,557 and 43 ,810 pupils respectively. The total amount expended on education (by State authorities) during the year ended June 30, 1976, was $\$$ A $363,938,000$, including grants totalling $\$$ A 39,038, ooo to the University of Western Australia ( 6,364 full-time students in 1976), and to Murdoch University ( 799 full-time students in 1976). These amounts included Commonwealth monies.

PRoduction and Industry
The gross value of primary production (excluding mining) in $1975-76$ was: crops
\$A595,48r,000; livestock slaughterings, etc., $\$$ A1 $3,605,000$; livestock products $\$$ A $386,788,000$; forestry $\$ A 21,784,000$; fishing and whaling \$A41,965,000; hunting \$AI, 744,000.

Crops and Livestock.-The production of wheat for grain in 1975-76 was 4 , $122,01 \mathrm{x}$ tonnes. On March 31, 1976 , the livestock included $\mathbf{2 , 6 5 4 , 4 9 9}$ cattle, $34,770,77^{2}$ sheep, and $259,85 \mathrm{I}$ pigs. The wool clip in $1975-76$ was $173,768,598 \mathrm{~kg}$. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.-There were 2,859 manufacturing establishments operating in the State at June 30, 1975. The total number of persons employed (including working proprietors) by these establishments at the end of June, 8975 , was $68, \mathbf{1 2 9}$.

Forestry. - The forests contain some of the finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of sawn timber produced during $1975-76$ was 399,268 cubic metres.

Minerals.-The State has large deposits of $\quad$ a wide range of minerals, many of which are being mined or are under development for production. The exmine value of all minerals produced during $1975-76$ was \$A995,672,000.

Communications.-On June 30, 1976, there were $6,163 \mathrm{kms}$. of State government railway open for general and passenger traffic; and 73 rkms . of the Trans-Australian railway (Kalgoorlie-Port Pirie Junction). In the year ended June $30,1976,3,444$ vessels (net tonnage $46,653,622$ ) entered Western Australian ports and 3,439 (net tonnage $46,800,203$ ) cleared. The total length of roads at June 30,1976 , was $161,977 \mathrm{kms}$. The number of registered motor vehicles at June 30,1976 , was 611,933 ( 436,773 motor cars and station wagons, 145,828 light and heavy commercials, and 29,332 motor cycles and motor scooters).

Financk
Total revenue of Western Australia in $\mathbf{2 9 7 5} \boldsymbol{7} 6$ was $\$ A_{950}, 86 \mathrm{I}, 398$, compared with $\$ A_{734,239,94 \mathrm{I}}$ in 1974-75 Expenditure in 1975 -76 totalled $\$ A_{950,267,621}(1974-75$ \$ $\$ 743,373,039$ ). The net public debt of the State at June 30,1976 , was $\$ A_{1,089,66 x, 25 I}(1975, \$ A 1,1 \times 9,276,523$ ).

TRADE

| Year | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1973-74 \\ & 1974-75 \\ & 1975-76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ A \\ 1,308,71,585 \\ 1,711,926,586 \\ 2,056,164,926 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{x , 6 x 2 , 2 6 6 , 6 9 x} \\ 2,098,693882 \\ 2,377,43^{8,805} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

Exports in ${ }^{1975-76}$ included iron ore ( $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{772}, 198,6 \mathrm{rg}$ ), wheat ( $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{375}, 897,285$ ), wool ( $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{232}, 08 \mathrm{r}, 653$ ), petroleum and petroleum products ( $\$ \mathrm{~A} 65,602, \mathrm{r} 24$ ), iron and steel ( $\$ \mathbf{A} 60,764,77 \mathrm{x}$ ), machines and machinery ( $\$ A_{5} 8,658,373$ ), mutton and lamb ( $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{34}, 008,8 \mathrm{I} 7$ ), barley ( $\$ \mathrm{~A}_{31} \mathrm{r}, 740,053$ ), beef ( ${ }^{(1)}$ A $_{31}, 701,748$ ), transport equipment ( $\$ A_{3} 1,553,720$ ), rock lobster tails ( $\$ A_{27,776,853 \text { ), }}$ salt ( $\$ \mathrm{~A} 22,607,024$ ), gold bullion ( $\$ \mathrm{~A} 9,335,122$ ), live animals ( $\$$ A16,436,319), oats ( $\$$ Ar6,177,853), hides and skins (\$Ar3,728,35r), furniture
 ores and concentrates ( $\$ A_{9}, 994,662$ ), timber ( $\$ 9,830,45$ ) , apples ( $\$ 4,226,146$ ).

## Towns

Capital.- $\Psi$ Perth. Population (Census of June 30, 1976) of Perth Statistical Division, including the port of Fremantle, 805,747.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Kalgoorlie-Boulder and environs ( $\mathbf{x 9}, 938$ ), $\Psi$ Bunbury ( $\mathbf{x 9 , 5 1 3}$ ); $\Psi$ Geraldton ( $\mathbf{x} 7,699$ );廿Albany ( $\mathbf{z 2}, 6 \pm 6$ ).

# New Zealand <br> AREA AND POPULATION 



## * Included in North Island and South Island totals. <br> $\dagger$ Excluding 1,333 members of the Armed Forces overseas. <br> $\ddagger$ June 30, 1976 . <br> Ti The Cook Islands have had complete internal self-government since Aug. 4, $\mathbf{x 9 6 5}$, as has Niue since 39 Oct. 1974 but Cook Islanders and Niteans remain New Zealand citizens. <br> Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper-1976 Census, 257,770.

Vital Statistics

| Year | Births | Deaths | Natural Increase | Deaths of Infants under one year | Infant Mortality per r,000 live births | Marriages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | 60,727 | 25,312 | 35,415 | 985 | x6.22 | 26,274 |
| $\underline{874}$ | 59,336 | 25,267 | 34,075 | 922 | 15.54 | 25,412 |
| 1975 | 56,638 | 25,513 | 32,525 | 904 | 15.96 | 24,534 |
| 1976 | 55,105 | 25,457 | 29,548 | 766 | $\pm 3 \cdot 62$ | 24,154 |

Birth rate (1976) 17.65 ; death rate $8 \cdot 17$; marriage rate 7.35 .
Inter-Censal Increases

| Year | Results of Census |  |  | Numerical Increase | Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 196 \mathrm{I} \\ & 1966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x, 213,376 \\ & x, 343,743 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x, 20 x, 608 \\ & x, 333,176 \end{aligned}$ | 2,414,984 2,676,919 | $\begin{aligned} & 240,922 \\ & 26 \mathrm{I}, 935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +68,726 \\ & +48,660 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1978 1976 | x,430,856 | 1.431,775 | 2,86z,63 $3,129,283$ | 185.712 266,752 | +. |

Excluding 2,559 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the $196 x$ census, $x, 936$ at the 1966 census, $x, 482$ at the 1971 census and $x, 333$ at the 1976 census.

## Races and Religions




PHYSIOGRAPHY
New Zealand consists of number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for large tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two larger and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from $8^{\circ}$ South latitude to south of $60^{\circ}$ South latitude, and from $160^{\circ}$ East longitude to $\mathbf{3 5} 0^{\circ}$ West longitude.
Geographical Features.-The two principal islands have a total length of $x, 040$ miles, and I combined of roz,344 square miles. A large proportion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook ( $\mathbf{2} 2,349 \mathrm{ft}$.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu ( $9,175 \mathrm{ft}$.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe ( 7.515 ft .) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the TasII: a ( 18 miles long by $\mathrm{x} \frac{1}{4}$ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox um the best known. The North Island is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato ( 270 miles in length); Wanganui ( 180 ), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 234 sq . miles in area; Wakatipu, r13: and Te Anau 133) in abundant, many of them of great beauty.
Climate.-New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. in the North to about $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island wine from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately $\times 3$ to over 250 inches. The
number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 1 ro and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between $x, 600$ to 2,500 hours.

## GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642.

The islands were visited, and charted, in $\mathbf{1 7 6 9}$ by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, I774 and 1777. From 1800 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 I British Resident was appointed. In 8840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, x84x, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created $=$ separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Come pany's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to The Dominion of New Zealand. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852 , and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. ro, 1947 The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.
Flag: Blue ground, with Union Jack in top left quarter, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly. On June 20, 1968, a new naval ensign bearing the Southern Cross w adopted, replacing the British white ensign.

## Governor General and Staff

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Jacka Holyoake, G.C.M.G., C.H. (r977)
\$NZ 26,000
Official Secretary, J. Brown.
The Executive Council
His Excellency the GOvernor-General
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. R. D. Muldoon, с.н.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade, Rt. Hon. B. E. Talboys.
Trade and Industry, Hon. L. R. Adams-Schneider.
Justice, Hon. D. S. Thomson.
Works and Development, Hon. W. L. Young.
Defence and Police, Hon. A. McCready.
Social Welfare, Hon. H. J. Walker
Labour and State Services, Hon. J. B. Gordon.
Agriculture and Fisheries, and Maori Affairs, Hon. D. MacIntyre.

Local Government and Internal Affairs, Hon. D. A. Highet.
Transport, Hon. C. C. A. McLachlan
Education, Hon. L. W. Gandar.
Tourism, Hon. H. R. Lapwood.
Housing, Hon. E. S. F. Holland.
Health, Hon. T. F. Gill.
Energy Resources, Hon. G. F. Gair.
Attomey-General and Customs, Hon. P. I. Wilkinson. Lands and Forests, Hon, V. S. Young.
Broadcasting, Hon. H. C. Templeton.
Fisheries, Hon. J. B. Bolger.

The Prime Minister receives $\$ 29,667$ per annum with It tax-free allowance of $\$ 7,000$ for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding - portfolio is $\$ 29,564$ with tax-free expense allowance of $\$ 2,800$ and that of each Minister without portfolio \$ 36,906 , with $\$ 2,600$ tax-free expense allowance.

New Zealand High Commission
New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.
High Commissioner, Hon. D. J. Carter.
Deputy High Commissioner, D. B. G. McLean.
Minister (Commercial), G. Thompson.
Defence and Naval Adviser, Cdre. F. H. Bland, O.B.E. Counsellors, L. J. Watt (Political); R. G. Laking (Finance); L. H. Jones (Administration): D. F. Kininmonth (Commercial).
Army Adviser, Col. R. J. Pearce, M.B.E.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. I. V. Mackay.
1st Secretaries, Mrs. V. S. Blumhardt; G. D. Malcolm (Economics): M. J. Taylor (Press and Information).
Agricultural Adviser, D. K. Crump.
Altaché (Scientific), C. M. Palmer.

## British High Commission

Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 2 The Terrace (P.O. Box 18 n 2 ), Wellington, High Commissioner, His Excellency Harold Smedley, C.M.G. M.B.E. (1975). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ 15,000

Deputy High Commissioner and Counsellor (Commercial), T. D. O'Leary.
yst Secretary, G. R. Archer (Head of Chancery).
Defence Adviser, Group Capt. C. D. Preece, O.B.e. A.F.C., R.A.F.

Asst. do., Lt. Cdr. N. St. J. Morley-Hall, R.N.
ist Secretaries, A. F. Baines (Agriculture and Food); C. A. Holmes (Commercial); J. R. E. Carr-Gregg (Information).
2nd Secretaries, D. A. Dunford (Administration); C. Thompson (Commercial); C. P. Mulcahy.

British Council Representative, P. J. C. Dart. THE LEGISLATURE
Parliament consists of - House of Representatives consisting of 87 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1975. returned 52 National members and 35 Labour. There are four Maori electorates. Women have been entitled to vate since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 4 women members. Members of the House receive $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{2}, 486$ per annum, with an allowance of $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{3,290}$ per annum for expenses, plus an electorate allowance. The Leader of the Opposition receives $\$ \mathrm{NZ} 29,928$ per annum and $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{3,400}$ per annum for expenses, plus travelling allowance of $\$ N Z \pm, 275$.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Hon. Sir Roy Jack (plus expense allowance of $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{2}, 100$ per анниm and residential quarters in Parliament House)
$\$ \mathrm{NZI}_{18}$,334

## THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises $\quad$ Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Chief Justice. Rt. Hon. Sir Richard

Wild, K.C.M.G., E.D................... $\mathbf{\$ N Z}_{30,668}$
Court of Appeal, Rt. Hon. Sir Clifford
Richmond (President) . . . . . . . . . . . . . NZa9,296 Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Woodhouse;

Rt. Hon. Sir Robin Cooke. ........ Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. A. C. Perry; L. F. Moller; G.D. Speight; C. M. Roper; J. C. White; D. S.

Beattie; J. P. Quilliam; D. W. McMullin; P. T. Mahon; J. B. O'Regan; N. F. Chilwell; N. E. Casey; J. A. Ongley; J. F. Jeffries; E. J. Somers; J. S. Henry; R. I. Barker; I. L. M. Richardson
27.915

Supreme Court Administrative Divn., Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Wild (Chief Justice); Hons. J. C. White; G. D. Speight.
Judge, Court of Arbitration, Judge A. P. Blair.

## POLICE

On March 3x, 1976 the strength of the Police Force was 4,392 of all ranks, equivalent to I for every 722 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1975-76 w- \$NZ49,434,000.

DEFENCE
A unified Ministry of Defence was set up Jan. I, 1964. The Ministry is responsible, under the Minister of Defence, for the whole field of national defence. Defence expenditure in $1975-76$ amounted to \$NZx93,465,000.

## Navy

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 4 frigates, a survey ship. Active naval personnel number 309 officers and 2,425 ratings. A frigate is normally attached to the Far East Station.

## Army

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force and the Army Reserve. The strength of the Regular Force at March $3^{3}$, 1976 was 5,432 and of the Territorial Force 6,271 .

The Army is now organized on the basis of one integrated Regular/Territorial Brigade Group, with its own logistic support and reserves. In addition, a regular force battalion is stationed as part of the Commonwealth Far East strategic reserve in Malaysia.

## Air

Operational elements of the R.N.Z.A.F. include one Strike Squadron, one ground attack squadron, one anti-submarine warfare squadron, one helicopter squadron and three transport squadrons, one of which is based in Singapore. Aircraft operated by the R.N.Z.A.F. include the Skyhawk, Strikemaster, Orion, Hercules and Bristol Freighter. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1976, was 4,254 .

## FINANCE

Into the Consolidated Revenue Account (New Zealand's main public account) are paid the proceeds of income tax, sales tax, customs and excise duties and other taxes, also interest, profits from trading undertakings, and departmental receipts (departmental expenditure is included gross). Revenue from taxation also paid into the National Roads Fund principally from - tax on motor spirits and registration and licence fees for motor vehicles.

| Year ended March 3 I | Revenue | Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$NZ | \$NZ |
| 1973 | 2,135,795,738 | 2,14x,026,647 |
| 1974 | 2,512,164,904 | 2,509,778,874 |
| 1975 | 3,046,057,94x | 3,034,889,403 |
| 1976 | 3,682,505,390 | 3,684,091,6x ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$ |


#### Abstract

*Includes:  Social Welfare. NNZ806,755,000 Health \$NZ602,546,000 Development of Industry ......sNZ N $_{3 x, 467,000}$ Defence. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8NZ $193,465,000$ Debt sevices..................... sNZ $_{322,76 x, 000}$ Law and order . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$NZ 88,508,000 Revenue from taxation in $1975-76$ amounted to $\mathrm{SNZ}_{3,18} 85,289,000$ of which ${ }^{2} \mathrm{NZ}_{3,084,039,000}$ depresented receipts into the Consolidated Revenue Account, and \$NZrox,250,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.


## DEBT

The gross Public Debt amounted on March $3 \mathrm{r},{ }^{1976}$, to $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{5,557,937,000}$ of which $8 \mathrm{NZ}_{1,158,295,000}$ was domiciled in Europe and \$NZ246,352,000 in the U.S.A.; $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{5} 8,596,000$ represented World Bank loans.

## Currency

The Government devalued the New Zealand dollar by ${ }_{55}$ per cent. on August 10, 1975, ond on Nov. 30, 1976, by 7 per cent. relative to all currencies except the Australian dollar.

## Baniking

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At Mar. 31, 1977, assets of all trading banks in respect of New Zealand business amounted to
 and the value of notes in circulation amounted to $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{39} 9,200,000$. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August $x$, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. New Zealand's official overseas reserves at March 31, 1977, amounted to \$NZ720,600,000, of which $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{390,700,000}$ represented assets of the New Zealand banking system. Trading banks' advances, including discounts on Mar. 31, 1977, totalled \$NZ,2,358,800,000 compared with $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{7,7} 7_{7}, 600,000$ in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks on Mar. 3I, 1977, amounted to $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{2}, 883,400,000$ ( 1976 , \$ $\mathrm{NZ}_{2,459,500,000 \text { ). }}$
Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year $1976-77$, over 4 million accounts having $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{3.592,710,000}$ to their credit. Private savings banks have been operated by the trading banks since Oct. 1964, and at March 35, 1977, deposits totalled $\$ \mathrm{NZ} 1,263,020,000$.

## EDUCATION

Schools ant free and attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 . There are opportunities for apt pupils to proceed to university. In 1975 there were $474,57^{8}$ pupils attending public primary schools, and 50,745 pupils attending registered private primary schools. The secondary education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 233 state secondary schools, $4^{8}$ state secondary departments of district high schools and 132 private secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education in July 1975 wi 219,754 and in addition there were 96,253 students attending technical classes and 19,634 receiving part-time tuition from the Technical Correspondence School. The university system consists of the University of Auckland, the University of Waikato, Massey University of Manawatu, Victoria University of Wellington, the

University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. The Lincoln university college of agriculture is associated with the University of Canterbury. The university system is co-ordinated by the University Grants Committec. The Universities had I total of 42,436 students in 1975.

The total expenditure on education out of public funds in $1975-76$ was $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{3}{ }^{2}, 750,700$.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

## Gross Agricultural Production (Gross Output)

|  | Yrs. ended 30 June |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 | 1975 | 1976* |
|  | \$ NZ (million) |  |  |
| Sheep and lambs | 305 | 195 | 298 |
| Wool. | 315 | 216 | 398 |
| Cattle | 298 | 200 | 321 |
| Pigs. | 35 | 37 | 37 |
| Dairy Products | 347 | 375 | 443 |
| Crops and seeds | 99 | 108 | 112 |
| Fruit. | 40 | 46 | 46 |
| Vegetables | 48 | 56 | 56 |
| Poultry and eggs | 62 | 66 | 78 |
| Agricultural services | 8 x | 8 x | 92 |
| Other-farm products. | ${ }^{7}$ | 17 | 20 |
| -non-farm products. | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Gross Agricultural Production (Gross Output) | x,653 | 1,404 | x,900 |
| * Provisional |  |  |  |
| Industrial Pro | $\begin{aligned} & \text { luction } \\ & 2-73 \\ & \mathrm{NZ}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 374 \\ & \text { NZ } \end{aligned}$ |

Net Output (Net Value Added), consisting only of the rewards to the factors of production. i.e. salaries and wages, interest on borrowed capital, and proprietors' surplus, in 1973-74 amounted to $\$ \mathrm{NZx}_{2} 502,400,000$, compared with $\$ \mathrm{NZx}_{3}, 30 \mathrm{r}, 700,000$ in the previous year.

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

|  | 1974-75 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat, bushels | x2,800,000 | 13,888,000 |
| Wool, metric tons. | 294,000 | 312,000 |
| Butter, metric tons | 240,100 | 236,700 |
| Cheese, metric tons. | 88,600 | 104,800 |
| Stock Slaughtered- |  |  |
| Lambs, No.. | 25,195,000 | 25,96x,000 |
| Sheep, No | 7,080,000 | 6,592,000 |
| Cattle, No. | 2,134,000 | 2,573,000 |
| Calves, No | x,438,000 | x,295,000 |
| Pigs, No.. | 789,000 | 721,000 |

Forestry. -The output of nwn timber for 1976 was $883,192,000$ board ft., of which $736,064,000$ board ft. represented exotic varieties, mainly pine.
Livestock.-Livestock on farms at Jan. 3x, 1977, included $2,970,000$ dairy cattle (of which $2,075,000$ were dairy cows in milk during season), $6,440,000$ beef cattle (of which $2,345,000$ were beef breeding cows), and 559,000 pigs. At June 30, 1976, sheep numbered $56,400,000$, including $4 \mathrm{I}, 200,000$ breeding ewes.
Manufactures.-Statistics of factory production show ( $1973-74$ ) 7,690 factories in operation, employing 244,522 persons. Salaries and wages amounted to $\$ \mathrm{NZx}_{1,042,214,000 \text {; cost of materials }}$ used, $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{3}, \mathbf{1 2 2 , 8 0 6 , 0 0 0}$. Total value of production, \$NZ5,250,878,000.

Minerals-Coal output in 1976 was 2,486,000 tonnes. Gold-mining formerly an important industry, but production has declined greatly la recent years. Other minerals produced on a relatively small scale are copper, silver, iron ore, ganese ore, zinc, leads, cadmium, tungsten and asbestos. Valuable deposits of natural gas have been discovered in Taranaki, and this has been piped to some main North Island centres. New Zealand has large resources of potential iron ore in the black sands of many of its beaches of which $2,346,625$ tonnes were exported in 1976 and steelworks have been built mat Auckland to utilize such deposits.

## TRADE

Provisional figures of New Zealand's trade during the year ended June, 1976 , were; Imports (c.i.f.) $\$ \mathrm{NZ} 2,927,690,000$, compared with $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{2,763}, 100,000$ in 1974-75; Exports, (f.o.b.) $\$ \mathrm{NZ} 2,37 \mathrm{I}, 605,000$, compared with $\$ \mathrm{NZ}$ 1,621,547,000 in 1974-75.

Trade with U.K.
 Exports to U.K...... $365,790,000 \quad 344,079,000$

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in the months ending June, 1976, was valued at $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{449,400,000}$ and included butter, valued at $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{107}, 800,000$, cheese ( $\$ \mathrm{NZ} 26,300,000$ ); beef (\$NZ7,300,000); wool (\$NZ6r,400,000); lamb ( $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{1700,300,000) \text {. }}$

Railways.-In March, 1976, there were 2,98x route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1975-76, including season-ticket holders, was $20,035,000$. Goods railed amounted to 13,197,000 tonnes. Railway total revenue and expenditure were $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{7} 70,206,580$ and \$NZ233,160,088 in 1975-76.

Motor Vehicles.-On December 31, 1976, there were $3,966,544$ motor vehicles licensed, including x, 194.39 cars and x 08,026 motor cycles and power cycles. The number of persons per passenger car was $2 \cdot 8$.

Shipping,-During 1976 the vessels entered from overseas ports numbered 3.762 (net tonnage $20,886,000$ ) and those cleared for overseas 3,750 (net tonnage $20,780,000$ ).

Post Office Statistics.-During 1975-76 internal postal services handled $699,026,000$ items, including $350,019,000$ letters and $339,136,000$ items of printed matter. Overseas mails included $2,506,644 \mathrm{lb}$. of airmail received and $x, 503,708 \mathrm{lb}$. despatched. Telephone subscribers totalled $\mathbf{x , 0 1 9 , 1 8 6}$ at March 3x, 1976.

Civil Aviation.-In 1975 domestic scheduled servies flew 25,171,000 kilometres and carried 2,312,000 passengers. Freight carried amounted to 62,900 tons. In r975 international services to and from New Zealand carried $1, x 79,000$ passengers, 30,877 tonnes of freight and 2,270 tonnes of mail.

Captral, $\Psi$ Wellington, in the North Island (pop. March $z_{3}$, 1976, Wellington statistical division, 349,628).

Other large centres: $\Psi$ Auckland, 797,406 ; \#Christchurch, 325.710; $\Psi$ Dunedin, 120,426; Palmerston North, 88,724; Hamilton, 554,606 ; WWanganui, 37,707: 廿New Plymouth, 37,7xI; $\Psi$ Napier-Hastings. so9,9 ${ }^{*} 0$; Rotorua, 46,650 : $\Psi$ Tauranga, 48,153.
National Day (New Zealand Day).-Feb. 6.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND
In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:-

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in $34^{\circ} 9^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. lat. and $172^{\circ} 8^{\prime \prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ E. long. (uninhabited). Auckland Islands, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in $50^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ S. lat. and $166^{\circ} \times 3^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. Campbell Island (used a weather station). Antipodes Group ( $40^{\circ} 4 \mathrm{I}^{\prime} 15 \mathrm{~S}$. lat. and $378^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ E. long.) uninhabited. Bounty Islands $\left(47^{\circ} 4^{\circ} 43\right.$ S. lat., $170^{\circ}$ or 30 E. long.). Snares Islands and Solander (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population normally 9 or 10) between $29^{\circ}$ rol to $31^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. lat., and $177^{\circ}$ $45^{\prime}$ to $179^{\circ}$ W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets. All the inhabitants are government employees at $\mathbb{I}$ meteorological station.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 190r, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Matiaro, Manuae, Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn or Tongareva, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka or Danger, and Nassau. The total population of the group was 18,937 at Sept. 30 , 1974. Niue, which is geographically part of Cook Islands, but which is administered separately, had an estimated population nill Sept. 30, 1974 of 3,992 . The chief exports of the Cook Islands are fruit juice, clothing, copra, bananas, citrus fuit and pulp, and pearl shell. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand, Australia, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A. Financial aid to the Cook Islands and Niue approved by the New Zealand Government totalled $\$ \mathrm{NZ}_{5}{ }^{\circ}$ million for the $1973-74$ financial year.
The High Commissioner of the Cook Islands is employed in a dual role, since he represents both the Queen and the New Zealand Government. Since Aug. 4, 1965, the Islands have enjoyed complete internal self-government, excecutive power being in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of the Premier and five other ministers. The new Constitution Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in November 1964, but did not come into force until it had been endorsed by the $2 z$-member Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, elected in April 1965.
The New Zealand citizenship of the Cook Islanders is embodied in the Constitution, and assurances have been given that the changed status of the Islands will in no way affect the consideration of subsidies or the right of free entry into New Zealand for exports from the group.
A New Zealand Representative is stationed at Niue, which since October 1974 has been selfgoverning in free association with New Zealand, which is responsible for external affairs and defence. Executive power is in the hands of $■$ Premier and a Cabinet of 3 drawn from the Assembly of 20 members.

Tokelau (or Union Islands).-A group of atolls (Fakaofo, Nukunono and Atafu) (population r.574 in Sept. 1974), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. $x, 1948$.

## THE ROSS DEPENDENCY

The Ross Dependency, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30 , 1923 , and defined all the islands and territories between $160^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. and $55^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. longitude which are situated south of the $60^{\circ} \mathrm{S}^{\circ}$. parallel. The Ross Dependency includes Edward Vill Land and portions of Victoria Land. For some years there have been permanent bases in the area, staffed by survey and scientific personnel.

## The Bahamas

The Bahama Islands are an archipelago lying in the Atlantic Ocean between $20^{\circ} 55^{\prime}-27^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. Lat; $72^{\circ} 40^{\prime}-79^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. Long. They extend from the coast of Florida on the north-west almost to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of 700 islands, of which 30 are inhabited and 2,400 cays comprising an area of more than 5,380 square miles. The population, at the end of 1974, was estimated at 197,000. The principal islands include: Abaco, Acklins, Andros, Berry Islands, Bimini, Cat Cay, Cat Island, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumas, Grand Bahama, Harbour Island, Inagua, Long Cay, Long Island, Mayaguana, New Providence (on which is located the capital, Nassau), Ragged Island, Rum Cay, San Salvador and Spanish Wells. San Salvador was the first landfall in the New World of Christopher Columbus on October 12, 1492.
The Bahamas were settled by British subjects when the islands were deserted. The ownership of the Bahamas was taken over in 1782 by the Spanish, but the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 restored them to the British.
Tourism is the economic mainstay of the Bahamas, whose salubrious climate and fine beaches attract over $x, 000,000$ visitors annually.

## Government

The Bahamas gained independence on July ro, 1973. There are a Senate of 16 members and elected House of Assembly of 38 members.
Governor-General, His Excellency Gerald Cash, O.B.E. (acting).

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs, Rt. Hon. L. O. Pindling.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Hon. A. D. Hanna.

Transport, Hon. G. A. Smith.
Education, Hon. L. N. Coakley.
Agriculure and Fisheries, Hon. R. F. A. Roberts.
Development, Hon. A. Maycock.
Works, Hon. A. L. Rover.
External Affairs and Attorney General, Hon. P. L. Adderley.
Labour and National Insurance, Hon. Sir Clifford Darling.
Home Affairs, Hon. D. Rolle.
Tourism, Hon. C. T. Maynard.
Chief Justice, Sir Leonard Knowles.
Puisne Judges, Hon. S. Graham, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Hon. K. Potter; Hon. J. Smith, C.B.E., T.D.

## bahamas High Commission <br> 39 Pall Mall, S.W.x. [0x-930 6967]

High Commissioner (vacant).

> British High Commission
> Bitco Building, East St.
> P.O. Box N75 6, Nassaut.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Peter Mennell, C.M.G., M.B.E. (I975).

Deputy High Commissioner, F. D. Milne (Head of Chancery).
Industries.-Plants for the manufacture of cement and pharmaceuticals and an oil refinery have been established in Freeport, Grand Bahama, where there are also number of light industries. A rum distillery is in operation in New Providence and a multi-million dollar aragonite operation is in progress off the island of Andros. Other industries are those associated with the treatment of local agriculture and marine produce, salt extraction, handwork, laminated steel pipe, and timber-felling for plywood.

Education.-Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14. More than 57,000 students are enrolled in Ministry of Education and Independent schools in New Providence and the Family Islands.

Civil Aviation.-Facilities for external traffic are provided by Bahamasair, British Airways, Air Canada, Air Jamaica, Eastern Air Lines, Delta Air Line, National Airlines, International Air Bahama, Lufthansa, Sabena, and Mackey International Airline. Kwinair and Trans-Island Airways provide internal schedule and charter flights to the Family Islands, and Miami, Fort Lauderdale, etc. There are daily return flights between Nassau and Miami, several daily flights between Nassau-Palm Beach-Fort Lauderdale and Tampa, and a regular service between Nassau, Kingston and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Chicago, Toronto, Mexico City, Panama City, Montreal, Bermuda, Kingston and Haiti.

Communications.-There are a General Post Office in Nassau, 4 branch offices in New Providence and sog sub-offices in the Family Islands. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are $13^{2}$ radio-telephone channels among the islands.


Finance and 'Trade Public revenue. . . . B $\$ 47$ 2992,035 B $\$ 152,155,721$ Expenditure. ...... $182,903,879$ 19x,751,650

Total imports. . . . . $\underset{, 1,908,337,389}{1974}$ 2,696,903,595 2,508,332,684
 The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, manufactured articles, building material, lumber and machinery. The chief exports in 1976 were pulpwood, cement, rum, crawfish, salt, aragonite and hormones.

Caprral. - $\Psi$ Nassau. Estimated population 4,000 miles.

## Bangladesh

Area, Population, Climate, etc.- The People's Republic of Bangladesh consists of the territory which was formerly East Pakistan (the old province of East Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam), covering in area of 55,126 sq. miles in the region of the Gangetic delta, and has - population, according to the 1974 census, of ${ }_{71}, 3 \times 6,8 \mathbf{1 7}$, but official estimates place the current figure at $8 \mathrm{r}, 000,000$.

The country is crossed by a network of navigable rivers, including the eastern wom of the Ganges, the Jumna (Brahmaputra) and the Meghna, fowing into the Bay of Bengal. The climate is tropical and
monsoon; hot and extremely humid during the summer, and mild and dry during the short winter. The rainfall is heavy, varying from 50 inches to $\mathrm{I}_{35}$ inches in different districts and the bulk of it falls during monsoon season (from June to September). The mater temperature during the winter (November to February) is about $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) and during the hot season $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.).

Prior to becoming East Pakistan, the territory had been part of British India. It acceded to Pakistan in October, $\mathbf{2 9 4 7}$, and became $\quad$ Republic on March 23, 1956.

By a proclamation of March 26, 197x, Bangladesh purported to secede from the central government, and g government-in-exile was set up in April in Calcutta. The short war between India and Pakistan, in both the East and the West, and India's overwhelming defeat of the Pakistani Army in the East, brought about de facto secession of the East wing. The Indo-Pakistan war was concluded on December 16 , 197x, and Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto became President on December zo. Sheikh Mujib was sworn in as Prime Minister on January iz. Recognition of the new state was accorded swiftly by many countries. Bangladesh was admitted to the Commonwealth on April 18 , and to the United Nations in 1974. Pakistan and Bangladesh accorded one another mutual recognition in Feb. 1974 and established diplomatic relations in Jan. 1976.

Government.-A Constitution was promulgated on December i5, and provided for a multi-party system of democratic government. In Dec. 1974 the President declared II State of Emergency and suspended certain constitutional privileges. In January 1975 Sheikh Mujib introduced constitutional amendments which empowered him to assume the Presidency and to establish a one-party system of government. On August 15 Sheikh Mujib and his family were assassinated by dissident Army officers. The former Commerce Minister, Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed, assumed the Presidency. On November 4 Brigadier Khaled Mosharraf, Chief of Army Staff, led I short-lived coup which displaced President Moshtaque, but Mosharraf was himself overthrown and killed a few days later. Since then a non-political administration has run the country under martial law, initially under President Mr Justice A. M. Sayem (the former Chief Justice), who resigned on April 2, 1977, when Major-General Ziaur Rahman became President.

President and Chief Martial Law Administrators, Maj.Gen. Ziaur Rahman.
Vice-President, Mr. Justice Ardus Sattar.
Members of Advisory Council, Rear-Admiral M. H. Khan; Air Vice-Marshal A. G. Mahmood; Kazi Anwarul Haque; Dr. M. A. Rashid; Dr. M. N. Huda; Dr Mohammad Ibrahim; Mrs. Benita Roy: Azizul Huq; Col. M. M. Haque; Akbar Kabir; Saifur Rahman; Shamsul Huq; Prof. Syed Ali Ahsan; Jamal Uddin Ahmed; Ashfaq Hussain Khan; Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad; Abdul Momen Khan.

## Bangladesh High Commission 28 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7 <br> [ $01-584008 \mathrm{x}$ ]

High Commissioner, His Excellency A. F. M. Abul Fateh.
Deputy High Commissioner, Abdul Ahsan.
Minister, Enam Ahmed Choudhury.
Counsellors, M. R. Osmany; M. H. Choudhury; Mahbubul Alam.
ist Secretaries, Syed Muhammad Hussain; Dr. A. H. M. Karim.
and Secretaries, Rafiq Ahmed Khan; Abdul Hai; M. M. Hussain Khan.

## British High Commission <br> D.I.T. Buildings Annex, Dilkusha <br> (P.O. Box go), Dacca

High Commissioner, His Excellency Barry Granger Smallman, C.M.G., C.v.O., (1974).
Deputy High Commissioner and Counsellor (Economics). D. M. Kerr, O.B.E.
xst Secretaries, D. P. Small, M.B.E. (Head of Chancery); G. T. Burgess, M.B.E. (Commercial); M. D. K Halsey; M. C. McCulloch (Aid); H. Davidson. o.b.e. (Agricultural Adviser); A. Davis (Economic Adviser); A. Fayle (Consular and Immigration); N. H. B. Veriod (Administration).

British Council Representative, J. A. Doherty, 5 Fuller Road, Ramna, Dacca 2.

Education.-The present system of education is under review. Primary education is free but not universal. There are six Universities: Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (at Dacca), Bangladesh Agricultural University (at Mymensingh), and Jahangirnagar (opened in 1970). In 1974 literacy was estimated at 22.21 per cent. of the whole of Bangladesh and 26 per cent. of the male population.

Transport and Communications.-Principal seaports with total import and export tonnages for 1975 in millions, were: $\psi$ Chittagong 4.59 , and \# Chalna $\times 54$ The Bangladesh Shipping Corporation has been set up by the Government to operate the Bangladesh merchant fleet. The principal airports with runway lengths in feet are Dacca-Tejgaon ( 9,000 ) and Chittagong ( 7,500 ) ; new international airport outside Dacca is scheduled for completion in 1977. A national airline, Bangladesh Biman, has been established with services to London and Calcutta, Bangkok, Karachi, Dubai, Singapore and Katmandu, and an internal network.

There are about 3,900 miles of roads in Bangladesh; 2,400 miles are metalled. There are 2,600 miles of railway track.

Radio Bangladesh is the main national broadcasting service. A television service was introduced in 1965.

Production.-Bangladesh is the principal producer of raw jute in the world. Other agricultural products are rice, tea, oil seeds, pulses, and sugar cane. The chief industries are jute, cotton, tea, leather, paper, fertilizer and sugar.

Aid. Bangladesh is major recipient of bilateral and multilateral development aid. Commitments made by the Aid Group led by the I.B.R.D. in the financial year $1976-77$ totalled U.S. \$921,740,000. Commitments were composed of U.S. $\$ 253, a 10,000$ in food aid, U.S. $\$ 258,930,000$ commodity aid and U.S. $\$ 409,800,000$ project aid.

CAPITAL, Dacca. Population $1,730,253$, according to the results of the 1974 census.

## Barbados

Barbados, the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, is situated in latitude $13^{\circ} 14^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and longitude $59^{\circ} 37^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. The island has a total area of 166 square miles, the land rising in a series of tablelands marked by terraces to the highest point, Mt. Hillaby ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{1 0 4} \mathrm{ft}$.). It is nearly 2 I miles long by $\mathbf{4} 4$ miles broad. Some 46 acres are covered by forest and 68,875 acres are cultivated. Climate. -Barbados has a pleasant climate with annual average temperature $26.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $79^{\circ} 8^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) and rainfall varying from $\square$ yearly average of 75 inches

In the high central district to 50 inches in some of the low-iying coastal areas. Population.-The estimated population of Barbados in 1976 was $25 x, 272$.

CAPITAL.- $\Psi$ Bridgetown (population, estimated April, 1971 , 18,789 ). Populations of other administrative areas (parishes) in 1970 were: St. Michael ( 88,097 ); Christ Church ( 36,033 ); St. Philip ( 17,230 ); St George ( 16,903 ); St. James ( 14,658 ); St. Peter ( 10,820 ) and St. Thomas ( 10,624 ). Bridgetown, the only port of entry, has a deep-water harbour with berths for ships, opened in 196 m . Oil is pumped ashore at $^{\text {on }}$ Spring Gardens and at an Esso installation on the West Coast. Flag.-Three vertical stripes, dark blue, gold and dark blue, with trident device on gold stripe. National Day.-Nov. 30 (Independence Day).

Govermment.-Barbados was first settled by the British in $\mathbf{x} 27$ and was a Crown Colony from 1652 until it became independent state within the Commonwealth on November 30, 1966. The Legislature consists of the Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate comprises 21 Senators appointed by the Governor-General, of whom 12 are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 7 by the Governor-General at his discretion to represent religious, economic or social interests in the Island or such other interests as the Governor-General considers ought to be represented. The House of Assembly comprises 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage. In $\mathrm{r}_{9} 63$ the voting age was reduced to 18 . The last General Election took place on Sept. 2, 1976 and, as in result, seats in the House of Assembly were distributed as follows: Barbados Labour Party 17 ; Democratic Labour Party 7.

Governot-General, Sir Deighton Ward, G.C.M.G. (1976)

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning and Minister of Information, Rt. Hon. J. M. G. Adams. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Caribbean Affairs, External Trade, Industry and Tourism, Hon. B. St. John, Q.C.
Communications and Works, Hon. L. Braithwaite.
Attorney-General and Minister of External Affairs, Hon. H. de B. Forde.
Education and Culture, Hon. L. Tull.
Health and National Insurance, Hon. Miss Billie Miller.
Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, Hon. L. Bolder.
Labour and Community Services, Hon. L. Craig.
Housing and Lands (responsible for Government business in the Senate), Senator Hon. R. Mapp.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Arnott Cato. Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. W. C. B. Hinds.

Barbados High Commission
[01-235 8686]
6 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.I
High Commissioner, His Excellency Cecil Beaumont Williams, O.B.E. ( 976 ).

British Higr Commission
147-9 Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676C) Bridgetown
High Commissioner, His Excellency Charles Stuart Roberts, C.M.G. (x973). . ................ £ェ1,000
Deputy High Commissioner, J. C. Philip, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery).

## JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of i High Court rid a Court of Appeal. In certain cases further appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of H.M. Privy Council. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges are appointed by the GovernorGeneral on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir William Douglas. \$3x,200

Puisne Judges, C. S. Husbands; L. I. Worrell; D. A. Williams.

Education.-Primary and secondary education is free in Government-aided schools.

Communications.-Barbados has some 840 miles of roads, of which about 780 miles are asphalted. The Grantley Adams International airport is situated at Seawell, 12 miles from Bridgetown, and frequent scheduled services connect Barbados with the major world air routes. Barbados has $\quad$ colour television service, and I radio broadcasting service both operated by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, and a wired broadcasting service operated by Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd., a local subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd.

Production, etc.-The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, clothing, lard and margarine, and the imports food, manufactured goods, machinery, transport equipment and chemicals. Barbados' major trading partners are the U.K., U.S.A., CARICOM and Canada. The tourist industry is a major source of revenue.

## Trade

Goods to the value of BDS $\$ 2 \times 7,925,440$ were exported in 1975 , including sugar ( $\$ 95,137,000$ ), molasses ( $\$ 11,761,000$ ), and rum ( $\$ 4,347,000$ ).

## 1975

Total imports
BDS $\$ 437,239, \mathbf{7 5}$
Total exports. ................. BDS $\$ 217,925,440$
Trade with U.K.

| Imports fro | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ 4,499,000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{197}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Exports to U.K...... 9,733,000 14,797,000
Finance
1975-6 $197^{6-7}$ (est.)
Revenue.... BDS $\$ 170,935,448$ BDS $\$ 182,480,000$
Expenditure. ..... $886,55 \times, 459$
208,865,000

## Botswana

Botswana (formerly the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland) lies between latitudes $18^{\circ}$ and $26^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and longitudes $20^{\circ}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and is bounded by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of South Africa on the south and east, by Rhodesia, the Zambest amd Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers min the north and north-east and by South West Africa me the west. Botswana extends mine 500 miles by 550 miles, with $\mid$ total mel

220,000 square miles. The climate of the country is generally sub-tropical, but varies considerably with latitude and altitude. A plateau at a height of about 4,000 feet divides Botswana into two main topographical regions. To the east of the plateau streams flow into the Marico, Notwani and Limpopo Rivers; to the west lies a flat region comprising the Kgalagadi Desert, the Okavango Swamps and the Northern State Lands area. The Kgalagadi Desert is level tract closely covered with thorn bush and grass, extending 300 miles to the west and bounded by the Makgadikgadi salt pans and the Boteti River in the north. Its rainfall varies from 20 inches in the east to 9 inches in the south-west. The Okavango Swamps, 6,500 square miles in area, lie in the remote north-western corner of Botswana, and, apart from the Limpopo and Chobe Rivers, are the only source of permanent surface water in the country. North of the Boteti River and the Makgadikgadi depression the Kgalagadi Desert gives way to forest and dense bush of the Northern State Lands. Large areas of the country support only herds of game. Elephant numbers have been estimated at 10,000 .

Population--Botswana has an estimated population of 720,000 . The eight principal Botswana tribes are Bakgatla, Bakwena, Bangwaketse, Bamalete, Bamangwato, Barolong, Batawana and Batlokwa. CAprtal.-Gaborone, estimated population 34,000 . Other business centres are Francistown ( 25,000 ) and Lobatse ( 55,000 ). FlAG.-Horizontal bands of blue, white, blue, with a black stripe on the white band.

Government.-On September 30 , $\mathbf{x} 666$, Bechuanaland became a Republic within the Commonwealth under the name Botswana. The President of Botswana is Head of State and appoints as Vice-President a member of the National Assembly who is his principal assistant and leader of Government business in the National Assembly. The Assembly consists of the President, 32 members elected $\quad$ I basis of universal adult suffrage, specially elected members, the Attorney-General (non-voting) and the Speaker. There is also $=$ House of Chiefs.

President, His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, K.B.e. Vice President, Dr. Hon. Q. K. J. Masire.

## Office of the President

Minister of External Affairs, Hon, A. M. Mogwe, M.B.E.

Minister of State for the Public Service and Broadcasting, Hon. D. K. K welagobe.
External Affairs Secretary, L. Mpotokwane.
Ministry
Minister for Finance and Development Planning, Dr. Hon. Q. K. J. Masire.
Health (and acting Minister for Home Affairs), Hon. M. P. K. Nwako.

Agriculture, Hon. E. S. Masisi.
Local Government and Lands, Hon. L. Makgekgenene.
Works and Communications, Hon. J. G. Haskins, O.b.E. Commerce and Industry, Hon. P. S. Mmusi.
Education, Hon. K. P. Morake.
Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr. Hon. G. K. T. Chiepe.

Botswana High Commission
162 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.x High Commissioner, His Excellency B. M. Setshogo.

British High Commission
Private Bag 23, Gaborone
High Commissioner, His Excellency Wilfred Turner, C.M.G. (1977)

British Council Representative, G. C. Stackhouse.

Chief Justice of Botswana, G. O. L. Dyke. Attorney-General, M. D. Mokama.

Botswana is a predominantly pastoral country, with a national herd of nearly 3 million cattle and I. 8 million smallstock ( 2977 figures). Eighty per cent. of agricultural income is derived from cattle. The country il embarking on a Tribal Grazing Land Programme which will encourage the adoption of modern ranching techniques. Measures are being taken to combat soil erosion and to increase livestock and crop production.

Mineral extraction and processing has recently become a major source of income for the country, following the opening of large mines for diamonds and copper-nickel. Large deposits of coal have been discovered, and are being mined on small scale; plans for comprehensive deveiopment remain to be formulated. Much of the country has yet to be fully prospected. Manufacturing industry is expected to grow rapidly in the future, in communications improve.

Education.-In 1975, there were 323 primary schools with enrolment of 116,293 and 15 secondary schools with enrolment of 8,434 . There were also three teacher training establishments with enrolment of 489. The principal languages in use in the country are English and Setswana.

Communications.-The railway from Kimberley and Mafeking in South Africa to Bulawayo in Rhodesia passes through eastern Botswana. The main roads in the country are the north-south road, which closely follows the railway, and the road running east-west that links Francistown and Maun. A new road from Nata to Kazungula provides a direct link to Zambia from Botswana. Air services are provided on a scheduled basis between the main towns, linking with services from South Africa and Zambia.

## Finance

Actual Revenue.....$R_{42,400,000}^{1973-74}$$c \begin{gathered}\text { 1975-76 } \\ \text { 29,470,000 }\end{gathered}$
Actual Revenue.....$R_{42,400,000}^{1973-74}$$c \begin{gathered}\text { 1975-76 } \\ \text { 29,470,000 }\end{gathered}$ Actual Expenditure... $40,900,000$ 72,334,000 Currency: In August i976 Botswana introduced its own currency, the pula, to replace the South African rand formerly in use. $P_{I}=\$ U S I .2075$.

## Trade

|  | 1973-74 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Imports. | 199,000,000 | R159,288,000 |
| Exports. | 64,500,000 | 105,040,000 |

Trade with U.K.
Imports from U.K. . . $£ \times 1$ x,322,000
1975
Exports to U.K...... $\mathbf{2 , 5 3 2 , 0 0 0}$
L2,748,000 $35,267,000$

## Cyprus

Area, Climate and Population.-Cyprus with an of 3.572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length is 140 miles and greatest breadth 60 miles. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of the Mediterranean in latitude $35^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. and longitude $33^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, 60 miles from Syria and 240 miles from Port Said. The main topographical features of Cyprus are: (a) A narrow limestone range of mountains extending in unbroken chain for nearly miles along the north coast, at an average height of 2,000 feet; ( $b$ ) A broad central plain, running for some 60 miles from west to east; ( $c$ ) An extensive igneous massif rising to over 6,000 feet in the west of the island; and (d) Narrow coastal plains between the mountains and the sea. The rivers are little more than mountain torrents. There is no permanent stream of any volume.

Cyprus has I somewhat intense Mediterranean climate (with $\_$hot dry summer and $\quad$ - variable wis winter). There are two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones uIE short and transitionat. The winter is generally sunny with frequent cold spells between the beginning of December and end of February. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from $36^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

The rainy season lasts from October to April with average total rainfall of about zo inches.
The summers are hot, dry and almost cloudless. July and August are the warmest months, with mean temperatures ranging from $80^{\circ}-85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in the lowlands, to $70^{\circ}$ in the mountains. In April I974 the estimated population was 632,000 . There are two maior communities, Greek Cypriots ( $7_{8}$ per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots ( 88.2 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others. The population increases on the average at $0 \cdot 9$ per cent. annually. The birth rate in 1973 was estimated to be $18 \cdot 2$ and the death rate 9.5 per thousand.

CAPITAL. -Nicosia, near the centre of the island, with $■$ population of 235,000 (including suburbs); the
 Paphos ( 57,300 ) and Kyrenia ( 32,700 ). (Since the events of July and August 1974 (see below) there have been significant changes in population distribution). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

FLAG.-Gold map of Cyprus on 1 white ground, surmounting crossed olive branches (green).
Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, died on August 3. r977. At the time of going to press successor had not been elected, but Mr. Spyros Kyprianou was acting President.

## Council of Ministers

External Affairs, Ioannis Christophides. Finance, Andreas Patsalides. Interior and Defence, Christodoulos Veniamin. Education, Andreas Mikellides. Agriculture, Frixos Kolotas.
Commerce and Industry, Michael Colocassides. Iustice, George Ionnides.
Labour and Social Insurances, Marcos Spanos. Communication and Works, George Toulbazos. Health, Christos Vakis.

## Cyprus Higi Commission <br> [01-499 8272] <br> 93 Park Street, W. $x$

High Commissioner, His Excellency Costas Ashiotis, M.B.E.

British high Commission
Alexander Pallis Street (P.O. Box 2978) Nicosia
High Commissioner, His Excellency Donald McDonald Gordon, C.M.G. (x975).......... £x2,000 British Council Representative, S. C. Alexander, P.O. Box 1995, 3 Museum Street, Nicosia.

## Government

Cyprus passed under British administration from x878. Cyprus was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From x925 to 8960 it was a Crown Colony administered by - Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and also for time by partlyelected Legislative Council. Following the launching in April r955 of an armed campaign by EOKA in support of ENOSIS (union with Greece), a state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, and Archbishop Makarios was deported. Further proposals for a workable constitution made in $x 956$ and seven-year-plan for the government of Cyprus in association withGreece and Turkey were rejected by
the Greek Government and Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was released in March, 1957, but was not allowed to return immediately to Cyprus. Following I meeting at Zuirich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, I conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom, Greece. Turkey and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots which provided that Cyprus would be an independent Republic.

Constitution.-Under the Cyprus Act, 1960, the island became an independent sovereign republic co August 16, 2960. The constitution provides for Greek Cypriot President and Turkish Cypriot Vice-President elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. The House of Representatives, elected for five years by universal suffrage of each community separately, consists of 35 Greek and 15 Turkish members. The 1960 Constitution proved unworkable in practice and led to the intercommunal troubles. Talks have been in progress between Greeks and Turks since 1968 on new Constitution for the island assisted by the Special Representative in Cyprus of the U.N. Sec.-Gen. and more recently the Secretary General personally. The mandate of the U.N. Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was last renewed for the twenty-seventh time on June 13, 1975, for a further period of six months.

A General Election was held for the 35 Greek Cypriot seats on July 5, x970, resulting in the following state of parties: Unified Parly, 15; Akel (Communist), 9; Progressive Front, 7; Democratic Centre Union, 2 ; and Independents, 2 . On the same day elections were held in the Turkish sector to elect $\mathrm{x}_{5}$ members for Turkish Cypriot national seats and 5 Turkish communal seats which together form a temporary chamber in the Turkish Cypriot sector first set up in December, 1967, but which is not recognized by the Cyprus Government. On July 15. 1974, mainland Greek officers of the Greek Cypriot National Guard launched - coup d'étal
against President Makarios and installed a former EOKA member Nikos Sampson in his place. Turkey, purportedly acting under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee by which Britain, Greece and Turkey reserved to themselves the right to maintain constitutional order and the independence and territorial integrity of the island, invaded northern Cyprus on July 20 , subsequently moving on August 13, to occupy approximately 40 per cent. of $^{2}$ the island. Despite successive U.N. resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island and the return of refugees (who number about 210,000 ) to their homes, much of the northern part of Cyprus remains under Turkish military occupation with " Turkish Federated State" declared in this area.

British Sovereign Areas.-The United Kingdom retained full sovereignty and jurisdiction over two areas of 99 square miles in all-Akrotiri-EpiskopiParamali and Dhekella-Pergamos-Ayios Nicolaos-Xylophagou-and use of roads and other facilities. The British Administrator of these areas is appointed by the Queen and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Defence.

Production and Industries.-About 36 per cent. of those gainfully employed take part in agriculture, the chief agricultural products being:-cereals, vine products, potatoes, carobs, carrots, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes.

Various kinds of livestock are raised, principally sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. The value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1974 was about £28,250,000. Mining is an important industry in Cyprus; the value of minerals exported in 1974 was $£ 9,742,000$. The principal minerals are cupreous and copper concentrates, copper pyrites, and asbestos. There is no heavy industry, but I wide variety of light manufacturing industries.

## Finance

$1973 \quad \pm 974$
Ordinary Revenue. . $\mathrm{C} £ 59,603,000 \mathrm{C} £ 55,208,000$
Ord. Expenditure... $\subset 55,239,000 \quad \mathcal{C} 60,840,000$
Public Debt.
20,235,000

Trade


## Fiji

This is a group of some 840 islands (of which about 100 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about $x, 100$ miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between $15^{\circ} 45^{\prime}-21^{\circ} 10^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. lat. and $176^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.- $178^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long. is 7,072 square miles. The International Date Line has been diverted to the east of the island group. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above $93^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. or fall below $60^{\circ}$ F. except in the mountains. There is a great contrast in vegetation between the windward and leeward sides of the larger islands with rain forests and luxuriant vegetation giving way in the drier zones to grassland with scattered trees. The chief products are sugar cane, coconuts, (and coconut products, e.g., copra), gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams and dalo or taro (colocasia). Tourism is an increasingly important source of revenue.

The population ( 1976 Census) was 588,000 ( 293,000 Indians, 260,000 Fijians, $\mathbf{x 0 , 0 0 0}$ part-Europeans, 5,000 Chinese, and 15,000 other Pacific races).

Capital.- $\Psi$ 'Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population 64,000.

Government.-Fiji was a British colony from 1874 until October 10, 1970, when it became In independent state and member of the Commonwealth. Under the Constitution there is a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. An elected House of Representatives ( 52 members) consists of 12 Fijians, 4 Indians and 3 General members elected on Communal rolls; and 10 Fijians, so Indians and 5 General members elected on National rolls, in which members of all races vote on the same register. General members are in the main representatives of the European, part-European and Chinese communities.
There is a Senate of 22 members, 8 appointed by the Great Council of Chiefs, 7 by the Prime Minister, 6 by the Leader of the Opposition and one by the Council of Rotuma, island dependency 400 miles from Suva, discovered in 1879 and annexed in 188x.
Governor-General, His Excellency Ratu Sir George Cakobau, G.C.M.G., G.c.v.o., O.B.E. (г973).

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, K.B.E.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Home Affairs, Fijian Affairs and Rural Development, Hon. Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Attorney-General, Hon. Senator Sir John Falvey, K.B.E., Q.C.

Minister for Communications, Works and Tourism, Hon. Jonati Mavoa.
Finance, Hon. C. A. Stinson, O.b.E.
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests, Hon. Charles Walker.
Labour, Hon. Ratu David Toganivalu.
Education, Youth and Sport, Hon. Jone Naisara.
Lands and Mineral Resources, Hon. Ratu William Toganivalu.
Commerce, Industries and Co-operatives, Hon. Edward Beddoes.
Health, Hon. James S. Singh, m.в.e.
Urban Development, Housing and Social Welfare, Hon. Mohammed Ramzan.

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Mosese Qioni Faravi.
Deputy Speaker, Hon. Ratu S. Nawalowalo.
President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Robert Munro, C.B.E.

Fiji High Commission
34 Hyde Park Gate, S.W. 7
[ $0 \mathrm{P}-584$ 3661]
High Commissioner, His Excellency J. D. Gibson.

## British High Commission <br> Suva

High Commissioner, His Excellency James Stanley Arthur, C.M.G. (r974)

Judiciary
Chief Justice of Fiji, Hon. Sir Clifford Grant
Puisne Judges, Hons. G. Mishra; T. Tuivaga; K. Stuart; J. H. Williams; R. Kermode, C.B.E.

| FINANCE |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |  |  |
| Public Income..........8102,107,000 | $\mathbf{8 2 8 , 7 0 5 , 0 0 0}$ |  |  |  |
| Public Expenditure.... | $102,107,000$ | $129,668,000$ |  |  |
| Public Debt (Dec. 31). | $110,694,000$ | $123,778,000$ |  |  |


|  | Trade |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Total Imports. | 821,753,000 | 8236,935,000 |
| Total Exports. | 141,763,000 | 124,762,000 |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Imports from U.K. | <17,087,000 | £ 16,129,000 |
| Exports to U.K... | . 45,978,000 | 31,505,000 |

Currency.-Currency is the Fiji dollar, against which the $\mathcal{E}$ sterling floats. Current Exchange rate approx. $\$ x^{\prime} 58=$ LI sterling.
The principal exports are raw sugar, coconut oil, gold, oil seed cake and meal, lumber, copra, ginger,
molasses, biscuits, fish, unmanufactured tobacco, veneer sheets, paints and cement. The chief imports are machinery, electrical goods, foodstuffs, all types of fabrics, petroleum products, motor vehicles and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The tourist trade continues to expand.

Communications.-Fiji is approximately $\mathbf{1 x , 0 0 0}$ miles from the United Kingdom; transit time from London via Panama Canal about 28 -30 days. Air connections are provided between the United Kingdom and Fiji via Canada, United States of America, Air Nauru (Suva-Nauru-Hong Kong), and the Middle East either through New Zealand and Australia or through New Caledonia and Singapore. The following trunk route operators provide services through Nadi Airport; Qantas, Pan American, Air New Zealand, U.T.A., and CP Air. Flights connecting with Fiji operate to Auckland, Sydney-Perth and Darwin and points beyond; Honolulu, San Francisco or Los Angeles or Vancouver and points beyond; Tahiti and points beyond; Pago Pago; Noumea and points beyond. Fiji is one of the main aerial crossroads in the Pacific.

Air Pacific Ltd. (previously Fiji Airways Ltd.) is based at Nausori Airport near Suva and operates scheduled domestic services within the Fiji islands and from Suva provides connection to Nadi, Labasa, Savusavuand Taveuni, and there are regional services to Tonga, Western Samoa, Papua, New Guinea (Port Moresby) via the New Hebrides (Vila); the Solomon Islands (Honiara) and the Gilbert Islands, and Auckland, N.Z., both via Tonga and direct, Australia (Brisbane). Fiji Air Services Ltd. operates charter flights within the Fiji group of islands and South Pacific and provides scheduled services within the Fiji group.

## The Gambia

The West African river Gambla discovered by the Portuguese in 1447 ; and in $\mathbf{2 5 8 8}$, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave rcharter to British Company to trade with the Gambia, and mearly $\quad \mathbf{x 6 r 8}$ an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until $17^{83}$ that the river was recognized, by the Treaty of Versailles, British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in r888. It consists of a narrow strip of land, estimated at $4,003 \mathrm{sq}$. miles, lying on both sides of the River Gambla to a distance of about 300 miles, mainly between $13^{\circ} \times 5^{\prime}-13^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and $13^{\circ} 45^{\prime}-13^{\circ} 65^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. The river is navigable to ocean-going vessels for 150 miles and to river steamers up to 300 miles from its mouth. The capital and chief port, Banjul, formerly Bathurst, is situated at the mouth of the river. The provisional figure for the total population of the country at the 1973 Census was 493,499 . The climate of Banjul is extremely pleasant except during the rainy season from June to October, when it sometimes becomes uncomfortably humid. Rainfall, $30-60$ inches a year.
CAPITAL- $\Psi$ Banjul. Population (r973 census), 39,476.
FiAG.-Horizontal stripes of red, blue and green, separated by narrow white stripes.

Government.-On February 18, 1965, the Gambia became independent monarchy within the Commonwealth, with the Queen as Head of State. On April 24, 1970, following a referendum, the constitution was changed to that of a Republic (within the Commonwealth) with - executive President. The House of Representatives, which elects its own Speaker, consists of 35 elected members, 4 elected Head Chiefs, 3 nominated members and the Attorney General (who is also nominated member with voting rights). The Vice-President, who is the Government leader in the House, and other

Ministers are appointed by the President. The latter's tenure of office is co-terminous with the life of $\quad$ Parliament.

## President and Cabinet

## President, Sir Dawda Jawara.

Vice-President Alhaji Hon. A. B. N'Jie.
Finance and Trade, Hon. A. M. Camara.
Education, Youth and Sports, Hon. D. Jatta.
Works and Communications, Hon. B. L. K. Sanyang. Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Hon. Y. L. Ceesay.

Labour, Health and Social Welfare, Hon. M. C. Jallow.
Attomey-General, Alhaji Hon. M. L. Saho.
External Affairs, Hon. L. K. Jabang.
Information and Tourism, Hon. H. O. SemegaJanneh.
Economic Planning and Industrial Development, Alhaji Hon. M. C. Cham.
Local Government and Lands, Hon. K. N. Leigh.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Phillip Bridges, C.M.g. Speaker, Alhaji Sir Alieu Jack.

## gambia High Commission 60 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7. [OI-584 1242]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Bocar Ousman Semega-Janneh, M.B.E. ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 1}$ ).

British Higr Commission
78 Wellington Street, Banjul
High Commissioner, His Excellency, M. H. G. Rogers ( $\mathbf{x} 975$ ).

Communications.-Banjul is $\mathbf{2 , 6 0 0}$ miles from London. There are two direct air services weekly via Casablanca and Las Palmas and others via Dakar. There are mu regular passenger or mails service by sea. There is an international aerodrome at Yundum, $x 7$ miles from Banjul. Internal communication is by road and river. There ars 794 miles of motor road, including $\mathbf{y o}$ miles of bituminous surface roads, 330 miles of gravel roads and 284 miles of Commissioners' roads. There are eight Government wireless stations and a V.H.F. telephone service linking Banjul with the principal towns in the provinces. There is a broadcasting service.
Education. - There are 96 primary schools and 22 secondary schools, with total enrolment of $26,33^{8}$ pupils, including 8,071 girls. There are 99 students, including 3 females, at the Yundum Teacher Training College. Vocational and Training Centres operate at Banjul and Lamin, total enrolment, 196, including 12 girls.

Production.-Most of the population is engaged in
agriculture. the chief product being ground-nuts which is the single important cash crop. Other crops rice, millet and various kinds of fruit and vegetables. Fishing and livestock production war considerable. No minerals are at present being exploited and there are practically no manufactures other than ground-nut processing and "bottling plant.

## Finance

|  |  | -75 | 1975-76. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Re- | Develop- | Re- | Develop- |
|  | current | ment | current | ment |
|  | D'000 | D'000 | D'000 | D'000 |
| Revenue. | 28,494 | 15.750 | 37,138 | 19.550 |
| Expenditure. | 27,121 | 13,200 | 39,963 | 19,624 |

The Government financial year begins $\quad$ July $z$. Currency.-Decimal currency was introduced in the Gambia on July 1, 1971. The unit is the dalasi of soo butus. The present rate of exchange is $D_{4}=\mathrm{Cl}_{3}$.

## Trade

|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total imports. | Dro8,070,000 | D165,600,000 |
| Total exports. | 85,030,000 | 74,000,000 |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Imports from | ¢7,554,000 | $680,800,000$ |
| Exports to U.K | 8,240,000 | 6,700,000 |


#### Abstract

The chief exports are ground-nut products, which account for 95 per cent. of total exports, the main markets being Italy, the United Kingdom, W. Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Other exports are palm kernels, dried fish and hides. Foodstuff imports include rice, sugar, flour and kola nuts. Tourism has been developed in recent years and is an increasing source of foreign exchange. Manufactured goods of all kinds are imported, the chief being textiles and apparel, vehicles, machinery, metal goods and petroleum products.


## Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between $3^{\circ} 07^{\prime}$ W. long. and $x^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$ E. long. (about 334 miles), and extends 441 miles north from Cape Three Points ( $4^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.) to $I x^{\circ} 1 x^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. It is bounded on the north by the Republic of Upper Volta, on the west by the Republic of Ivory Coast, on the east by the Republic of Togo, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Although a tropical country, Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes.

Area and Population,-Ghana has a total area of 92,100 sq. miles with - total population (Census of 1970) of $8,545.56 \mathrm{x}$, some 27 per cent. more than the population at the Census of 1960. Almost all Ghanaians are Sudanese Negroes, although Hamitic strains are common in Northern Ghana.

Caprtal - $\Psi$ Accra. Population of the Capital District (including Accra Tema City Council area, and Accra Rural area) (provisional, 1970) 851,614 . Other towns are Kumasi, Tamale, SekondiTakoradi, Cape Coast, Sunyani, Ho, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Winneba. Accra is 3,9 zo miles by sea from Liverpool, transit $x 2$ to 30 days.

Flag.-Equal horizontal bands of red over yellow over green; five-point black star on gold stripe. INDEPENDENCE DAY-March 6.

## GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Trans-Volta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874 ; Ashanti in $x 901$; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in ygor. The territory of Trans-Volta-Togoland, part of Togo, former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration $n$ United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. After in plebiscite in May.

1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, the territory was integrated with the Gold Coast Colony.
The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth March 6, 1957, under the Ghana Independence Act, 1957, and adopted a Republican constitution on July $x, 1960$.

On Feb. 24, 3966, the Army seized power and Dr. Nkrumah and his ministers were dismissed.

Ghana was administered until October 1, 1969, by I National Liberation Council of four representatives each from the Army and the police, during which time $=$ Constitution for the Second Republic of Ghana evolved and brought into force by 150 member Constituent Assembly on Aug. 22, 1969.

General elections were held August 29, 1969, in which Dr. K. A. Busia's Progress Party won ros seats and Mr. K. A. Gbedemah's National Alliance of Liberals 29, the remaining 6 seats being won by minority parties. Dr. Busia was appointed Prime Minister on Sept. 3, 1969, and the N.L.C. formally handed over to the civilian government nil October $x_{0}$ 1969. A three-man presidential Commission was appointed under Brigadier Afrifa in September 1969. It was dissolved in July 1970, and a month later Mr. E. Akufo-Addo was elected President.

On January 13,1972 , the Busia administration was ousted in an army coup d'étal led by Colonel I. K. Achearmpong. The Constitution was withdrawn, political activity banned and the Presidency abolished. The National Redemption Council is the supreme governing body, assisted by ma Executive Council. Rule is by decree.
Head of State and Chairman of the National Redemption Council, Col. I. K. Acheampong.

> Grana High Commission 33 Belgrave Square, S.W.I
> $[0$ or- 2354542$]$

High Commissioner, His Excellency Colonel Samuel McGal Asante (1975).

## British High Commission

P.O. Box 296, High Street, Accra

High Commissioner, His Excellency Frank Mills, C.M.G. (9975) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 6,250$

British Council Representative, A. P. Weaver, Liberia Road, Accra, and - Office in Kumasi.

## Judiciary

The Judiciary, headed by the Chief Justice, represents the judicial control of Ghana and has authority over all civil and criminal matters, except those heard by military tribunals. Fundamentally the Courts of Ghana consist of two divisions, the Superior Court of Judicature and the Inferior Courts. The former consists of the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The Inferioy Courts consist of the Circuit Courts, approximately equivalent to the old British Assize Courts, now Crown Courts, and such courts as deal with judicial matters on district and juvenile level.

The Court of Appeal, when constituted with five Justices, is the final Court of Appeal in Ghana. The Chief Justice has discretion to create divisions of the Court of Appeal.

The High Court of Justice.-This court has jurisdiction over criminal, industrial and labour matters. Consisting of the Chief Justice and minimum of twelve Puisne Judges, it may also include any other judge appointed at the discretion of the Chief Justice. Individual courts may consist of up to three judges, with or without I jury.

Production, etc.
Agriculture.-Agriculture forms the basis of Ghana's economy, employing 70 per cent. of $=$ working population. Crops of the Forest Zone include cocoa, which is the largest single source of revenue, rice and I variety of other foodstuff crops grown on mixed-crop farms. Fruits such : avocado pears, oranges and pineapples megrown. Cassava is the most important crop of the Coastal Savannas Zone, which consists of the Accra Plains ( $x, 400$ sq. miles) and Ho-Keta Plains ( 2,600 sq. miles) of the lower Volta area. Fishing is important in coastal in-w and in the Volta itself. Production of pulses such egroundnuts, tiger nuts and cowpeas is widespread. Near the Togo border oil palms, yams, maize, cassava, fruit and vegetables are produced. Livestock is raised in the uncultivated areas. The Northern Savanna Zone is Ghana's principal cattle rearing area and other livestock production there is important for home consumption. Corn and millet crops are produced in the far north and maize, yams, rice and groundnut crops in nin southerly parts of the Zone.

A State Farms Corporation, established in 1963 to further larger scale farming enterprise, has more than 300 farms in various parts of the country and operates from eight regional centres.

Fisheries.-Some 150,000 of the country's population are engaged in fisheries which now produce about $x 80,000$ tons annually. Ghana's estimated annual requirement is at least 250,000 tons and there IIE considerable imports of fish products. About 80 per cent of home supply is obtained from sea fisheries, but production from the Volta Lake and other inland fisheries is increasing rapially thanks to greatly increased fish population.

Mineral Production.-The area within 160 mile radius of Dunkwa produces 90 per cent. of Ghana's mineral exports. Manganese production from Nsuta ranks among the world's highest and gold, industrial diamonds and bauxite also produced. Some 30,000 persons are employed by the mining companies.

Mamufactures.-Examples of the smail-scale traditional industries are tailoring, goldsmithing and carpentry. Priority has been given in recent years to the establishment of a number of "Pioneer Industries "including sawmill furniture, prefabricated doors, plywood, vehicle assembly, cigarettes, boatbuilding, refrigerator assembly, food processing (biscuits, edible oils, confectionery, brewing, etc.), cotton textiles, clothing footwear, printing and other light industries. A modern industrial complex is growing in the Accra-Tema area.

Volta River Project.- The Volta River is formed at the confuence of the Black and White Voltas, both of which rise in the neighbouring republic of Upper Volta. With its tributaries the Volta drains an 150,000 sq. miles of which $6 x, 000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles lie in Ghana. The Volta Dam at Akosombo was inaugurated January, 1966 , to generate hydro-electric power for the processing of bauxite and feed a power transmission network for the Accra-Kumasi-Takoradi area. Electricity is miw also sent to Togo and Dahomey, The lake raised by the Volta Dam has a maximum urw of $3,275 \mathrm{sq}$. miles, a length of 250 miles and shore line of 4,500 miles. A water transport service from Akosombo to various points on the lake has been instituted.
Power output from Akosombo il planned to reach 768 megawatts, in times the country's 1959 generating capacity. Smalier dams with 550 MW . and 93 MW . capacity to be built Kpong rapids and II Buil if the Northern Region. Plamed
aluminium output in Ghana by 1973 |⿶凵 145,000 tons (1969, 103,000 tons).

## COMmUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern, Ashanti and Western Regions.

Railway communications consist of a main line rumning from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, $\square$ distance of 357 miles. From Huni Valley on the Kumasi line north of Takoradi a line runs to Kotoku all the railway about 27 miles north of Accra. Branch lines run to Sekondi, Prestea, Kade, Awaso and Tema. Total railway mileage open to traffic is 600 . There we $\mathbf{2 0 , 2 4 5}$ miles of motorable roads, of which 2,335 are bitumen.

Takoradi Harbour consists of two breakwaters enclosing ■ water area of 220 acres. Seven quay berths are situated 5 in the lee breakwater-five $I$ used for the handling of general cargo, one is leased specially for manganese exports and one is
used for shallow draft colliers. Tema HarbourAfrica's largest artificial harbour and mpospective major port of the South Atlantic-was opened in 1962. There are so berths for larger ocean going vessels and the harbour also has the largest dry dock on the West African coast. An oil berth has also been built to serve the Ghaip refinery which has been constructed at Tema.


Finance
The currency of Ghana is the cedi ( $\phi$ ) (of soo pesawas) equivalent to 35 pence sterling.

## Guyana

GUYANA, the former colony of British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with - seaboard of about 270 miles. The population at December 31 , 1970, was estimated at 714,233 . There are about 31,460 Amerindians. The territory is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastline is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the Guyana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in Guyana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the Kaieteur Fall, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the Horse Shoe Falls (discovered in 1934); fall, with $\quad$ drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been named the Marina Fall, and other falls were discovered in $193^{8}$ mim the Kamarang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima.

The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast is pleasant and healthy for the greater part of the year. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is $80.3^{\circ}$, its extremes during 87 years ranging between $68^{\circ}$ and $96^{\circ}$, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being $70^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$. In the interior the mean temperature is higher- $82.6^{\circ}$, its extremes ranging from $66^{\circ}$ to $103^{\circ}$. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about go inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is nearly 7 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Government,-Guyana became independent on May 26,1966 , with a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. It became - Cooperative Republic on Feb. 23, 1970, and Mr. Arthur Chung was elected first President on March $\mathbf{x} 7,1970$, for a term of six years. The electoral system is a Proportional Representation or "single list " system, each voter casting his vote for a party list of candidates. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are responsible collectively to National Assembly of 53 members elected by secret ballot; the voting age is 21 . Elections to the National Assembly are held every five years; the last election was on July $\times 6$, 1973.

An important feature of the Constitution is its provision for the appointment of an Ombudsman. The life of the Assembly, presided over by a Speaker, who may or may not be Member of the Assembly, is five years.

Capital.- $\Psi$ Georgetown. Estimated population, including environs, 168,000. Other towns are: Linden (population 29,000); $\Psi$ New Amsterdam (population 23,000 ); Corriverton (population 17,000 ).

Flag.-Red triangle with black border, pointing from hoist to fy, on a yellow triangle with white border, all on a green field.

President.-His Excellency Arthur Chung, re-elected for a further term of office, March 12, 1976.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Hon. L. F. S. Burnham.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Development, Dr. Hon. P. A. Reid. Finance, Hon. F. E. Hope.
Economic Development, Hon. H. D. Hoyte.
Health, Housing and Labour, Hon. H. Green.
Works and Transport, Hon. S. S. Naraine. Energy and Natuial Resources, Hon. H. O. Jack. Agriculture, Hon. G. B. Kennard. Foreign Affairs and Justice, Hon, F. R. Willis.

Trade and Consumer Protection, Hon. G. A. King.
Home Affairs, Hon. C. V. Mingo.
Parliamentary Affairs and Leader of the House, Hon. B. Ramsaroop.

Information, Hon. Miss S. M. Field-Ridley
Education, Social Development and Culture, Hon. V. R. Teekah.

Ministers of State, Hons. O. E. Clarke; P. P. Duncan; C. A. Nascimento: J. Chowritmootoo; K. Bancroft.

Guyana High Commission
3 Palace Court, Bayswater Road, W.a [os-229 7684]
High Commissioner, His Excellency Lionel Samuels (acting).

## British High Commission <br> 44 Main Street (P.O. Box 625), Georgetown

High Commissioner, His Excellency Peter Gautrey, C.M.G., C.v.O. (I975).

## Judicature

The Supreme Court of Judicature consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. There are also Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal consists of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, President, and nine Puisne Judges. It is a court with unlimited jurisdiction in civll matters and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty, and certain other matters. It also sits as Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court of Judicature comprising not less than $=$ Puisne Judges and then its jurisdiction is almost entirely appellate.

Production, etc.-Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 600,000 acres, of which 107, 182 are under sugar-cane and 316,950 in rice) is largely confined to the narrow coastal alluvial belt. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, bauxite and mica.

Communications.-The Georgetown Automatic Exchange had 11,575 direct extension lines in 1976 , involving $\mathbf{1 8 , 5 8 4}$ telephones. Twenty-five subsidiary exchanges provided in total of 3,772 direct exchange lines with $3,94 \mathrm{I}$ telephone stations. Thirty-nine land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown a central radio station, operated by the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation, provides radio-telephone communication with so branch offices, zoz stations operated by other Government departments, and 190 by private concerns. Overseas telephone, telex and telegraph services are provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Itd. in association with the Guyana Telecommunications Corporation. In 1976 there were 51 district post offices at which all classes of postal business were transacted, 159 postal agencies and 43 tele-
graph stations. There are two broadcasting stations operated on a commercial basis. The Guyana Airways Corporation provides internal and coastal air services. Guyana International Telecoms Corporation provides overseas telephone, telex and telegraph services.
Education.-In September 1976 Government assumed total control of the education system and made education free from nursery to university level. This resulted in the setting up of 358 nursery schools with over 35,000 students which is 70 per cent. of the 3 years 9 months to 5 years 9 months agegroup. Enrolment in the 437 primary schools stands at 147,063 , raising the involvement of the $6-12$ agegroup to 83.7 per cent. In September 1976 there were 79,709 students in secondary schools representing 66.8 per cent. of the $12-17$ age-group. Government trains teachers for primary and secondary schools at its own institutions.

In $\mathbf{x} 974-75, x, 752$ students were enrolled at the University of Guyana in degree programmes and certificate and diploma courses in the Faculties of Arts, Social Science, Natural Science, Technology and Education. The Faculty of Agriculture was established in September 1977.

There are five technical and vocational institutions: Georgetown and New Amsterdam Technical Institutes, Carnegie and Fredericks School of Home Economics and the Guyana Industrial Training Centre. Besides these there are 26 Home Economics and Industries Arts Centres in various parts of the country and many primary and secondary schools have departments attached to them. There are also a number of technical and vocational institutions that are not under the Ministry of Education.
It was estimated that in 1977 the Government would spend $G \$ 80,094,987$ on education, of which G $\$ 6 \mathrm{M}$ would be spent on capital works.

|  | Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Revenue......... | G\$596,558,506 | G\$497,568,369 |
| Expenditure | 580,702,037 | 795,138,167 |
| Public debt (Dec. 3x) | 676,800,000 | 878,800,000 |

## Trade

 Total exports..... 850,699,499 595,492,642

The leading exports are bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, balata, rum, timber, molasses and diamonds.

## India

Area and Population.-The land me of the Republic of India is $\mathrm{r}, 26 \mathrm{x}, 8 \times 6 \mathrm{sq}$. miles, and the population at the census of 1971 , was $547,949,809$. (In March $\mathbf{3 9 7 6}$, it was officially announced that the population had reached 606,200,000).
Flac.-The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

CApITAL.-Delhi (population in 1973 was $4,065,698$ ).
National Day.-January 26 (Republic Day).
President of the Republic of India, Neelam Sanjiya Reddy, elected July 2x, 1977.

Prime Minister, Morarji Desai (March 1977).
Council of Ministers, Jagjivan Ram; George Fernandes; Charan Singh; L. K. Advani; Prakash Singh Badal; Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna; Sikandar Bakt; Shanti Bhushan; Dr. Prakash Chunder; Madhu Dandavate; Nanaji Deshmukh; Mohan Dharia; Purshottam Lal Kaushik; Raj Narain; H. M. Patel; Biju Patnaik; P. Ramachandran; Atal Behari Vajpayee and Ravindra Varma.

## indian High Commission

> India House, Aldwych, W.C.a. [ rr -836 $8_{4} 8_{4}$ ]
High Commissioner, His Excellency B. K. Nehru ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 3 )}$.
Deputy High Commissioner, K. Natwar-Singh.
Ministers, P. A. Nazareth (Supply); J. Abraham (Consular).


## Brmish High Commission

## Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, 23.

High Commissioner, His Excellency John Adam Thomson, C.M.G. (r977).
British Council Representative in India, S. E. Hodgson, C.B.E., 21 Jor Bagh, New Delhi. Officers also at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. There are British Council libraries at these four centres and at Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow, Patna, Poona, Ranchi and Trivandrum.

## CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The Constitution provides for single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

## EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

## LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known a the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 32, having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art or social service, are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected representatives of the State and Union Territories. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People at present consists of 524 members. Of these, 506 are directly elected from 21 States and 15 from eight Union Territories. One member is nominated by the President to represent the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and two to represent the AngloIndian community. The House has 1 maximum duration of five years.
Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists-the Union, the State and the Concurrent-under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 65 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 48 subjects of common interest to the Union and the States.

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English, which was originally
to continue as the official language for a period of 55 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950), will, under the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended, continue to be used for all the official purposes for which it was used before Jan. 26,1965 , and also for the transaction of business in Parliament.

## THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and not more than 13 other judges; is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

## DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.
The Army has five Commands, Southern, Eastern, Northern, Western and Central.
The Indian Navy consists of an aircraft-carrier, two cruisers, a number of frigate squadrons, including some of the latest type of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates, a squadron of anti-submarine patrol vessels, a minesweeping squdron, conventional type submarines, submarine depot ship and fast boats carrying surface-to-surface guided missiles. A Naval aviation wing and $\quad$ hydrographic office have also been set up. India has started building her own naval craft.
The Indian Air Force is organized in five major formations, the Western, Eastern and Central Air Commands, and the Training and Maintenance Commands and an independent Operational Group. Aircraft in use include $\mathrm{SU}=7$, Hunter, Gnat, Mig 25 and $\mathrm{HF}_{24}$; Canberra bomber, helicopter and training planes.

## PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food grains occupy three-fourths of the total cropped area. There are about $176,000,000$ cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population.

## Production of Principal Crops, 1974-75


\# 'ooo bales.

## Industrial

The output of coal in $1974-75$ was 907 lakh tonnes: iron ore 355 lakh tonnes; finished steel $49^{\circ}$ x laine tonnes; aluminium 126,600 tonnes; cement 147 lilli tonnes: machine tools Rs. $92 \cdot 50$ crores:
automobiles (commerclal vehicles, passenger cars, etc.) $8 \mathrm{x}, 700$; diesel engines (stationary) $\mathrm{I} 14,300$; sewing machines 335,000 ; sulphuric acid $x, 434,000$ tonnes; fertilizers $1,505.000$ tonnes; petroleum products (refined), 195 tonnes; cotton cloth 826.8 crore metres; cotton yarn, 102.5 crore $\mathrm{kg} . ;$ rayon yarn 115,900 tonnes.

## TRADE

Distribution of Trade, 1974 Imports
Rs. lakhs $\begin{array}{r}\text { Exports } \\ \text { Rs. lakhs }\end{array}$

| United Kingdom. | 21,339 | 30,634 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| US.A. | 72,909 | 34,527 |
| U.S.S.R | 40,248 | 4x,8x2 |
| Germany (Federal | 30,686 | 10,504 |
| Italy. | 7,835 | 5,213 |
| Netherlands | 4,758 | 7,092 |
| France. | 8,116 | 8,391 |
| Japan. | 75,347 | 29,490 |
| Australia | 11,358 | 6,118 |
| Canada. | 13,042 | 4,396 |
| Kenya. | 983 | x,464 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,330 | 6,016 |
| Egypt. | 2,283 | 5,244 |
| Trade with U.K. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Imports from All Countries, 1974-75
Rs. Jakhs
Petroleum oil and products 115,690
Machinery other than electric.............. 39,680
Copper. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $7,2,8$
Metal manufactures.......................... 466
Electric machinery and appliances....... 15,010
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.. $\quad \mathbf{3 , 4 2 0}$
Transport equipment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{x 2 , 2 9 0}$
Chemical elements and compounds....... $\quad$ 17,880
Textile yarn and thread................... 999
Raw cotton.................................. 2 . 2,679

Wheat, unmilled......................... 69,813

| Export |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn). |  |
| Iron ore and concentrate |  |
| Fresh fruits and nuts (excluding oil | 4,7x |
| Vegetable oils (non-essential) | 4,29 |
| eath |  |
| Jute manufacture (excluding twist and yarn). | 29,57 |
| Coffe | 5,14 |
| Tea |  |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured |  |

## FINANCE

The budget estimates for $\mathbf{1 9 7 6 - 7 7}$, , presented in the Lok Sabha on Feb. 16, 1976, placed expenditure (on revenue account) at Rs.76,89,62 lakhs in-
cluding States' share of union excise dutles as compared to Rs.7x, 16,68 lakhs (revised) in 1975-76 and revenue at Rs. $8 \mathrm{ra}, 78,70$ lakhs -1 compared to Rs. $80,22,83$ lakhs (revised) in the previous year, resulting in $\|$ surplus of Rs-4,89,09 lakhs.

| Revenue |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Revenue | 1975/6 1976/7 (in crores of rupees) |  |
| Customs. | 1357 | 1470 |
| Union Excise duties | 3824 | 4085 |
| Corporation tax. | 954 | 1035 |
| Estate duty.. | 9 | . |
| Taxes on wealth | 52 | 52 |
| Gift tax. |  | 5 |
| Other heads. | 1268 | 3893 |
|  | 7469 | 7837 |
| Non-Tax Revenue |  |  |
| Interest receipts. | 995 | 2056 |
| Others. | 1057 | 906 |
| Expenditure |  |  |
| Taxes and duties. | 95 | 200 |
| Debt services. | 2221 | 2352 |
| Administrative services...... | 378 | 363 |
| Social and developmental services. | 83 | 87 |
| Transport and communications. | 94 | 99 |
| Currency and mint | 72 | 74 |
| Miscellaneous. | 3489 | 3329 |
| Defence Services (net)....... . | 2192 | 2286 |

Banks and Banking.-The number of scheduled banks was 74 and the number of offices of banks जN 18,730 in June 1976. The total credit at the end of June 5975 was Rs. 8.963 crores.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.-India occupies imporant place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines and Air India.
Four international aerodromes are managed by the International Airports Authority. The other 84 aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.-The railways are grouped into nine administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western, Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern, South-Eastern and South-Central.

Gross Traffic Receipts ( 9744 -75), crores of rupees 1408.19. Working expenses, 1317.29 . Net tallway revenues, $73 \cdot 64$.
$\Psi$ Ports.-The chief seaports are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Paradip, Mangalore and Tuticorin. There are 167 intermediate and minor ports with varying capacity.

Shipping.-On Dec. $3^{1}$, 1975, 471 ships totalling $38 \cdot 69$ lakh gross tons were the Indian Register.

Postal.-On March 3x, 1975, there were 117,223 post offices, and $x, 744,088$ telephones.

## Jamaica

Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea sou th of the eastern extremity of Cuba and lies between latitudes $17^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ and $18^{\circ} 3 z^{\prime}$ North, and longitude $76^{\circ} 1 x^{\prime}$ and $78^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ West. The island was discovered by Columbus 17. May 4, 1494, and occupied by the Spanish from 1509 until. 1655 when a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after
trifing resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. Jamaica became 1 independent state within the British Commonwealth on August 6, 1962.

Area and Population.-Jamaica is $4,4 \times \mathrm{I}$ square miles in area and is divided into three counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The surface of the island is extremely mountainous, the highest peak being $7,402 \mathrm{ft}$. above level. The greatest length from east to west (Morant Point to Negril Point) is 146 miles and the extreme breadth 5 I miles. At Dec. 3x, 1975 Jamaica's population was estimated to be 2,060,300. Jamaica for climatic and other reasons is a popular tourist resort, attracting visitors mainly from the U.S.A. The total number of visitor arrivals in r975 was 553,258 . Tourist expenditure in 1975 was estimated at J\$ $\$ 16.8$ millions.
Physical Features.-The topography consists mainly of coastal plains, divided by the Blue Mountain Range in the east, and the hills and limestone plateaux which occupy the central and western areas of the interior. The central chain of high peaks of the Blue Mountains is over 6,000 feet above level, and the Blue Mountain Peak, the highest of these, reaches an elevation of 7,402 feet. The rivers flow down from the central mountainous area. Most of the rivers are narrow and fast flowing, and some have rapids. In general those flowing south are longer and are fed by more tributaries than those flowing north. None is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.
Capral.-The seat of government is Kingston, the largest town and seaport (estimated population of the Corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew in 1975, 572,653). Other towns are Montego Bay ( 42,800 ) and Spanish Town ( 41,600 ).
FLAG.-Gold diagonal cross forming triangles of green at top and bottom, triangles of black at hoist and in fiy. National Day.-First Monday in August (Independence Day).

## GOVERNMENT

The Legislative consists of a Senate of 21 nominated members and a House of Representatives consisting of 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The Senate has no power to dealy money bills for longer than one month or other bills for longer than seven months against the wishes of the House of Representatives. The Constitution provides for I Leader of the Opposition.
Governor-General, His Excellency Florizel Glasspole.

## CAbINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Hon. M. N. Manley.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning, Hon. D. H. Coore, Q.C.
Foreign Affairs, Trade and Tourism, Hon. P. J. Patterson.
Education, Hon. E. O. Bell.
Agriculture, Hon. A. U. Belinfanti.
Mining and National Resources, Senator Hon. D. J. Thompson, Q.C.
Health, Dr. Hon. D. Manley.
Labour, Hon. W. Isaacs.
Social Security, Hon. W. V. Jones.
National Security, Hon. K. A. Munn.
Public Utilities and Transport, Hon. H. Clarke.
Local Government, Hon. R. Brown, Q.C.
Housing, Hon. A. Spaulding.
Industry and Commerce, Hon. V. Blake, Q.C.
Youth and Sports, Hon. H. Small.
Justice, Senator Hon. C. Rattray, Q.C.
National Mobilisation, Dr. Hon. D. K. Duncan. Public Services, Hon. H. F. Cooke.
Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Hon. K. McNelll.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. C. Sinclair. Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. R. McPherson.

> Jamarcan High Commission 50 St. James's Street, S. W.
> [ox-499 8600$]$

High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. Arthur S. Wint, C.D., M.B.E.

## British High Commission

P.O. Box 575, Trafalgar Road, Kingston High Commissioner, His Excellency John Kenneth Drinkall, C.M.G. (9976)

## JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. K. G. Smith. Judges of the Court of Appeal, Hon. L. B. Robinson President); Hons. C. H. Graham-Perkin; W. H. Swaby; E. Zacca; E. H. Watkins (acting); K. C. Henry (acting).
puisne Judges, Hons. U. N. Parnell (Senior Puisme Judge) ; V. C. Melville; V. O. Malcolm; L. Robotham; I. D. Rowe; W. B. Wilkie: H. V. T. Chambers; O. D. Marsh; C. A. B. Ross; R. O. C. White; V. K. G. McCarthy; W. D. Marsh; B. H. Carey; M. L. Wright; G. M. Vanderpump.

## COMMUNICATIONS

There are several excellent harbours, Kingston being the principal port. The island is intersected by 2,700 miles of main road, of which 1,350 are asphalted. There are 229 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages.
There are two international airports capable of handling the largest civil jet aircraft, the Norman Manley Airport on the south coast serving Kingston, and the Donald Sangster Airport on the north coast serving the major tourist areas. In addition there are licensed aerodromes at Port Antonio, Ocho Rios, Tinson Pen and Mandeville, which are used by Trans Jamaica Airlines on scheduled domestic flights. There are seven privately owned airstrips.

Air Jamaica, the national airline formed by the Government of Jamaica in association with Air Canada, operates scheduled services between the U.K., Canada, U.S.A., Nassau, Europe and Jamaica. Twelve other international carriers provide air communication with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean islands. They are: British Airways, British West Indian Airways, Air Canada, Pan American World Airways, A.L.M. Antillean, Cubana, Delta Lufthansa, Cayman Airways, Mexicana Airlines, Eastern Airlines and TACA International Airlines.

Scheduled internal routes are operated by TransJamaica Airlines. Their are also six non-scheduled air services catering for various services and activities.

## PRODUCTION

Most of the staple products of tropical climates are grown. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported (the latter is still counted the best in the world), and fine quality coffee is grown in certain areas of the Blue Mountains. Sugar production in 1976 amounted to 363,000 tons. There is trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with U.K. Citrus, cocoa,
coffee, pimento and ginger ITs also export crops, although production has declined. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as Jamaica Hope and a beef breed, the Jamaica Black. Jamaica is the second largest producer of bauxite II In world; output for 1976 was 10, 145,756 tons. The bauxite deposits are worked by Canadian and five U.S. companies; the Canadian company and a consortium of Ghe U.S. companies process bauxite into alumina. The Government has entered into partnership with three of the U.S. companies and has acquired majority shareholding in the operations. Gypsum is 1. mined, production in 1976 being 279,000 tons. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 359,411 tons in 1976. The Esso Oil Refinery is able to process 36,000 barrels of crude thit daily. The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation is responsbile for implementing the Government's industrial development programme. This Corporation administers incentive legislation which was enacted to stimulate establishment of industries locally. In addition to undertaking promotional activities both locally and abroad, the Corporation all liw offices in
the United States and the United Kingdom. In the last decade, manufacturing has grown from the processing of few agricultural products into the production of whole range of commodities dependent on both local and foreign raw materials.

|  | FINANCE 1974-75 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | J $5^{2} 7,133,000$ | I\$921,804,000 |
| Expenditure | 710,836,000 | 964,884,000 |
| Public Debt. | 648,896,000 | 96x,223,000 |

TRADE
1975
Total imports. ....ISr,02x,4 $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 0 0}$
Total exports. ....... 712,667,000

1974
1975
Imports from U.K.... $\mathcal{C 5 0 , 1 2 2 , 0 0 0}$ £6x,002,000
Exports to U.K...... 46,704,000 80,244,000 Chief Exports (1976).-Bauxite and alumina, J $\$ 389,4 \times 3,000$; sugar J $\$ 55,858,000$; bananas, I $\$ 11,921,000$; manufactured goods, $\mathrm{J} \$ 11,022,000$.

## Kenya

Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. to latitude $4^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and from longitude $34^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. to $4 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somalia in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie Uganda and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanzania. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). The population is estimated to be $12,934,000$ and to be increasing by 3.5 per cent. annually. The country is divided into 7 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Western, Eastern and NorthEastern).
CAPITAL.-Nairobi, situated at latitude $z^{\circ}$ S. and longitude $36^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$ E. at 5,453 feet above sea level, covers an area of a00 sq. miles win has a population of about 509,000 . It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the country's main port. $\Psi$ Mombasa ( 246,000 ) possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and lil well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres mil Nakuru ( 47,800 ), Kisumu ( 30,700 ), Eldoret ( 16,900 ), Thika ( 18,100 ) and Nanyuki ( 15,200 ).

Nairobi: transit from London about 25 days by sea; by air, zo hrs.
Flag.-Three equal horizontal bands of black over red over green; red and white spears and shield device in centre. National DAy.-December 12.

GOVERNMENT
Kenya became an independent state and ■ member of the British Commonwealth on December 12, 1963, after six months of internal self-government. The national assembly consists of a single House of Representatives. Kenya became $\quad$ Republic on Dec. 12, 1964. On July 4, 1974, the executive of the ruling Kenya African National Union decided that Swahili should become Kenya's official language, to be used in the National Assembly and in the country's administration, instead of English.
President, His Excellency Jomo Kenyatta, G.C.B., elected 1964; re-elected 1969.
Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs, D. T. $h y$ Moi.

## Cabinet

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, M. Kibakd. Defence, J. S. Gichuru.
Minister of State, Office of the President, M. Koinange. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, J. J. M. Nyagah. Heallh, J. C. N. Osogo.
Local Government, R. S. Matano.
Works, N. W. Munoko.
Labour, J. Nyamweya.
Education, Dr. Z. Onyonka.
Tourism and Wildife, M. J. Ogutu.
Lands and Settlement, J. H. Angaine.
Housing, T. A. Towett.
Power and Communications, I. Omolo Okero.
Attorney-General, C. Njonjo.
Information and Broadcasting, D. M. Mutinda. Foreign Affairs, Dr. Munyua Waiyaki. Co-operative Development, P. J. Ngei.
Water Development, Dr. J. G. Kiano. Commerce and Industry, E. T. Mwamunga. Natural Resources, S. S. Oloitiptip.

## Krinya high Commission in London 45 Portland Place, W.x. [01-636 237x]

High Commissioner. His Excellency Ng'ethe Njoroge ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 0 \text { ). }}$

Brttish High Commission
Bruce House, Standard Street, P.O. Box 30465 Nairobi
High Commissioner, His Excellency Stanley James Gunn Fingland, C.M.G. (1975).
British Council Representative, Dr. J. Barrott, P.O. Box 40751, Kenya Cultural Centre, Harry Thaku Road, Nairobi. There are offices at Kisumu and Mombasa.
Production.-Agriculture provides about 35 per cent. of the national income. The great variation in altitude and ecology provide conditions under which a wide range of crops $n$ be grown. These include wheat, barley, pyrethrum, coffee, tea, sisal, coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, maize and a wide variety of tropical 4 mif temperate fruits and vege-
tables. The total of high potential land on which concentrated alternate husbandry can be practised amounts to only $\mathbf{1 6 , 7 6 \Sigma}$ sq. miles or $1 \mathrm{x} \cdot 9$ per cent. of the total land area. The remainder is arid or semi-arid country suitable for stock raising. In the areas of high potential, most of the old, large scale farms, formerly farmed by Europeans, have been bought by the Government for settlement of landless people and for transfer to African largescale farmers.

Prospecting and mining are carried $m$ II in many parts of the country, the principal minerals produced being soda ash, salt and limestone. Major deposits of fluorite and galena are now being exploited. Small amounts of gold are also mined.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana River. Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda is connected to the Kenyan system, and supplies about 30 per cent. of consumption. Work is in progress on the second stage of the $6,37,000,000$ Seven Forks Project which is expected to provide 300 MW .- completion in the early x 98 os .
There has been considerable industrial development over the last 15 years and Kenya has a wide variety of industries processing agricultural produce and manufacturing an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials. New industries have recently come into being such - steel, textile mills, dehydrated vegetable processing and motor tyre manufacture as well many smailer schemes which have added to the country's already considerable consumer goods. There is an oil refinery in Mombasa supplying both Kenya and Uganda, and in fuel pipeline to Nairobi is expected to open shortly. The market served comprises all the East African territories and the volume of exports to adjoining African and Indian Ocean countries is increasing year by year. Industrial areas have been developed in all the principal towns and light industrial estates are being developed for African entrepreneurs. The Kenya Government is actively encouraging investment in the industrial sector and has $\quad$ Foreign Investments Protection Act to protect such investments.
The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly $=$ materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related fuels and chemicals.

Communications.-The East African Railways and Harbours are self-contained and self-financing services of the East African Community; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,670 miles ( $\mathbf{1}, 270$ miles in Kenya). In addition the East African Railways operate a marine service on Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, with route mileage of 3,469 miles. There are also 2,367 miles of road services providing regular transport to the Southern Highlands of Tanzania, and beyond the railhead at Pakwach in Uganda. East African Harbours control the four seaports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam amd Mtwara. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara have deep-water berths and Tanga is $\quad$ lighterage port.

Scheduled trunk airline services are operated to and from Kenya, through Nairobi airport, by East African Airways, British Airways, Air India, Air France, Scandinavian Airlines System, Alitalia, Pan Am, K.L.M., Ethiopian Airlines, El A1 Israel Airlines, Pakistan International Airlines, Lufthansa German Airlines, Sabena, Swissair, Olympic Airways, T.W.A. and Egyptair, while regional scheduled servies are also run by East African Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Air Zaire, Air Malawi, Zambia Airways, Sudan Airways and Air Madagascar.

The country has approximately 26,000 miles of road including 3,850 miles of trunk roads and 6,200 miles of secondary roads. There is $\quad$ total of $2,3 \times 8$ miles of bitumen-surfaced roads, apart from town streets, etc.

## Finance



Trade.-A large part of Kenya's trade is with the United Kingdom. The principal exports are coffee, tea, petroleum products, maize, meat products, pyrethrum flowers, powder and extract, and hides and skins.


Trade with U.K.
1974 1975


## Lesotho

Lesotho is I landlocked state entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Of the total area of ${ }_{21,756} \mathrm{sq}$. miles a belt between and and 40 miles in width lying across the western and southern boundaries and comprising about one-third of the total is classed as Lowlands, being between 5,000 and $6,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea level. The remaining two-thirds are classed as Foothills and Highlands, rising to $11,425 \mathrm{ft}$. The land is held in trust for the nation by the King. The population was estimated at $x, 18 \mathrm{x}, 900$ in April, 1975 .

Capitai.-Maseru, population about 30,000.
FLag.-Blue with conical white Basotho hat in centre, red and green vertical stripes (next staff).
Government.-Lesotho became I constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth on October 4; 1966. The independence constitution was suspended in January, 1970, when the country was governed by . Council of Ministers, until the establishment of National Assembly in April, 1974.

The country is divided into nine administrative districts. In each district there is a District Administrator who co-ordinates all Government activity in the area, working in co-operation with hereditary chiefs.

Judiciary. - The Lesotho Courts of Law consist of: the Court of Appeal, the High Court, Magistrates' Courts, Judicial Commissioners' Court, Central and local Courts. Magistrates' and higher courts administer the laws of Lesotho which are framed on the basis of the Roman-Dutch law. They also adjudicate appeals from the Judicial Commissioner's and Subordinate Courts.

Head of State, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II.
Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Internal Security, Dr. Hon. Leabua Jonathan.
Chief Justice, Hon. Joseph T. Mapetla.
lesotho High Commission
s64 St. James's Street (ist Floor), S.W.z
[01-839 1154]
High Commissioner, His Excellency T. E. Ntha-- 0 ) ( 2975 ).

Brtish High Commission
P.O. Box 521, Maseru

High Commissioner, His Excellency Reginald H. Hobden, D.F.C. (1976).
British Council Representative, G. A. Tindale, Hogson's Square, P.O. Box 429, Maseru.
Education.-There were 2,083 primary schools with $2 x 8,038$ pupils enrolled in 5974,58 secondary schools with 14,908 students and 7 teacher training colleges, with $3^{83}$ trainees. There are also two main vocational training schools with 180 students and $=$ training centre for civil servants. There is m Agricultural College with 120 students. The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland has its headquarters in Lesotho.

Health Services.-There are nine Government General hospitals, the largest being the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru, one mental hospital, eight Mission hospitals and a leprosarium as well as 85 health centres and clinics run by Government, Missions and other voluntary organizations.

Communications.-The main north-south road of about 330 km (of which 176 km bituminised) links Maseru and the lowlands. The mountainous areas I linked by $1,200 \mathrm{~km}$ network of access tracks which am normally only suitable for fourwheel drive vehicles. Gravel roads link border towns in South Africa with the main towns in Lesotho. There is also an extensive network of about 900 km of gravel roads serving the lowlands and foothill areas, with about $\mathrm{r}, 000 \mathrm{~km}$ of bridle paths in the mountains. Maseru is connected by rall with the main Bloemfontein-Durban line of the South African Railways. Scheduled international services are operated three times a week between Maseru and Johannesburg. There are $3^{2}$ airstrips. Internal scheduled services are
operated by the Lesotho Airways Corporation. The telephone network is fully automated in all urban centres. Subscribers dial direct to telephone exchanges in South Africa. Similar facilities exist for telex subscribers, who can also dial direct to $=$ number of overseas countries. Radio telephone communication is used extensively in the remote rural areas.

Agricultural Production.-The economy of Lesotho is mainly agrarian. At the last enumeration livestock numbers were: cattle 465,500 , sheep $x, 556,900$, goats 961,900 , horses 144,000, poultry 578,800 , $4,764,158 \mathrm{~kg}$. of wool valued at $R_{3,451,776}$ and $678,003 \mathrm{~kg}$. of mohair valued at $R x, 589,162$ were exported in 1974. Five large scale integrated agricultural development projects amounting to $R 25,330,000$ are being implemented for increasing agricultural production, with emphasis on cash crops and livestock.
Finance, Trade and Industry.- The main sources of revenue customs and excise duty. Estimates of expenditure and revenue for 1975-6 are: Recurrent Account, $R 25,000,000$, Capital Account Rx6,500,000. Lesotho has few known and developed natural resources but it is intended to develop commercially the mineral resources of water and diamonds (the value of diamond exports for $1974-5$ is $R 845,573$ ). Drilling is being carried out for oil. Tourism is being developed and is rapidly playing a major role in the economic progress of the country. A National Park has been established at Sehlabathebe in the Maluti mountains. A number of light industries have recently been established. They include the manufacture of clothing, tapestries, carpets, sheepskin products, jewellery, pharmaceuticals, bricks and building materials; together with milling, diamond cutting and tractor assembly.

## Malawi

Malawi, formerly the Nyasaland Protectorate, comprises Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) and its western shore, with the high table-land separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, the watershed forming the western frontier with Zambia; south of the lake, Malawi reaches almost to the Zambesi and is surrounded by Mozambique) the frontier lying on the west on the watershed of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers, and to the east on the Ruo, a tributary of the Shire, and Lakes Chiuta and Chirwa. This boundary reaches the eastern shore of Lake Malawi and extends up to the mid-point of the lake for about half its length where it returns to the eastern and northern shores to form a frontier with Tanzania.

Malawi has a total area of 45,747 sq. miles (land area, 36,324 ). The population of Malawi at the Census of August, 1966, was 4,039,583 (52 per cent. female); estimated, mid-1977, 5,310,000.

CAPITAL.-Lilongwe (population, estimated, $1975, x 02,000$ ). The city of Blantyre, incorporating Blantyre and Limbe (population, estimated, $1975,193,000$ ), is the major commercial and industrial centre and headquarters of the Southern region. Other main centres are: Mzuzu, headquarters of the Northern Region; Thyolo, Mulanje, Mangochi, Mzimba, Nkhotakota and Zomba, the former capital.

Flag.-Horizontal stripes of black, red and green, with rising sun in centre of the black stripe.
Government.-Malawi became a republic on July 6,1966 , having assumed internal self-government on February $x$, 1963, and achieved independence on July 6,1964 , and is member of the Commonwealth. There is $\quad$ Cabinet consisting of the President and other Ministers. The National Assembly consists of 87 members, each elected by universal suffrage. Under the Constitution Act, 1966, the President exercises power to nominate in addition up to fifteen members to represent special interests. Being mene-party State (the Malawi Congress Party), all elected members are required to be members of the Party. The Assembly, which usually meets three times ■ year, is presided over by a Speaker, who need not himself be a member of it.

President, Minister of External Affairs, Works and Supplies, Agriculture and National Resources and Justice, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, born 1907, elected 1966, sworn in as President for Life July 6, 197x.

Minister of Youth and Culture, Hon. G. Chakuamba Phiri.
Central Region, Hon. A. E. Gadama.
Northem Region, Hon. M. M. Lungu.
Finance, Hon. D. T. Matenje.
Tyansport and Communications, Hon. R. Chirwa. Education and Health, Hon. W. A. Hananya Lwela. Southern Region, Hon. P. L. Makhumula Nkhoma. Local Government, Hon. T. T. Phalya. Trade, Industry and Tourism, Hon. Edward Bwanali. Health, Hon. S. H. M. Chinsamba Kwenda.

Community Development and Social Welfare, Hon. R. Kapichila Banda.
Labour, Hon. W. B. Beleza.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. E. Bakili Muluzi; Hon. R. A. Chidzanja Nkhoma.

Judiciary
Chief Justice, J. J. Skinner.
Puisne Judges, L. Weston, L. A. Čhatsikah. SolicitoraGeneral, D. R. Barwick, C.B.E.

## Mazawi Higr Commission

33 Grosvenor Street, W.x.

## [ox-49x 4172/7]

High Commissioner, His Excellency V. T. Likaku (1977).

## Brtish High Commission

Lingadzi Building (P.O. Box 30042), Lilongwe High Commissioner, Hís Excellency Kenneth Gordon Ritchie, C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, W. Jones.
British Council Representative, (vacant), P.O. Box 456, Glyn Jones Road, Blantyre. There is also an office at Lilongwe.
Education.-Primary education is the responsibility of local authorities in both urban and rural areas. About 35 per cent. of the population of school age can be taken into schools and only ro per cent. of those successfully completing primary education be placed in secondary schools. The Ministry is responsible for policy, school curricula, secondary education teachers' and technical training. Religious bodies, with Government assistance, still play an important part in primary and secondary education and teacher training. Further training is pursued at the University of Malawi, opened in September 1965. For the academic year $1975 / 76$ there were 1,148 students studying for degrees and diplomas at the three constituent colleges.

Communications.-A single-track railway runs from the south-western area of Lake Malawi (itself served by two passenger and number of cargo boats) through Blantyre to the southern frontier into Mozambique, crossing the Zambesi River by a bridge 12,050 feet long, and connecting with the Mozambique port of Beira, which handles the bulk of the country's imports and exports. In 1970 a 70 -mile line was opened from Liwonde to Nayuci, linking the Malawi rail system with the Mozam-
bique network to the port of Nacala. Construction of $\quad$ new railway line from Salima to Lilongwe is in progress and was expected to be completed in 1977. Plans are underway and funds are available for another line from Lilongwe to Mchinji. A road system of 6,823 miles covers the whole country, of which 977 miles are bituminized from Mulanje through Blantyre and Zomba to Lilongwe, the new capital, and from there to the lakeshore at Salima, the northern terminus of the railway. Plans are underway for a bituminized road from Blantyre to the Mozambique border and onwards to Tete and Salisbury, Rhodesia.

(excluding Development Account) $\star$ Provisional
Decimal currency was introduced on Feb. 15, 197x. The unit is the kwach (=approx. 5op. sterling), divided into 100 tambala.


Agriculture is the country's mainstay, the principal exports being tea, tobacco, cotton, sugar and groundnuts. The value of major agricultural exports in 1976 was: tea, $\mathrm{K}_{2} 6,599,000$; tobacco, K65,234,000; groundnuts, KII, 254,000; cotton, $\mathrm{K}_{2,324,000}$; sugar, $\mathrm{K}_{7,353,000}$; beans and peas, $\mathrm{Kx}, 6$ x, 000; rice, $\mathrm{Kx}_{\mathrm{r}}, 587,000$. Other agricultural exports include tung oil, sisal, casava, coffee and vegetables. Imports are mainly clothing materials, vehicles, fuels and machinery.

## Malaysia

Malaysia, comprising Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak, forms $\quad$ crescent well over $x, 000$ miles long between latitudes $\mathbf{r}^{\circ}$ and $7^{\circ}$ North latitude and longitudes $100^{\circ}$ and $119^{\circ}$ East. It occupies two distinct regions-the Malay Peninsula which extends from the Isthmus of Kra to the Singapore Strait and the North-West Coastal of the Island of Borneo. Each is separated from the other by 400 miles of the South China Sea.
Area and Population.-The total area of the 13 states of Malaysia, including the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur ( 94 sq. miles) is estimated to be $\mathbf{1 3 0 , 0 0 0} \mathrm{sq}$. miles, containing a population of ro,434,034 a the Census of Housing and Population of Malaysia held in 1970. Details of individual states appear on p. 201.

Climate. -The whole region is open to maritime influences and is subject to the interplay of wind systems which originate in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The year is commonly divided into the Southwest and Northeast monsoon seasons. Rainfall averages about yoo inches throughout the year, though the annual fall varies from place to place. The average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varies from $70^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit to $90^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, though in higher areas temperatures are lower and vary widely.
CapITAL.-Kuala Lumpur was proclaimed Federal Territory on February 3, 1974. Its population is about 770,000 . The chief town of Sarawak is $\Psi$ Kuching, and of Sabah is $\Psi$ Kota Kinabalu.
Bahasa Malaysia (Malay) is the national language. In Sarawak English will continue - official language as well - Bahasa Malaysia until 1979, when the Sarawak State Council will review the position.
Religion.-Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, each Ruler being the head of religion in his State, though the Heads of State of Sabah and Sarawak are not heads of the Muslim religion in their States. The Yang di-Pertuan Agung is the head of religion in Malacca and Penang. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom. National Day.-August 3 I (Hari Kebangsaan).

FLAG.-Equal horizontal stripes of red ( 7 ) and white ( 7 ); 14 point yellow star and crescent in blue canton.

## GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on Augusl 3x, 1957, as a result of III agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation. On Sept. 16,1963 , the Federation was enlarged, by the accession of the further states of Singapore, Sabah (formerly British North Borneo) and Sarawak, and the Hullu of MALAYSM was adopted from that date. On Aug. 9, x965, Singapore seceded from this Federation.

The Constitution was designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a mil anm of autonomy for the State Governments. It provides for I constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agung) to be elected for a term of five years by the Rulers from among their number, and for $■$ Deputy Supreme Head (His Royal Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agung) to be similarly elected. The Malay Rulers are either chosen or succeed to their position in accordance with the custom of the particular state. In other states of Malaysia choice of the Head of State is in the discretion of the Yang di-Pertudn Agung after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State. Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgement is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives. He also has the powers to promulgate emergency ordinances. The National Operations Council was dissolved on February 19, 1971, and the Yang diPertuan Agung promulgated the reconvening of Parliamentary democracy the following day.

## SUPREME HEAD OF MALAYSIA

Supreme Héad of State, His Royal Highness Tuanku Yahya Putra Ibni-Marhum Sultan Ibrahinn (Sultan of Kelantan). assumed office for 1 term of 5 years, Sept. 21, 1975.

Deputy Supreme Head of State, His Royal Highness Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Musta'in Billah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bahar Ri'ayatuddin Al-Mu'adzam Sha (Sultan of Pohang).

Ministry
Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Datuk Hussein bin Onn.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Dr. Mahathir bin Mohammed.
Works and Utilities, Datuk Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong.
Labour and Manpower, Datuk Lee San Choon.
Agriculture, Datuk Ali bin Haji Ahmad.
Health, Tan Sri Lee Siok Yew.
Culture, Youth and Sports, Datuk Abdul Samad bin Haji Idris.
Law and Attorney-General, Tan Sri Datuk Haji Abdul Kadir bin Yusoff.
Communications, Tan Sri Datuk V. Manickavasagam.
Welfare Services, Puan Hajjah Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani.
Primary Industries, Datuk Musa bin Hitam.
Land and Regional Devclopment, Datuk Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.
Home Affairs, Ian Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie.
Local Government and Federal Territory, Tuan Haji Hassan Adli bin Haji Arshad.
Foreign Affairs, Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithaudeen Al-Haj bin Tengku Ismail.
Finance, Tengku Tan Sri Datuk Razaleigh Hamzah. Trade and Industry, Datuk Haji Hamzah bin Haji Abu Samah.
Science, Technology and Environment, Tan Sri Datuk Ong Kee Hui.
Housing and Village Development, Encik Michael Chen Wing Sum.
Public Enterprises, Datuk Haji Mohamed bin Yacob. Information, Datuk Amar Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud.
Without Portfolio, Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan. Note.-The words "Tunku/Tengku". Tun",
"Tan Sri", and "Datuk" are titles. The word "Tunka/Tengku" is equivalent to "Prince". "Tun" denotes membership of a high Order of Malaysian Chivalry and "Tan Sri" and "Datuk" ("Datu Sti" in Perak and "Datu" in Sabah) are each the equivalent of a knighthood. The wife of a "Tun" is styled "Toh Puan", that of "Tan Sri" is styled "Puan Sri" and of a "Datuk"
"Datin". The honorific "Tuan" or "Encik" is equivalent to "Mr." and the honorific "Puan " is equivalent to "Mrs." The words "Al-Haj" or "Haji" indicate that the person so named has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

## Malaysian High Commission 45 Belgrave Square, S.W.I <br> [OI-245 922x]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Datuk Abdullah Ali (1975).

## British High Commission Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semanton, (P.O. Box 1030), Kuala Lumpur. <br> High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Eric George Norris, K.C.M.G. <br> Depuy High Commissioner, J. D. B. Shaw, M.v.O.

British Council Representative, J. Lawrence, O.B.E., Jalan Bukit Aman, Kuala Lumpur, and offices at Kota Kinabalu (Sabah) and Kuching (Sarawak).

## LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (Dewan Negara) consists of 58 members, under a President (Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara), 26 elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States ( 2 from each) and 32 appointed by the Yang diPertuan Agung from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat), consists of 154 members (Peninsular Malaysia, 114; Sarawak, 24; and Sabah, 16). Members are elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll. The House of Representatives is presided over by a Speaker who is either a member of the House or is qualified to be elected as a member. Speaker, Tan Sri Datuk Nik Ahmed bin Kamil.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have its own Constitution not inconsistent with the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of Executive Council appointed on the advice of the Menteri Besar or Chief Minister and a single chamber Legislative Assembly. Three ex officio members sit in the Executive Council besides these elected members. They are the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer. The State Constitutions provide for the Ruler or Governor to appoint as Menteri Besar or Chief Minister, to preside over the Executive Council, a member of the Legislative Assembly who in his judgement is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, - State List and a Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security.

The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, inter alia, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

A State of Emergency was declared after disturbances on May 13, 5969. As Parliament was not then sitting, the Yang di-Pertuan Agung did not summon Parliament and instead established the National Operations Council and Y.A.B. Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, the then Deputy Prime Minister, was appointed Director of Operations vested with the executive authority of the Federation including the powers to make essential regulations. The Yang di-Pertuan Agung remained as the Supreme Head of Federation with powers to promulgate emergency ordinances.

## JUDICATURE

The Judicial System consists of $\quad$ Federal Court and two High Courts, one in Peninsular Malaysia and one for Sabah and Sarawak (sitting alternately in Kota Kinabalu and Kuehing). The High Court in Peninsular Malaysia known Malaya has its principal registry in Kuala Lumpur while the High Court in Sabah/Sarawak known - the High Court in Borneo has its principal registry in Kuching.

The Federal Court comprises a President, the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and other judges.

This court possesses appellate, original and advisory jurisdiction. In its capacity ${ }^{-}$an appellate court it has exclusive jurisdiction to determine appeals from the decisions of $\quad$ High Court or of judge thereof (except decisions of High Court given by a registrar or other officer of the court and appealable under federal law to a judge of the Court). This appellate jurisdiction is subject to limitations imposed by or under federal law. It also has jurisdiction to determine disputes between the Federation and any of the States within the Federation, any challenge to the competence of the Federal or any State legislature to enact particular law and any question as to the effect of any of the provisions of the Constitution which question has arisen in proceedings before another court. It also renders advisory opinions on questions referred to it by the Yang di-Pertuan Agung as regards the effect of any provisions of the Constitution which has arisen or is likely to arise.

Each of the High Courts consists of Chief Justice and not less than 4 other judges. The Federal Constitution allows for maximum of twelve such judges for Malaya and eight for Borneo. In Peninsular Malaysia the Subordinate Courts consist of the Sessions Courts and the Magistrates' Courts. In Sabah/Sarawak the Magistrates' Courts constitute the Subordinate Courts.

DEFENCE
The Malaysian Armed Forces consist of the

Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer forces for each arm. The defence of the country is largely borne by the army in its role of providing defence against external threat and coun-ter-insurgency operations and also to assist the police in the performance of public order duties. The Royal Malaysian Navy ( $R M N$ ) has the responsibility of defending the 3,000 miles of the country's coastline and maintaining constant patrol of 500 miles of the high seas that separate Sabah and Sarawak from the mainland. The Royal Malaysian Air Force ( $R M A F$ ) is capable of providing close strategic and tactical support to the army and police in the defence and internal security of the country.

|  | FINANCE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976* |
| Revenue. | 4,855,000,009 | 5,208,292,500 |
| Expenditure. | 4,950,000,000 *Estimated | 5,340,945,070 |

PRODUCTION AND TRADE
The agricultural sector continues to be the mainstay of the Malaysian economy. However diversification of crops and rapid growth in the manufacturing sector has made Malaysia less vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of its primary crop, natural rubber.

Malaysia is the largest exporter of natural rubber, tin, palm oil and tropical hardwoods. Other major export commodities are manufactured and processed products, petroleum, oil, and other minerals, palm kernel oil, tea and pepper.

Exports of the four major primary commodities: rubber, tin. palm oil and tropical hardwoods accounted for 57.8 per cent. of the total exports in 1976 (preliminary figures). With the rapid expansion in the manufacturing sector, Malaysia is also increasing her export of manufactured products.

Another commodity which is produced throughout Malaysia is rice, the staple food of Malaysians. Total output of padiin the $1974-75$ season amounted to $x, 099,000$ tons. The level of self-sufficiency of rice has increased to 90 per cent. in Peninsular Malaysia. To achieve self-sufficiency, various measures aimed at increasing output and productivity are being introduced. They include wider of improved seeds and fertilizers, expansion of double-cropping through the provisions of largescale irrigation schemes and research programmes to improve rice yields.

Imports in 1973 consisted mainly of machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, mineral fuels, chemicals and inedible crude materials for her growing population and to accelerate the pace of her economic growth and development. Malaysia's Trade by Countries (\$Mooo,000)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Countries} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1973} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1974} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1975} <br>
\hline \& Imports \& Exports \& Total Trade \& Imports \& Exports \& Total Trade \& Imports \& Exports \& Total Trade <br>
\hline Singapore \& 463.4 \& 1,7547 \& 3,178•1 \& $820 \cdot 2$ \& 2,208.0 \& 3,028•2 \& \& 1,873.9 \& <br>
\hline Japan.. \& 1,334.3 \& I,334'1 \& 2,671.4 \& 2,204' \& $1,718 \cdot 6$
673.6 \& $3,922 \cdot 7$
$\mathrm{x}, 602 \cdot \mathrm{y}$ \& $1,706 \cdot 6$
$352 \cdot 0$ \& 1,3377
5
54 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,044 \cdot 3 \\
& 1,406 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline U.K. \& 604.2 \& $$
582 \cdot 9
$$ \& \& 928.5 \& $673 \cdot 6$ \& 1,602'I \& $352 \cdot 0$ \& 554* ${ }^{\text {² }}$ \& <br>
\hline Other Wepestern \& - \& \& \& 1,400'5 \& 1,702.8 \& 3,203. 3 \& 1,082.5 \& 1,765.7 \& 2,848.2 <br>
\hline U.S.S.R \& \& - \& \& $10^{\circ}$ \& 421.1 \& 430.3 \& 12.9 \& 243.4 \& 236.3 <br>
\hline China (Mainland) \& 364.7 \& 199.5 \& 564:3 \& 492.9 \& 210.6 \& 703.5 \& $356 \cdot 工$ \& 127.8 \& 483.9
844.6 <br>
\hline Australia......... \& $420 \cdot 3$ \& 150.8 \& $577^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ \& 724.3 \& 219.4
$5 \times 17$ \& 933.5
883.9 \& 665.2 \& 779

68 \& $844 \cdot 6$
$25 \times 3$ <br>
\hline Indonesia. \& 149.3 \& $37 \cdot 4$ \& 1867 \& $232 \cdot 2$ \& $52 \cdot 7$ \& 283.9 \& 198. 2 \& $62 \cdot x$ \& $25 \times 13$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Malta

Malta lies in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 380 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. Malta includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area $25 \cdot 9$ sq. miles); Comino and minor islets. The estimated population on Dec. 3r, 1973, was $3^{18,48 \text { (including temporary visitors). Malta's climate, although not tropical, is hot in }}$ summer.
Malta was in turn held by the Phœenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans and Arabs. In rogo it was conquered by Count Roger of Normandy. In 5530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798 . The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and the island was subsequently blockaded by the British fleet. The Maltese people freely requested the protection of the British Crown in 1802 on condition that their rights and privileges would be preserved and respected. The islands were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940 , to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and $x, 540$ civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. In recognition of the part played by the Maltese people, King George VI awarded the George Cross to the island, but this honour is no longer used.

Government.- On Sept. 21, 1964, under the Malta Independence Order, 1964, Malta became an independent state within the Commonwealth; on December 13, 1974, Malta became $I$ republic within the Commonwealth. In the 1976 general election the Malta Labour Party was returned to office. State of the parties; Malta Labour Party, 34 seats; Nationalist Party, $3^{1}$ seats. Maltese and English are the official languages of administration and Maltese is ordinarily the official language in all the courts of law and the language of general use in the islands.

Capital.- $\Psi$ Valletta. Population (estimated, Dec., 1973), 34,152. Valletta Grand Harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call and ship repairing centre for vessels, being half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said.

Flag.-Equal vertical stripes of white (next staff), and red; a silver George Cross outlined in red in top corner of white stripe.
President, His Excellency Dr A. Buttigeig.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs, Hon. D. Mintoff.
Minister of Justice, Lands, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Hon. J. Cassar.
Labour, Welfare and Culture, Hon. Miss A. Barbara. Finance, Customs and People's Financial Investments, Dr. Hon. J. Abela.
Tourism, Hon. D. Piscopo, M.D.
Works and Sport, Hon. L. Sant.
Development, Energy, Ports and Telecommurications, Hon. W. Abela.
Parastatal and People's Industries, Hon. F. Micallef. Trade, Dr. Hon. P. Holland,
Health and Environment, Hon. V. Moran, M.D.
Industry, Fisheries and Agriculture, Hon. D. Cremona. Education, Hon. P. Muscat, M.D.

## Maltese High Commission 24 Haymarket, S.W.I [or-930 9851]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Arthur J. Scerri (197x).

## British High Commission

7 St. Anne Street, Floriana, Malta,
High Commissioner, His Excellency Norman Aspin, c.M.G.

British Council Representative, H. R. H. Salmon, Piazza Indipendenza, Valletta.
Education.-In October 1975 there were 104 Government Primary Schools with 22,68r pupils and 37 Secondary and Upper Secondary Schools with 22,769 pupils. Third level education is available at the Royal University of Malta ( 844 students in October 1975) and the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology ( $x, 284$ students in October 1975). The Government also runs Trade Schools, Nautical School, a Training Centre in Industrial Electronics, - School of Art, School of Music, and a School of Nursing. A number of private schools offer more or less the same facilitics that exist in Government Primary and Secondary (including sixth form) Schools. These are fee-paying and entry at Secondary level is selective.

In religion, the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin and held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Phoenician tongues.

Production.-The total labour force in 1976 was 355,3II of which $1 \times 0,4 \times 3$ were gainfully employed.
Agriculture plays $\quad$ significant role in the economy. There are 6,500 full time farmers and about 8,000 part time farmers. The yearly crop production is about 60,500 metric tons consisting mainly of potatoes, tomatoes, onions, cabbages and cauliflowers. Some 8,000 tons of fruit are produced. Grape is the largest fruit crop.

Industry.- The island's leading industry is the state-owned Malta Drydocks, employing about 4,500 people. Local manufactures include textiles, footwear, furniture, detergents, plastics, rubber products, electronic equipment and components, glass products and carpets. The private sector employs some 75,000 .

Tourism.-In 1976, 339.537 tourists visited the island. Income from this industry stood at CMre. 6 million.

## Finance and Trade

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

The Central Bank of Malta has the sole right of issuing legal tender currency notes and coins. The Maltese pound is divided into xoo cents and $x, 000$ milss. On I June 1977 the rate of exchange was £ $\operatorname{stg} \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{£MO} \cdot 723$.

Trade.-The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs-mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk and fruit-fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are potatoes, tomatoes, onions, smoking requisites, textile fabrics, rubber goods, gloves, hosiery, beer, mineral waters, edible oil, fresh flowers, fibres and yarns, rubber seals, flower cuttings, plastic goods, wine, mattresses, knitwear, stainless steel sinks, electronic equipment and components, carpets, etc.

## Mauritius

Mauritius is an island group lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between $57^{\circ} 17^{\prime}-$ $57^{\circ} 461 \mathrm{E}$. long. and lat. $10^{\circ} 581-20^{\circ} 33^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The estimated resident population in mid-1976 was: Mauritius, 867,885 ; Rodrigues, 26,539 ; Lesser Dependencies about 350, made up of Europeans (mainly of French extraction), Asiatic races and persons of mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered in 1513 by the Portuguese; the Dutch visited it in 3598 , and named it Mauritius, i. honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassaus. From 1638 to 1710 it was held as a small Dutch colony and in 1715 the French took possession but did not settle it until 1721. Mauritius was taken by a British Force in 18 ro. A British garrison remained on the island until its withdrawal in June 1960 . The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule. English is the official language but French is in common use.

Climate.-Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony; further variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for $\begin{gathered}\text { brief period in the driest districts. }\end{gathered}$

CapITAL.- $\Psi$ Port Louis, population ( $x 976$ ), 139,400 ; other centres are Beau Bassin and Rose Hill ( 83,000 ): Curepipe ( 54,000 ); Vacoas and Phoenix ( 50,000 ) and Quatre Bornes ( 53,000 ) (all figures provisional). Flag.Red, blue, yellow and green horizontal stripes.

Government.-A Crown Colony for 158 years, Mauritius became an independent state within the Commonwealth on March 12, 1968. The Constitution defined by Order in Council in 1964 was slightly altered in 1966 on the recommendation of the Banwell Commission, the effect being to increase the membership of the Legislative Assembly to 70,62 elected by block voting in multi-member constituencies (including a members for Rodrigues) and 1 specially-elected members. Of the latter, 4 seats go to the "best loser" of whichever communities in the island are under-represented in the Assembly after the General Election and the four remaining seats are allocated on the basis of both party and community. The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Governor-General who acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The present state of the parties in the Assembly is: Government; Labour, 28; P.M.S.D. (Parti Mauricien Social Democrate), 8; Opposition, M.M.M. (Mowvement Militant Mauricien), 34 (One M.M.M. Deputy now votes with the Government).
Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Raman Osman, G.C.M.G., C.B.E. (土973).

## Council of Ministers

Premier and Minister of Defence, Information and Broadcasting, Internal Securicy, and Communications, Dr. the Rt. Hon. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration, Sir Harold Walter.
Minister of Finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo.

> MaURITIUS HIGH COMMISSION $3^{2-33}$ Elvaston Place, S.W. [ox-58x-0294]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Leckraz Teelock, C.B.E. (r968).
Counsellor, Gian Nath.
British High Commission
Cerne House, Chaussée Street, Port Louis
High Commissioner, His Excellency (William) Alec Ward (1977)
Deputy High Commissioner. R I. C. Pease (Head of Chancery).
zst Secretary, P. H. Charters (Aid).
British Council Representative, D. M. Thomas, Royal Road, Rose Hill.
Education.-At the primary level education is free and is provided for $\mathbf{1 4 5 , 5 2 4}$ children at 184 government primary schools and 50 aided primary schools. Although education is not compulsory it is estimated that about 90 per cent. of children of primary school age attend school. There are 7 government secondary schools-and also 120 private secondary schools, fees being paid by the Government for 94 . Total enrolment in secondary schools (1976) is 64,953. In addition there are 4 junior technical schools which provide education in practical subjects, 5 rural craft training centres (small scale industries) and I industrial trade training centre. There is teacher training college for the training of primary school teachers. An institute of education has been set up for the purpose of training secondary school teachers and engaging in curriculum and examination reform. The University of Mauritius
consists of a School of Administration, a School of Agriculture and $=$ School of Industrial Technology. There are 1,321 students (1976). Estimated expenditure on education in 1975-76 was: recurrent Rs. $225,072,000$; capital Rs. $46,169,160$.
Communications.-Port Louis, on the N.W. coast, has an excellent harbour which handles the bulk of the island's external trade. Goods unloaded in 1975 amounted to 798,000 metric tons and goods loaded to 635,000 metric tons. The international airport is located at Plaisance in the southeast of the island about 2 miles from Mahébourg. Freight unloaded there during 1975 totalled 2,000 metric tons and freight loaded totalled 2,005 metric tons. Scheduled services are operated by Air France, Air India, Air Malawi, Air Mauritius, British Airways, Kenya Airways, Lufthansa, Qantas, South African Airways, Zambia Airways, Air Malagasy and Alitalia. There are 26 telephone exchanges serving 25,500 individual telephone installations on the islands. There are 13 daily newspapers published, mostly in French with occasional articles in English, and 3 Chinese daily papers. The Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation has a monopoly of radio broadcasting in the country. Television was introduced in February 1965, educational television in 1969, and colour television in 1975.
Production.-In 1975, sugar cane was cultivated over an area of 213,500 acres compared with 13,700 acres under tea, 1,450 acres under tobacco and about 3,560 acres devoted to vegetables and other crops. The sugar crop in 1976 was 690,000 long tons.
Finance.-The main sources of Government revenue are private and company income tax, customs and excise duties, mainly on imports, but also on sugar exports.
1975-76 1976-77

Public revenue....Rs.1,420,000,000Rs. $1,637,500,000$ Public expenditure $1,494,400,000 \quad 1,629,100,000$ The National Debt in June 1976 was approx. Rs. $x, 226,600,000$.

Currency-Rs. $=$ Rupee $=8 \mathrm{p}$.

Trade.-Most foodstuffs and raw materials have to be imported from abroad. Apart from local consumption (about 35,000 long tons per annum), the produced is exported, mainly to Britain and Canada.

|  | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total imports. Total exports. . | Rs.1,756,000,000 | Rs.1,995,348,900 |
|  | x,786,400,000 | $x, 838,863,306$ |
|  | Trade with U.K. |  |
|  | 1974 | 1975 |
| Imports from | K... £19,479,000 | - £23,934,000 |
| Exports to U.K | 47,012,000 | 103,080,00 |

Dependencies of Mauritius
Rodrigues, $35 \pm$ miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population ( 2976 ) 26,539 -

Cattle, salt fish, sheep, goats, pigs and onfons are the principal exports. The island is now administered by a Resident Commissioner. Resident Commissioner, Y. Espitaliér-Noel.


#### Abstract

Trade with Maurittus $1974 \quad 1975$ Total imports.... Rs. $1 \times, 789,000$ Rs.13.316,000 Total exports.... $3,441,000 \quad 3,330,000$ In addition to Rodrigues, the islands of Agalea and St. Brandon are dependencies of Mauritius. Other small islands, formerly Mauritian dependencies, including Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Salomon, Diego Garcia and Trois Frères, have since z965 constituted the British Indian Ocean Territory.


## Nigeria

(For MAP, see Index).
Area and Population.-The Republic of Nigeria is situated on the the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west by the Republic of Benin, on the north by Niger and on the east by Cameroun. It has area of $356,669 \mathrm{sq}$. miles with a population ( x 963 Census) of $55,654,000$. (The 1973 census provisional results give $79,760,000$ ). The population ilmost entirely African.

A beit of mangrove swamp forest $30-60$ miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is $\quad 50-100$ miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palms. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is semidesert. There are few mountains, but in Northern Nigeria the central plateau rises to average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over $100^{\circ}$ in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over $90^{\circ}$. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about April to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches - year in the extreme north to $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{z}}$ inches on the coast line. During the dry season the harmattan wind blows from the desert; it is cool and laden with fine particles of dust.

CAPITAL. $-\Psi$ LAGOS, estimated population, $x, 000,000$. Other important towns are Ibadan, Kano, Ogbomosho, Qyo, Oshogbo, Onitsha, Ife, Abeokuta, Enugu, Aba, Maiduguri, Katsina, $\Psi$ Port Harcourt, Sokoto, Zaria, Calabar, Benin, Jos and Ilorin. Flag.-Three equal vertical bands, green, white and green. NATIONAL DAY.-October I (Republic Day).

## GOVERNMENT

Following the military take-over of January $\mathbf{3 6}$, 9966, the Federal and Regional Constitutions were suspended, in relation to the offices of President, Prime Minister, Regional Governors and Regional Premiers, and Parliament and the Regional Legislatures were dissolved. The country was divided into 12 new States by decree in May, 1976, and this number was increased to 19 in January 1976. A Federal Military Government, made up of Supreme Military Council, Council of State composed of the State Military Governors, and a Federal Executive Council (the latter with some civilian members) perform the functions of the former Federal Government and Council of Ministers. A Military Governor administers each of the x9 States. Head of State, Lieut.-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo.

Nigertan Higi Commission
Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2 [or-839 1244]
High Commisstoner, His Excellency Chief J. O. Omolodun.

## Britisi High Commission

Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Samuel Falle, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.C. ( $\mathbf{2 9 7 7}$ ).

British Council Representative in Nigeria, O. D. Elliott, Western House, 8-ıo Broad Street, Lagos. Branch offices at Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna and Enugu.
Education. -There are six Universities, situated in Lagos, Ife, Zaria, Benin, Nsukka (with
campuses at Nsukka, Calabar and Enugu) and Ibadan (with campuses at Ibadan and Jos). Four more universities are planned.

Railways.-The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in West Africa. There 2,680 route miles of lines.

Civil Aviation.-Trunk route services operated by Nigerian and the principal international airlines bring Nigeria within less than 12 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also services to other parts of Africa and to the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main centres. Comprehensive radio navigational aids installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. Several fiving strips are also in use by light aircraft. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

Production and Industry. - Nigeria has $n$ traditional but increasingly mixed economy: farming, forestry, and fishing activities contribute just under forty per cent. of the country's gross domestic product but manufacturing industry and, in particular, petroleum are gaining in importance. The export structure is diversified. Mineral oil is the principal soutce of export revenue, followed by cocoa and palm kernel products. Other crops include benniseed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, cotton, ground nuts, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, rubber, tobacco, and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries at Jós and Eriugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country. Nigeria is the
principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other important commodities, though, to satisfy growing domestic demand, timber exports have been stopped since late 1975. Some of the country's more important industrial installations include : steel-rolling mill, at tin smelter, a petroleum refinery, flour mills, a sugar factory, several cement plants and textile factories. Of growing importance is the local assembly of motor vehicles, bicycles, radio sets, fans and sewing machines. Other major manufactures include soap, cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, vegetable oils, canned food, confectionery, metal containers, plywood, footwear, tyres and tubes, paints, pharmaceuticals, plastic goods, glass containers, cement products, and roofing sheets.

Trade.-The principal imports are food, cotton yarn and thread, medicines and drugs, milk, motor vehicles and spares, gencral machinery and iron and steel bars, electrical goods, pipes and sheets. The principal export is crude oil.

|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total imports.... N3,721,500,000 Total exports. . . . N4,925,500,000 |  | N5,139,700,000 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Kx}=$ Naira $: 45$ |
| Trade with U.K. |  |  |
|  |  | 1976 |
| Imports from | K.. $£ 512,302,000$ | ¢,714,179,000 |
| Exports to U.K | ... f $310,155,000^{\text {a }}$ | £316,967,000 |

## Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea extends from the equator to Cape Baganowa in the Louisiade Archipelago at 1 y degrees 40 minutes south latitude and from the border with Irian Jaya to 160 degrees east longitude. The total area of Papua New Guinea is 178,260 square miles, of which approximately 152,420 are om the main island.

The main group of islands in Papua New Guinea is the Bismark Archipelago, portion of the Solomon Islands, the Trobriands, the D'Entrecasteaux Islands and the Louisiade Archipelago. The main islands of the Bismark Archipelago are New Britain, New Ireland and Manus. Bougainville is the largest of the Solomon Islands within Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea lies wholly within the tropics between the continents of Asia and Australia and has typically monsoonal climate. Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year. The temperature may be slightly less in the dry areas around Port Moresby. The average rainfall is about 80 inches per year but there are wide variations-from 47 inches per annum at Port Moresby to 200 inches at Kikori in the Gulf of Papua.

Population-At June 1976 the estimated total indigenous population of Papua New Guinea was $2,793,800$. The indigenous inhabitants of the country comprise a great diversity of physical types and a large number of lingustic groups. The population increases by approximately 2.7 per cent. annually.

Capital.-Port Moresby. Estimated population 2x7,000. Other major towns are Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen.
Flag.- A rectangle divided diagonally from the top of the hoist to the bottom of the fy, the upper segment scarlet and containing soaring yellow bird of paradise. The lower segment is black charged with five white five-pointed stars representing the Southern Cross.

Government.-New Guinea was sighted by Portuguese and Spanish navigators in the early sixteenth century. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what came to be known as the Trust Territory of New Guinea. In 1914 the Territory was occupied by Australian troops and remained under military administration until 1921. In 1884, - British Protectorate was proclaimed over the southern coast of New Guinea and the islands adjacent thereto. British New Guinea, by which name the Protectorate was called, was annexed outright in 2888 . In 1902 the Territory of British New Guinea was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia. In $19 z 0$ the League of Nations conferred on the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia mandate for the government of the Territory of New Guinea.

New Guinea administered under the Mandate until the Japanese invasion brought about the suspension of civil administration and the devastation of large areas of the country. Papua was administered under the Papua Act until the invasion by the Japanese in 1942 when the civil administration was suspended and an Australian Military Government established for the parts not occupied by the Japanese. With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945. civil administration of Papua

New Guinea was progressively restored between October 1945 and June 1946, under the provisions of the Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act $\mathbf{5 9 4 5 - 1 9 4 6 .}$

The first House of Assembly opened in $x 964$ and had 64 members who included elected indigenous majority and only ten nominated official members.
Elections held in April 1972 returned $\quad$ Coalition Government to the House of Assembly. Elections are at present held every four years. The House of Assembly comprised soo elected Members, 18 from Regional electorates, the remainder from Open electorates. After 1970 there was Egradual assumption of powers by the Papua New Guinea Government, culminating in formal self-government in December 1973. Final reserve powers held by Australia over defence and foreign relations were relinquished to Papua New Guinea in March 1975.
In June 1975, the Coalition Government obtained the approval of the House of Assembly for Papua New Guinea to achieve full independence bill September 16, 1975.
Governor-General, Sir Tore Lokoloko.

> NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
> (CABINET)

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Michael Thomas Somare. Decentralisation, Father John Momis.
Primary Industry, J. Chan, С.в.е. (Deputy Prime Minister).
Defence, L. Mona.
Commerce, R. Lus, O.B.E.
Youth, Recreation, Social Development and Women's Affairs, P. Kakarya.
Foreign Affairs and Trade, E. Olewale.
Education, Science and Culture, O. Tammar.
Environment, Conservaiion and Human Settlement, S. Tago.
Finance, B. Holloway.
Health, W. Korowi.
Natural Resources, B. Sali,
Labour and Industry, J. Lemeki.
Transport and Supply, B. Jephcott.
Works, Y. Belo.

Public Utilities, G. Bekani.
Corrective Institutions and Police, P. Lowa. Media, T. Koraea.

## British High Commission

P.O. Box 739, Port Moresby

High Commissioner, His Excellency D. K. Middleton ( $\mathbf{9 7 7}$ ).
Communications.-The most important roads are those linking Lae with the populous and developing Highlands and with Wau, and those in the hinterlands of Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang and Wewak.
Air Niugini (the National Airline) and Qantas operate regular air services from Australia to Port Moresby. Air Niugini also operates regular serm vices to Manila (Philippines), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Jayapura (Indonesia), Kagoshima (Japan) and Hong Kong. Internal air services are operated by Air Niugini, Douglas Airways, Panga Airways and Talair.

Several shipping companies operate regular cargo and passenger services between Papua New Guinea and Australia, Europe, the Far East and U.S.A. Over zoo coastal vessels $u p$ to $x, 000$ tons provide cargo and limited passenger services between Papua New Guinea main ports, outports, plantations and missions.

Papua New Guinea is linked via the Seacom international cable to Australia, Guam, Hong Kong, Kota Kinabalu and Singapore. Further connections via the Compac cable are made to Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Direct dialling is available between the major towns and also with Australia. Telex services are also available.

Economy.-Papua New Guinea is essentially an agricultural nation and relies on primary industries for most of its overseas income. Before the mineral resources were tapped in any large quantities its wealth came from the primary crop products of coconuts, rubber, coffee, cocoa, tea and oil palm.

In the last few years the Bougainville copper project has become the country's major overseas money earner. Indications are that extensive mineral deposits exist in other parts of the country. Developers are investigating these and they could contribute significantly to the country's economic prosperity and development in the future.

Of the agricultural products, copra is the largest money earner but it has been losing ground in
recent years. Coconuts grow in most coastal areas of Papua New Guinea and all exported nuts leave the country as copra or coconut oil.
Tea is $\begin{array}{r}\text { relative newcomer to Papua New Guinea. }\end{array}$ Experimental plantings were made in the early x950s. The first commercial blocks were leased in 1965. Centrally placed processing factories on the large tea plantations provide facilities for smallholders in the vicinity.
A new crop for Papua New Guinea with considerable export potential is palm oil. Commercial plantings of the oil palm started in New Britain in 1967/68. As with tea, central processing factories on nucleus estates provide points of sale and processing facilities for smallholder blocks in their neighbourhood.

To meet local demand for meat, the Government is increasing extension effort and providing transport assistance to the cattle industry. As result local cattle production has increased in recent years. The cattle industry is supplying about 60 per cent of domestic beef needs.

Secondary industry was originally orientated towards the processing of the local primary products. Emphasis has now swung to industries that service the expanding local market. Amongst those in successful operation are beer brewing, bottle and other packaging factories, paint manufacture, plywood, nails and other wire products, steel drums, clothing, match manufacture, louvred windows and doors, furniture, cement bricks and pipes and many others.

More and more Papua New Guinean entrepreneurs are starting their own businesses or are taking up equity in overseas operated companies. Papua New Guineans are increasingly entering the fields of retail trading, road transport and all aspects of the building industry.

|  | Overseas Trade |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1974-75 } \\ & \text { Kina } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1975-76 } \\ \text { Kina } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total Imports. | 393,997,000 | 347,848,490* |
| Total Exports. | - 427,472,000 | 364,786,77 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | * Provisional

Trade with U.K.

$$
\text { Imports from YI.K... } 1974
$$

( $£ 3,124,000 ~ £ 13,377,900$ Exports to U.K. . . . . . . 19,279,000 14,091,353

Currency- - Currency is the Kina, against which the $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}$ Sterling floats. Exchange rate approximately $\mathrm{Kx} \cdot 37=$ £ s Sterling.

## Sierra Leone

Area and Population, ett.-Sierra Leone, with a total land area of 27,925 square miles and a population of $3,002,426$ ( 1974 census), is on the west coast of Africa. The origins of the country date back to the late 18 th century when a project was begun to settle destitute Africans from England on Freetown peninsula. In 1808 the settlement was declared a Crown Colony and became the main base in West Africa for enforcing the 8807 Act outlawing the slave trade. The Colony was also used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships, also settled there. Their descendants, known as Creoles, still live min Freetown peninsula. The southern half of Sierra Leone is inhabited by peoples whose languages fall into the Mende group; the northern half by the Temne, and smaller groups such © the Limba, Loko, Koranko and Susu.

Capital.-Freetown (population, ${ }^{274,000}$ ). Flag.-Three horizontal stripes of leaf green, white and cobalt blue. National Day.-April 9.

Govermment.-Sierra Leone became Ifully independent state within the Commonwealth on April 27, 196x. On April 19, 1971 Republican Constitution providing for a Ceremonial President was adopted. Two days later on April $=1$ the Constitution was amended to provide for an Executive President and a Prime Minister. Dr. Siaka Stevens was then sworn in President and was
inaugurated for $\quad$ further term of 5 years on April 20, 1976. General Elections were last held in May 1977. The All People's Congress Party, who had secured all seats in the 1973 General Elections when the Opposition withdrew their nominations, remained in office, but the Sierra Leone People's Party gained 15 seats. Parliament is at present (July 2977 ) comprised of 77 elected members, 12

Paramount Chiefs and 3 members appointed by the President. Elections remain pending in ${ }^{\text {r }}$ constituencies.

## Sierra Leone High Commission <br> 33 Portland Place, W.x. [ox-636 6483]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Ralph Emeric Kasope Taylor-Smith (土974)

## British High Commission Standard Bank Sierra Leone Building Wallace Johnson Street, Freetown

High Commissioner, His Excellency M. H. Morgan (1977).

British Council Represehtative, D. Howell, P.O. Box 124, Tower Hill, Freetown.
Communications.-There are 4,406 miles of roads in the country maintained principally by the Ministry of Works. A bridge has been constructed over the Mano River linking Sierra Leone and Liberia.

The Freetown international airport is situated at Lungi, across the Sierra Leone River from Freetown. The main port is Freetown, which has one of the largest natural harbours in the wortd, and where there is a deep water quay providing about six berths for medium sized ships. There are smaller ports at Pepel (at present not used) and Bonthe.

Radio and television are operated by the Department of Broadcasting of the Sierra Leone Government. There are two shortwave transmitting and receiving stations in Freetown. A new 250 KW radio transmitter has been installed which covers the whole country. Broadcasts are made in several of the more important indigenous languages in addition to English. 'There is also a weekly broadcast in French. The television service was established
in 1963 and transmits five hours of programmes each evening. A new transmitter is being built which will cover two-thirds of the country.
Education.-There are 1,080 primary schools in Sierra Leone and $x 08$ secondary schools. Technical education is provided in the two Government Technical Institutes, situated in Freetown and Kenema, in two Trade Centres and in the technical training establishments of the mining companies. Teacher training is carried out at the university, six colleges in the Provinces and in the Milton Margai Training College near Freetown. The University of Sierra Leone ( 2967 ), consists of Fourah Bay College ( 1827 ) and Njala University College ( $\mathbf{2} 964$ ).

Production and Trade. -On the Freetown Peninsula, farming is largely confined to the production of cassava and garden crops, such as maize and vegetables, for local consumption. In the hinterland, the principal agricultural product is rice, which is the staple food of the country, and cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and ginger.

The economy depends largely on mineral exports ( 66 per cent), mainly diamonds and bauxite and, until 1975 , iron ore. Exports of diamonds in 1976 totalled Le59.7 million compared with Le6 $3^{\circ} 3$ million in 9975.
Total exports in 1976 are estimated at Leri9 millions; imports Lex 55 million.

$$
1975-1976
$$

Imports from U.K.. . . $£_{21,100,000} £_{17,935,000}^{190}$ Exports to U.K........ $\mathfrak{\mathcal { L } 3 2 , 6 0 0 , 0 0 0} \mathfrak{£} 35,531,000$
Finance.-In August x964, Sierra Leone adopted decimal currency. The basic unit is the Leone (worth 50p). It is divided into 100 cents.

Total revenue was estimated at Lerrz,000,000 in 1976/77; expenditure on ordinary budget Lerr3,800,000. Development expenditure was estimated at Le30,000,000.

## Singapore

The Republic of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and 54 smaller islands, covering a total area of 225.6 square miles. Singapore Island is 26 miles long and $x 4$ miles in breadth and is situated just north of the Equator off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Straits of Johore. A causeway, carrying a road and railway, crosses the three-quarters of a mile to the mainland. The highest point of the island is 58 I feet above sea level. Climate. The climate is hot and humid and there are no clearly defined seasons. Rainfall averages 96 inches a year and temperature ranges from $24^{\circ}-3 x^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(76^{\circ}-87^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.). Population.-Estimated at $2,278,200$ on June 30,1976 , the population is multiracial with a preponderance of Chinese. The racial groups were estimated in 1976 to be divided as follows: Chinese- $\mathrm{r}, 934,600$; Malays-342,900; Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese- 156,500 ; others (Europeans, Eurasians etc.)-44,200. At least 6 Chinese dialects are used and Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English are the official languages. Flag.-Horizontal bands of red over white; crescent with five five-point stars on red band near stafi. National Day.-August 9.

Government.-Singapore, where Sir Stamford Raffes had first established a trading post under the East India Company in $\mathbf{x 8 9}$, was incorporated with Penang and Malacca to form the Straits Settlements in $\mathbf{1 8 2 6}$. The Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony in 1867. Singapore fell into Japanese hands in 1942 and civil government was not restored until 1946, when it became Iseparate colony. Internal self-government and the title "State of Singapore "were introduced in 2959 . Singapore became a state of Malaysia when the Federation was enlarged in September, $x 963$, but left Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth on August 9, r965. Singapore adopted $\quad$ Republican constitution from that date, the Yang di-Pertuan Negara being re-styled President. There is a Cabinet collectively responsible to a fully-elected Parliament of 69 members.

Head of State
President, Benjamin Henry Sheares, G.C.B., assumed office as President, Jan. 2, 197 I (re-elected for second 4-year term from Jan. I, 1975).

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, g.c.m.G., C. H .
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dr.
Goh Keng Swee.
Minister for Finance, Hon Sui Sen.
Foreign Afairs, S. Rajaratnam.
Home Affairs and Education, Chua Sian Chin.
National Development and Communications, Lim Kim San.
Culture, Science and Technolog (vacant).
Social Affairs, Inche Othman bin Wok.

Law and Environment, E. W. Barker.
Health, Dr. Toh Chin Chye.
Labour, Ong Pang Boon.
Speaker of Parliament, Dr. Yeoh Ghim Seng.
Singapore High Commission
a Wilton Crescent, S.W.I
[or-235 83x5]
High Commissioner, His Excellency Jek Yeun Thong (x977).

British High Commission
Tanglin Circus, Singapore 10
High Commissioner, His Excellency John Peter Tripp, C.M.G. (1974)
British Council Representative, J. P. Harniman, $3^{20}$ Cathay Building, Mount Sophia, Singapore 9 .

Communications.-Singapore is one of the largest seaports in the world, with deep water wharves and ship repairing facilities. Ships also anchor in the roads, unloading into lighters. $57,970,000$ tons of cargo were handled in 1976. The International Airport at Paya Lebar, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the city, has a runway $x 3,350$ feet long. There are 28 miles of railway connected to the Malaysian rail system by the causeway across the Straits of Johore, and $x, 337$ miles of roads, $x, 026$ miles of which are metalled roads maintained by the Government. There are both wireless and wired broadcasting services carrying commercial advertising. Television was introduced in 1963 and a colour service on two channels in 1974.

Production, etc.-Historically Singapore's economy was largely based on the sale and distribution of raw materials from surrounding countries and on entrepot trade in finished products. In the last decade, however, new manufacturing industries have been introduced, including ship building and repairing, iron and steel, textiles, footwear, wood products, micro-elecrronics, scientific instruments, detergents, confectionery, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, sanitary-ware, building materials, domestic electrical appliances, plastic articles, transport equipment, etc. Singapore has also become a finan-
cial centre with over seventy banks established in the Republic.
Projects now being undertaken include the reclamation of $x, 850$ acres of land for new International Airport at Changi for the 1980 's; further reclamation of marshy land at Jurong Town where industrial sites and housing development already cover over 34,000 acres; extension of other industrial estates; the building of 148,000 low-cost housing units by the Housing \& Development Board by x979; new drainage system throughout the island; and the development of additional water-supply catchments.

|  | Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976-7 | 1977-8* |
| Reven | S\$3,107,570,000 | S\$3,362,405,000 |
| Expenditure. | 2,478,797,000 | 2,751,140,070 |

Currency.-On June 12,1967 , the Singapore Currency Board began issuing its own currency, the \$ Singapore (of yoo cents) approximately equivalent (June 1976) to 23 p sterling. The $\mathrm{S} \$$ is freely interchangeable with the $\$ B$ Bunci (also issued on June 12, 1967). An interchangeability agreement with Malaysia was cancelled on May 8, 1973. Trade
1974
1976
Total imports. S \$19,270,000,000 S \$22,404,000,000 Total exports. $\quad \mathbf{2 , 7 5 8 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{1 6 , 2 6 6 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$

Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K... £ $577.096,000 £ 168,235,000$ Exports to U.K...... 64,558,000 $94,358,000$

## Sri Lanka

## AREA AND POPULATION

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between $5^{\circ} 55^{\circ}-$ $9^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude and $79^{\circ} 42^{\prime}-8 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 52^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. longitude, it has m area of 25,332 square miles, including 33 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, point in Sri Lanka being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 197 r , the population was $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 4 7 , 7 5 5}$

## Races and Religions

The races of Sri Lanka are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Southern (Chilaw) District and the Western parts of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuwa and Kurunegala are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 197 I Census 42.8 per cent. of the population were low-country Sinhalese, $29 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ per cent. Kandayan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of inhabitants is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 247 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has $\quad$ large following.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

Sri Lanka is compact area, except for the island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and $\quad$ narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for $\|$ distance out to sea as $\llbracket$ continental shelf and $\|$ coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Sri Lanka, Pidurutalagala ( $8,28 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{ft}$.), Kirigalpotta ( $7,857 \mathrm{ft}$.) and Totapolakanda ( $7,74 \mathrm{r} \mathrm{ft}$ ) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains ( $6,000 \mathrm{ft}$.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.) The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak ( $7,360 \mathrm{ft}$.), Namunukula ( $6,679 \mathrm{ft}$.), Knuckles ( $6, \mathrm{Ir} \mathbf{z} \mathrm{ft}$.) and Haycock ( $\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{1} 67 \mathrm{ft}$.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 208 miles long, is the largest river of Sri Lanka. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga ( 90 miles), Aruvi-aru (r04), Kala-oya ( $9 z$ ), Yam-oya (88) and Deduru-oya (88). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyaluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Hatton Plateau) and Perawella are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests,
of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (patanas or talawas) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate. -The climate of Sri Lanka is warm throughout the year, with whigh relative humidity. Temperatures average $80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. during the year in the lowlands, falling off in the hills to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. at elevations over $6,000 \mathrm{ft}$. Day humidity is over 70 per cent, and night humidity over 85 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In the hilly areas morning mists sometimes occur. Traces of ground frost appear occasionally at night, at the highest levels, and disappear at sunrise Thunderstorms occasionally give hail, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is gemerally heavy, with marked regional variations; the heaviest falls ( $200-250$ inches) are recorded on the south-west slopes of the central hills. Some depressional or cyclonic activity occurs generally during October to December.

## GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 550 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658 , following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798 , becoming a British Crown Colony in $180 z$ under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 18 r 5 , all Ceylon came under British rule.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the Ceylon Independence Act 1947. Under this Act the Parliament of Ceylon consisted of (a) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (b) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consisted of the Prime Minister and a Cabinet chosen from the party which had the majority in the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives constituted itself as the constituent Assembly in July, 1970, to draft $\begin{aligned} \text { republican Constitution for Ceylon. Accordingly, a }\end{aligned}$ new republican Constitution was adopted on May 22, $197^{2}$, and the country was renamed the Republic of Sri Lanka (meaning "Resplendent Island'). The republic continues to be in the Commonwealth.

CapITAL. $\Psi$ Colombo, population ( $197 \pm$ Census), 563,705 . Other principal towns are $\Psi$ Jaffna ( 506,856 ), Kandy ( $9 x, 942$ ), $\Psi$ Galle $(7 x, 060), \Psi$ Negombo $(55,722)$ and $\Psi$ Trincomalee $(38,800)$.

Republic Day.-May az.
FLAG.-Yellow lion of Kandy II a maroon ground; Sinhalese pinnacle at the corners; yellow border; two vertical stripes of green and saffron at the staff side. President, William Gopallawa, b. 1897.

Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister since 1970, resigned when her Sri Lanka Freedom Party was defeated at the General Election of July 21, 1977 and was succeeded by Mr. Junius Jayewardene, leader of the United National Party.

## Srt lanka High Commission

 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W. 3 [0x-262 884 x]High Commissioner, His Excellency Vernon L. B. Mendis (2975).

British High Commission Galle Road, Kollupitiya (P.O. Box 1433), Colombo 3
High Commissioner, His Excellency David Pascoe Aiers, C.m.G.
British Council Representative, R. P. Joscelyne, 30/20 Longden Place, Colombo 7.

## THE LEGISLATURE

Under the Republican constitution which came into operation on May 22, 1972, the supreme legislative power is vested in the National State Assembly, a unicameral legislative body.

## THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests and Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

## PRODUCTION

Agriculture. -The staple products of the island are agricultural, including paddy, tea, rubber and coconuts.
Industry.-Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic ware, vegetable oils and by-products, paper, tanning and leather goods, plywood, cement, chemicals, sugar, salt, textiles, ilmenite, tiles, tyres, fertilizers and hardware and there is a petroleum refinery.

> Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K.... £15,882,000 £ £ $7,918,000$ Exports to U.K...... 27,178,000 $\mathbf{3 8 , 5 1 8 , 0 0 0}^{681}$

COMMUNICATIONS
There are 11,700 miles of motorable roads in Sri Lanka. A commercial wireless telegraph station has $I$ range of 500 miles by day and about $\mathrm{I}, 000$ to 2,000 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic.

On May 6, $\mathbf{x 9 7 6}$, Sri Lanka inaugurated a satellite earth station at Padukka, in south-west Sri Lanka. Constructed with assistance from the Asian Development Bank, the earth satellite station provides instant telecommunication links via satellite with any part of the globe.

Air Ceylon currently operates $\quad$ Trident I aircraft on twice-weekly fights to Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bangkok and Bombay; thrice weekly to Madras and once a week to Sharjah. A DC-8 is operated twice weekly on the Colombo, Karachi, Paris, London route; and an Avro HS 748 three times $=$ week to Male and Trichinopoly.

## Swaziland

Swaziland is the smallest of the former three High Commission Territories in Southern Africa. Geographically and climatically, it is divisible into four physiographic provinces; the broken mountainous Highveld of the west, adjacent to the Drakensberg, with altitudes averaging over 4,000 ft., the Middleveld which is mostly mixed farming country, about $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$. lower and the Lowveld, $i$ hot scrubland region,
bounded on the east by the Lubombo mountains, with an average altitude of $1,500 \mathrm{ft}$. The Lubombo mountains form the fourth physiographic province. Four rivers, the Komati, Usutu, Mbuluzi and Ingwavuma, fow from west to cast, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the middle and bush veld, where irrigation projects are giving the scenery $■$ different aspect. The total area is 6,704 sq. miles and the population (estimated, x976), 493,728.
Caprtal.-Mbabane (population, estimated, 1975, 21,500), the headquarters of the Government, is situated on the hills at an altitude of $3,800 \mathrm{ft}$. Other main townships are: Manzini (population $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 0 0 \text { ), }}$ Hlatikulu ( 2,000 ), Nhlangano ( 3,500 ), Pigg's Peak ( 3,000 ), Havelock $(5,500$ ), Big Bend ( 4,000 ) and Mhlume ( 3,000 ). Flag.-Five horizontal bands, crimson, bearing shield and spears device, bordered by narrow yellow bands; blue bands at top and foot.

Government.-The Kingdom of Swaziland came into being on April 25, 1967, under a new internal selfgovernment constitution and became independent kingdom in membership of the Commonwealth on September 6, 1968. On April $\mathbf{x z}$, 1973, the King, in response to a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament, repealed the Parliamentary Constitution of 1968 and assumed supreme legislative, executive and iudicial power, to be exercised in collaboration with a Council constituted by his Cabinet Ministers.

King of Swaziland, His Majesty Sobhuza II, к.в.E.
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Colonel Maphevu Dlamini.

## Swaziland High Commission 58 Pont Street, S.W.I. [ 0 -589 5447]

High Commissioner, His Excellency J. M. Fakudze (x973).

## Brtish High Commission Mbabane

High Commissioner, His Excellency John Edwin Alfred Miles, O.B.E.

Education.-In 1976 the primary school enrolment was 93,240 ; secondary schools, 17,344 .
Communications.-Swaziland's first railway nin completed in 1964. It is about 140 miles long, starting at Ngwenya, 13 miles north-west of Mbabane, and connecting at the Mozambique frontier with an extension to the existing line between Lourenco Marques and Goba. Principal export traffic on the railway is the iron ore mined at Bomvu Ridge, near Ngwenya, by the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company. A large part of the country's passenger and goods traffic is carried by privately-owned motor transport services. Besides these, the South African Railways Road

Motor Services maintain regular goods and passenger services between Mbabane and Manzini and the main railheads in South Africa which serve Swaziland-Breyten, Piet Retief, Komatipoort, Hectorspruit and Golela. There are post offices, telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.
Production.-Exports in 1974 amounted to E.120,000,000 of which iron ore was worth E. $12,289,000$; sugar $E .46,300,000$; unbleached wood pulp E.3I,328,400; wood and wood products E.5.433.500; asbestos E.5.682,200; citrus fruit E.4.516,700; live animals $E_{.1}, 851,600$; meat and meat products E.2,691,200; hides and skins E.426,400.

Finance.-Government revenue for 1974-75 was estimated at E.32,807,000 and expenditure at E.34,877,000. Of $\begin{gathered}\text { capital budget of } E .16,026,000, \\ \text {, }\end{gathered}$ E. $3,8 \pm 8,000$ was estimated aid funds from the United Kingdom.

Currency.-The unit of currency is the Lilangeni (plural, Emalangeni). This currency was introduced on Sept. 6, 1974. Under the Currency Order of 1974 the value of one Lilangeni is equal to one South African Rand.

Trade with U.K.<br><br>Exports to U.K. . . . . . . £16,1109,100 $\mathcal{L} 30,538,000$

## Tanzania

Tanganyika, the mainland part of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar) occupies the east-central portion of the African continent, between $x^{\circ}-\pi \Sigma^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. lat. and $29^{\circ} 20^{\prime}-40^{\circ} 38^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. long. It is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on the S.W. by Lake Malawi, Malawi and Zambia; on the S. by Mozambique; on the W. it is bounded by Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has I coastline of about 500 miles and an area of 362,820 sq. miles (including $20,650 \mathrm{sq}$. miles of water). The greater part of the country is occupied by the Central African plateau from which rise, among others, Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point on the continent of Africa ( $19,340 \mathrm{ft}$ ) and Mt. Meru ( $\mathbf{~} 4,979 \mathrm{ft}$.). The Serengeti National Park, which covers an area of 6,000 sq. miles in the Arusha, Mwanza and Mara Regions, is famous for its variety and number of species of game.

The African population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The total population of Tanzania at the Census held in August, 1967, was 12,311,99I (estimated, July, $1973,13,968,000$ ); Africans form $\mathbb{I}$ very large majority, while the Europeans, the Asians, and other non-Africans form 1 small minority. Annual average population growth is 2.7 per cent. The total population of Zanzibar at the 1967 census was 354,815 (estimated, 1973, 403,000). Swahili is the national and official language. English is the second official language, both for educational and government purposes.

Zanzibar.-Formerly ruled by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and $=$ British Protectorate until Dec. 10, 1963. Zanzibar consists of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It has a total area of approximately $\mathrm{x}, 000$ sq. miles The islands produce $\quad$ large part of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil, and coconuts, coconut oil and copra are also produced.

Zanzibar became internally self-governing on June 24, 1963, and fully independent on Dec. 10, 1963. The revolutionary Afro-Shirazi party seized power on Jan. 12,1964 , and the Sultan was forced to leave the country. Later Zanzibar united with Tanganyika (see below).

CAprtal. - $\Psi$ Dar es Salaam (population about 300,000 ). Other towns are $\psi$ Tanga ( $6 \mathrm{r}, 06 \mathrm{I}$ ); Mwanza (34,86x); Arusha (32,452); Moshi ( 26,853 ); Morogoro ( 25,262 ); Dodoma ( 23,559 ); Iringa ( 21,746 ); Tabora $(20,994)$ and Mtwara ( 20,396 ). In Zanzibar, the chief town and seaport of that name (population, 68,490 ) provides facilities for shipping and trade. The principal international airport is Dar es Salaam. Other
airports include Zanzibar，Arusha，Mwanza and Tanga．A new international airport has been opened at Kilimanjaro between Arusha and Moshi to take＂Jumbo Jets＂．

Flag．－Green（above）and blue；divided by diagonal black stripe bordered by gold，running from bottom （next staff）to top（in fly）．NATIONAL DAY．－December 9 （anniversary of independence）．

President of the United Republic，Julius Kambarage Nyerere，b．1922；elected Nov．1962；took office Dec．9， 1962；re－elected Sept．，1965，Nov．， 1970 and Oct．， 1975.

Vice Presidents，Aboud Jumbe；R．M．Kawawa（also Prime Minister）．

## Government

Following a constitutional corference held in Dar es Salaam in March，196x，Tanganyika became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on December 9，1961．

Tanganyika became a Republic，within the Commonwealth，on December 9，1962，with an executive President，elected by universal suffrage， who is both the Head of State and Head of the Government．A presidential election will be held whenever Parliament is dissolved，and the presi－ dency is closely linked with the official party，the Tanganyika African National Union（TANU）． since Tanzania is a one－party state．

On April 25，1964，following－Parliamentary ratification of an agreement signed by the President of the Republic of Tanganyika and the President of the People＇s Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba， Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form new sovereign state．By this agreement，the President of the United Republic is Julius $\mathbf{K}$ ． Nyerere；the First Vice－President is Aboud Jumbe （also President of Zanzibar），and the Second Vice－ President is Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa（of Tangan－ yika）who is also Prime Minister and the leader of the Government business in the National Assembly of the United Republic．The Vice－Presidents and Ministers form the Cabinet of the Union Govern－ ment，which is presided over by the President． There are 4 Zanzibar Ministers and $z$ Junior Ministers in the Union Government，and 35 others （ 55 backbenchers nominated from Zanzibar， 20 backbenchers nominated from Members of the Revolutionary Council）and 5 Zanzibar Regional Commissioners who are ex officio M．P．s）in the National Assembly of the United Republic．

Zanzibar has its own legislature which legislates for matters which are not under the Union Govern－ ment，e．g．education，agriculture，health and community development．

## Cabinet

Minister for Foreign Affairs，Ibrahim M．Kaduma． Agriculture，John Malecela．
Commerce，A．M．Rulegura．
Works，L．A．Sazia．
Finance and Planning，A．H．Jamal．
Heallh，Dr．Leader Stirling．
Home Affairs，Ali Hassan Mwinyi．
Natural Resources and Tourism，S．O．Saibul．
Information and Broadcasting，D．N．Mwakawago．
Water，Energy and Minerals，Dr．W．K．Chagulo．
Lands，Housing and Urban Development，Mrs．T． Siwale．
National Education，I．Elinewinga．
Defence and National Service，E．M．Sokoine． Labour and Socia！Welfare，Crispin Tungaraza．

Communications and Transport，Alfred C．Tandau． National Culture and Youth，Mrisho Sarakikya． Justice，Miss Julie Manning．
Industries，C．D．Msuya．
Manpower Development，N．A．Kuhanga．
Ministers of State，P．Siyovelwa；H．N．Moyo； Hasnu Makame；H．R．Shekilangu．

Chief Justice，Hon．A．Saidi． tanzania High Commission 43 Hertford Street，W．x ［0x－499 895x］
High Commissioner，His Excellency Amon James Nsekela（1974）

## Brtish High Commission <br> Dar es Salaam．

High Commissioner，His Excellency Mervyn Brown， С．M．G．，O．B．E．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．£9，228
British Council Representative，G．W．Shaw．

## Education

Education，almost entirely under state control，is characterised by official insistence that education must serve the aims of overall Government policy and planning．All Tanzanian Secondary Schools are expected to include practical subjects in the basic course．All who receive secondary（or equivalent）education are called up for period of National Service．The school system is admini－ stered in Swahili and the intention is for the national language to become the medium at all levels．For higher education most Tanzanian students go to the University of Dar $⿴ 囗 十$ other East African universities，or to Universities and Colleges outside East Africa，mainly in Britain．

## Production and Trade

The economy is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffsforlocal consumption．The chief commer－ cial crops are sisal，cotton，coffee，cashew nuts and oilseeds．The most important minerals are dia－ monds．Hides and skins are another valuable export．Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw material for either export or local consumption．There is also $a$ healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries，including factories for the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear，knitwear，razor blades，cigarettes and textiles，and a wheat flour mill．

Trade with U．K． 1974
Imports from U．K．．．£29， 129,000
Exports to U．K．．．．49，305，000

1975
£41，540，000
31，865，000

## Trinidad and Tobago

## area and population

Trinidad，the most southerly of the West Indian Islands，lies close to the north coast of the continent of S．America，the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant．The island is situated between $10^{\circ} 3^{\prime}-$ $10^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ ．lat．and $60^{\circ} 55^{\prime}-6 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 56^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ ．long．，and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in width，with an area of 1,864 sq．miles．Population．－Of the population（estimated at $1,027,900$ in Dec．1974）， 43 per cent．are African， 36 per cent East Indian，$z$ per cent．European，i per cent．Chinese，and the rest mixed．
The island was discovered by Colombus in 1498 ，was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards，capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797，and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens（March 25， 1802）．Two mountain systems，the Northern and Southern Ranges，stretch across almost its entire width and in third，the Central Range lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion；otherwise the island
mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche $3,072 \mathrm{ft}$.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from $8 z^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. by day to $74^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. by night and $I$ rainfall averaging $82 \cdot 7$ inches $■$ year. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Tobago lies between $I I^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ and $x x^{\circ} 2 I^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and between $60^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and $60^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, ig miles north-east of Trinidad, and r20 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in $18 \times 4$ and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888 . The island is 26 miles long, and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ wide, and has an mit of ix6 sq miles. The population was 33,333 in the 196 census and was estimated at 33,950 in Dec. 1974. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is $\Psi$ Scarborough.

Other Islands.-Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important.

CAPITAL.-Port of Spain (population approximately 100,000 ) is the administrative centre of the island. Programmes currently being planned to extend and improve the supply of utilities to the city which are at present inadequate to meet the demand largely created by recent building development. A town of importance is San Fernando, about 33 miles south of the capital (population about 50,000 ), which is emerging as the business centre of Trinidad, near which a number of large industrial plants are being constructed.

Flag.-Black diagonal stripe bordered with white stripes, running from top by staff, all on $=$ red field, National Day.-August 3 (Independence Day).

## Government

The Territory of Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on August 3x, 1962, under the Trinidad and Tobago Independence Act, 1962. There is a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives with an elected Speaker and 36 members. The Senate has 24 members of whom $x_{3}$ are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 4 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 7 on the advice of the Prime Minister after consultation with religious, economic and social organizations. Legislation was passed in April 1976 under which Trinidad and Tobago would become a Republic with - President as Head of State.
President, His Excellency Sir Ellis Emmanuel Innocent Clarke, G.C.M.G.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. E. E. Williams, C.H., D.Phil.

Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries and Industry and Commerce, Hon. G. M. Chambers.
National Security and External Affairs, Senator Hon. J. Donaldson.

Health and Local Government, Hon. Kamaluddin Mohammed.
Labour, Co-operatives and Social Security, Senator Hon. D. Cartey.
Attorney-General and Legal Affairs, Senator Hon. S. Richardson.
Education and Culture, Dr. Hon. C. Joseph.
Works, Transport and Communications, Hon. H. O. McLean.
Ministers in the Ministry of Finance, Hon. E. E. Mahabir (Petroleum and Mines); Hon. O. R. Padmore; Hon. M. de Souza.

President of the Senate, Dr. the Hon. W. Ali.
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. A. Thomasos.

## Trinidad and Tobago High Commission 42 Belgrave Square, S.W.x <br> [01-245 935I]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Eustace E. Seignoret (r977).
Deputy High Commissioner (vacant).
Counsellors, R. K. Ablack; B. Rambissoon.
British High Commission
Port of Spain
High Commissioner, His Excellency Henty Sydney Herbert Cloete Stanley, C.M.G. (1977).

Education.-The system of education has been reformed to co-ordinate more closely the nursery, primary, junior secondary, senior secondary and university stages. The system provides for education of the pupils from 4-5 in nursery schools, 5-15 (or $\mathbf{x 5}^{5}$ ) in primary schools. Admission to secondary schools ( $\mathrm{II}-\mathrm{x} 8$ ) is by common entrance examination at II years. A Primary School leaving Examination can be taken at 15 . Junior secondary schools catering for the II-I4 group are being introduced to ease the shortage of places at secondary level. A General Certificate of Education giving admission to the University of the West Indies is taken in senior secondary schools. The Government Polytechnic Institute was established in 1959. There are two Technical Institutes, I government Vocational Centre and six Teacher Training Colleges. One of three branches of the University of the West Indies is ten miles from Port of Spain, : St. Augustine.

Communications.-There are some 4,000 miles of all-weather roads. The only general cargo port is Port of Spain but there are specialized port facilities elsewhere for landing crude oil, loading refinery products and sugar and for landing, storing and trans-shipping bauxite and cement. Regular shipping services call at Port of Spain, which is also - port for the many small inter-island craft. International scheduled airlines, including the national airline, B.W.I.A., use Piarco International Airfort outside Port of Spain. A local airline fies between Piarco and Crown Point Airport in Tobago.

There are two commercial broadcasting stations, one rediffusion station and one commercial television station. There is an internal telephone system and good external telephone and telegraph connections.

Production.-Oil is extracted from land and sea wells for refining locally and large quantities of crude oil are also imported. The most important agricultural crop is sugar, but there is a growing diversification into other crops for local use and export. There is considerable industrialization, which already includes the manufacture of cement, chemicals, tyres, clothing, soap, furniture and foodstuffs.

Total exports in 1975 amounted to $T T \$ 3,847$ million, of which $T T \$ 3,345$ million was on account of exports of crude oil and petroleum products. Other main exports were sugar and sugar preparations, ammonium compounds, tar oils, coffee and cocoa beans and fertilizers. Total imports in 1975 were $T T \$ 3,232$ million, of which $T T \$ 1,629$ million was accounted for by imports of crude oil.


## Uganda

Situated in Eastern Africa, Uganda is flanked by Zaire, the Sudan, Kenya and on the south by Tanzania and $R$ wanda. Large parts of Lake Victoria, Idi Amin Dada and Mobutu Sese Seko are within its boundaries, - Lakes Kyoga and Salisbury and the course of the River Nile from its outlet from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Despite its tropical location, Uganda's climate is tempered by its situation some $3,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea level, and well over that altitude in the highlands of the Western and Eastern Regions. Temperatures seldom rise above $85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. $\left(29^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$.) or fall below $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. ( $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.). The rainfall averages about 50 inches $\|$ year which means that the country is covered in I lush green cloak for most of the year. Uganda has three National Parks with $\quad$ wide variety of wildlife and flora.

Area and Population.-Uganda has an area of 91,000 sq. mile (water and swamp 16,400 sq. miles) and population (estimated, 1974) of $\mathrm{xI,172,000} \mathrm{} .\mathrm{The} \mathrm{official} \mathrm{language} \mathrm{of} \mathrm{Uganda} \mathrm{is} \mathrm{Swahili}$, is commonly spoken and is used in commercial circles. The main local vernaculars are of Bantu, Luo and Hamitic origins. Ki-Swahili is generally understood in trading centres. CApITAL.-Kampala (population of Greater Kampala, 33r,000). FLAG.-Six horizontal stripes of black, yellow and red (repeated) with a crested emblem on a white orb in the centre. National Day.-October 9 (Independence Day).

Govermment.-Uganda became an independent state and 1 member of the Commonwealth on October 9,1962 , after some 70 years of British rule. A Republic was instituted on September 8, 1967, under an executive President, assisted by - Cabinet of Ministers.
Early on Jan. 25, 197r, while the President, A. Milton Obote, was in Singapore at the 197x Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting, the Uganda Army, with the co-operation of the police forces, assumed control of the country. All political activity in Uganda was suspended. On Jan. 26, 1971, Maj.-Gen. Idi Amin, the Army Commander, proclaimed himself Head of State, having previously announced that there would be in early return to civilian rule "after free and fair general elections". There was some short-lived military opposition in northern parts of Uganda, by troops loyal to Dr. Obote. On Feb. 2, Gen. Amin announced the suspension of certain parts of the Constitution, dissolution of Parliament and the formation of a Defence Councll under his own Chairmanship.
President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and Minister of Defence, Field-Marshal Al-Hajii Idi Amin Dada, borm x926, assumed office Jan. 26,197x.

Diplomatic relations with Uganda were suspended by the United Kingdom in the summer of 1976.

Education.-Education is I joint undertaking by the Government, Local Authorities and, to some extent, Voluntary Agencies. The education system is divided into three distinct sectors-Primary, Secondary and Post-Secondary. The Primary course covers the first seven years of schooling. There were $\mathrm{a}^{3}$ estimated 786,899 pupils in grantaided Primary Schools in 1972. Education at secondary level falls into four categories-Secondary schools, which are of the Grammar type of school with a course extending over six years to Higher School Certificate; Technical Schools; Farm Schools; and Primary Teacher Training Colleges. Further education is provided at the Uganda Technical College, the National Teachers' College, the Uganda College of Commerce; and Agricultural Colleges. There are also in addition to these, several departmental training schools training staff for different departments. The Medical Department alone has eight such schools training
nurses, midwives, medical assistants, health inspectors, and other medical staff.

University level education is available at Makerere University, Kampala: the University College, Nairobi, in Kenya, and the University College, Dar es Salaam, in Tanzania. Uganda students also co to universities and colleges outside East Africa for higher education.

Communications.-There is a first-class international airport at Entebbe, with direct flights to many places in Africa, Asia and Europe. There are 10 other state airports and airfields in Uganda. There are 1,700 kilometres of bituminized and 25,000 kilometres of gravel roads. Nearly 75 per cent. of all trunk roads are metalled, the remainder and all feeder roads are gravel roads of good standard. A railway network joins the capltal to the western, eastern and northern centres. A Treaty for East African co-operation was signed by the Presidents of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Sovereign State of Uganda and the Republic of Kenya nul June 6, 1967. The Treaty came into force on December 1,3967 . By this Treaty the Governments of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya established among themselves an East African community and, an integral part of such community, an East African Common Market. Because of strains between the three member states and financial difficulties within the corporations, a commission of enquiry known the Demas Commission was set up to review the treaty and to make recommendations for the future. Its report was submitted to the three states in December 1976 but its contents have not been made public. Decentralisation of some corporations has already taken place. Whilst they are all nominally still in existence at the time of writing, organisations such E Kenya Railways, Tanzania Railways, Uganda Airways and Kenya Airways have been set up and are operating autonomously.

Trade, etc.-The principal export commodities un: coffee, cotton, copper, animal feeding-stuffs, hides and skins and unmanufactured tobacco. Other crops grown include sugar and groundnuts. Hydroelectric power is produced from the Owen Falls power station which has capacity of $150,000 \mathrm{kWh}$. Plans are under way for increasing the output of electricity.

Trade with U.K. 1975
Imports from U.K..... £ $£ 7,300,000$
1976

| Imports from U.K..... | $, 300,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Exports to U.K. . . . |  |

£ IT,200,000 32,400,000

## Zambia

The Republic of Zambia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes $22^{\circ}$ E. and $33^{\circ} 33^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. and between the latitudes $8^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and $18^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. It has an area of 290,587 square miles within boundaries 3.515 miles in length and a population (sample Census, 1974) of $4,696,000$, including about 50,000 nonAfricans.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambesi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers, and the Luano valley, the greater part of Zambia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above Ele level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 6,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country.

Although Zambia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land of the African continent its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambesi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

Government.-At the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on December 31, 1963, Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia was then known) achieved internal self-government under a new constitution. Zambla became an independent republic with the Commonwealth on October 24, 1964-75 years after coming under British rule and nine months after achieving internal self-government. Until December 1972, when the 1964 Constitution was superseded, the country had multi-party constitution. In July 1973, Inew Constitution was introduced, providing that the United National Independence Party shall be the only party.
Capital.-Lusaka, situated in the Central Province. Population (estimated, 1976), $4^{83}, 000$. Other centres are Livingstone, Kabwe, Chipata, Mazabuka, Mbala, Kasama, Solwezi, Mongu, Mansa, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Chililabombwe, Kalulushi and Kitwe, the last six towns being the main centres on the Copperbelt. FiAG.-Green with three small vertical stripes, red, black and orange (next fy); eagle device on green above stripes.
President, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, assumed office October 24, 1964; re-elected, December 1973.

Cabinet
The President (also Minister of Defence).
Prime Minister (also Minister of National Guidance and
Development), E. H. K. Mudenda.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, S. G. Mwale.
Home Affairs, W. J. Phiri.
Local Government and Housing, J. B. A. Siyomunji.
Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, M. M. Chona.
Health, C. M. Mwananshiku.
Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, U. G. Mwila.
Lands and Agriculture, A. B. Chikwanda.
Power, Transport and Communications, P. J. F. Lusaka. Education, Dr. L. K. Goma.
Labour and Social Services, H. D. Banda.
Mines, General G. K. Chinkuli,
Finance, J. M. K wanakatwe.
Commerce and Foreign Trade, J. C. Mapoma.
Industry, R. Chisupa.
Works, H. Y. Mwale.
Water and Natural Resources, K. S. Musokotwane. Economic and Technical Co-operation, P. W. Matoka. Ministers for the Provinces, R. Kunda (Lusaka); M. Mumbuna (Central); S. M. Chisembele (Copperbelt): W. Mwondela (Southern); J. C. Mutale (Eastern); N. Mundia (North Western); S. K. Tembo (Western); R. C. Sakuhuka (Luapula); W. Ngalande (Northern).

## Zambia High Commission 7-II Cavendish Place, W.I [or-580 069I]

High Commissioner, His Excellency L. H. Shamooya.

## British High Commission <br> Lusaka

High Commissioner. His Excellency Frank Stephen Miles, C.M.G. (x974)....................... £x2,000 British Council Representative, Dr. R. E. Wright, Heroes Place, Cairo Road, Lusaka.

## JUDICATURE

There is a Chief Justice appointed by the President, all other judges being appointed on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission consisting of the Chief Justice, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, a senior Justice of Appeal and one Presidential nominee.
Chief Justice of Zambia, Hon. A. M. Silungwe.
Deputy Chief Justice, L. S. Baron.
Justices of the Supreme Court, B. T. Gardener: W. S. Bruce-Lyle; F. M. Chomba.
Puisne Judges, G. B. Muwo; B. Cullinan; G. Care;
M. Moodley; B. Bwewpe.

Education.-In 1974 there were 868,19x pupils in primary schools and 65,764 in secondary schools.
Full-time university enrolment 1974 was 2,612.
Production and Emplopment.-Principal products are tobacco, maize, groundnuts, cotton, livestock and vegetables.
Mineral production was valued at $K_{504,356,000}$ in 1975. The production of copper totalled 630,000 tonnes valued at $K_{465,252,000 \text {. In } 1973}$ an oil refinery at Ndola came into operation and the pipeline running through Zambia to Ndola was switched over to the transportation of crude oil.
In June, 1974, 368,150 persons were estimated to be in full employment. Included in this figure are: mining and quarrying, 63,630 : agriculture, forestry and fishery, 31,700 ; construction, 68,630 ; manufacturing, 40,820 .
Finance and Currency.-Zambia adopted decimal currency um Jan. 16, 1968, the unit being the Kwacha.


## GRENADA

Grenada is situated between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 13^{\prime}-8 x^{\circ} 58^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $6 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 20^{\prime}-6 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., and is about 22 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 80 miles north of Trinidad, miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, including the Grenada

Grenadines about 133 square miles; estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 104,000 (1976). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498 , and named Conception. It was originaliy colonized by
the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in $\mathbf{2 7 8 3}$. It became an Associated State in 1967 and independent nation on Feb. x, 1974.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, bananas, nutmeg and other spices, coconuts, sugar cane and fruit are grown. The imports are chiefly dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish and rice.
$\Psi$ St. George's (population 8,600) on the southwest coast, is the chief town, and possesses i good harbour.

Trade
Total imports (x973).
.......... 842,537.790 Includes Colonial Development and Welfare Grant.

## Government

Grenada's legislature is bicameral consisting of Her Majesty (represented by m Governor-General), - Senate and a House of Representatives. The 13 Senators are appointed by the Governor-General,

7 on the advice of the Prime Minister, 3 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 3 on the advice of the Prime Minister after he has consulted interests which he considers Senators should be selected to represent. The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, the other Ministers, and at any time when his office is a public one, the Attorney-General. Governor-General, Sir Leo de Gale (1974).
Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Gairy.
The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, within which Governments they are included. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, with area of 13 sq . miles and population of about 8,000 .

## Grenada High Commission King's House, ro Haymarket, S.W.I [ox-930 7902]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Oswald M. Gibbs, C.M.G. (1974).
British High Commission (see Trinidad and Tobago)

## REPUBLIC OF NAURU

The Republic of Nauru is an island of $8 \cdot 2$ sq. miles in size, situated in $166^{\circ} 55^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. longitude and $32^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. of the Equator. It has - population (estimated June, 1972) of 6,768 , of whom two-thirds are Nauruans or other Pacific Islanders. There are Chinese and European minorities. About 43 per cent. of Nauruans are adherents of the Nauruan Protestant Church and there is $\square$ Roman Catholic Mission on the island.

Until 1968 Nauru was administered by Australia under an international trusteeship agreement which on Nov. I, 1947, superseded = former League of Nations Mandate. It became an Independent State from February $\mathrm{I}_{1} 1968$. It was announced in November, 1968 , that a limited form of membership of the Commonwealth had been devised for Nauru at the request of its Government. The Cabinet is chosen by the President and comprises not fewer than five nor more than six members including the President.

President and Minister for External Affairs and Justice,
His Excellency Bernard Dowlyogo.

## Cabinet

Minister for Finance, Hon. K. Clodumar.
Health and Education, Hon. L. Stephen.
Works and Community Services, Hon. R. Kun.
Internal Affairs and Island Development and Industry. Hon. K. Aroi.

Chief Justice, I. R. Thompson.
Legislature.-Parliament has eighteen members including the Cabinet and Speaker. Voting is compulsory for all Nauruans over 20 years of age, except in certain specified instances. Elections are held every three years.

Judiciary.-A Supreme Court of Nauru is presided over by the Chief Justice. The District Court, which is subordinate to the Supreme Court, is presided over by $\quad$ Resident Magistrate. Both the Supreme Court and the District Court are Courts of Record. The Supreme Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction.

Education and Welfare.-Nauru has a hospital service and other medical and dental services.

There is also maternity and child welfare service. Education is a vailable in oprimary and a secondary schools on the island with a total enrolment of about $x, 600$ pupils receiving primary education and 500 secondary education.

Production, etc.-There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom for $£ 3,500,000$ and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners. Royalties on phosphate exports (about $\mathcal{L} 5,000,000$ annually) have been paid partly to the Nauruans and partly into $I$ trust fund which used income from investments abroad to pay for Nauru's administrative and social services. Phosphate mining employs $x, 369$ persons out of a labour force of 2,208 .

The assets on Nauru of the British Phosphate Commissioners have been purchased by the Nauruans, control of mining and marketing passing to the Nauru Phosphate Corporation [a] July $x$, 1970.

Flag. -Twelve-point star (representing the 12 original Nauruan tribes) below $\quad$ gold bar (representing the Equator), all on |l blue ground.

## SEYCHELLES

The Republic of Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, consists of two distinct collections of islands-the Mahé group, 45 islands in all, granitic with high hills and mountains (highest point about $2,990 \mathrm{ft}$.) and the outlying islands, the Coralline group, numbering 49 more and, for the most part, only a little above sea-level. Proclaimed $E$ French territory in 5756, the Mahe group began to be settled as a dependency of Mauritius from 1770, was captured by British ship in 1794 and was finally assigned to Great Britain in 18 xo . By Letters Patent of September, 1903, these islands, together with the Coralline group, were formed into separate Colony. On June 28, 1976, the Islands became in independent republic within the Commonwealth.

The total area of the Granitic group is $1 g 0$ square miles, of which Mahé, the largest island and the seat of Government, claims 57 . The next largest island is Praslin, home of the unique double coconut, Coco de Mer. Islands of the Coralline group lie at distances from Mahé varying between 60 and $6 x_{2}$ miles and have a total area of approximately 8x sq. miles. In 1965 the islands of Farquhar, Desroches and Aldabra were detached from Seychelles and with the Chagos Islands, formerly of Mauritius, formed the new British Indian Ocean Territory, but returned to Seychelles on independence. The coralline islands have no permanent population and, where worked, are supplied by contract labour from the Granitic group. The population in 1977 was 59,200 (4x per cent are under

15 years old). Although only $4^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. of the Equator, the islands are healthy. There are $3^{6}$ primary schools, 14 secondary schools, five vocational training centres and a teachers' training college.

A new Constitution is in the process of being drafted.


1975 12,900,000

The principal imports are rice, mineral oils, cotton piece goods, vehicles, manufactured items and building materials. The chief exports are tourism, cinnamon bark and copra; others include cinnamon leaf oil, guano, vanilla, patchouli oil and tortoise shell.

CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Victoria (population, $197 \%$ 13,736), on the N.E. side of Mahé.
President, France Albert Rene.
Letters to and from London-5 to so days.

The Tongan or Friendly Islands, $\square$ British-protected state for 70 years, became independent on June 4 , 1970.

These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 450 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with ${ }^{\text {E }}$ area of 270 sq. miles, and population (x976 Census) of 90,128 . The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643 . Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between $55^{\circ}$ and $23^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and $173^{\circ}$ and $177^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Nuku'alofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., succeeded his mother, the late Queen Salote Tupou III, on December 16, 1965. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, il privy council and cabinet, legislative assembly and indiciary. The legislative assembly has 22 members, with $\because$ Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of Island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially.

Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture,
H.R.H. Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelehake, K.B.E.

Soil generally is fertile, the principal exports are copra and bananas. Revenue July 1976-June 1977 T $\$ 6,080,152$; expenditure $T \$ 6,685,384$ (estimated). The national debt is $T \$ 3,200,000$ ( 5976 ). Total imports (x976) T81I,700,000. Total exports ( 5976 ) $T \$ 3,200,000$. The total shipping cleared in 1974 was 6Ix,28I tons. Tongan currency is at parity with Australia.

CAPITAL.-Nuku'alofa ( $\mathbf{1 8}, 396$ ).
FLAG.-Truncated red cross on rectangular white ground (next staff) on a red field.
tongan High Commission
New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.I
[ 10 - 839 3287]
High Commissioner, His Excellency 'Inoke Fotu Faletau.

## British High Commission <br> Nuku'alofa

High Commissioner, His Excellency Humphrey Augustine Arthington-Davy, M.V.o., O.B.E.

## WESTERN SAMOA

Head of State, H. H. Malietoa Tanumafili II, с.B.е. (April 15, 1963).

## Prime Minister, Hon. Tupuola Efi.

Formerly administered by New Zealand (latterly with internal self-government), Western Samoa became, on January 1, 1962, the first fully-independent Polynesian State.

The State was treated as $\quad$ member country of the Commonwealth until its formal admission on August 28, 1970.

Western Samoa consists of the islands of Savai'i ( 662 sq. miles) and of Upolu, which with seven other islands, has an area of 435 sq. miles. All islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of $\Psi$ Apia and $\Psi$ Saluafata and Savai'i the harbour of $\Psi$ Asau. The islanders are

Christians of different denominations. In 1976 the population was estimated to be 151,300 .
The chief exports are copra, cocoa, bananas and timber.
Total exports 1975 were $\$ 4.500,000$.
Total imports 1975 were $\$ 20,600,000$.
Trade with U.K.
 CAPITAL- $\Psi$ Apia (population 35,000). Robert Louis Stevenson died and was buried at Apia in 1894.

Flag. -Five white stars (depicting the Southern Cross) on 』 quarter royal blue at top next staff, and three quarters red.

## Associated States, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

Flags of the Dependencies.-Generally the dependencies use the Union Flag ("Union Jack ") or Blue Ensign bearing a badge of arms of the Dependency (with surrounding garland when used with the Union Flag). In a few cases, e.g. Bermuda, the Red Ensign is used with badge. (See also ANTIGUA (W. Indies); Bruner; St. Kitts (W. Indies); St. Lucia (W. Indies).)

## ASCENSION See ST. Helena BELIZE

British Honduras, in Central America, was officially renamed Belize on June $\mathrm{x}, 1973$. It lies within $18^{\circ} 29^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$ to $55^{\circ} 53^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude and $89^{\circ} 13^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$ to $87^{\circ} 2 x^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately $x 86 \mathrm{~m}$. and x 8 m . respectively; it is bounded on the north and northwest by Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total win (including offshore islands) is about 8,867 sq. miles, with we estimated population ( $\mathbf{r 9 7 4}$ )
of 140,000 . The climate generally is damp and warm, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from $47^{\circ}$ to $94^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The average lies between $75^{\circ}$ and $80^{\circ}$, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes.
The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 50 per cent. is high rain forest, $15 \cdot 5$ pine forest and dry savannah, $5^{\circ} 5$ wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 20 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north of the territory and the southern coastal plain
( 8 to zo miles wide) are nearly flat. Near the sea the plain is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 20 per cent. of the area of the territory is over $x, 000$ feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and chicle (the basis of chewing-gum), Santa Maria, pine and rosewood. Agricultural crops which grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, cucumbers, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which very high grade is exported. Lobster tails and shrimps are also exported.

In 1974 there were 18x Government and grantaided primary schools and unaided private elementary schools in the country, the total enrolment being 35,000 . There are also 21 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 6,000 .

There are 50 post offices in the country. A new transmitting and receiving station at Ladyville has been completed. External telegraph and radio telephone and telex services are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. Air services are scheduled 7 times weekly to and from the capitals of Panama, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicarague, Costa Rica and once weekly to and from Jamaica. There is a six times weekly service from and to New Orleans, I seven times weekly service from and to Miami and a weekly service to Mexico City. A local scheduled air service links the six districts into which the country is divided.

CAPITAL, Belmopan (estimated population, Dec. 32, 1975, 4,000). The largest city and the former capital is $\Psi$ 'Belize City (population, estimated, 1975 43,000 ), which was badly damaged by a hurricane in October, r961. It was announced in 1965 that a new capital would be built, 50 miles inland. Construction is proceeding on the new city, Belmopan, with U.K. aid of $\$ 24,000,000$. The first phase was completed in 1970. Other towns are $\Psi$ Corozal
 Orange Walk $(13,266)$, Toledo $(9,804)$.

|  | Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Revenue. | \$39,84x,6zo | \$42,54 ${ }^{\text {, } 78}$ |
| Expenditur | 29,094,428 | 33.771 |
| Estim | nd exp | on | projects in 1976 balanced at $\$ 23,030,197$.

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1974), $\$ 17,469,814$.
The Canadian Government has made a loan of $\$ 8,000,000$ for modern water and sewerage systems in Belize City.
Belize's principal trading partners are the U.S.A., Britain, Mexico and Canada.

TRADE WITH U.K. 1974

> 1975
> $\mathcal{K} 6,469,000$ $11,154,000$ Imports from U.K... . © 4,218,000

GOVERNMENT
Under the Constitution introduced on Jan. $x$, 1964, the Governor retains special responsibility for defence, external affairs, internal security and the safeguarding of the terms and conditions of service of public officers. For so long as the Government continues to receive grant-in-aid from the U.K. Government, the Governor also has special responsibility for maintaining or securing financial and economic stability and for ensuring that any condition attached to any financial grant or loan made by the U.K. Government is fulfilled. The Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears to him to be likely to command the support
of a majority in the House of Representatives. Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier.
The National Assembly comprises I House of Representatives and a Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 18 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The Speaker may be elected by the House from among its own members, or from outside; the Deputy Speaker is elected by the House from among its own members. The Senate consists of 8 members appointed by the Governor ( 5 on the advice of the Premier, $z$ on the advice of the leader of the Opposition and I after consulting such persons as he considers appropriate).
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His
Excellency Peter Donovan McEntee, O.B.E. (1976)
\$25,200
Chief Justice, Sir Dennis Malone, K.b.E.... 14,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Hon. Sir Alexander Hunter, K.B.E. .... $4,75^{\circ}$
Premicr and Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Hon. G. C. Price.........
Minister of Works and Communications, Hon. F. H. Hunter. 9,700

Trade and Industry, Cooperative and Consumer Protection, Hon. S. A. Perdomo.. 9,000 Local Government and Social Welfare, and Labour, Hon. D. L. McKay. ............ Education, Housing, Hon. G. Pech..........
Deputy Premier and Home Affairs and Health, Hon. C. L. B. Rogers......... 9,000 9,000 Agriculture and Lands, Hon. F. Marin..... 9,000 Attorney-General, Hon. A. Shoman. ..... 9,000

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 14 hours by air via Miami.

## BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about zoo small islands (about zo only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in $32^{\circ} \pm 8^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $64^{\circ} 46 \mathrm{r} \mathrm{W}$. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20.59 sq. miles which includes 2.3 sq. miles leased to, or reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 194 I and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The civil population was 53,000 at the Census taken in October, 1970. The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 , when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. and the growing shortage of arable land made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffis being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on tourism, which continues to be the major industry and source of revenue. In I976 a total of 558,874 visitors arrived in Bermuda. The airport is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Air-Canada, Eastern, North-East and Qantas air lines and most cruise ships dock at Hamilton.

Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. Free secondary education was introduced in 9965 for those children in the aided and maintained schools who were below the upper limit of the statutory school age ( r 6 from 1969 onwards).

There are 4 radio and 2 television stations, one daily and 3 weekly newspapers and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained.

## Government

Internal self-government was introduced on June 8, 1968. There are a Legislative Council of ix Members and an elected House of Assembly of 40 Members. The Governor retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the police.

Voters must be British subjects of twenty-one years of age or older at the time of registration, and if they do not possess Bermudian status, they must have been ordinarily resident in Bermuda for the whole of the period of three years immediately before registration. Registration is held every year during the month of February. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and must possess Bermudian status.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency
Sir Peter Ramsbotham, G.c.v.O., K.C.M.G. (x977)
(excluding allowances)....................... \$38,670

## Executive Council Cabinet

Premier, Hon. John David Gibbons.
Labour and Immigration, Hon. J. W. Swan.
Finance, (vacant)
Education, Hon. E. W. P. Vesey.
Tourism, Hon. de F. Trimingham.
Works and Agriculture, Hon. Q. Edness.
Health and Social Services, Hon. R. O. Marshall.
Marine and Air Services, Hon. J. R. Plowman, C.B.E. Planning, Hon. W. Masters.
Transport, Hon. J. A. Pearman.
Minister without Porffolio, Hon. J. C. Astwood.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir George Ratteray, c.b.E.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. L. P. Gutteridge, о.в.е.
Deputy Governor, G. P. Lloyd.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Summerfield, c.b.e.
Puisne Judge, Hon. E. E. Seaton.
Finance


Trade with U.K.

CAPITAL_-Hamilton, (population (1970), 3,000 ).

## THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 42 , of which II are uninhabited, and have a total area of about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola, the largest (situate in $x 8^{\circ} 27^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. Jat. and $64^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ W. long., area, in sq. miles), Virgin Gorda ( $8+$ sq. miles), Anegada ( 5 sq. miles) and Jost Van

Dyke ( $3 \frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles). The 1970 Census of Population showed total population of 10,030 (Tortola (8,676); Virgin Gorda (904); Anegada (269); Jost Van Dyke ( 123 ): and other islands 68). Apart from Anegada, which is 5 flat coral island, the British Virgin Islands are hilly, being an extension of the Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin islands archipelago. The highest point is Sage Mountain on Tortola which rises to a height of 1,780 feet. The islands are very picturesque and form one of the finest sailing areas in the world on account of their sheltered waters. The sea is rich in gamefish and there are said to be over 400 wrecks off Anegada. Tourism is the main industry, but there is some cattle raising and fishing. Other products are vegetables, fruit, charcoal and $\quad$ small amount of rum.

The islands lie within the Trade Winds belt and possess $\quad$ pleasant and healthy sub-tropical climate. The average temperature varies from $7 x^{\circ}$ to $8 z^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in winter and $78^{\circ}-88^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in summer. The summer heat is tempered by sea breezes and the temperature usually falls by about $10^{\circ}$ at night. Average rainfall is 53 inches. Hurricanes are very rare-the last occurrence being in 1928.

The principal airport is on Beef Island, linked liy bridge to Tortola, and extended runway of 3,600 feet, opened in 1969, enables larger aircraft to call. There is a second airfield on Virgin Gorda and $w$ third on Anegada. There are direct shipping services to the United Kingdom and the United States and fast passenger services connect the main islands by ferry.

| Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ( ${ }^{976}$ | 1977 |
| Revenue. . . . . . \$U.S. 5,926,800 | \$U.S.6,698,700 |
| Expenditure.... 6,660,948 | 7,157,573 |
| Government |  |

The British Virgin Islands are partially internally self-governing, with ministerial system. The Governor, appointed by the Crown, remains responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, the civil service, administration of the courts and finance, and acts in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as Chairman, one ex officio member (the Attorney-General), the Chief Minister and two other ministers. The Legislative Council consists of $\quad$ Speaker chosen from outside the Council, one ex officio member (the Attorney-General), one nominated member appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister and nine elected members returned from nine one-member electoral districts. The islands are proud of their tradition of stable government.
Governor, His Excellency W. W.
Wallace (1975) ....................... \$U.S. 14,200
Chief Minister, Hon. W. Wheatley,

Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health, Hon. H. L. Stoutt. 12,000 Minister of Communications, Works and Industry, Hon. A. U. Anthony..... 12,000 Attorney-General, Hon. Paula Beaubrun $\quad \mathbf{1 2 , 8 2 8}$ Financial Secretary, Hon. J. A. Frost, O.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, Chief Minister's Office, E. Georges ................... and Public Health, S. Gordon.......
Permanent Secretary, Communications, Works and Industry, Miss Ethlyn Smith

Ix,136

Chief Education Officer, Miss Enid Scat-

| Chief of Police, R. Jones | 10,986 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chief Engineer, Public Works, I. Wright | 11,784 |
| Chief Electrical Engineer, R. J. Arnott | 11,708 |
| Chief Agvicultural Officer, N. Vanterpool | 9,636 |
| Commissioner of Inland Revenue, N . |  |
| Meakin. | 18,784 |

CAPITAL. $\Psi$ Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, 2,229 .

## BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah, G.C.M.G., acceded 1967, crowned Aug. I, 1968.

Brunei is situated on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq, miles, population (estimated 1975 ), 162,200, of whom $7 x^{\circ} 7$ per cent. are of Malay or other indigenous race and 23.4 per cent. Chinese. The chief town, Bandar Seri Begawan, with its nearby water village (groups of houses on stilts on the Brunei River) has population of about 42,000 . The country has a humid tropical climate.

In 1959, the Sultan of Brunel promulgated the first written Constitution, which provides for a Privy Council, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Council. Under the 2959 Agreement, as amended in 1971, Britain is responsible for external affairs, and has an obligation to consult the Brunei Government on the defence of the State. The post of British Resident was abolished in 1969 and many of his functions were transferred to the Sultan in Council. A Mentri Besar (Chief Minister) is appointed by the Sultan, and is responsible to him for the exercise of executive authority. The Sultan presides over the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

FLAG.-Yellow, with diagonal bands of white over narrow black band (from top by staff), with red device on diagonal bands.

British High Commission
Jalan Residency, Brunci
High Commissioner, His Excellency James Alfred Davidson, O.B.E. (x974)

Finance
$1975 \quad 1976$
Revente. ........ $B \$ 1,290,992,350 B \$ 1,600,122,750$ Expenditure*.... 445,000,000 495,81x,271 * Including development expenditure.

Currency.-Brunei issues its own currency, the Brunei dollar of roo cents, which is fully interchangeable with the currency of Singapore.

Imports from the U.K. in 1975 totalled © $9,642,000\left(1974, £_{5,113,000)}\right.$.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between $52^{\circ} 15^{\prime}-53^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. lat. and $57^{\circ} 40^{\circ}-62^{\circ}$ W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area $2,6 \mathrm{x} 0$ sq. miles), West Falkland ( 2,090 sq. miles) and upwards of roo small islands in the aggregate, the estimated population at the Census of Dec. 31, 1975 being $\mathbf{x}$,905. Mount Usborne, the loftiest peak, rises 2,322 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764 ; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in $177 x$. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 283 x . In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly
organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cool. At Stanley the mean monthly temperature varies between $49^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in January and $35^{\circ} 5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in July. The air temperature has never been known to exceed $77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. or to fall below $12^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is almost totally British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 644,819 sheep being carried in 1975/6. Wool, hides and sheepskins are exported. The only town is $\Psi$ Stanley on the coast of East Falkland.

## Government

The Governor is assisted by $\quad$ Legislative Council of 8 members, with the Governor as President, 2 ex officio (Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary), - non-official members (nominated by the Governor), and 4 representatives elected by the people. Governor and Commandey-in-Chief, His

Excellency James Rowland Walter Harper,
O.B.E. (1976). (1977) ( + duty allce. £ 936 ) £4,500 Chief Secretary, A. J. P. Monk, O.B.E. $\quad \AA 4,170$ Financial Secretary, H. T. Rowlands (+allce. ©540)
$f_{3,120}$


Falkland Islands and Dependencies Trade with U.K.

Imports from U.K.... $£_{1,33_{5}, 146 ~ £ 1,063,116}$ Exports to U.K...... $1,172,73^{2}$

Chuep Town, $\Psi$ Stanley, estimated population x,079. Stanley is distant from England about 8,103 miles. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Islands can be accomplished in 4 to 5 days travelling to Comodoro Rivadavia, via Buenos Aires, thence by air to Stanley.

Dependencies.-South Georgia, $[1 I$ island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland group, with an area of $i, 450$ sq. miles. Some 22 persons reside at the British scientific base which has been established at King Edward Point. The South Sand wich Islands group, which is uninhabited and lies some 470 miles S.E. of South Georgia, is the only other dependency.

## GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, $3^{\frac{3}{4}}$ miles in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ of - mile in breadth and 3,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. In a total area of $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{sq}$. miles, the population at the census of Oct. I $977^{\circ}$ was 26,833 . The estimated civilian population at the end of 1976 was $30,117$.

Gibraltar is anaval base of strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in $1779-83$, when General Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar enjoys the advantages of :
extensive shipping trade and is $\quad$ popular shopping centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on consumer items. The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty. The gradual change from a fortress city to an attractive holiday centre has led to $\quad$ flourishing tourist trade.

A total of 2,553 merchant ships ( $x 9,1 \times 3544$ net tons) entered the port during 1976 . Of these $x, 892$ were deep-sea ships ( $18,895,942$ net tons). In addition 2,758 yachts ( 35,965 net tons) called at the port. There are $26 \cdot 75$ miles of roads.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 5 and 15 and scholarships are available for university or further education in Britain. There are $\equiv$ Government, $\quad 1$ private and a Services primary schools, with 3,868 pupils in Dec. 1976. The two government secondary schools had $\mathrm{x}, 587$ pupils in 1976. Government expenditure on education in 1976 was $£ x, 010,384$.

| Finance and Trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974/75 | 1975/76 |
| Revenu | - $28,790,210$ | ¢1x,807,406 |
| Expenditure | - 8,653,078 | 20,322,938 |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Total imports. | . £27,027,401 | ¢32,415,906 |
| Total exports. | . 10,753,448 | 13,727,865 |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Imports from | .K.... ©, $18,003,000$ | ¢22,342,414 |
| Exports to U.K | 509,476 | 505,799 |

## Government

The Constitution of Gibraltar, approved in 1969, made formal provision for certain domestic matters to devolve on Ministers appointed from among elected members of the House of Assembly then set up to replace the former Legislative Council. The House of Assembly consists of an independent Speaker, 15 elected members and the AttorneyGeneral and Financial and Development Secretary. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. ( 1973 )(including $£$ I, 500 entertainment allowance)........................ £10,000 Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supr., H.M. Naval Base, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral M. L. Stacey. Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, C.B.E., M.v.O., Q.C.

Chief Justice, Sir John Farley Spry........... £8,230 Speaker, A. J. Vasquez, C.B.E.
Deputy Governor, E. H. Davis, C.M.G., O.B.E. $£ 8,230$ Financial and Development Secretary, A.
Collins. .................................. $£_{7,870}$ Attorney-General, J. K. Havers, O.B.E., Q.C... £7,870 Distance from London 1,209 miles; transit, $3 \frac{1}{4}$ days. British Airways operate regular direct air services to the U.K. (Some services are via Madrid.) Transit times average 3 hours.

## GILBERT ISLANDS

Until October x , 1975, the Gilbert Islands formed part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

On the recommendation of a Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty's Government to consider requests by the Ellice leaders to have their island group separated from the Gilberts, a referendum of Ellice Islanders was held in the autumn of 1974. This showed an overwhelming support for separation and this was effected on October $\equiv$ r975. The Ellice Islands became a separate Colony known as Tuvalu and the remainder of the original Gilbert and Ellice Islands changed its name to the Gilbert Islands. Separation of the Administration took place on January $\mathbf{~}$, x976.
The Gilbert Islands which includes Ocean Island,
the Phoenix Islands and the Line Islands is situated in the South West Pacific around the point at which the International Date Line cuts the Equator. The Colony consists of 33 coral atolls (of which $2 x$ are permanently inhabited) with $n$ total land area of 264 square miles spread over some a million square miles of ocean. Few of the atolls are more than 12 feet above sea level or more than half a mile in width. The vegetation consists mainly of coconut palms, breadfruit trees and pandanus. The total population based on a census in 1973 is approximately 48,000 . The Phoenix and Line Islands now have no indigenous populations. Christianity is widespread, roughly half of the population being Protestant and the other half Roman Catholic. Most people still practice a subsistence economy, the main staples of their diet being coconuts and fish.

The Colony has been internally self-governing since Jan. I, 1977. There is an elected House of Assembly which elects the Chief Minister, who presides over a Council of Ministers of seven other Ministries and an ex officio Attorney-General.

Local Government services are provided by elected Island Councils. Under an agreement reached in I939, Canton and Enderbury islands in the Phoenix Group are jointly administered by the United Kingdom and the United States.

The unit of currency is the Australian dollar. Estimated revenue for 1977 was $\$ A_{11,771,430}$. Some \$Az,000,000 of this was set aside for the development and reserve funds. The rest was required for recurrent expenditure. The principal imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials. The only exports are phosphates from Ocean Island, and copra, most of which is produced by small landowners. There are three copra plantations in the Line Islands.

Communication between the islands is mainly by small ships operated by the Development Authority, a non-government organisation. There is a plane service twice $\quad$ week to Nauru. Nine islands are served by minternal air service.

The Government maintains a teacher training college and secondary school. Four junior secondary schools are maintained by missions. Throughout the Colony there are about a hundred primary schools. The total enrolment of children of school age is about 14,000 . The Marine Training School at Tarawa trains seamen for service with overseas shipping lines. There is a general hospital at Tarawa and the British Phosphate Commissioners maintain a general hospital on Ocean Island. The other inhabited islands have dispensaries, the larger ones being in the charge of qualified medical officers.
CAPITAL.-Tarawa. Estimated population, 17,000.
Governor, His Excellency John Hilary Smith, C.b.e.
(1973).

## HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of - number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between $22^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ and $22^{\circ} 37^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $113^{\circ} 52^{\prime}-154^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is about 8r miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles $E$. of the Portuguese province of Macau at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour ( 23 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with I population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the territory is
403.8 sq. miles (including recent reclamation) with - population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China: at the end of 1976 it was $4,447,600$.

The island of Hong Kong is about in miles long and from 3 to 5 miles broad, with $I$ total area of 29 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is separated from the mainland by $\quad$ narrow strait (Lei Yue Min), 500-900 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 ; Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of $\mathbf{8 6 6 0}$; and the New Territories, consisting of I peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99 -year lease signed June $9,1898$. Hong Kong Island is now linked to the Kowloon peninsula by $\quad$ mile-long underwater road tunnel opened in 1972.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is $\mathrm{x}, 805$ feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3, 140 ft .

Climate.-Although Hong Kong lies within the tropics it enjoys unusually varied weather for a tropical area. The illaill monthly temperature ranges from $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. in February to $28^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. in July. Spring is cloudy and humid, often with spells of fog and drizzle. Summer days are hot with temperatures exceeding $33^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. several times in most years. The average annual rainfall is $2,168.8 \mathrm{~mm}$., of which nearly 80 per cent. falls between May and September. Tropical cyclones passing at various distances from Hong Kong sometimes cause high winds and heavy rain, particularly in July, August and September. Autumn and early winter are the most pleasant seasons, with sunny, dry and mild weather. In late winter there is more cloud and strong northerly winds can cause temperatures to drop below $x 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Communications.-Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves at which vessels $u p$ to 800 ft . in length and 36 ft . draught can be berthed. An ocean terminal pier with overall length of $1,250 \mathrm{ft}$. can accommodate large liners and cargo vessels. A recent addition is the Kwai Chung container terminal which opened in 1972. It has six berths, each $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$. in length, capable of berthing container ships drawing 40 ft . draught. Excellent dockyard facilities are available and include two floating drydocks, one of which can accommodate vessels up to 100,000 deadweight tons. The net tonnage of ocean-going shipping which entered the port in the year to December 3x, 1976, amounted to 23,340,94 I.
Hong Kong International Airport, Kai Tak, situated on the North shore of Kowloon Bay, is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. It is regularly used by 30 scheduled airlines and many charter airlines, providing frequent services throughoat the Far East, to Europe, North America, Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

British Airways operate 19 passenger services per week to Britain, Australia, Africa and Japan. Cathay Pacific Airways, the Hong Kong based airline, operate 62 passenger and cargo services from Hong Kong weekly to points in the Far East, Australia and the Middle East. A total of 900 services is operated weekly to and from Hong Kong by scheduled airlines.

During the year ending Dec. 31, $2976,50,194$ aircraft on international flights arrived and departed, carrying $4,162,000$ passengers, 163,235 tonnes of freight and 4,998 tonnes of mail.

Education.-In Sept. 1976 there were 2,814 schools with $x, 323,098$ pupils. About $60 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the pupils are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong has a fulltime student strength of 3.760 in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture, and Social Sciences and Law. There is also $\#$ Centre of Asian Studies and $n$ Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, inaugurated in Oct. 1963, has $\quad$ full time enrolment of 3.906 students in Faculties of Arts, Science, Social Science and Business Administration. There is also - Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The Hong Kong Polytechnic has min enrolment of $\mathbf{2 3 , 5 5 9}$ fulltime and part-time students.

> | FINANCE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1975-76 | $1976-77^{\star}$ |  |
| Public revenue. . . | $\$ 6,519,539,700$ |  |$) \$ 6,856,500,000$ Public expenditure. 6,032,190,492 7,251,900,000

* Estimated.


## Trade

Hong Kong is now established - ini industrial territory with an economy based on exports rather than the domestic market. Domestic industry, producing mainly light manufactures, has grown rapidly in recent years and now provides the bulk of goods for the export trade; but the secondary role as an entrepôt, has also been sustained. In 1976 the value of the re-export trade was $2 x$ per cent. of total exports.

Hong Kong produces $\quad$ wide range of articles, including cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods, garments of all types, woollen and man-made fibre knitwear, electronic products, watches and clocks, footwear, wigs, transistor radios, household enamel and aluminium ware, plastic articles (including household ware, toys and artificial flowers), iron and steel bars, photographic equipment, foodstuffs and beverages, cigarettes, jade, ivory, jewellery and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' ware, and extensive range of metal products.
Diversification of manufacture continues to be major feature of recent industrial development, as are industrial partnerships with foreign companies in a wide and varied field of manufactures. New products include quartz watches, shipping containers, air conditioners, automatic telephone dialling equipment, electric household appliances such as rice cookers and toasters, T.V. receiving sets and T.V. tuners and antennae, high grade semiconductors, electronic modules, electronic flash bulbs, electronic desk calculators and other electronic components, steel pipes, rigid P.V.C. tubes and corrugated sheeting, P.V.C. covered fabrics, mixed cotton-synthetic fabrics, extruded aluminium sections, watches and clocks and fibreglass pleasure craft. Modern manufacturing processes have also been introduced to local industry; these include the permanent press for ready-made garments, soil release processing for garments and the manufacture of polyester fabrics. The marked improvement in both quality and output of items for which precision engineering is required, has continued.
The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account-remittances from overseas Chinese, investments, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In $197^{6}$ Hong Kong's priacipal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were U.S.A., the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Australia, Singapore, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Japan was its principal supplier, followed by China, U.S.A.,

South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Australia.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1975 \\
& \text { H.K. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Total Exports. . 29,831,969,825
Total Imports. . 33,47x,617,640
1975
Imports from U.K. . . £166,548,839 Exports to U.K...... $\mathbf{2 6 9 , 6 6 0 , 8 4 5}$
$13=6 \mathrm{x}$.
With effect from Nov. 26, 1974, the Hong Kong dollar was allowed to float-that is, market rates would not be maintained within $2 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. either side of the central rate of HK $\$ 5.0850=$ US \$1. The exchange rates used in the above conversions were the closing selling rates for the last working day of the respective years. Exchange Rates $\mathbf{9} 975, £ \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{HK} \$ 100^{\circ} 30$. $1976, £ \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{HK} \$ 8$.

## GOVERNMRNT

Hong Kong is administered ie a Crown Colony with a Governor, aided by in Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 8 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of 15 official and 23 unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council, financially autonomous, in which is vested, inter alia, power of making byelaws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation, culture and recreation.
Governor, His Excellency Sir Crawford
Murray MacLehose, G.B.E., E.C.M.G.,
K.c.v.0. (197x).......................... Commander, British Forces,
John Archer, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Briggs. .
Chief Sectetary, Hon. Sir Denys Roberts,
K.в.е., Q.C. . ...............................

Secretary for Administration, Hon. I. M.
Lightbody, C.M.G.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. D. Hobley,
C.M.G., Q.C.

Secretary for Home Affairs, Hon. Li Fook-
Kow, C.M.G.. .............................
Financial Secretary, Hon. C. P. Haddon-
Cave, c.m.G.. ............................
Secretary for the Civil Service, Hon. R. G.B. Bridge
£41,250

Secretary for Ecomonic Services, Hon. D. D . Jeaffreson.
Secretary for Environment, Hon. D. J. C. Jones.
Deputy Financial Secretary, H. Ching...... Secretary for Housing, Hon. A. J. Scott Secretary for Security, Hon. L. M. Davies, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Sectetary for Social Services, Hon. E. P. Ho
Secretary for the New Territories, Hon. D.
Akers-Jones
33,000
33,000
26,550
28,950
28,950
30,990
26,550
26,550
26,550
26,550
$26,55^{\circ}$
26,550
26,550
26,550
British Council Representative, P. K. Cavaye, Easey Commercial Building, Hong Kong.

> LoNDON OFFICE
> Hong Kong Government Office
> Grafton Street, W.x.

Commissioner, D. C. Bray, C.M.G., C.V.o.

## THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the r3th and aist degrees of South latitude and the 166 th and 170 th degrees of East longitude. It includes $r_{3}$ large and some 70 small islands, including the Banks and Torres Flidy in the North, and has a total liunt area of
about 6,050 square miles. The principal islands are Vanua Lava and Gaua (Banks), Espiritu Santo, Maewo, Pentecost, Aoba, Maleku, Ambrym, Epi, Efate, Erromango, Tanna and Aneityum.

The Territory is administered by unique British-French Condominium Government. The British Resident Commissioner, exercising powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have staffs of national officers to assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds. In addition they control the - joint "public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The Resident Commissioners are advised regarding policy and legislation by the Advisory Council, a composite body of New Hebrideans, French and British Nationals, some appointed and some elected, which meets twice a year.

The 1967 Census showed a population of 77,988 of whom $\mathbf{7 z}_{2,243}$ were New Hebrideans. There were 3,841 French Nationals and 1,6z9 British Nationals but only $x, 773$ of these were of European ethnic origin. Estimated population (Dec. 3x, 1972), 89,031.

Principal products are frozen fish, copra, timber, frozen and canned meat, coffee, cocoa and manganese. Two currencies are in use; the New Hebrides Franc and the Australian dollar. They may be converted at the official rate of exchanges laid down by the Resident Commissioners.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration- $\Psi$ Vila, Efate, population of Greater Vila, estimated, $197^{2}$ 12,715.
British Resident Commissioner, J. S. Champion, C.M.G. French Resident Commissioner, R. Langlois.

## PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Pitcairn, a small volcanic island of less than two square miles in area, is the chief of a group of Islands situated about midway between New Zealand and Panama in the South Pacific Ocean at longitude $\times 30^{\circ} 06^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. and latitude $25^{\circ} 04^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.

The island rises in cliffs to a height of $x$, roo feet and access from the sea is possible only at Bounty Bay, 1 small rocky cove, and then only by whaleboats. Mean monthly temperatures vary between $66^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in August and $75^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in February and the average annual rainfall is 80 inches. Moderate easterly and north-easterly winds predominate but short easterly and south-easterly gales occasionally occur from April to September. With an equable climate, the island is very fertile and produces both tropical and sub-tropical trees and crops.

The small community, descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian companions who did not wish to remain an Norfolk Island (see p. 7 15) and returned here, numbers about 70 ( 1977 ). The Islanders live by subsistence farming and fishing, and their limited monetary needs are satisfied by the manufacture of wood carvings and other handicrafts which are sold to passing ships and to few overseas customers. Other than small fees charged for gun and driving licences there are no taxes and Government revenue is derived almost solely from the sale of postage stamps. Communication with the outside world is maintained by cargo vessels travelling between New Zealand and Panama which call at irregular intervals in each direction; and by, means of a telegraphic link with Fiji.

The other three islands of the group (Henderson lying 105 miles E.N.E. of Pitcairn, Oeno lying 75 miles N.W. and Ducie lying 293 milies E.) are all uninhabited. Henderson Island is occasionally visited by the Pitcairn Islanders to obtain supplies of "miro" wood which is used for their carvings. Oeno is visited for excursions of about - week's duration every two years or so.

Under a scheme of co-operation, New Zealand supplies Pitcairn with I teacher for the one-teacher primary school on the Island. Education is compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen. Secondary education in Fiji and New Zealand is encouraged by the Administration which provides scholarships and bursaries for the purpose. Medical care is provided by a registered nurse and additional help is obtained when required from the surgeons of passing ships. Since $\mathbf{1 8 8 7}$ the islanders have all been adherents of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.
Pitcairn became a British Settlement under the British Settlement Act, 7887, and was administered by the Governor of Fiji from $195 z$ until 1970, when the administration was transferred to the British High Commission in New Zealand and the British High Commissioner was appointed Governor. The local Government Ordinance of 1964 provides for a Council of ten members of whom four are elected.
Governor of Pitcairn, Ducie, Henderson and Oeno Islands, H. Smedley, C.M.G. (British High Commissioner to New Zealand).

Commissioner, R. J. Hicks (British Consulate-General, Auckland, New Zealand).
Island Magistrate and Chairman of Island Council, I. Christian.

Education Officer and Government Adviser, T. Whiu.

## RHODESIA

Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland, Manicaland, Midlands and Victoria, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Zambia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.: the Transvaal and Botswana on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. Rhodesia has a total area of 150,820 square miles and a population (estimated, 1975) of 6,310,000 (Europeans, 274,000; Africans, $5,900,000$; Asians and Coloured, 29,800).

The majority of Africans of Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race) are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the territory are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its name.

Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation ( $\mathbf{I} 890$ ) to 1923 , when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of R hodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July io, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Under the Land Tenure Act, operative from March 2, 1970, Rhodesia is divided into three areasEuropean Area ( $44,950,000$ acres), African Area ( $44,950,000$ acres) and National Area ( $6,600,000$ acres).

## Finance and Trade

1972-73
Revenue.............. 8290 , 100,000
1973-74
Expenditure.......... $282,580,000$ \$309,295,000
Thi8,110,000 was estimated at $\$ 290,197,000$.

Trade with U.K.
1974
1975
Imports from U.K. . . $£_{3}^{1974,000}$
£ $1,219,000$
Exports to U.K...... 105,000
151,000
EDUCATION
African education comes under the Minister of Education in the Rhodesian Government. In 1974 there were 3,217 primary schools, 108 secondary schools, zo teacher training schools, 6 special schools for the physically handicapped, 9 home-craft schools and 60 part-time classes. The total enrolment in African schools, exclusive of evening and part-time schools and study groups, was 835,760 . The total enrolment of non-African pupils was 60, 107.

Government
Rhodesia (then Southern Rhodesia) obtained selfgovernment in 1923 and has legislative Assembly of 66 members and $\quad$ Cabinet of 14 members.
Municipal self-government has been established in the cities of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo and the towns of Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged.

Ministry
On March 2, 1970, the Government of Mr. Ian Smith declared Rhodesia a republic and adopted a new constitution. The British Government has declared the assumption of republican status to be illegal.
Prime Minister, Hon. I. D. Smith.
Minister for Defence and Combined Operations, Hon. R. Hawkins.

Agriculture, Hon. M. Partridge.
Foreign Affairs, Hon. P. K. van der Byl.
Internal Affairs, Hon. R. Hayman.
CAPITAL.-SALISBURY, situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude $4,850 \mathrm{ft}$., population (Dec. 1973), 503,000 (European, 122,100; Asian and Coloured, 10,840; African, 370,000). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude $4,450 \mathrm{ft}$., population (Dec. 1973), 308,000 (European, $5^{8,200}$; Asian and Coloured, 9,730 ; African, 240,000). Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Fort Victoria and Wankie.
Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit iz hours; by sea, via Cape Town, 17 days (approx.).
Flag.-Vertical stripes of green, white, green; Rhodesian coat of arms in centre of white stripe.

## ST. HELENA

Probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, St. Helena is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, $x, 800$ from the coast of S. America, $\mathbf{x , 6 9 4}$ from Cape Town and 4,477 from Southampton (transit $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ days and 9 days respectively), in $15^{\circ} 55^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. lat. and $5^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long. It is roㄹㄹㄹ miles long, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ broad, and encloses an area, of 47 square miles, with a population in 1975 of 5.058 .

St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in ryoz (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588 . It was used as $\begin{aligned} & \text { port }\end{aligned}$ of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East
until it was annexed by the Dutch in $\mathbf{1 6 3 3}$. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 882 r the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, $\mathbf{8 2 2 1}$. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. Since the collapse of the New Zealand flax (phormuim tenax) industry in 1965, there have been no significant exports, but five year development plan, launched in 1974, secks primarily to increase the island's productivity in its limited land and sea resources. $\Psi$ St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the Island, possesses $\begin{aligned} & \text { good } \\ & \text { god }\end{aligned}$ anchorage.

## Government

The government of St. Helena is administered by © Governor, with the aid of a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, two ex-officio members (Government Secretary and Treasurer) and twelve elected members. Five committees of the Legislative Council are responsible for general oversight of the activities of Government Departments and have in addition = wide range of statutory and administrative functions. The Governor is also assisted by an Executive Council of the two ex-officio members and the Chairmen of the Council committees.
Governor, His Excellency G. C. Guy,
C.M.G., C.V.O. (r976).................. £4,500

Government Secretary, P. E. Aldous (acting),

$$
\text { ( }+ \text { allee.) }
$$

3,450
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs,
P. M. Duncan (acting)........ ( + allce.)

3,150
Chief Justice, Sir Peter Watkin Williams. £625 retainer (no fixed salary).
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. W. H. Burnham (acting)........................ . ( + allce.) Agricultural and Forestry Officer, R . O . Williams . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ( + ailce.)
Education Officet, C. S. Huxtable. . ( + allce.)
2,670
2,670


## ASCENSION

The small island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic ( $7^{\circ} 56^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., $14^{\circ} 22^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.) some 700 miles north-west of the island of St. Helena. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, x50I, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. It was uninhabited until the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815 when a small British naval garrison was stationed on the island. The population at December 3x, 1975, was x, 13 I of whom 698 were St. Helenian. The island remained under the supervision of the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when it was made a dependency of St. Helena by Royal Letters Patent and came under control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ascension is rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, the highest point (Green Mountain) some $2,817 \mathrm{ft}$. is covered with lush vegetation, which with each rainy season is slowly creeping down to the lower areas. Cable \& Wireless Ltd., main-
tains a farm of some 10 acres on the mountain, permitting the production of vegetables and livestock. The island is famous for Turtles, which land on the beaches from January to May to lay their eggs. It is also breeding area for the sooty tern, or wideawake, large numbers of which settle on the southwestern coastal section every eighth month to hatch their eggs. Other wild life on the island includes feral donkeys and cats, rabbits and francolin partridge. All wild life except rabbits and cats is protected by law. The ocean surrounding the island abounds with shark, barracuda, tuna, bonito and many other fish.

Cable \& Wireless Ltd. owns and operates a cable station which connects the Dependency with St. Helena, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. A B.B.C. relay station was opened on the island in 1966.
Admintistrator, C. B. Kendall (acting).
TRISTAN DA CUNHA
Tristan da Cunha is the chief of group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and long. $12^{\circ} z^{\prime}$ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles. The main island, with a peak rising to $6,760 \mathrm{ft}$., is about $x, 500$ miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18 th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816 , the group was annexed to the British Crown and Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, a corporal of artillery (died 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with five others, formed a settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party.

The isfands form dependency of St. Helena, being administered by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office through a resident Administrator, with headquarters at the settlement of Edinburgh. Under a new constitution introduced in 1969, he is advised by an elected Island Council of 8 members of whom one must be a woman, and three appointed members, with universal suffrage at 18 . The population numbered 292 persons in 1974, plus 7 expatriate Government officers and their families.

In October, 196x, $\quad$ volcano, believed to have been extinct for thousands of years, erupted and lava was thrown up in some cases to a height of 75 feet. In view of the danger of further volcanic activity, the inhabitants were evacuated and reached the United Kingdom on Nov. 23, 196x, where they remained for nearly two years. An advance party returned to Tristan da Cunha in the spring of 1963 and the main body of the islanders has now returned to the island. Some went back to England in 1966, but most returned in August, 1967.

A boat harbour was completed in 1967 . The first freezing factory was re-established in 1966. There are no taxes on Tristan, income being derived from royalties paid by the fishing company and from the sale of stamps. The new Camogli Hospital was opened early in 297 x and a new school was opened in 1975.
Administrator, S. G. Trees, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Inaccessible Island is a lofty mass of rock with sides $a$ miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937, but has been abandoned.

The Nightingale Islands are three in number, of which the largest is a mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and $3,105 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoft and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

Gough Island (or Diego Alvarez), in $40^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and $9^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been $■$ British possession since 1816 . The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

## SOLOMON ISLANDS

Governor, His Excellency Sir Colin Hamilton Allan, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1976).

The Protectorate (officially called the Solomon Islands since June 1975), established in 1893 , includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Isabel, the Shortlands Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ranongga, Gizo, the New Georgia Group, the Florida Group, Guadalcanal, the Russell Islands, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikolo, Tikopia. Swallow (or Reef Isiands) and Duff Groups, the Stewart Islands and the Ontong Java Atoll.
The Solomons, are situated between $5-13^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. lat. and $x 55-170^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ E. long. They have a total land area of about Ix,500 sq. miles. Distribution of population at the Census of 1970 was: Melanesian 149,667; Polynesian 6,399; Micronesian 2,362; European 1,280; Chinese 577; Others 733. Total 160,998.

Caprtal, Honiara (population 14,993).
Finance and Trade
Estimated revenue ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6}$ ), $\$$ Ax $8,420,000$ (incl. British Development Aid $\$ A_{5,750,000}$ and grant in aid of recurrent expenditure from the United Kingdom \$Ax,600,000).

The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods, machinery and building materials. Principal exports are copra, timber, fish. Other exports include cocoa, marine shells, tobacco and scrap metal.

## GOVERNMENT

The British Solomon Islands Order 1974 came into effect in August 1974, thereby revoking the 1970 Order. The new constitution was drafted in accordance with the recommendations of a special select committee on constitutional development appointed by the former governing council, and established a new office of Governor of the Protectorate (replacing the High Commissioner so far as the Solomon Islands was concerned) and redesignating the Governing Council as the Legislative Assembly, with no increase in membership.
The first Chief Minister was elected from the Legislative Assembly and he in turn chose his Council of Ministers, the equivalent of the Cabinet, The British Solomon Islands (Amendment) Order r975 increased the number of Ministers from six to eight, and replaced the Financial Secretary by an elected Minister of Finance. The Council of Ministers also includes two ex officio members (the Deputy Governor and the Attorney General).

Under the Solomon Islands (Amendment) Order 1975, the territory received a major measure of
internal Self Government on January 2,1976 . The Chief Minister became the President of the Council of Ministers in place of the Governor, who is bound under the amended constitution to act in accordance with the advice of the Council. Responsibility for defence, external affairs, internal security and the public service remains however with the Governor.

A general election was held in June 1976 and returned $3^{8}$ members of the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative having been increased from 24 seats under the Solomon Islands (Amendment) Order 1976. The new Government will negotiate the Independence constitution at a constitutional conference to be held with the British Government before Independence, scheduled for 1977.

JUDICIARY
The High Court of the Solomon Islands constituted by the Solomon Islands Court Order, consists of a Chief Justice and such number of Puisne Judges as may be prescribed by the Governor.

The Court is a Superior Court of Record and possesses all the jurisdiction which is vested in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England.

## EdUCATION

In consequence of the withdrawal of some of the Churches from primary education, new primary and secondary structure, with a national teaching service, is now being set up. Government participation in technical and teacher training and further education overseas continues.

## COMMUNICATIONS

An internal air service, Solair, serves ig airstrips, but the bulk of the inter-island traffic is by small ships. There are two air connections weekly each to Brisbane, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Nauru. There are 283 miles of main roads in the country of which 14 miles are in Honiara. Guadalcanal has some 73 miles of main road along the north coast, with a further roo miles of feeder roads; Malaita has 98 miles of main roads around the north of the Island; a coastal road is being built along the north coast of San Cristobal, of which some 34 miles has been completed. Except for timber roads, other islands only have short minor roads. All the main islands have transceivers (HF) to maintain communications with Honiara District Headquarters, and there is a VHF link between Honiara and Auki. There are telegraph and radio telephone links with the international networks via Fiji and Australia, and there are overseas airmail services on four days a week.

## TUVALU

Tuvalu, formerly the Ellice Islands, formed part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony until October $\mathbf{x}$, 1975.

On the recommendation of $\quad$ Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty's Government to consider requests by the Ellice leaders to have their island group separated from the Gilberts, a referendum was held in the autumn of 1974. This showed an overwhelming support for separation, which was formally implemented on October I 1975. The Ellice Islands then became a separate Colony known as Tuvalu. The remainder of the former Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony became known as the Gilbert Islands. Separation of the Administration took place on January 1 , 1976.

Tuvalu comprises nine coral atolls situated in the South West Pacific around the point at which the International Date Line cuts the Equator. The total land area is only about to square miles. Few of the atolls are more than 12 feet above sea level or more than half a mile in width. The vegetation
consists mainly of coconut palms. The total population, based on a census in 1973, is approximately 10,000 , of whom about $x, 500$ work in the phosphate industry in Nauru or serve in overseas ships. The entire population is Christian and is predominantly Protestant. Most people still practice a subsistence economy, the main staples of their diet being coconuts and fish.

Tuvalu came into being at the same level of constitutional development as that reached in the former joint Colony. The constitution provides for a Chief Minister and two other Ministers. The Queen's representative, who is responsible direct to the Secretary of State in London, is styled Her Majesty's Commissioner. He is chairman of the Cabinet which consists of the three Ministers and two ex officio members-the Attorney-General and Financial Secretary. The House of Assembly has eight elected members and the two ex officio members. Local Government services are provided by elected Island Councils.

The unit of currency is the Australian dollar. The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials.

The only export is $\quad$ small amount of copra.
The capital, Funafuti, has grass strip airfield from which a twice fortnightly service operates. There is no internal air service.

There are eight primary schools in Tuvalu and a church secondary school run jointly with the Government. The total of enrolled children of school age in 1975 was 1,728 . There are no training institutes of any kind in the territory.

There is a new 3 -bed hospital at Funafuti. All islands (except one which has no permanent population) are served by a dispensary.

CAPITAL-Funafuti. Estimated population r,000.
H.M. Commissioner, His Excellency Thomas H. Layng.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS, see BRITISH

## THE WEST INDIES

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between $10^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ North and $59^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ to $85^{\circ}$ West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezucla (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. Greater Antilles, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) ( 30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which is now independent. III. Lesser ANTILLES, which are variously divided; the British islands in the Lesser Antilles are the Leeward and Windward Islands. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are Independent, 12,300 British, 3,890 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and go Venezuelan.

The West India Islands which lie nearest the East have been called the Windward Islands; the others the Leeward Islands, on account of the winds which in this area generally blow from the east.

## COMmission for the Eastern Caribbean Governments Io Haymarket, S.W. 3 <br> Commissioner, Dr. Claudius C. Thomas.

The British West Indies were governed under series of federal arrangements, the last of which, a federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands with Barbados, was abandoned in 1g66. The islands of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia became States in
association with Britain in February and March 1967. St. Vincent became an Associated State in October, 1969. Grenada became independent on Feb. 7, 1974. Britain's power and responsibilities are limited to defence and external affairs.

## West Indies Associated States

The Associated States are described individually in the following sections. The Office of the British Government Representative is at George Gordon Building (P.O. Box 227), Castries, St. Lucia.
British Government Representative, E. G. Le Tocq, C.M.G.

Deputy do., C. G. Mortlock.
Development Adviser, Sir Bruce Greatbach, K.C.V.O.,
C.M.G., M.B.E. (Resident at Bridgetown, Barbados).

## Supreme Court

Established by Order in Councll (1967), which gives the Court additional jurisdiction in Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. There are two constituents, Court of Appeal and a High Court. The Chief Justice is appointed by Her Majesty and puisne judges by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission. Expenses of the Supreme Court, after allowing for contributions from Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, are met by the States in cqual shares.
Chief Justice, Sir Maurice Davis, O.B.E., Q.C.
Justices of Appeal, E. L. St. Bernard; N. Peterkin (acting).
Puisne Judges, N. A. Berridge (St. Vincent); E. A. Bishop (Antigua); W. A. Bruno (Dominica); E. F. Glasgow (St. Kitts-Nevis); C. E. Hewlett (Montserrat and British Virgin Islands); R. A. Nedd (Gyenada); J. D. B. Renwick (St. Lucia).

## ANTIGUA

Antigua lies in $17^{\circ} 6^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $61^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., and is nearly ro8 square miles in area with a coastline of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. Population in 5970 totalled 65,000. Antigua is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Jslands. Cotton and rum are exported. Tourism is the most important industry, with a good choice of resort hotels mostly built to take advantage of the many fine white sand beaches. There are frequent air services to Canada, U.S.A. and the United Kingdom.

Flag.-Inverted triangle (centred on red field) divided horizontally into three bands of black over blue over white; rising sun device in gold on black band.

Finance and Trade


Trade with U.K.
Imports from U.K. . $\underset{\sim}{\text { I } 6,303,000 ~} \quad \begin{gathered}1975 \\ £ 9,283,000\end{gathered}$
Imports from U.K. . $\underset{\sim}{\text { I } 6,303,000 ~} \quad \begin{gathered}1975 \\ £ 9,283,000\end{gathered}$
Exports to U.K...... 2,532,000 $4,483,000$
Barbuda, formerly $=$ possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, in lat. $17^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. , long. $65^{\circ} 42^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. Area, 62 square miles. Population, $x, 000$. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Redonda is uninhabited.
CApITAL. $-\Psi$ St. John's. Population 22,000 .

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
The Cayman Islands, between $79^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ and $8 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathbf{2 6} 6^{\prime}$ W. and $19^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ and $19^{\circ} 46^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (Census, 1970), 30,652. The constitution provides for a Governor, Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Governor, three official members and $x z$ elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three official members appointed by the Governor, and four elected members, chosen by the elected members of the Assembly from among their own number. The normal life of the Assembly is four years.

The principal town is $\psi$ George Town, in Grand Cayman, population ( 9970 census) 3,000 .

Finance


* Estimated.


## MONTSERRAT

Situated in $16^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $65^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua, the island is about II miles long and 7 wide, with an area of 39 square miles; population (1972), 12,905. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen in 1632, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783 . It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains two active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest capable of cultivation. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables. Real estate development and tourism have done much to aid the island's economy. Revenue ( 1976 ) EC $\$ 10,155,000$; Expenditure EC $\$ 8,983,000$.

Cabinet government was introduced in Montserrat in 1960. The Executive Council is composed of 4 elected members (the Chief and 3 other Ministers) and two official members (the AttorneyGeneral and the Financial Secretary). The 4 Ministers are appointed from the members of the political party holding the majority in the Legislative Council. The present composition of the Legislative Council consists of the Speaker, two official members, one nominated unofficial member and 7 elected members.
Governor, His Excellency Gwilym Wyn Jones, C.b.e.

## Executive Council

Chairman, The Governor.
Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Hon. P. A. Bramble.
Minister of Education, Health and Welfare, Hon. Mrs. M. R. Tuitt.

Agriculture, Trade, Lands and Housing, Hon. W. H. Ryan.
Communications and Works, Hon. E. A. Dyer. Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. Weekes.
Financial Secretary, Hon. J. O. Whittaker, o.b.E.

[^28]ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA
Governor, His Excellency Sir Probyn Ellsworth Inniss, M.B.E. (1975).
The State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla is located at the northern end of the Eastern Caribbean. It comprises the islands of St. Kitts ( 65 sq. miles, population about 35,000 ), Nevis ( 36 sq. miles, 13,000), and Anguilla ( 35 sq. miles, 6,200 ).

St. Kitts, lat. $17^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and long. $62^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. was the first island in the British West Indies to be colonised ( 5623 ). Its economy has been based ant sugar for over three centuries. Tourism and light industry is being developed. The central area of the island is forest-clad and mountainous, rising to the $3,792 \mathrm{ft}$. Mount Misery. The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry. Golden Rock airport -i take large jet aircraft.

Nevis, lat. $17^{\circ}$ ro N . and long. $62^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. is separated from the southern tip of St. Kitts by strait two miles wide. The sea ferry route from Basseterre, St. Kitts to Charlestown, Nevis is II miles. Newcastle airstrip can take small aircraft, e.g. Islanders: no night landing facilities are available. The economy of Nevis centres on small peasant farmers. The island is dominated by the central Nevis Peak, $3,232 \mathrm{ft}$. The chief town, $\Psi$ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

The Territory of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla became a State in Association with Britain on Feb. $\mathbf{2 7}$, 1967. The State became responsible for internal affairs, while Britain became responsible for defence and external affairs. Her Majesty the Queen is represented by a Governor, appointed by her. There is a Cabinet Government with a Ministerial system.

CAPITAL: Basseterre (St. Kitts), population about 17,000. FLAG: Tricolor of green (next staff), yellow and blue vertical stripes; palm tree device on yellow stripe.

## ANGUILLA

Anguilla is coralline island about 70 miles N.W. of St. Kitts. The island is rather less than 16 miles in length, $3^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ miles in breadth at its widest point and its area is about 35 sq. miles. The population is 6,500 ( x 974 ). Salt and lobster are the principal products.
The island is covered with low scrub and fringed with some of the finest white coral-sand beaches in the Caribbean. The climate is pleasant and healthy with temperatures in the range of $75-85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. throughout the year.
Three months after the Associated State of Saint Christopher (St. Kitts)-Nevis-Anguilla came into being in 1967 the Anguillans repudiated government from St. Kitts. A Commissioner, who is appointed by Her Majesty The Queen, installed in 1969 and additional powers were conferred upon him in 1971 by the Anguilla (Administration) Order in Council under the provisions of the Anguilla Act 197x. On February 10, 1976 the Anguilla (Constitution) Order came into effect giving a new status and a separate constitution to Anguilla but it remains formally a part of the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. H.M. Commissioner for Anguilla, D. F. B. Le Breton (1974).

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Turks and Caicos Islands are situated between $25^{\circ}-72^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$ West, about roo miles north of Haiti and 50 miles West of the Bahamas of which they are geographically an extension.
There are over 30 islands of which eight are inhabited covering an estimated area of 192 square miles. The principal is Grand Turk. The present population is over 7,000 (Grand Turk 2,686 ). The
most important industry is fishing but tourism is of increasing importance with over 8,000 visitors in 1975.

The Islands lie in the Trade Wind but with excellent climate. The average temperature varies from $75^{\circ}-80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in the winter and $85^{\circ} \mathrm{F},-90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in the summer and humidity is generally low. Average rainfall is $2 x$ inches per annum. Hurricanes are rare, the last occurring in 1960.

The principal airports are on the islands of Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales. There are direct shipping services to the U.S.A.(Miami). There is a twice weekly air service between Miami, Florida and Grand Turk and weekly air service between Nassau, Bahamas and South Caicos. An internal air service provides a twice daily service between the principal islands. A comprehensive telephone and telex service is provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd.


## Trade

$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports. ......... U.S. $\$ 4,246,240$ U.S. $\$ 4,939,725$ Exports. ........... $8 \times 3,798$ 1,608,548

A new Constitution was agreed for introduction in 1976, providing for an Executive Council and Legislative Council, and for the appointment of a Chief Minister and three other Ministers from elected members of the Legislative. Governor, His Excellency A. C. Watson, c.m.G.

## The Windward Islands

The Windward Islands consist of Grenada, now independent, and the three Associated States of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica with their dependencies. Since March 1967 , with the attainment of Associated Statehood, there has been a Governor in St. Lucia and Dominica and in St. Vincent since October, 1969. Each island has its own elected Parliament and a Premier. St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica operate under single-chamber Parliaments, known in each case as the House of Assembly. The ministerial form of government was introduced in 1956. Grenada became independent in 1974.

## ST. LUCIA

St. Lucia, the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in $13^{\circ} 54^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $60^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., at a distance of about go miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1976) of 1 I2,500. About 56,000 acres are devoted to agriculture. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are bananas, copra, coconuts, cocoa, edible oil. Over 40,400 tons of bananas, valued at $\$ 21,072,000$, were exported to the U.K. in 1976. The chief imports are flour, machinery, cotton piece goods, building materials and fertilisers.

CapITAL.- $\Psi$ Castries (estimated population, 47,000 ) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. Flag.Blue, bearing in centre - device of yellow over black over white triangles having a common base.

## Governmens

There is a Cabinet of Ministers presided over by the premier and consisting of five other Ministers and the Attorney-General. There is $=$ Legislature which consists of Her Majesty and House of Assembly, of which the normal life is five years. The House of Assembly consists of a Speaker who may be elected from within or without the House, 17 elected and three nominated members and the Attorney-General. The Constitution provides for a political Attorney-General if the Legislature or the Premier so decides.
Governor, Sir Allen Montgomery Lewis, Q.C. Premier, J. G. M. Compton.

## ST. VINCENT

St. Vincent achieved Associated Statehood with the United Kingdom on October 27, 1969. The territory of the State of St. Vincent includes certain of the Grenadines, group of islands set across the Caribbean sea, stretching 40 miles south, some of the larger of which are Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, Mustique, Union Island, Petit St. Vincent and Isle-a-Quatre. The territory extends 150 square miles ( 96,000 acres).

The main island, St. Vincent, is situated between $13^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ and $14^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. Latitude and $6 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ and $6 x^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. Longitude approximately 21 miles South West of St. Lucia and roo miles West of Barbados. The island is 18 miles long and 10 miles wide at its extremities comprising an area of 133 square miles and an estimated population of 100,000 (1976). St. Vincent was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498 . It was granted by Charles I to the Earl of Carlisle in 1627 and after subsequent grants and a series of occupations alternately by the French and English, it was finally restored to Britain in 1783 . The capital and principal port is $\psi$ Kingstown, population approximately 30,000 .

The economy is based mainly on agriculture but the tourist industry has been expanding. The main products are bananas, arrowroot, coconuts, cocoa, spices, and various kinds of food crops. The main imports are foodstuffs (meat, rice, sugar, flour, butter and pickled and salted fish), textiles, lumber, cement and other building materials, fertilizers and motor vehicles.

The territory's education system provides a general primary and secondary education. Primary education is free but not compulsory. In 1972 there were 61 primary schools with a total enrolment of 27,609 ; and 16 secondary schools with $I$ total enrolment of 4,015 .

Government.-As an Associated State St. Vincent has constitution under which there is a Governor who is Her Majesty's Representative. Except where otherwise provided, the Governor is required to act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet. Statehood allows St. Vincent the full self-governing control of its internal affairs including the right to amend its own constitution and the power to end the Association and declare itself independent. The United Kingdom Government accepts the responsibility for the State's external affairs and defence.
Govemor, His Excellency Sir Sydney Douglas Gun-Munro, m.B.E. Premier, Hon. R. M. Cato.

The House of Assembly consists of 13 elected members, three nominated members and the Attorney-General. It is presided over by a Speaker elected by the House from within or without it.

## DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. I, 1940. It is situated between
$15^{\circ}$ - $^{\prime}$ and $15^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $6 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 13^{\prime}$ and $6 \mathrm{x}^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., 95 miles S . of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 290 sq. miles, of which about 41,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from $55^{\circ}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months is very pleasant. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra, ground provisions, grapefruits, coconut oil and washing soap. Population (estimated, 1976, 78,000 ). The principal towns are $\Psi$ Roseau, on the south-west coast population, Io, 157 and Portsmouth, population, 2,379.

Education.-There are 57 elementary schools providing primary and post-primary education, with a total enrolment of 20,821 pupils and seven secondary (grammar) schools, including one for boys and two for girls, with intal enrolment of a,269 pupils. The othet secondary schools are co-
educational. Primary education is free. There are 63 pre-schools in Dominica for the 3 to 5 year age group. There are also two post-secondary institutions and $\quad$ Nursing School.

## Government

On March 1, 1967, Dominica became Associated State of the United Kingdom. The Queen's Representative was redesignated the Governor.

The House of Assembly now comprises $2 x$ elected and 3 nominated members, one nominated on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The Cabinet (Executive) presided over by the Premier, consists of 7 other Government Ministers and the Attorney-General (Official Member). The Premier is appointed by the Governor from the elected members of the House of Assembly. The other Ministers are appointed by the Governor the the advice of the Premier. The Speaker is elected from among the members of the House or from outside.
Governor, His Excellency Sir Louis Cools-Lartigue, O.B.E. (I967).

Premier, Hon. Patrick John.

## DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. Distances given are Great Circle distances from London Heathrow Airport to destination airports. They have been supplied by International Aeradio Ltd., a Division of British Airways.

| To | Miles | To | Miles | To | Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ajaccio | 790 | Dublin | 279 | New York | 3,440 |
| Algiers. | 1,035 | Düsseldo | 315 | Nice. | 645 |
| Alicante | 9 xI | Entebbe | 4,033 | Nicosia/Cy | 2,008 |
| Amsterda | 231 | Faro | 1,063 | Oporto. | 806 |
| Ankara | 1,765 | Frankfu | 406 | Oslo (Fornebu) | 723 |
| Athens | 1,500 | Geneva | 468 | Palermo | 128 |
| Aucklan | 11,404 | Gibraltar | 1,084 | Palma/Majo | 836 |
| Baghdad | 2,550 | Gothenburg | 65 I | Paris | 227) |
| Bahrain | 3,163 | Hamburg | 463 | Perth/Aust | 9,008 |
| Bangkok | 5,929 | Hanover | 437 | Pisa. | 736 |
| Barbados | 4,192 | Helsink | 1,147 | Prague. | 649 |
| Barcelon | 712 | Heraklion. | 1,685 | Rangoon. | 5.58I |
| Basle. | 447 | Hong Kong | 5,989 | Reykjavik | 1,167 |
| Beirut. | 2,162 | Honolulu. | 7,220 | Rhodes. |  |
| Bergen | 648 | Istanbul. | 1,560 | Rome ( (iumicino) | 896 |
| Berlin | 593 | Johanuesb | 5,634 | Salzburg. | 652 |
| Bermud | 3,428 | Karachi. | 3,935 | Shannon. | 369 |
| Bombay | 4.478 | Khartoum | 3,07x | Singapore | 6,754 |
| Bordeaux | 458 | Kingston/Jamaica | 4,668 | Sofia. | x,266 |
| Bremen. | 406 | Kuala Lumpur. | 6,557 | Stockholm (Arland | 906 |
| Brisbane | 10,273 | Kuwait | 2,903 | Stuttgart | 469 |
| Brussels | 217 | Leningrad | 1,314 | Sydney. | 10,568 |
| Budapest. | 923 | Lisbon. | 971 | Tangier | x,120 |
| Cagliari. | 959 | Madrid | 773 | Teheran. | 2,741 |
| Cairo. | 2,192 | Malaga | x,04I | Tel Avi | 2,229 |
| Calcutta | 4,958 | Malta. | x,305 | Tokyo. | 5.955 |
| Chicago | 3,94I | Marseille | 654 | Toronto | 3.545 |
| Cologne | 33 I | Maurit | 6,075 | Trinidad | 4,405 |
| Colombo | 5,413 | Milan. | 609 | Tripoli | 1,468 |
| Copenhagen | 608 | Montego | 4,687 | Turin. | 570 |
| Corfu. | 1,273 | Montreal. | 3,239 | Valencia | 826 |
| Dar-es-Salaam | 4,66I | Moscow | x,557 | Venice. | 75 |
| Darwin. | 8,613 | Munich | 588 | Vienna. | 790 |
| Delhi. | 4,180 | Nairobi. | 4,247 | Warsaw | 912 |
| Detroi | 3,754 | Naples. | 1,01I | Zagreb | 848 |
| Doha.. | 3,253 | Nassau | 4,332 | Zürich. | 490 |

(outside the United Kingdom)
With date of foundation, number of full-time students and name of Executive Head
(Vice-Chancellor, President or Principal)

## Australia

Adelatde ( $\mathrm{x}_{774}$ ). (Full-time students, 6,609).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D. R. Stranks, Ph.D.
Australian National ( 1946 ), Canberra. (4,049). Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D. A. Low, D.phil.
Deakin (1974), Geelong. (First students, 1978).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F. R. Jevons, Ph.D., D.Sc. Flinders, South Australia (1966), Adelaide. ( $\mathbf{2}, 7 \mathrm{zo}$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. R. W. Russell, ph.D., D.sc.
Grifirth (x971), Brisbane. (755).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F. J. Willett, D.S.C., IL.D.
JAMES COOK, NORTH QUEENSLAND (1970), Townsville. ( $x, 299$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, K. J. C. Back, Ph.D.
La Trobe (r964), Melbourne. (5,771).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. F. Scott.
MACQUARIE (1964), Sydney. (4,843).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. C. Webb, Ph.D.
Melbourne (1853). (ix,274).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir David Derham, C.M.G., M.B.E., LL.D.
MONASH (I958), Melbourne. ( 9,953 ).-ViceChancellor, Prof. R. L. Martin, Ph.D., sc.D.
Murdoch (1973), Perth. (799).-Vice-Chancellor, vacant.
NewCASTLE (1965). ( 2,695 )-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D. W. George, Ph.D.

NEw ENGLAND (I954), Armidale. ( 3,120 ).-ViceChancellor, R. C. Gates.
NEW SOUTH WALES (1949), Sydney. ( 13,152 ). -ViceChancellor, Prof. R. H. Myers, C.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., D.sc.
W. S. \& L. B. Robinson Univ. Coll. (1967), Broken Hill. (54)--Director, Prof. J. E. Andersen, ph.D.
Queensland (rgog), Brisbane. ( $9,76 \mathrm{I}$ ).-ViceChancellor, vacant.
SYDNEY (1850). ( $\mathbf{1 3}, 710$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. B. R. Williams, D.Litt.

TASMANIA ( 8890 ), Hobart. ( $2,47 \mathrm{I}$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D. E. Caro, O.b.E., Ph.D.
Western Australia (igiI), Perth. $(6,367)$.-ViceChancellor, R. Street, Ph.D., D.Sc.
WOLLONGONG ( 1975 ). ( $x, 297$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. L. M. Birt, Ph.D., D.Phil.

## Bangladesh

Bangladesh Agricultural ( 966 ), Mymensingh. (Full-time students, 2,37x).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. M. U. A. Choudhury.
bangladesh U. of Engineering and Technology (196x), Dacca. (x,713).-Vice-Chancellor. Wahiduddin Ahmad, ph.D.
Chittagong (I966), ( $23,78 \mathrm{I}$ ),-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. Karim, Ph.D.
DACCA (192I). ( 67,707 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F. H. Choudhury.

Jahangirnagar (1970), Dacca. (920).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Z. R. Siddiqui.
RAJSHAHI ( $\mathbf{2 9 5 3 \text { ). ( } 4 1 , 2 1 8 \text { ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. }}$ S. Ali Ahsan.

## Botswana, Swaziland

Botswana and Swaziland ( 1976 )
UNIV. COLL. OP BOTSWANA (1976), Gabarone. Rector, N. O. H. Setidisho, ph.D.
UNIV. COLL. OR SWAZILAND (9976), Kwaluseni. Rector, S. M. Guma, D.Litt. \& Phil.

## Canada

ACADIA ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} 88$ ), Wolfville. (Full-time students, 2,768).-President, J. M. R. Beveridge, M.D., ph.D., D.SC., LL.D.

Alberta ( $\mathbf{x} 06$ ), Edmonton. ( $\mathbf{x}, 736$ ).-President, H. E. Gunning, Ph.D., D.SC.

Athabasca (9970), Edmonton.-Presidemt, W. A. S. Smith, ph.D.
Bishop's ( $\mathbf{I}_{43}$ ), Lenmoxville. (733)-Principal C. I. H. Nicholl, ph.D.

Brandon (ig67). ( $x, 066$ ).-President, H. J. Perkins, ph.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (19,980).President, D. T. Kenny, Ph.D.
Brock (1964), St. Catharines. ( 2,599 ),-President, A. J. Earp, LL.D.

Calgary (r966). (ro,950).-President, W. A. Cochrane, M.D.
CarLeton (1942), Ottawa. ( $8,98 \mathrm{x}$ ).-President, M. K. Oliver, Ph.D., LL.D.

CONCORDIA (xgz9), Montreal. ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{zoz}$ ).-Principal, J. W. O'Brien, Ph.D.

Dalhousie ( 1818 ), Halifax. (7,401).-President. The Hon. H. D. Hicks, C.C., Q.C., LL.D., D.Ed., D.C.L.

Univ. of King's Coll. ( 1789 ), Halifax. (329). -President, J. F. Godfrey, D.Phil.
dominican Coll. of Pmosopiy and Theology (1967), Ottawa. (203).-President, Rev, Father G.-D. Mailhiot.

GUELPH (1964). (9,738).-Vice-Chancellor, D. F. Forster.
Lakehead ( $\mathbf{2 9 6 5}$ ), Thunder Bay. $(2,565$ ),-ViceChancellor, A. D. Booth, Ph.D., D.Sc.
LaURENTIAN, SUDBURY ( 1960 ). $(2,285)$.-President, H. B. M. Best, D.ph.

Laval ( 1852 ), Quebec. ( 14,462 ),-Rector Magnificus, J.-G. Paquet, D.sc.
Lethbridge (1967), (x,366),-President, W. E. Beckel, ph.D.
McGIL ( 1821 ), Montreal. ( 17,156 ).-Principal, R. E. Bell, C.C., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., D.C.L.

MCMASTER ( $\mathbf{1 8 8 7}$ ), Hamilton. (10, 147).-President, A. N. Bourns, D.sc., Ph.D.

Manitoba ( $\mathbf{1 8 7 7 \text { ), Winnipeg. ( } 4 4 , 1 3 7 \text { ).-President, }}$ D. R. Campbell, il.D.

ST. John's Coll. (r866), Winnipeg.-
Warden, Rev. Canon J. R. Brown, D.D.
St. Paul's Coll. (1926), Winnipeg.-
Rector, H. E. Kane.
Memorial, Newfoundiand (r949), St. John's. (6,335).-Vice-Chancellor, M. O. Morgan, C.C., IL.D., D.C.I.
MONCTON ( 1963 ). ( 3,094 ),-Rector, J. Cadieux, D.SC.ECOn.
 Rector, P. Lacoste, D.U.
MOUNT Allison ( $\mathbf{1 8 5}$ ), Sackville. ( 1,415 ),-President, W. S. H. Crawford, Ph.D.
MOUNT ST. VINCENT ( 1925 ), Halifax. ( $x, 335$ ).President, Sister Mary Albertus, Ph.D.
New Brunswick ( 1785 ), Fredericton. ( 5,907 ).President, J. M. Anderson, Ph.D., D. Paed., LL.D.

ST. THOMAS (1934), Fredericton.-President, Fr. G. W. Martin.
nova Scotia Agricultural Coll. (rgo5), Truro. (422).-Principal, H. F. MacRae, ph.D.

Nova Scotia Coll. of Art and Design ( 5887 ), Halifax. (459).-President, G. N. Kennedy.
Nova Scotia Technical Coll. ( 1909 ), Halifax. (465).-President, J. C. Callaghan.

OTTAWA ( 1848 ). ( $\mathrm{IO}, 747$ ).-Rector, Rev. R. Guindon, C.C., D.Th., LL.D.

ST. PAUL ( 1848 ), Ottawa (323).-Rector,
Father H. Goudreault, D.Th.

Prince Edward Island ( $\mathrm{rg69}$ ), Charlottetown ( $\mathbf{x}, 463$ ).-President, R. J. Baker, LL.D.
Quebec (1968), Chicoutimi, Montreal, Rimouski, Trois-Rivières, and other centres ( $\mathbf{2 0}, 835$ ). - President, R. Després.
QUEEN's, KINGSTON ( $\mathbf{2} 84 \mathrm{x}$ ). ( $\mathrm{ro}, \mathrm{309}$ ).-Principal, R. L. Watts, D.Phil.

Regina (1974). ( 3.580 ).-President, L. I. Barber, D.B.A.

Campion Coll. (19I8), Regina.-President, Very Rev. E. P. W. Nash, ph.D.
Luther Coll. (xga6), Regina.-President, M. Anderson.

Royal Mintary Coll. of Canada ( $z 876$ ), Kingston. (653).-Principal, J. R. Dacey, M.B.E., Ph.D.
RyERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTB ( x 963 ), Toronto. ( 8,329 ).-President, W. G. Pitman.
Ste.-Anne ( 889 z), Church Point, N.S. (125). President, vacant.
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ( 8853 ), Antigonish. ( 2,292 ). President, Rev. M. MacDonell, LL.D. COLL. OF CAPE BRETON (1974), Sydney. (576).-President, Rev.D. F. Campbell, ph.D.

St. MARY'S ( $\mathbf{1 8 4 1 ) \text { , Halifax. } ( 2 , 4 4 4 ) \text { --President, }}$ D. O. Carrigan, Ph.D.

SASKATCHEWAN, ( 1907 ). Saskatoon ( $\mathbf{1 0 , 2 0 7 \text { ). -Presi- }}$ dent, R. W. Begg, O.C., M.D., D.Phil., D.C.L. St. Thomas More Coll. ( 1936 ), Saskatoon.Principal, Rev. L. A. Kennedy, ph.D.
Shersrooke (1954). ( $5,52 \mathrm{I}$ ).-Rector, Y. Martin.
Simon Fraser (i963), Burnaby. ( 6,7 13). -President, Pauline Jewett, Ph.D.
Toronto ( 1827 ). (32,643).-President, J. R.Evans, D.Phil., M.D., LLD., D.SC.

UNIV. OFST. MICHAEL'S COLL. ( 8852 ), Toronto. (2,2z8).-President, Rev. J. M. Kelly, Ph.D. Univ. of Trinity Coll. ( 885 I ), Toronto. ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathrm{oox}$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, G. Ignatieff, C.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
VICTORIA ( $\mathbf{2} 836$ ), Toronto. $(2,533)$.-President, G. S. French, Ph.D.

Ontario institute for Studies in Education (1965), Toronto. (571),-Director, C. C. Pitt, Ph.D.
Trent ( z 963 ), Peterborough. ( 2,202 ),-President, Prof. T. E. W. Nind.
Victoria (r963), British Columbia. (5.515).President, H. E. Petch, Ph.D.
Waterloo (1959). ( $\mathbf{x 2 , 7 1 4 ) \text { .-Vice-Chancellor, B. C. }}$ Matthews, Ph.D.

ST. Jerome's Coll., Waterloo.-President, C. L. Siegfried, LL.D.

Western Ontario ( 1878 ), London. ( 18,024 ).President, G. E. Connell, Ph.D.
Brescia Coll. (土9Ig), London.-Principal, Sister Dolores Kuntz, ph.D.
HURON COLL. ( 8863 ), London.-Principal, Ven. J. G. Morden, D.D., D.Th.
King's Coll. (igiz), London,-Principal, J. D. Morgan, Ph.D.

Wiffred Laurier (r973), Waterloo. (3,016).President, F. C. Peters, Ph.D.
WIndsor ( 1857 ). ( 7,000 ).-Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Leddy, O.C., D.Phil., D.Litt., D. ès L., LL.D., D.C.L.
WINNIPEG (r967). ( 2,903 ).-President, H. E. Duckworth, Ph.D., D.SC.
YORK ( $\mathbf{1 9 5 9}$ ), Toronto. ( $x 2,663$ ).-President, H. I. Macdonald, LL.D.

## Ghana

CAPB COAST ( $\mathbf{1 9 6 2}$ ). (Full-time students 1,205).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. Y. Ewusie, Ph.D.
Ghana (196x), Legon. ( 3,507 ).-Vice-Chancellor, D. A. Bekoe, D.phil.

Univ. of SCience and Technology (196r), Kumasi. (2,354),-Vice-Chancellor, E. B. Kwakye, Dr.ing.

## Guyana

Guyana (1963), Georgetown. (Full-time students, 8,676).-Vice-Chancellor, D. H. Irvine, Ph.D.

## Hong Kong

Chinese Univ. or Hong Kong ( 1963 ). (Full-time students, 3,816 ).-Vice-Chancellor, C. M. Li, K.B.E.(hon.), Ph.D., LL.D., D.S.sc.

HONG KONG (x9xi). ( $3,8 z 0$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, R. L. Huang, C.B.E., D.Phil., D.Sc.

## India

AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 59,814).-ViceChancellor, B. P. Johari.
Agricultural Sciences ( $\mathbf{x} 964$ ), Bangalore. $(3,048)$. -Vice-Chancellor, H. R. Arakeri, Ph.D.
Aitgarh Muslim (igzo). (ir,or5).-Vice-Chancellor, A. M. Khusro, Ph.D.
Allahabad ( 8887 ). ( 5 r,330).-Vice-Chancellor, P. D. Hajela, D.Litt.

All-India Institute of Mrdical Sciences (1956), New Delhi. (656).-Director, V. Ramalingaswami, D.Phil., D.Sc.
ANDHRA (19z6), Waltair. ( 48,844 ).-Vice-Chancellor, M. R. Apparow.
Annamalar ( 1928 ), Annamalainagar. (5,374).-Vice-Chancellor, S. Chandrasekhar, Ph.D., D.sc., D.Litt., LL.D.

ASSAM AGricultural (1969), Jorhat. (76z).-ViceChancellor, P. S. Majumdar.
Awadhesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalaya ( 1968 ), Rewa, ( 21,665 ).-Vice-Chancellor, N. Sinh.
Banaras Hindu (1915). ( 12,722 ).-Vice-Chancellor, M. L. Dhar, Ph.D.

BANGALORE (I964). (45,507).-Vice-Chancellor, H. Narasimhaiah, Ph.D.
baroda (1949). (2x, 138 ).,-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. P. J. Madan.

Berhampur ( x 967 ). ( $\mathrm{Ix}, \mathrm{IOI}$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, Justice B. K. Patra.
Bhagaipur (1960). ( 25,042 ).-Vice-Chancellor, M. A. M. Gilani.

Bhopal Vishwavidyalaya ( 970 ). ( $\mathbf{x} 5,639$ ).-ViceChancellor, R. Prakash, Ph.D., D.sc.
bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya (r974), Kalyani.-Vice-Chancellor, S. B. Chattopadhyay.
Bihar (1952), Muzaffarpur. (52,554).-ViceChancellor, K. K. Mandal, Ph.D.
Вомвау ( $\mathbf{1 8} 57$ ). ( $\mathbf{1 2 0 , 3 2 2 \text { ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. }}$ R. Joshi.

BURDWAN (1960). (57,207).-Vice-Chancellor, R. Mukherji, D.Phil., D.Litt.
CALCUTTA ( 8857 ). ( $244,16 \mathrm{I}$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, S. K. Mukherjee, D.sc.

Calicut ( 1968 ). ( 61,925 ).-Vicc-Chancellor, N. A. Noor Muhammad, J.S.D.
COCHIN ( I 97 x ), Tripunithura. ( 1262 ).-Vice-Chancellor, N. K. Panikkar, D.Sc.
DELHI (19z2). ( 65,546 ).-Vice-Chancellor, R.C. Mehrotra, Ph.D., D.Phil.
Dibrugara, ( $\mathbf{9} 665$ ). ( 35,407 ).-Vice-Chancellor, S. D. Gogoi.

GARHWAL (1973), Srinagar. ( $\mathbf{5}, 253$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, B. D. Bhatt.
GAUHATI (1948). (48,352).-Vice-Chancellor, H. K. Baruah, ph.D.
GORAKHPUR (1956). (63,379).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. S. Chaudhary.
Govind Ballabh Pant U. of Agriculture and Technology ( 1960 ), Pantnagar. $(2,275)$.-ViceChancellor, vacant.
Guarat (I949), Ahmedabad. ( $1 \times 3,834$ ),-ViceChancellor, I. J. Patel.
Gujarat Agricultural (1969), Ahmedabad. ( $x, 843$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, V. R. Mehta.

Guru Nanak Dev (2069), Amritsar. (65.598).-Vice-Chancellor, B. Singh Samundri.
Himachal Pradesh ( $\mathbf{2 9 7 0}$ ), Simla. ( 21,965 ). -ViceChancellor, B. S. Jogi, Ph.D.
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCB ( $\mathbf{1} 909$ ), Bangalore. (957).-Director, S. Dhawan, Ph.D.

Indian inst. of Technology, Bombay (r958). ( 2,046 ).-Director, A. K. De, Ph.D.
Indian inst. of Technology, Delit (ig6i). ( 2,079 ).-Director, Prof. N. M. Swani, ph.D.
Indian Inst. of Technology, Kanpur (ig60). ( $x, 90 x$ ).-Director, A. Bhattacharyya, ph.D.
Indian inst. of Technology, Kharagpur ( 295 ). ( 2,486 ).-Director, Prof. C. S. Jha, Ph.D
Indian inst. of Technology, Madras ( 1959 ). $(2$, ro8),-Director, K. A. V. Pandalai.
Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya (x956), Khairagarh. ( 3,280 ).-Vice-Chancellor, A. K. Sen.
INDORE (1964). ( 16,407 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. G. Deo.

Jabalpur (1957). ( 55,638 ),-Vice-Chancellor, K. Chaudhuri.
Jadavpur (1955), Calcutta. (3,494),-ViceChancellor, A. N. Bose, Ph.D.
JAMMU ( 1969 ). ( 29,980 ).-Vice-Chancellor, J. D. Sharma.
Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya ( 1964 ), Jabalpur. ( 2,240 ).-Vice-Chancellor, R. L. Kaushal.
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological (1972), Hyderabad. ( 2,067 ).-Vice-Chancellor, M. V. Rajagopal.
Jawaharlal Nehru U. (r969), New Delhi. ( $\mathbf{x}, 890$ ). -Vice-Chancellor, B. D. Nag Chaudhuri, Ph.D.
Jiwayl (1964), Gwalior. (34,597).-Vice-Chancellor, G. N. Tandan.

JODHPUR ( $\mathbf{x} 962$ ). $(8,092)$.-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. S. C. Goyal.

Kaixani ( $\mathbf{x} 960$ ). ( $\mathrm{x}, 306$ ),-Vice-Chancellor, T. B. Mukherjee.
Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya (1961), Darhanga. (3,000).-ViceChancellor, R. K. Sharma.
KANPUR (1965). (42,014).-Vice-Chancellor, B. Darshan.
KARNATAK (1949), Dharwar. (40,437).-ViceChancellor, R. C. Hiremath, Ph.D.
Kashmir ( 1969 ), Srinagar. ( $\mathbf{x} 8,860$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, R. H. Chishti.
Kerala ( 1937 ), Trivandrum. ( 188,048 ).-ViceChancellor, V. K. Sukumaran Nayar.
KURUESHETRA (1956). (82,316).-Vice-Chancellor, S. K. Dutta, D.Litt.

Lalit Narayan Mithila (i97z), Darbhanga. ( 55,000 ).-Vice-Chancellor, M. Mishra.
Lucknow (x921). (3x,482).-Vice-Chancellor, R. V. Singh.
Madras ( 8857 ). ( 154,223 ).-Vice-Chancellor, M. S. Adiseshiah, ph.D.
Madural (1966). (86,416).-Vice-Chancellor, S. V. Chittibabu.
MAGADH ( 1962 ), Gaya. ( 57,000 ).-Vice-Chancellor, P. Dayal, Ph.D.

MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad. (74,92I).-Vice-Chancellor, B. R. Bhonsle.
Merrut (x966). ( 64,5 14) --Vice-Chancellor, Prof. B. S. Mathur.

Mysore ( $x 926$ ). ( 93,522 ).-Vice-Chancellor, D. V. Urs.
Nagrur (1923). (82,106).-Vice-Chancellor, D. Y. Gohokar, D.iltt.
North Bengal ( $\mathbf{x 9 6 z \text { ), Darjeeling. ( } 2 5 , 8 8 8 \text { ).- } - 1 0 ) ~}$ Vice-Chancellor, Prof. S. K. Chakravarti.
North-Eastern Hill (1973), Shillong. (14,143).-Vice-Chancellor, C. D. S. Devanesen, Ph.D.

OSMANLA ( 1988 ), Hyderabad. $(39,722)$.-ViceChancellor, P. J. Reddy, LL.D.
Panjab ( 2947 ). Chandigarh. ( $61,33^{8}$ ),-ViceChancellor, Prof. R. C. Paul, ph.D., Sc.D.
PatNA (1917). ( 14,940 ).-Vice-Chancellor, A. K. Dhan, ph.D.
POONA ( 1948 ). ( 84,537 ).-Vice-Chancellor, D. A. Dabholkar.
Punjab Agricultural (1962), Ludhiana. $(2,460)$.-Vice-Chancellor, A. S. Cheema, Ph.D.
PUNJABI ( $x 961$ ), Patiala. ( 32,176 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Mrs. I. K. Sandhu.
Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeete ( 9669 ), Akola. ( 2,537 ).-Vice-Chancellor, N. Gopalkrishna.
Rabindra Bharati ( 1962 ), Calcutta. ( 2,904 ). Vice-Chancellor, P. C. Gupta, Ph.D.
Rajasthan (1947), Jaipur. $(75,650)$.-Vice-Chancellor, G. C. Pande, D.Phil.
RANCHI (1960). (44,565).-Vice-Chancellor, Shaligram Singh, ph.D.
Ravishankar ( 1963 ), Raipur. $(25,776)$.-ViceChancellor, J. C. Dikshit.
 Chancellor, A. S. Raturi.
Roorkee ( $\mathbf{1 9 4 9}$ ). ( 2,083 ).-Vice-Chancellor, J. Narayan.
SAMBALPUR ( $\mathbf{1 9 6 7}$ ). ( $\mathbf{1 6 , 3 8 9 \text { ).-Vice-Chancellor, }}$ D. C. Misra, Ph.D.

SAMPURNANAND SANSKRIT VISHWAVIDYalaya (1958), Varanasi. ( 29.585 ).-Vice-Chancellor, K. P. Tripathi.
Sardar Patel ( 1955 ), Vallabh Vidyanagar. (13,129).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof.R.D. Patel, Ph.D.
SAUGAR (I946), Sagar. (22,05x).-Vice-Chancellor. Prof. T. S. Murty, ph.D.
SAURASHTRA ( $\mathbf{y}$ 最66), Rajkot. ( 56,676 ),-ViceChancellor, H. S. Sanghvi.
ShivajI (I96z), Kolhapur. ( 68,997 ).-Vice-Chancellor, P. G. Patil.
Shreemati N. D. Thackersey Women's (x95i), Bombay. ( 3,704 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Mrs. Madhuri R. Shah, ph.D.
South Gujarat (1966), Surat. (28,936)-ViceChancellor, A. R. Desai.
SRI Venkateswara (1954), Tirupati. ( 25,187 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. K. S. Murty, Ph.D.
TAMIL NADU Agricuitural (1977), Coimbatore. ( 1,306 ).-Vice-Chancellor, G. Rangaswami, Ph.D.
UDAIPUR ( 1962 ). ( 7,966 ).-Vice-Chancellor, P. S. Lamba, ph.D.
UTKAL ( 9943 ), Bhubaneswar. $(53,554)$.-ViceChancellor, Prof. G. Mathur.
Vikram (1957), Ujjain. (18,62z),-Vice-Chancellor, S. M. Singh Suman, D. iitt.

Visva-Bharati (1951), Santiniketan. ( 2,943 ).-Vice-Chancellor, S. C. Sinha, Ph.D.

## Kenya

NaIROBI (9970). (Full-time students, 4,457).-Vice-Chancellor, J. N. Karanja, Ph.D. Kenyatta Univ. Coll. (1972), Nairobi. ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{2} \mathbf{7}$ ) , -Principal, J. K. Koinange.

## Lesotho

national U. of Lesotho (1975), Roma. (Fulltime students, 502).-Vice-Chancellor, M. T. Mashologu.

## Malawi

MaLAWI ( 1964 ), Zomba. ( $\mathbf{I}, \pm 26$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, vacant.

Malaysia
UNIV. OF Agriculture, MAL.AYSIA (x971), Serdang. (Full-time students, 2,85x).-Vice-Chancellor. Prof. Tan Sri Mohd. Rashdan bin Haji Baba. ph.D.

Malaya (196z), Kuala Lumpur. ( 8,222 ),-ViceChancellor, Prof. Ungku A. Aziz, D.Econ., D.Litt.E.
National Univ. of Malaysia ( 1970 ), Kuala Lumpur. ( 2,502 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Anuwar bin Mahmud.
Science U., Malaysia ( 2969 ). ( 2,498 ).-ViceChancellor, Tan Sri Haji Hamdan bin Sheikh Tahir.
U. OF Technology ( 1972 ), Kuala Lumpur. ( 2,617 ). -Vice-Chancellor, Tan Sri Ainuddin bin Abdul Wahid.

Malta
Malta ( 1769 ), Valetta. ( $7 \pm 5$ ).-Rector Magnificus, Prof. E. J. Borg Costanzi.

Mauritius
Mauritius ( $\mathbf{2 9 6 5}$ ), Réduit. (426).-Vice-Chancellor, R. Burrenchobay.

## New Zealand

AUCkLand (1882). (Full-time students, 7,268).-Vice-Chancellor, C. J. Maiden, D.Phil.
CANTERBURY ( 1873 ), Christchurch. (4,950).-Vice-Chancellor, vacant.
LINCOLN COLL. ( 1878 ). ( $x, 140$ ).-Principal, Emeritus Prof. J. D. Stewart, Ph.D.
MASSEY ( 1964 ), Palmerston North. ( 3,267 ).-ViceChancellor, A. Stewart, C.B.E., D.phil.
Otago ( $\mathbf{1 8 6 9}$ ), Dunedin. ( 5,189 ).-Vice-Chancellor, R. O. H. Irvine, M.D.

Victoria, Wellington ( 8897 ). ( 4,400 ),-ViceChancellor, D. B. C. Taylor, Ph.D.
Warkato ( 1964 ), Hamilton. ( 2,160 ).-Vice-Chancellor, D. R. Llewellyn, D.Phil., D.Sc.

## Nigeria

Ahmadu Bello (1962), Zaria. (Full-time students, 7,455).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. I. Abubakar, Ph.D.
BAYERO ( 1975 ), Kano. ( 1,105 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Mallam M. Tukur.
Benin (1970). ( 1,054 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. T. M. Yesufu, Ph.D.

Calabar (1975). (952).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof.E. A. Ayendele, Ph.D.
IbADAN (1948). (6,96x).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. T. N. Tamuno, Ph.D.

IfE (196x), Ile-Ife. ( 6,266 ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. O. Aboyade, Ph.D.

Ilorin (x975). (zoo).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. O. O. Akinkugbe, M.D., D.Phil.
Jos (1975). (575).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. G. O. Onuaguluchi, Ph.D.
LAGOS ( 1962 ). ( $4,3^{28}$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. F. A. Ajayi, Ph.D., LL.D.

Maiduguri (I975).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. U. Essien-Udom, Ph.D.

Nigeria ( 1960 ), Nsukka and Enugu. (6,005).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. O. C. Ezeilo, ph.D.
Port Harcourt (1975). (370).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D. E. U. Ekong, Dr.Rer.Nat.
Sokoto (1975).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. S. A. S. Galadanci, Ph.D.

## Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea (x965), Port Moresby. (Fulltime students, 1,744 ).-Vice-Chancelloer, vacant.
Papua New Guinea Univ. of Technology (1973), Lae. (goz).-Vice-Chancellor, vacant.

## Rhodesia

R hodesia (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, r,506).-Principal, Rev. Prof. R. Craig, Ph.D., D.D.

## Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone ( 1966 ), with colleges at Freetown and Njala. ( $\mathbf{x}, 598$ ).-Vice-Chancellor, A. T. Porter, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D.

## Singapore

NANYANG (9953). (Full-time students, 2,362). -Vice-Chancellor, vacant.
Singapore (x96z). (6,102).-Vice-Chancellor, Kwan Sai Kheong.

## South Pacific

South Pacific ( 1967 ), Suva. (Full-time students, r, I48).-Vice-Chancellor, J. A. Maraj, Ph.D.

Sri Lanka
SRI LANKA (1942), with campuses at Colombo $(3,897)$, Gangodawila $(2,208)$, Jaffna ( 605 ), Katubedde ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{2 7 0}$ ), Kelaniya ( $\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{0 2 8}$ ), and Peradeniya (4,4io).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. P. P. G. L. Siriwardene, Ph.D.

## Tanzania

Dar es Salam ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 0 \text { ). (Full-time students, } 2 , 6 0 x \text { ). }}$ -Vice-Chancellor, I. Kaduma.

## Uganda

Makerere ( 1970 ), Kampala. (Full-time students, 3,462).-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. S. W. Lutwama.

## West Indies

Univ. of THE WEST INDIES ( $x 96 z$ ), Jamaica, with campuses in Trinidad and Barbados. (Full-time students, 5,629).-Vicc-Chancellor, A. Z. Preston.

Zambia
ZAMBIA ( $\mathbf{r} 665$ ), Lusaka. (Full-time students, 2,469). -Vice-Chancellor, J. M. Mwanza. Ph.D.

## H.M. COASTGUARD

The eleven Divisions of Her Majesty's Coastguard are administered by the Department of Trade, and co-ordinate civil marine search and rescue (SAR) operations around the 2,500 -mile coastline of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Approximately 600 regular and 8,000 Auxiliary Coastguard initiate and co-ordinate all SAR measures for vessels or persons in need of assistance; between January $x$ and December 3r, 1976 they took part in 4,36 incidents and were responsible for the rescue of 7,684 persons.

Each Coastguard Division has three or four Districts within its boundaries, and each District comprises a number of Stations and Lookouts, of which there are four types. Constant Watch stations are
manned at all times and keep a 24 -hour watch. Day Watch Stations are manned by three or four Coastguards each keeping a four-hour watch in daylight, additional watch being kept in times of casualty risk (strong winds or poor visibilty). Auxiliary Lookouts and Auxiliary Rescue Stations are manned by Auxiliaries as and when the need arises. All are comprehensively equipped for rescue work.

From these stations, frequently located on bleak clifftops and headlands, the Coastguard are on the alert for oil slicks, shipping hazards, and vessels or people in distress. At the first sign of trouble, using their own modern telecommunications equipment and the extensive facilities provided by the Post

Office Coast Radio Stations, they are in position to alert the most appropriate rescue facilities: the lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Coastguard rescue companies, ships in the vicinity, Navy or RAF helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, or Naval Vessels.
For those who regularly sail in local waters, or make longer passages, the Coastguard Yacht and Boat Safety Scheme provides an invaluable free service. Its aim is to give the Coastguard a record of the movements of craft, information invaluable in an emergency. Yacht and Boat Safety Scheme Cards are available from all Coastguard Stations, Harbourmaster's Offices, and most yacht clubs and marinas.
From St. Margaret's Bay, Kent, Coastguards keep - constant watch on shipping traffic in the Dover Strait, providing a Channel Navigation Information

Service for all shipping in one of the buslest sea-lanes in the world.

Vital warning of mpending bad weather is given to local shipping through the gale warning service. Most Coastguard stations hoist cones on their flagmasts, the direction of the gale being indicated by the positions of the cone; point upwards indicating a gale from the northern half of the compass, point downwards indicating a gale from the southern half.
Founded in $x 822$ to guard our coasts against smuggling, the Coastguard's role today is a very different one-that of complete dedication to the guarding and saving of all life at sea. Members of the public who see an accident or a potentially dangerous incident on or around the coast should without hesitation dial " 999 " and ask for the Coastguard. They will be connected to the nearest Coastguard Rescue Centre.

## THE ZODIAC

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

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Baghdad and its date is estimated to be about $1 \times 87-1175$ B.C.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1414

1414 Henry Chichele 1443 John Stafford 1452 John Kemp
1454 Thomas Bourchier
1486 John Morton
ryox Henry Dean 1503 William Warham
1533 Thomas Cranmer
$\times 556$ Reginald Pole
1559 Matthew Parker
1576 Edmund Grindal
${ }_{55}{ }^{5} 3$ John Whitgift
r604 Richard Bancroft
16ix George Abbot

1633 William Laud 1660 William Juxon ${ }_{3663}$ Gilbert Sheldon ${ }_{1678}$ William Sancroft
169x John Tillotson
1695 Thomas Tenison
1716 William Wake
1737 John Potter
1747 Thomas Herring
1757 Matthew Hutton
${ }_{1758}$ Thomas Secker
${ }^{17} 68$ Hon. Frederick Cornwallis
${ }^{1783}$ John Moore
x805 Charles Manners Sutton

1828 William Howley 1848 John Bird Sumner 1862 Charles Thomas Longley 1868 Archibald Campbell Tait 1883 Edward White Benson 1896 Frederick Temple 1903 Randall Thomas Davidson 1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang I942 William Temple 1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher 1965 Arthur Michael Ramsey 1974 Frederick Donald Coggan

## ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1606

1606 Tobias Matthew 1628 George Montague<br>I629 Samuel Harsnett<br>1632 Richard Neile<br>164 I John Williams<br>1660 Accepted Frewen<br>1664 Richard Sterne<br>x683 John Dolben<br>1688 Thomas Lamplugh<br>1691 John Sharp<br>1714 William Dawes

1724 Launcelot Blackburn
1743 Thomas Herring
1747 Matthew Hutton
I 757 John Gilbert
${ }^{1765}$ Robert Hay Drummond
I777 William Markham
s808 Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt
${ }^{2} 848$ Thomas Musgrave
1860 Charles Thomas Longley
1862 William Thomson

189x William Connor Magee x89x William Dalrymple Maclagan
1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
x929 William Temple
1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey
m96x Frederick Donald Coggan
r974 Stuart Yarworth Blanch

Position and Extent.-Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ and $55^{\circ} 21^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ to $10^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of Achill Island (CO. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Isles, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the Central Plain, with elevation 50 to 350 ft . above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the Sperrin Mountains (Sawel $2,240 \mathrm{ft}$.) of County Tyrone; the Mountains of Moume (Slieve Donard $2,796 \mathrm{ft}$.) of County Down, and the Wicklow Mountains (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the Derryveagh Mountains (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the Connemara Mountains (Twelve Pins $2,695 \mathrm{ft}$.) of County Galway; Macgillicuddy's Reeks (Carrantuohill $3.4 \mathrm{I4}$ ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the Galtee Mountains ( $3,018 \mathrm{ft}$.) of County Tipperary, and the Knockmealdown ( $2,609 \mathrm{ft}$. .) and Comeragh Mountains ( $2,470 \mathrm{ft}$.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the Shannon (z40 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The Slaney flows into Wexford Harbour, the Liffey to Dublin Bay, the Boyne to Drogheda, the Lee to Cork Harbour, the Blackwater to Youghal Harbour, and the Suir, Barrow and Nore, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the Loughs, of which Lough Neagh ( 550 sq . miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg, and the Erne Chain of Gowna, Oughter, Lower Erne, and Eme; Melvin, Gill, Gara and Conn in the north-west; and Corrib and Mask (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous Lakes of Killarney. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from $2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. to $90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. (compared with $-17^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. to $\mathbf{x} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than roo inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.-Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; II grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17 th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of Goidels appears to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age Brythons from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while Picts from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the Scoti, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.-According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the Kingdom of Tara, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the Ardri (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the Giant's Causeway, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of Northmen (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall " and " MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian Ira-land (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaids-tir, Laiginstir, Mumans-tir and Kunnak-tir). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the Battle of Tara ( 980 ), at which the Hy Neill
king Maelsechlainn II defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the Battle of Clontarf (rox4) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmit MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II, the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as Strongbow, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and $x, 000$ other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII, Sir Edward Poynings, as Lord Deputy had passed at the Parliament of Drogheda (x494) the act later known as Poynings' Law, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in $\mathbf{x} 534$, Henry VIII began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in $154 x$ recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity,-Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later escaping to Gaul at the age of 22 . In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

## Republic of Ireland

Area and Population.-The Republic has $m$ land area of 26,600 sq. miles, divided into the four Provinces of LEINSTER (Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow); MUNSTER (Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford); CONNACHT (Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo); and part of ULSTER (Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan). Total population of the Republic at the Census held on April 18, 1971, was 2,978,248 (males, $\mathbf{x , 4 9 5 , 7 6 0}$; females $\mathrm{x}, 482,488$ ), $=$ density of 112 persons per-sq. mile (Census, $1966,2,884,002$ ). Provisional figures showed 68,167 births, 20,431 marriages and 33,284 deaths in the year 1976 .

## THE PRESIDENT

Uachtaran-na-hEireann (President), Pádraig Ó hIrighile (Patrick J. Hillery), born 1923, assumed office, Dec. 3,1976.

A new Irish Government took office on July 5, 1977. Following the victory of the Fianna Fail Party in the general election held on June 16, the leader of that party, Mr. John Lynch, was elected Taoiseach (Prime Minister) when the new Dail (Lower House of Parliament) met for the first time on July 5 . Later that evening, following his formal appointment by the President, Dr. Hillery, the new Taoiseach, Mr. Lynch, announced his Cabinet to the Dáil.

## Members of the Government

Taoiseach, Seán Ó Loinsigh (John Lynch).
Tanaiste, Minister for Finance and Minister for the Public Service, Seoirse Ó Colla (George Colley). Minister for Health and Social Welfare, Cathal Ó hEochaidh (Charles J. Haughey).
Fisheries, Brian Ó Luineacháin (Brian J. Lenihan),
Transport, Power, Posts and Telegraphs, Pádraig ó Fachtna (Pádraig Faulkner).
Agriculture, Séamus Mac Giobuin (James Gibbons).
Industry and Commerce, Deasún Ó Mảille (Desmond J. O'Malley).

Defence, Roibeárd Ó Maoildhia (Robert Molloy). Justice, Gearóid Ó Coileáin (Gerard Collins).
Foreign Affairs, Mícheál Ó Cinnéide (Michael O'Kennedy).
Local Government, Salbhastar Bairéad (Sylvester Barrett).
Labour, Eoghan Mac Gearailt (Gene Fitzgerald).
Minister for the Gaeltacht, Donncha Ó Gallchobhair (Denis Gallagher).
Education, Seán P. Mac Uilliam (John Patrick Wilson).
Economic Planning and Development, Máirtín Ó Donnchadha (Martin O'Donoghue).

Parliamentary Secretaries
Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence, Pádraig Ó Leathlobhair (Patrick Joseph Lalor).
Do. to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dáthí Mac Aindriú (David Andrews).
Do. to the Minister for Education, Séamus Ó Tonnaí (Jim Tunney).
Do. to the Minister for Transport and Power and to the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Tomás Mac Giolla Phádraig (Tom Fitzpatrick).
Do. to the Minister for Finance, Piaras de Uidheas (Pearse Wyse).
Do. to the Minister for Agriculture, Tomás Ó hEodhusa (Thomas Hussey).
Do. 10 the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Maire Nic Eochagán Ui Chuinn (Maire GeogheganQuinn).
Attorney-General, Antoine Ó hEadromáin (Anthony Hederman).
Secretary to the Government, Dónal Ō Súilleabháin (Daniel O'Sullivan).
Assistant Secretary to the Goverrment, H. S. O Dubha (H. J. Dowd).

Irish Embassy
${ }^{7}$ Grosvenor Place, S.W. $x$
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul J. G. Keating.

## British Embassy

33 Merrion Road, Dublin 4
Ambassador Extraordinary and Ptenipotentiary, His Excellency Walter Robert Haydon, C.M.G. (1976)
$£_{15,000}$
Counsellor, J. K. Hickman.
First Secretaries, P. J. Goulden (Head of Chancery); R.W. James (Agriculture); J. Plant (Commercial); E. A. Townsend (Administration).

## GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.-The constitution approved by a plebiscite on July $x$, x937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the reintegration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.-The President-Uachtarán na hEireann-is elected by direct vote of the people for ■ period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Eireann on the advice of the Taoiseach (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.-The National Parliament-Oireachtas-consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives-Dail Eireann -and a Senate-Seanad Eireann.

Dáil Eireann is composed of 144 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom II are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 are elected; three by the National University of

Ireland three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

Members of Dáil Éireann are paid an allowance of $\mathcal{£} 6,273$ per annum (and members of Seanad Eireann $£ 3,693$ ); are allowed free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies and are, subject to certain restrictions granted free telephone and postal facilities from Leinster House and allowances for overnight stays in Dublin.

The Executive.-The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Eireann, meets and acts as collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The Taoiseach is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dail Eireann. The Taoiseach appoints a member of the Government to be the Tanaiste who acts for all purposes in the place of the Taoiseach in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the Taoiseach. The Taoiseach, the Tanaiste and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dail Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dail Éireann or Seanad Eireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Éireann.

## THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (Oireachtas) consists of the President and two Houses-a House of Representatives (Dail Eireann) and a Senate (Seanad Eireann). Dáil Eireann has 244 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. Each Dail may continue for a period not exceeding five years from the date of election.

The result of the general election on June 16,1977 was as follows: Fianna Fäil, 84; Fine Gael, 43 ; Labour, 17; Independent, 4. Total membership including the Ceann Comlairle (Chairman), $14^{8 .}$

## THIE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court-Cuirt Uachtarach. The Courts of First Instance include $\quad$ High Court-Ard-Chúirt-invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court the question of the validity of any law, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution.
Chief Justice. Hon. Thomas F. O'Higgins $£_{17,462}$ President of the High Court, Hon. Thomas
A. Finlay. ......................... 15,204 Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Brian Walsh;

Hon. Seamus Henchy; Hon. Francis Griffin; Hon. Sean Kenny; Hon.

Judges, High Court, Hon. Geórge Murnaghan; Hon. Sean Butler; Hon. John M. Gannon; Hon. Liam Hamilton; Hon. Thomas A. Doyle; Hon. James McMahon; Hon. Herbert R. McWilliam; Hon. John J. Durkan................each

12,967

## DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister for Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minster, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 25,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending Dec. 3r, 1977, provide for approximately 22,800 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence Force or three years in the Permanent Defence Force and nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for four years in the Permanent Defence Force or six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Naval Service has three coastal minesweepers and a patrol vessel. Another patrol vessel is under construction and delivery was expected towards the end of 1977: The equipment of Air Corps includes Marchetti SF260 W, Chipmunk, Dove and Cessna aircraft, Fouga Magister CMx 70 jet trainers and Alouette helicopters. The Defence Estimates for the year ending Dec. 31,1977 provide for an expenditure of $\mathcal{C} 85,223,000$.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FINANCE } \\ \text { I976 } \\ \text { (Actual) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1977 \\ \text { (Estimated) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reven | £ 1,470,200,000 | ¢1,811,300,000 |
| Expenditure. | 1,671,640,000 | 2,029,100,000 |

In addition to the Expenditure figures shown above there were certain services of $\quad$ capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1976 amounted to $£ 380,240,000$, and for 1977 are estimated at ட432,790,000.
The estimated Revenue for 1977 includes Customs Duties, $230,000,000$; Excise Dutics, £.460,000,000; Estate etc. Duties, $£ 4,500,000 ;$ Income Tax, $£ 544,000,000$; Corporation Tax, C82,000,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, f.42,000,000; Stamp Duties, $£^{20,800,000 ; \text { Post Office Services, }}$ £125,500,000; Value-added Tax, £334,000,000; Agricultural Levies, $£ 7,000,000$; Capital Taxes, £ $9,500,000$. Total (including other items), fir $811,300,000$.
The principal items of estimated current Expenditure for 1977 are Debt Service, $£ 448$, roo,000; Agriculture, $£ \times 33,100,000 ;$ Defence, $\mathcal{L} 86,400,000 ;$ Gardai (Police) and Justice, $£ 66,900,000$; Education, £253,100,000; Social Welfare, $£ 288,400,000 ;$ Health, $£ 299,700,000 ;$ Transport, $\mathcal{C 6 6 , 7 0 0 , 0 0 0 ;}$ Post Office, $£ 84,700,000$ : Superannuation, £ $52,700,000$; Industry, $£ 65,000,000$. Total (including other items), $£ 2,029$, roo.
The Gross Debt on December 31, 1976 was $£_{6,3,622,000,000}$ with capital assets of $\mathcal{L}, 259,000,000$ at that date.

## RELIGION

(Census of 197x)

|  | (Census of 197 x) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catholic. |  | 2,795,666 |
| Church of Irel |  | 97,739 |
| Presbyterians. |  | 16,052 |
| Methodists. |  | 5,646 |
| Others |  | 63,145 |
|  |  | 2,978,248 |

## EDUCATION

Primary education is directed by the State, with the exception of approximately 120 private primary schools with an enrolment of about 21,500 in $1975-76$.
There were 3,53 I State-aided primary schools with an enrolment of 528,398 in $1975-76$.
In 1975-76 there were 539 recognized secondary schools with 182,639 pupils under private management (mainly religious orders). Also, 66,390 fulltime pupils (and approximately as many part-time pupils) received secondary education in 247 permanent secondary vocational schools (and a number of temporary centres), and a the 8 Regional Technical Colleges-all these schools and colleges are controlled by some 38 statutory local Vocational Education Committees. There were 14 State comprehensive schools in 1975-76 with a total enrolment of 7,280 students, and 18 community schools with an enrolment of 8,243 students. There were also other miscellancous second-level schools and the total full-time enrolment at second-level for 1975-76 was 270,955 .

Third-level education is catered for by five University Colleges, a National Institute for Higher Education, and also by third-level courses offered by the Technical Colleges and Regional Technical Colleges and other miscellaneous thirdlevel institutions. There were 33,148 full-time third-level students in 1975-76, of whom 21,317 were attending university courses.

The estimated State expenditure on education in the period Jan. 1, 1977 to Dec. 31, 3977, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary Erio,353,000; Secondary £r26,274,000. The vote for Universities and third-level Colleges amounted to $£_{31,710,000, ~ w h i l e, ~ i n ~ a d d i t i o n, ~}^{\text {, }}$ grants of $£ 5,870,984$ were provided in respect of the Facilities of General Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine and Dairy Science.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Livestock.-In 1975 there were 836,400 acres under corn crops, 297,000 under root and green crops, 8,800 under fruit and $2,570,500$ under hay, a total of $3,702,700$ acres. The principal produce in 1975 was: oats, 165,000 tons; wheat, 204.000 tons; barley, 971,000 tons; turnips, r,060,000 tons; potatoes, 976,000 tons; sugar beet, $x, 407,000$ tons; and hay, $3.539,000$ tons. The livestock included, $6,927,300$ cattle, 3,796,000 sheep, 843,600 pigs and 99,100 horses and ponies.

Minerals. -400 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1976 and 48,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.- $7.3^{8} 4$ persons were employed in the fisheries in 1976 . Total value of all fish (excluding salmon) landed in 1975 was £ $12,435,7 \times 3$ (provisional).

## COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.-In the year ended Dec. 3 3, 1975, there were $x, 247$ miles of railway all of standard ( 5 ft .3 in .) gauge; $13,897,000$ passengers and $3,334,000$ tons of merchandise were conveyed; the receipts were $£ 20,270,940$ and expenditure $£_{3} 8,4 \times 2,520$. These figures are in respect of railway working by Coras Iompair Eireann, the national transport undertaking which is now the only concern operating Ir rail service in the State.

Road Motor Services.-In 1976 road motor (omnibus) vehicles carried $277,097,6 \mathrm{xz}$ passengers, the gross receipts being $£_{31,315,503 .}$
Shipping. - In 1976 the number of ships with cargo and in ballast in the foreign trade which arrived at Irish ports was 21,780 ( $18,960,765$ net registered tons); of these $x, 358$ ( $2,299,073$ net registered tons) were of Irish nationality.

## CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1976 the airport handled $x, 098,409$ passengers, 45,684 tonnes of cargo and $x, 873$ tonnes of mail.

Dublin Airport, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline Aer Lingus and other airlines. In 1976 the airport handled $2,203,876$ passengers, 44,273 tonnes of cargo and $i, 829$ tonnes of mail.

Cork Airport, 5 miles S. of Cork, serves the crossChannel and European services operated by Aer Lingus and other airlines. In 1976 the airport handled $27^{2,676}$ passengers and 2,001 tonnes of cargo and 17 tonnes of mail.
There are 24 private aerodromes.

> Trade with U.K.

1975 1976
Imports from U.K. $\quad \AA 828,158,039 £ 1,155,854,473$ Exports to U.K... $98 \mathrm{I}, 282,969 \quad 906,071,5^{87}$

OVERSEAS TRADE

| Year | Imports | Exports | Trade Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{x, 626,3 \times 1,286}{\mathcal{L}}$ | $\frac{f}{x, 134,279,72 \mathrm{I}}$ | $\underset{492,03 \mathrm{x}, 565}{\mathcal{L}}$ |
| 1975.. | 1,704,113,910 | x,447,336,772 | 256,747,138 |
| 1976. | 2,335,792,974 | 1,857,830,544 | 477,912,435 |

## Principal Articles Imports ( x 976 )

The principal groups were: live animals, £ $17,700,775$; food, drink and tobacco, $£ 270,695,061$; petroleum and petroleum products, £290,514,229; chemicals, $£ .256,788,502$; machinery (non-electric), $£ 302,333,253$; electrical machinery, £135,768,426; transport equipment, £ $£ 56,397,69$; $;$ metal and manufactures, $£ 180,534,406$; textiles and clothing, $£ 236,517,094$; paper, paperboard and manufactures, $£ 69,707,68$; professional, scientific, etc. goods, $£ 33,239,136$.

## Exports (1976)

Principally live animals, $£ 108,257,623$; meat and meat preparations, $£ 241,5^{8} 7.752$; other food, drink, and tobacco, £423,233,350; machinery and transport equipment, $£ 253,836,806$; clothing, headgear and footwear, $£ 68,466,150$; textiles, $£, 137,568,755$; metal ores and scrap, $\mathfrak{\text { C } 2 5 . 3 2 5 , 1 2 2 ; ~ m e t a l s ~ a n d ~ m a n - ~}$ ufactures, $£ 59,198,883$; non-metallic mineral manufactures, $£_{32} 2,206$, or6; chemicals, $\mathcal{C}_{167,196,598 ;}$ professional, scientific, etc. goods, $£ 53,712,789$.

CapITAL.-Dublin (Baile Atha Cliaih) is $\quad$ City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1971, its population was 567,866 .
Other cities and towns, with populations at the Census of $197 x$ are $\Psi$ Cork ( 128,645 ) ; $\psi$ Limerick ( $57,16 \mathrm{x}$ ) ; $\Psi$ Dun Laoghaire ( $53,17 \mathrm{x}$ ) ; $\Psi$ Waterford ( $3 x, 968$ ); $\Psi$ Galway $(27,726) ; \Psi$ Dundalk ( 21,672 ).
Flag.-Equal vertical stripes of green, white and orange.
NATIONAL DAY.-March 17 (St. Patrick's Day).

## The United States of America

## Area and Population

Population.-The total resident population of the United States on Arpil 1, 1977 was estimated at ${ }^{215}, 892,000$, excluding Armed Forces stationed abroad. Civilian resident population at the same date was estimated at 214,244,000. Including Armed Forces stationed abroad (April x, 1977), 216,376,000.

|  | Land Area, 1970 (sq. miles) | Population |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Census 1960 | Census 1970 |
| The United States* $\qquad$ Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. | 3,536,855 | 179,323,175 | 203,271,926 |
| Possessions......................... . . | 3.435 463 | 2,349,544 | 2,712,033 |
| Guam............ | 212 | 67.044 | 84,996 |
| Virgin Islands of U.S. | 133 | 32,099 | 62,468 |
| American Samoa. | 76 | 20,051 2,356 | 27,159 $\mathbf{2} 220$ |
| Wake Island.... | 3 | 1,097 | 1,647 |
| Canton Island and Enderbury Island | 27 | 320 $156 \pm$ |  |
|  | - | $356 \ddagger$ $28 \ddagger$ | 1,007 |
| Other Outlying areas: | - |  |  |
| Panama Canal Zone. . . . . . . . . . . . | 553 | 42,122 | 44,198 |
| Pacific Islands Trust Territo | 78 7 | f, 872 $70.724 \ddagger$ |  |
| Population Abroad........ |  | 1,374,42I | $\begin{array}{r} 90,94 \\ x, 777,836 \end{array}$ |
| Total. . | 3.542,481 | 183,285,009 | 207,682,378 |

* The 50 States and the Federal District of Columbia (see p. 795).
$\ddagger$ The islands of Enderbury, Sand, Little Swan and Little Corn were uninhabited at the time of enumeration,


## REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cal- } \\
& \text { endar } \\
& \text { Year }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Live Births} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Deaths} <br>
\hline \& Number \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rateper } \\
& \text { x,000 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Number \& Rateper 1,000 <br>
\hline 1966 \& 3,606,274 \& 18 \& 1,863,149 \& 5 <br>
\hline 1967 \& 3,520,959 \& 17.8 \& 1,851,323 \& 9.4 <br>
\hline 1968 \& 3,501,564 \& 17.5 \& 1,930,082 \& 97 <br>
\hline 1969 \& 3.571,000 \& 177 \& 1,921,990 \& $9 \cdot 5$ <br>
\hline 1970 \& 3,731,386 \& 18.4 \& 1,921,03 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ \& $9 \cdot 5$ <br>
\hline 1978 \& 3,555,970 \& 17\% \& 1,927,542 \& $9 \cdot 3$ <br>
\hline 1972 \& 3,258,411 \& 15.6 \& 1,963,944 \& 9.4 <br>
\hline 1973 \& 3,136,965 \& 14.9 \& 1,973,003 \& $9 \cdot 4$ <br>
\hline 1974 \& 3,159,958 \& 14.9

4.9 \& 1,934,388 \& 9.2 <br>
\hline 1975* \& 3,149,000 \& 14.8 \& 1,910,000 \& 9.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Births based on 50 per cent. sample. *Provisional.
Note.-Figures tabulated are for the United States. Deaths exclude foetal deaths. Rates are based on the population as estimated on July I (1970, April r).

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From $x 820$ to $1976,47,497,532$ immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the 308,613 admitted during fiscal year 1976,68 per cent. were born in the following countries: Mexico $(57,863)$, the Philippines $(37,281)$, Italy $(8,380)$, Greece $(8,417)$, Cuba $(29,233)$, Jamaica $(9,026)$, the United Kingdom ( $x 1,392$ ), China and Taiwan ( $x 8,823$ ), Canada $(7,638)$, Portugal ( $\mathbf{x 0 , 5 1 5 \text { ), the Dominican }}$

Republic ( 12,526 ), India ( 17,487 ), Korea ( 30,803 ) Germany $(5,836)$ and the U.S.S.R. $(8,2 z 0)$. During 1976, 142,500 aliens residing permanently in the United States were naturalized, an increase of six per cent. over 1975, and 19,940 persons acquired citizenship status at birth abroad, after birth by the naturalization of parents, through marriage, or by other reasous.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolution.

| Year | Marriages | Ter 1,000 Pop.§ | Estimatea <br> Divorces | Per 1,000 Pop.§ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1966 | 2,857,000 | 9.5 | 499,000 | 2.5 |
| 1967 | x,927,000 | 9.7 | 523,000 | 2.6 |
| 1968 | 2,069,000 | 10.4 | 584,000 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| 1969 | 2,145,000 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 639,000 | $3 \cdot 2$ |
| 1970 | 2,159,000 | 10.6 | 708,000 | 3.5 |
| 1975 | 2,190,481 | 10.6 | 773,000 | 37 |
| 1972 | 2,282,154 | 12.0 | 845,000 | $4 \cdot x$ |
| 1973 | 2,284,108 | 10.9 | 915,000 | 4.4 |
| 1974 | 2,229,677 | 10.5 | 977,000 | 4.6 |
| 1975* | 2,226,000 | 10.0 | 1,026,000 | $4 \cdot 8$ |

[^29]Increase of the People

| Year of Census | Total Population |  |  |  | Increase over preceding census | InterCensal Immigrants* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White | Negro | Other Races | Total |  |  |
| 1930 | 110,395,753 | 2x,891,842 | 915,065 | 123,202,660 | 17,181,092 | 4,707,209 |
| 1940 | 218,357,83 | x2,865.934 | 941,384 | 132,155,129 | 8,962,409 | 528,43I |
| 1950 | 135,149,629 | 15,044,937 | 1,231,232 | 151,325,798 | 19,161,229 | 1,035,039 |
| 1960 | 158,83x,732 | 18,871,831 | 1,619,612 | 179,323,175 | 27,997,377 | 2,515,479 |
| 1970 | 177,748,975 | 22,580,289 | 2,882,662 | 203,211,926 | 23,888,75 | 3.321,677 |



## THE UNTTED STATES

| State <br> (with date and order of admission) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { Sq. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Population, July 1, 1975 (estimated) | Capital | Governor <br> (term of office in years, and starting year) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alab | 51,60 | 3,614000 | Montgon | George C. Wallace (D) (4-1975).... . $\$ 28.955$ |
| Alask | 586,400 | 352,0 | Juneau | Jay S. Hammond (R) (4-1974)...... 50,000 |
| Arizona (Ariz.) (1912) | 113,909 | 2,224,000 |  | Raul H. Castro (D) (4-1975). . . . . . . . 40,000 |
| Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (25) | 53,104 | 2,116,000 | Little R | David H. Pryor (D) 2-1977)......... 10,000 |
| California (Cal.) (1850) (31) | 158,693 | 21,185,000 | Sacrame | Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D) (4-1975) . 49,100 |
| Colorado (Col0.) (1876) (38) | 104,247 | 2,534,000 | Denver | Richard D. Lamm (D) (4-1975)...... 40,000 |
| Connecticut (Cono.) § (1788) | 5,009 | 3,095,000 |  | Ella T. Grasso (D) (4-1975).......... 42,000 |
| Delaware (Del.) $¢$ ( 1787 ) (1) | 2,057 | 579,000 | Dove | Pierre Si du Pont IV (R) (4-1977)... 35,000 |
| Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1 |  | 916,000 |  |  |
| Florida (Fla.) (1845) (27). | 58,560 | 8,357,000 | Tallahass | Reubin O'D. Askew (D) (4-1975).... 50,000 |
| Georgia (Ga.) § (1788) | 58,876 | 4,926,000 | Atlant. | George Busbee ( $D$ ) (4-1975 . . . . . . . 50, 5000 |
| Hawaii (1959) (50) | 6,423 | 865,000 |  | George R. Ariyoshi (D) (4-1974) . . . . . 50,000 |
| Idaho (1890) (43) | 83,557 | 820,000 | Bois | John V. Evans (D) (4-1977) ........ 33,000 |
| Illinois (III.) (1818) | 56,400 | 11,145,000 | Springfi | James R. Thompson (R) (2-1978)... 50,000 |
| Indtana (Ind.) (1816 | 36,291. | 5,311,000 | Indianap | Otis R. Bowen (R) (4-1977)......... . 37,000 |
| lowa (1846) (29) | 56,290 | 2,870,000 | Des Moin | Robert D. Ray (R) (4-1975)......... . 40,000 |
| Kansas (Kan.) (1861) | 82,276 | 2,267,000 | Topeka | Robert F. Bennett (R) (4-1975)...... . 35,000 |
| Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (15) | 40,395 | 3,396,000 | Frankfo | Julian M. Carroll (D) (4-1974) ....... 35,000 |
| Louisiana (La.) (1812) (18) | 48,523 | 3,791,000 | Baton Rou | Edwin W. Edwards (D) (4-1976)..... 50,000 |
| Maine (Me.) (1820) (23) | 33,215 | 1,059,000 | Augusta | James B. Longley (1) (4-1975)....... 35,000 |
| Maryland (Md.)§ (1788) | 10,577 | 4,098,000 | Annapo | Marvin Mandel (D) (4-1975)......... 25,000 |
| Massachusetts (Mass.)§ (178 | 8,257 | 5,828,000 | Boston. | Michael S. Dukakis (D) (4-1975) .... 40,000 |
| Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (26) | 58,216 | 9,157,000 | L2 | William G. Milliken (R) (4-1975)..... 55,000 |
| Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (3) | 84,068 | 3,926,000 | St. | Rudy Perpich (D) (4-1976)......... 41,000 |
| Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) | 47,716 | 2,346,000 | Jacks | Clift C. Finch (D) (4-1976) ......... 43,000 |
| Missouri (Mo.) (1821) | 69,674 | 4,763,000 | Jefferso | Joseph P. Teasdale (D) (4-1977) .... . 37,500 |
| Montana (Mont.) (1889) (11) | 141,138 | 748,000 | Helena | Thomas L. Judge (D) (4-1977)....... 30, 3000 |
| Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) | 77,227 | 1,546,000 | Lin | J. James Exon (D) (4-1975).......... 25,000 |
| Nevada (Nev.) (1864) (36) | 110,540 | 592,000 | Carson | Mike O'Callaghan (D) (4-1975.) . . . . 40,000 |
| New Hampshire (N.H.)§ (1788) | 9,304 | 818,000 | Concor | Meldrim Thomson, Jr. (R) (2-1975).. 34,070 |
| New Jersey (N.J.)§ (1787) (3) | 7,836 | 7,316,000 | Trenton | Brendan T. Byrne (D) (4-1974)...... 60,000 |
| New Mexico (N. Mex.) (1912) | 121,666 | 1,147,000 |  | Jerry Apodaca (D) (4-1975) ......... . 35,000 |
| New York (N.Y.)§ (1788) (11) | 49,576 | 18,120,000 | Albany | Hugh L. Carey (D) (4-1975) ......... . 85,000 |
| North Carolina (N.C.)§ (1789) (12) | 52,712 | 5,451,000 | Raleigh | James B. Hunt Jr. (D) (4-1977).... . 45,000 |
| North Dakota (N. Dak.) (1889) (39) | 70,665 | 635,000 | Bismarc | Artbur A. Link (D) (4-1973)........ 27,000 |
| Ohio (1803) (17) | 41,222 | 10,759,000 | Columbus | James A. Rhodes (R) (4-1975) ...... . 50,000 |
| Oklahoma (Okla.) (19 | 69,919 | 2,712,000 | Oklahoma City. | David L. Boren (D) (4-1975) ....... . 42,500 |
| Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (33) | 96,981 | 2,288,000 |  | Robert W. Straub (D) (4-1975) . . . . . . 42,348 |
| Pennsylvania ( Pa.$)$ § (1787) | 45,333 | 11,827,000 | Harrisbu | Milton J. Shapp (D) (4-1975) . . . . . . . . 60,000 |
| Rhode Island (R.L.)§ (1790) | 1,214 | 927,000 | Providen | J. Joseph Garrahy (D) (2-1977) . . . . 42,500 |
| South Carolina (S.C.)§ (1788) | 31.055 | 2,818,000 |  | James B. Edwards (R) (4-1975) . . . . . 39,000 |
| South Dakota (S. Dak.) (1889) (40). | 77,047 | 683,000 | Pierre | Richard F. Kneip (D) (4-1975)...... 27,500 |
| Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (16) | 42,244 | 4,188,000 | Nast | Ray Blanton (D) (4-1975) . . . . . . . . . 50.000 |
| Texas (Tex.) | 267,339 | 12,237,000 | Austin. | Dolph Briscoe (D) (4-1975) . . . . . . . . 65,000 |
| Utah (1896) (45) | 84,916 | 1,206,000 | Salt Lake City | Scott M. Matheson (D) (4-1977) ..... 35,000 |
| Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (14) | 9,609 | 471,000 | Montpelie | Richard A. Snelling (R) (2-1977) . . . 36,100 |
| Virginia (Va.)§ (1788) (10) | 40,815 | 4,967,000 | Richmon | Mills E. Godwin, Jr. (R) (4-1974).... 50,000 |
| Washington (Wash.) (1889) (42) | 68,192 | 3,554,000 | Olympia | Dixy Lee Ray (D) (4-1977) ........) 42,150 |
| West Virginia (W. Va.) (1863) (35) | 24,181 | 1,803,000 | Charlest | John D. Rockefeller IV (D) (4-1977). 50,000 |
| Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) | 56,154 | 4,607,000 | Madiso | Martin J. Schreiber (D) (4-1977). . . 44,292 |
| Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (44) | 97,914 | 374,000 | Cheyen | Ed Herschler (D) (4-1975) .......... 37, 300 |
| OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS |  |  |  |  |
| Puerto Rico (1899) | 3,435 | 2,712,033 | San Ju | Carlos Romero Barcelo (4-1977)..... 35,000 |
| Guam (1899) | 206 | 86,926 | Agana | Ricardo J. Bordallo (D) (4-1975).... 35,000 |
| Samoa (1900) | 76 | 27,769 | Fagato | H. Rex Lee (D) (1976) , . . . . . . . . . . . 45,000 |
| Virgin Islands (1917) | 133 | 63,200 | Charlotte Amalie | Cyril E. King (1) (4-1975) ............ . 35,505 |

D.-Democratic Party.
R.-Republican Party.
I.-Independent.

8 The 13 Original States.
Gross area, including water.
$\dagger$ The capital territory is governed by Congress through $\quad$ Commissioner and City Council (see p. 796).
Largest Cities (Metropolitan Areas: Census 1970 (April)).
$\Psi$ New York $\Psi$ Los Angeles-Long Beach Calif.
$\Psi$ Chicago, Ill.
$\Psi$ Detroit, Mich
$\Psi$ Boston, Mass................. 3,376,328
$\Psi$ San Francisco
$\Psi$ San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
Washington, D.C. ........

Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.
St. Louls, Mo.-I11 ........ 2.110,492
Pittsburgh, Pa........... 2,401,362
Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas $2,378,353$
$\Psi$ Baltimore, Md.

9,973,716
7,041,980
6,977,611
4,824,110
4,435,051
3,108,782
3,103,782
2,909,355
2,555,868

2,071,016

$\Psi$ Newark
U How, N.J.. $\qquad$ Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis $\qquad$ Atlanta, Georgia ......... 1,595,517 Anaheim-Santa AnaGarden Grove, Calif.
$\Psi$ Seattle-Evett,Wash. $\Psi$ Milwaukee, Wis. Cincinatti, Ohio-Ky-Ind.
$\Psi$ San Diego, Calif.
...... 1,357,854
Kansas City, M.-Kans. .. 1, 1,273,296
$\Psi$ Maml, Florida.
$\Psi$ Seaport

2,063,729
2,057,468
1,999,316
1,965,391

1,421,233
1,424,605
1,403,884
$1,385,103$
$1,349,211$
$1,273,296$
1,267,792

Denver-Boulder, Colo. $1,239,477$ Riverside-San BernardinoOntario, Callf. 1,141,307 Indtanopolis, Ind......... 1,111,352
$\Psi$ Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. 1,088,549
$\Psi_{\text {San José, Callf............ } 1,065,313}$
$\Psi$ New Orleans, La........... $1,045,470$ Columbus, Ohfo . . . . . . . . . 1,017,847
$\Psi$ Portland, Oreg.-Wash ... 1,007,130 Phoenix, Ariz. . . . . . . . . . 969,425
$\Psi$ Rochester, N.Y............ 961,516 San Antonio, Texas...... 888,179
Louisville, Ky,-Ind.
867,330
Dayton, Onlo
852,531

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The coterminous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude $25^{\circ} 07^{\prime}-49^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$ North and longitude $66^{\circ} 57^{\prime}-124^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico. The separate State of Alaska reaches a latitude of $7 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 23^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., at Point Barrow ( 2,502 miles from the U.S. geographic centre).

The general coastline of the 50 States has length of about 2,069 miles on the Atlantic, 7,623 miles on the Pacific, 1,060 miles on the Arctic, and 1,631 miles on the Gulf of Mexico.
The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of $3,7 \pm 0$ miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke and Savannah; of the latter, the ColumbiaSnake, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Nueces, Brazos, Trinity, Pearl, Mobile-Tombigbee-Alabama, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, Suwannee and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:-Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 647,300 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, x,683,325 square miles, of which 1,234,600 are drained by the Mississippl-Missouri-Red Rock. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Mountains in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, pine, tupil-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The mineral kingdom produces ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include large quantities of coal, petroleum, stone, phosphate rock, and salt. The highest point is Mount McKinley (Alaska), $20,320 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea level and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley (Inyo, California), 282 ft . below sea-level.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


## GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is $\quad$ Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and $x$ Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of organized Territories. Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternatively. July 4 (Independence Day) is observed as the National Day.

The Constitution.-By the Constitution of Sept. 17,1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 179x, and eleventh to twenty-sixth, Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 16, 1920, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933, Feb. 26, 195I, March 29, 196I, Jan. 23, 1964, Feb. 10, 1967 and June 30, 1971), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities-the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

## THE EXECUTIVE

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for reelection for one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:-Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for $\quad$ President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice-President end at noon on the zoth day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, I statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives taxable salary of $\$ 200,000$ with a taxable expense allowance of $\$ 50,000$ and a non-taxable travelling allowance not exceeding $\$ 100,000$. Under the XXIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:-( 1 ) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all otficers therein. (z) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials. (3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President is invoked. (4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress. (5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objection of the President. President of the United States, James Earl Carter, born Oct. I, 1924, sworn in January 20, 1977. Democratic. Vice-President, Walter Frederick Mondale, born Jan., 5, 1928, swom in Jan. 20, 1977.

THE CABINET
(Sworn in on Jan. 23-27, 1977)
Secretary of State, Cyrus Robert Vance.
Secretary of the Treasury, W. Michael Blumenthal.
Secretary of Defence, Dr. Harold Brown.
Attorney-General, Griffin Bell.
Secretary of the Interior, Cecil D. Andrus.
Secretary of Agriculture, Robert Bergland.
Secretary of Commerce, Mrs. Juanita Morris Kreps.
Secretary of Labour, Dr. F. Ray Marshall.
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph A. Califano.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris.
Secretary of Transportation, Brockman Adams.

## UNTTED STATES EMBASSY

Grosvenor Square, W.I [or-499 9000]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Hon. Kingman Brewster (1977). Minister, Hon. Ronald I. Spiers.
Minister for Economic and Commercial Affairs, Hon. William K. Miller.
Counsellors, Michael T. F. Pistor (Public Affairs); Michael M. Conlin (Administration); Loren E. Lawrence (Consular Affairs); Borrie I. Hyman (Commercial); William M. Woessner (Political Affairs); John W. Holmes (Economic Affairs).

Defence Attaché, Naval Attaché and Naval Altaché for Air, Rear Admiral Frances T. Brown, U.S.N. Army Altaché, Col. Robert B. Osborn, U.S.A. Air Attaché, Col. Robert G. Jenks, U.S.A.F. ist Secretaries, Robert E. Kaufman; H. Clay Black; (Economic); George H. Thigpen; William G. Hamilton, (Public Affairs); Lucien L. Kinsolving (Political); Larry C. Williamson (Commercial); Elwood J. McGuire (Administration); Raymond G. H. Seitz; Samuel Karp (Consular); Bruce R. Koch (Public Affairs); Leonard L. Lefkov; Frank M. Schroeder (Administration); Lenard R. Clarke (Administration); John J. Degan; Sunao Sakamoto;

Don E. Bean (Consular); Charles T. Prindeville; Douglas G. Hartley; John R. Savage (Commercial) ; Pratt Byrd; Gerald A. Friedman; Jack R. Binns (Political); Irving L. Sablosky; Allan B. Croghan (Cultural Affairs); Alvin Perlman; James M. Ascher (Public Affairs); Robert D. Blackwill; Richard A. Kahane (Political); Thomas E. O'Conner; James R. Tarrant (Cultural Affairs) ; Lewis Z. Cohen (Financial).

## CAPITAL OF THE UNTTED STATES

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 179x it was decided to name the capital Washington and in 1793 the foundationstone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as 1 city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the District of Columbia (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 6 x square miles, with a population at the Census of 1970 of 756,510.
The District of Columbia has hitherto been governed by a Commissioner and assistant and a 9 -member City Council, all appointed by the President. From Nov. 5, 1974, this body has been replaced by an elected mayor and City Council.
The City of Washington is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

## THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The average number of persons represented by each Congressman is I for 469,088 . The Senate consists of $x 00$ members. The salary of a Senator is $\$ 42,500$ per annum, with mileage at a cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 Representatives, 1 resident commissioner from Puerto Rico and a delegate from the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Isalnds. The salary of a Representative is $\$ 42,500$ per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On Nov. I, 1972, there were $139,642,000$ persons of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

## The Ninety-Fifth Congress

President of the Senate, Walter F. Mondale (Vice President of the United States).
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Senate, J. S. Kimmitt, Montana.
Clerk of the House of Representatives, Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., Virginia.
Members of the 95th Congress were elected on Nov. 2, 1976.

The 95th Congress is constituted as follows:
Senate.-Democrats 62; Republicans, 38; Total, 100. House of Representatives.-Democrats, 290; Republicans, 345 . Total, 435.

## THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: ( $x$ ) The Supreme Courl at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, etc., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the judgments of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The United States Courls of Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts and from certain federal administrative agencies, and consisting of all the Circuit Judges within the circuit. (3) The 94 District Courts served by 490 District Court Judges.

## THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C. Chief Justice, Warren E. Burger Va., born Sept. 17 , 1907, appointed June 23, 1969.

| Associate Justices |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Born | Apptd |
| William J. Brennan, Jr. | 1906 | 1956 |
| Potter Stewart, Ohio | 1915 | 1958 |
| Byron R. White, Colo. | 1917 | 1962 |
| Thurgood Marshall, N . | 1908 | r967 |
| Harry Blackmun, Minn. | 1908 | 1970 |
| Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Va | 1907 | 197 |
| William R. Rehnquist, | 1924 | 1971 |
| John Paul Stevens, Ill. . | 1920 | 197 |

Clerk of the Supreme Court, Michael Rodak, Jr.
CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

|  | No. of offences |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crime | 1974 | 1975 |
| Murder. | 20,710 | 20,510 |
| Rape | 55,400 | 56,090 |
| Robbery. | 442,400 | 454,970 |
| Aggravated Assault | 456,210 | 484,710 |
| Burglary. | 3,039,200 | 3,252,100 |
| Larceny - Theft | 5,262,500 | 5,977,700 |
| Thefts of Automob | 977,100 | 1,000,500 |
| Total | 10,253,400 | 11,256,600 |

## DEFENCE

## Department of Defence

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Harold Brown. Secretary of the Army, Clifford L. Alexander, Jr. Secretary of the Navy, W. Graham Claytor, Jr. Secretary of the Air Force, John C. Stetson.
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. George S. Brown, U.S.A.F.
The Department of Defence includes the Secretary of Defence as its head, the Deputy Secretary of Defence, the Defence staff offices, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the three military departments and the military services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and other Department of Defence agencies as the Secretary of Defence establishes to meet specific requirements. The Defence staff offices and the joint Chiefs of Staff, although separately organized function in full coordination and cooperation. They include the offices of the Director of Defence Research and Engineering, the Assistant Secretaries of Defence, the General Counsel of the

Department of Defence and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defence may establish. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, as $\quad$ group, are directly responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the functions assigned to them. Each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other than the Chairman, is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his military department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Each military department is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

The Department of Defence maintains and employs armed forces: $(x)$ to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; (z) to insure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; (3) to uphold and advance the national policies and interest of the United States; and (4) to safeguard the internal security of the United States. All functions in the Department of Defence and its component agencies are performed under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defence for the accomplishment of military missions assigned to them.

## Unified Defence Commands

## Commanders-in-Chief

U.S. European Command, Brussels.-Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr. (U.S.A.) (concurrently N.A.T.O. Supreme Allied Commander).
U.S. Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone.-Gen. Dennis P. McAuliffe (U.S.A.).

Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia.-Adm. Isaac C. Kidd (U.S. Navy) (concurrently N.A.T.O. Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic).
Pacific, Hawaii.-Adm. Maurice Weisner (U.S. Navy).
North American Air Defence Command, Colorado Springs.-Gen. Daniel James (U.S.A.F.).
$\star$ Sirategic Air Command, Omaha.-Gen. Richard H. Ellis (U.S.A.F.).
Military Air Lift Command, Gen. William G. Moore, Ir. (U.S.A.F.).
U.S. Readiness Command, MacDill, Florida,-Gen. John J. Hennessey (U.S. Army).

* A Specified Command.

Army.-The Army of U.S. had a strength of $8,293,766$ (including $2,310,436$ Air Force) on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1959, to 861,964 (excluding Air Force). The strength on March 31, 1977, was 778,547 . Stationed in Germany were four divisions. There was one division in Korea.
Chief of the Staff of the Army, Gen. Bernard W.
Rogers.
Navy.-The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps in 3945, was $3,855,497$. The strength of the U.S. Navy in 1976, was 524,700 . Strength of the Marine Corps, 192,400 .

The U.S. Navy had in service in 1976,476 active fleet ships, including $x_{3}$ attack carriers, 26 cruisers, 69 destroyers, 64 frigates, 115 submarines ( 64 nuclear, 4 I SSBN and 10 diesel), 62 amphibious, 3 mine warfare, Ix6 auxiliaries and 8 patrol craft. Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. James Holloway.

Air.-The United States Air Force was established as a separate organization on September 18 , 1947. On May 3I, 1977, there were $583,28 \mathrm{I}$ officers and airmen on active duty, with 261,784 civilian employees. Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard numbered $\mathbf{2 4 1 , 4 2 0}$ on May 3I, 1977 .

To deter aggression the Air Force has about x40 strategic bombers maintaining constant alert in well as 1,054 inter-continental ballistic missiles in hardened silos. In addition, the Air Force maintains the capability to carry out limited war and special warfare operations. In March, 196I, the Air Force was assigned primary responsibility for the Department of Defence space development programmes and projects. By June $\mathbf{I 3}_{3}$, 1976, the United States had placed $=$ total of 3,901 space-craft into earth orbit or deep space. These included Air Force, Army and N.A.S.A. shots.
Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, Gen. David C. Jones.

## NATIONAL ORIGINS OF THE POPULATION

About 102,200,000 of the approximately 205 million persons in the United States reported on sample survey conducted in March, 1972, that they were of one of eight specific origin categories. Approximately 25.5 million persons reported German origin; 29.5 million, English Scottish or Welsh; 16.4 million Irish; 9.2 million, Spanish; 8.8 million, Italian; $5^{\circ}$ I million, Polish; and $2 \cdot 2$ million, Russian. About ix million persons living in the United States at the time of an earlier survey of 1969 were foreign born, Germany, Italy, Mexico and the United Kingdom were the major contributing countries. Two-thirds of them reported English as the language usually spoken in their homes. They were 23 years older on the average than the native population.

Countries of birth of the foreign-born population (1969) were: Austria ( 236,000 ), Cuba (504,000), Germany ( $\mathrm{I}, 004,000$ ), Ireland ( 277,000 ), Italy ( $x, 353,000$ ), Mexico ( 938,000 ), Poland ( 550,000 ), Russia ( $4 \times 2,000$ ), Sweden ( $x 66,000$ ), United Kingdom ( $\mathrm{I}, 006,000$ ); other countries, $4,434,000$.

## SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURE

The total value of government expenditure on social welfare (federal, state and local government) in 1976 was $\$ 331,400,000,000$ compared with $\$ 286,547,000,000$ in 1975 and $\$ 239,302,600,000$ in 1974. In 1976 expenditure per person (of the total population of U.S.A.) was $\$ 1,5 \Sigma_{3}-$-social insurance, \$668; education, $\$ 395$; public aid, $\$ 224$; health and medical services, $\$ 87$; veterans' welfare, $\$ 86$; other services, $\$ 36$ per person. Total expenditure by programmes was:

|  | - million |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| Social insurance. | 98,953 | 122,947 | 146,592 |
| Education. | 70,499 | 77,910 | 86,425 |
| Public aid. | 31,520 | 40,709 | 48,945 |
| Health and medic | 14,953 | =7,436 | 19,192 |
| Veterans. | 14,112 | 17,018 | 19,005 |
| Other welfare services. | 6,721 | 7,532 | 8,075 |
| Housing. | 2,554 | 2,966 | 3,127 |
| TOTAL....... | 39,312 | 286,518 | $33 \times, 362$ |


| Description | Actual |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976† |
| Receipts by Source Individual income taxes............. | $122,385,980,000$ | x30,794,555,000 |
| Corporation income taxes | 40,621,179,000 | 41,408,703,000 |
| Social insurance taxes and contributions: |  |  |
| Employment taxes and contributions. Unemployment insurance. | $\begin{array}{r} 75,205,46,000 \\ 6,770,760,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,09,64,0500 \\ & 8,053,658,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Contributions for other insurance and r | 4,565,868,000 | 4,751,695,000 |
| Excise taxes....... | (5) | 5,216,229,000 |
| Estate and gift taxes | 4,611,125,000 $3,675,53,000$ | 5,210,2296,000 |
| Customs. . Miscellaneo | $\begin{aligned} & 3,675,532,000 \\ & 6,75 \times 975,000 \end{aligned}$ | 8,074,176,000 |
| Total. | 28x,037,466,000 | 299,197,077,000 |
| National defence.................... | 86,532,996,000 | 89,996,000,000 |
| International affairs and finance | 6,356,420,000 | 5,067,000,000 |
| General science, space, and technology | 4,048,164,000 | 4,370,000,000 |
| Natural resources, environment, and | 9,567,201,000 | 11,282,000,000 |
| Agriculture. | 1,666,548,000 | 2,502,000,000 |
| Commerce and transportation. | 16,010,079,000 | $\begin{array}{r}17,248,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Community and regional development | 4,431,120,000 | 18,167,000,000 |
| Education, training, employment, and | 27,646,689,000 | 33,448,000,000 |
| Income security | 108,605,000,000 | 126,598,000,000 |
| Veterans benefits and services | 16,594,399,000 | 18,432,000,000 |
| Law enforcement and justice | 2,942,316,000 | 3,320,000,000 |
| General government. | 3,086,581,000 | 2,927,000,000 |
| Revenue sharing and general purpose fis | 7,005,543,000 | 7,119,000,000 |
| Interest. | 30,974,951,000 | 34,589,000,000 |
| Undistributed offsetting receip | -14,075,119,000 | - 14,704,000,000 |
| Total | \$324,641,586,000 | \$365,657,000,000 |

$\dagger$ Beginning in calendar year 1976, the Federal Fiscal year was converted from $\mathbb{I}$ July $\mathbf{r}$ - June 30 basis to an Oct. 1-Sept. 30 basis.

## PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1977, the total gross Federal Debt of the United States stood at $\$ 674,425,000,000$; the equivalent debt for 1976 was $\$ 620,433,000,000$.

## COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical workers-single persons and familiesin 50 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1976 of $170 \cdot 5$ (the basic figure of 100 being the 1967 average). The Consumer Price Index rose $12^{\cdot 2}$ per cent. in 1974, $7^{\circ}$ o per cent. in 1975 and 4.8 per cent. in 1976. From May 1975 to May 1976 the index rose 6.5 per cent. for all items, 6.3 per cent. for food, $5 \% 7$ per cent. for commodities and 7.4 per cent. for services.

The Wholesale Price Index of all commodities averaged 174.9 in 1975 (compared to the base of 100.0 in 1967) and was 182.9 in 1976. From May, 1975 to May, 1976 the index rose $7_{7}$ I per cent. for all items, $5^{\prime 8}$ per cent. for farm products, 6.8 per cent. for processed foods and feeds and 7.3 per cent. for industrial commodities.

## PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from $\$ 1,052^{\circ} 4$ billion in 1973 to $\$ 1,153 \cdot 3$ billion in 1974 ,
$\$ \mathrm{x}, 249^{\circ} 7$ billion in 1975 and $\$ x, 375^{\circ} 3$ billion in 1976. In the latter period, labour income was $\$ 960^{\circ} 5$ billion, $10 \cdot 5$ per cent. above the level of the previous year. Business proprietors, professional and farm income totalled \$ro3'3 billion in the first quarter of 1977 (ro. 8 per cent. increase on previous year) and dividends, interest, and rent totalled $\$ 194^{\prime 2}$ billion (up ir. 4 per cent.). Transfer payments were $\$ 203^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ billion and personal contributions to social insurance, which are offsets to income, were $\$ 59 \cdot 7$ billion.

Disposition of personal incomes.-Personal taxes were $\$ 217^{\circ} 3$ billion in the first quarter of 1977 , leaving households with $\$ \mathrm{I}, 245 \cdot 5$ billion of disposable income. Consumption expenditures were $\$ 1,156.8$ billion; $\$ 173.4$ billion for durable goods, $\$ 463^{\circ} 7$ billion for non-durable goods and $\$ 519.6$ billion for services. Personal saving was $\$ 6 \mathrm{I} \cdot 8$ billion. Disposable income per capita was $\$ 5,762$ in the first quarter of 1977 .

Private domestic investment.-The total gross private domestic investment rose from \$183.7 billion in 1975 to $\$ 260^{\circ} 2$ billion in the first quarter of 1977. Fixed investment in residential construction increased to $\$ 67 \% 7$ billion in 1976 ( 1975 $\$ 5 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{z}$ billion) and other construction rose to $\$ 160^{\circ} \circ$ billion ( $1975 \$ 147 \cdot$ I billion). Investment in producers' durable equipment rose from $\$ 96.4$ billion in 2975 to $\$ 106 \cdot 3$ billion in 1976 .

| Year | General Imports | Total Exports and Re-exports excluding military aid | Balance of Exports and Imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1972 . \\ & \text { 1973. } \\ & \text { 1974. } \\ & 1975 . \\ & 1976 . \end{aligned}$ | $55,583,000,000$ 69,476,000,000 100,251,000,000 96, i $16,000,000$ 120,677,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & 49,199,000,000 \\ & 70,823,000,000 \\ & 97,908,000,000 \\ & 107,130,000,000 \\ & 114,807,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ -6,384,000,000 \\ +1,347,000,000 \\ -2,343,000,000 \\ +11,014,000,000 \\ -5,870,000,000 \end{array}$ |


| EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1976 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Commodity | Value |
|  | \$ |
| Food and Live Animals. | 15,710,000,000 |
| Meat and Meat Preparations.... | 798,000,000 |
| Dairy Products and Eggs | x28,000,000 |
| Fish | 332,000,000 |
| Wheat and Wheat F | ,041,000,000 |
| Rice. | 629,000,000 |
| Cern and other | 6,241,000,000 |
| Fruit and Nuts | 976,000,000 |
| Vegetables | 559,000,000 |
| Soybean oil-cake and | 864,000,000 |
| Beverages and Tobacco | 1,523,000,000 |
| Cigarettes. | 510,000,000 |
| Crude Materials (inedible), |  |
|  | 10,897,000,000 |
| Synthetic rubbe | 329,000,000 |
| Raw co | 1,049,000,000 |
| Mineral fuels, et | 4,226,000,000 |
| Coal. | 2,910,000,000 |
| Petroleum and products | 998,000,000 |
| Animal and Vegetable Oils and |  |
| Fats. | 978,000,000 |
| Chemicals | 9,958,000,000 |
| Machinery and Transport Equip- |  |
| ment..................... | 49,510,000,000 |
| Other Manufactured Goods | 17,777,000,000 |




## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS 1976

Crude Materials. .. 32,080,000,000 II,850,000,000
Crude Foodstuflis. . . 5,225,000,000 1 I,420,000,000 Manufactured

Foods . . . . . . . . . 5,953,000,000 4,764,000,000 Semi-manufactures. $20,495,000,000 \quad \mathbf{3 , 9 6 9 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ Finished Manuf.... 57, $7^{16,000,000 ~ 71,365,000,000 ~}$

Total. . . . . . . . $221,469,000,000 \times 13,368,000,000$

* Excluding total military grant-aid of \$105,696,000,000.


## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1976

|  | Exports and | General |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Re-exports | Imports |
| Country | to | from |
|  | \$ | \$ |
| Australia. | 2,185,000,000 | 1,211,000,000 |
| Belgium and |  |  |
| Luxemburg. | 2,991,000,000 | I, 119,000,000 |
| Brazil. | 2,809,000,000 | 1,737,000,000 |
| Canada | 2x,109,000,000 | 26,238,000,000 |
| France | 3,449,000,000 | 2,509,000,000 |
| Germany, | 5,730,000,000 | 5,591,000,000 |
| India. | 1,135,000,000 | 708,000,000 |
| Israel | 1,409,000,000 | 423,000,000 |
| Italy | 3,068,000,000 | 2,530,000,000 |

2,530,000,000


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 30^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | Gold* | Dollars $\dagger$ | Subsidiary Coin | Minor Coin | Silver Certificates§ | United <br> States <br> Notes | Federal Reserve Notes | Total $\ddagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972 | 10,401'1 | 71519 | 5,394*8 | 1,344* | 215.2 | $322 \cdot 5$ | 58,285.5 | 76,76x 5 |
| 1973 | 10,410'2 | 767.4 | 5,714.3 | 1,437* ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 213.4 | 322.5 | 63,653.4 | $82,594 \cdot 8$ |
| 1974 | Ix,566.8 | 792.5 | 5,969 3 | 1,553 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $211 \cdot 9$ | 322.5 | $69,489 \cdot 3$ | 89,980.4 |
| 1975 | IX,619'9 | 862.4 | 6,518.2 | 1,699 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $210 \cdot 7$ | 322.5 | $77,002 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}98,309 \\ \hline 107,865 \cdot 8\end{array}$ |
| 1976 | 11,597.8 | I,052.3 | 7,170'3 | x,857 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 209.1 | $322 \cdot 5$ | $85,583 \cdot 3$ | $107,865^{\circ}$ |

* Held by U.S. Treasury only.
$\dagger$ 1972, 1973, 1974, I975 and 1976 figures consist of $\$ 48 \mathrm{r} \cdot 8 \mathrm{~m}$ in standard silver and the balance in cupronickel clad dollars.
$\ddagger$ Totals include value of early issue notes in process of withdrawal, not separately shown. Value, June 1976, $\$ 73$ ' 4 m .
$\$ \operatorname{In}$ process of withdrawal. Not redeemable in silver.
${ }^{0}$ The United States government changed the ending of its fiscal year from June 30 to September $3^{\circ}$ effective with the period ending September 30, 1976 .


## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture.-The total land surface, including Hawaii and Alaska, is $2,263,591,000$ acres of which about 50 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 8977 was $2,752,080$. The cash income from crops in 1976 was $\$ 47,802,000,000$, and in 1975, $\$ 46,661,000,000$. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1976 was $\$ 46,991,000,000$ and in $1975 \$ 42,902,000,000$.

Combined production of all crops in 1976 was about I per cent. greater than in I975. Increased acres harvested accounted for the large outturn as few crops established new yield levels. There was, however, a record output of wheat. Farm output of livestock and livestock products was up 5 per cent. due largely to record high pouitry and egg production.

|  | Livestock on Farms, Jan. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |  | x977 <br> 'ooo head |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |  |
|  | 'ooo head | 'ooo head |  |
| Cattle | 131,826 | 127,976 | 122,896 |
| Cow | 56,682 | 54,832 | 52,395 |
| Hogs* | 55,062 | 49,602 | 55,085 |
| Stock sheep | 12,42 I | 11,480 | 10,971 |
| Chickens*. | 383,579 | 379,240 | 378,95I |
| Turkeys, he | 2,954 | 3,098 | 3,037 |

* Dec. i, preceding year.


## MINERALS

The value of mineral production in the United States in 1976 totalled an estimated $\$ 677$ billion compared with $\$ 2 \cdot 3$ billion in 1975 and $\$ 55 \cdot x$ billion in 1974.
The value of processed minerals and mineral materials increased in per cent. to about $\$ 300$ billion. Imports and exports or minerals and mineral materials totalled $\$ 49$ billion and $\$ 18$ billion respectively.
Lead refinery production increased 6 per cent. over that of 1975 and aluminium primary production at $4^{\circ 2}$ million tons increased 8 per cent. over that of r975. Mine production of zinc rose 2.0 per cent. and iron ore remained about the same; uranium concentrate mill production increased by x6 per cent.

About 77 per cent. of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In I976 U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 2.9 billion barrels. Total demand (domestic plus exports) averaged $13^{\circ} 2$ million barrels daily, a 5.6 per cent. increase from 1975 .

The 1976 average daily production in the three principal oil producing States declined: in Texas by 82,000 barrels (total average daily production $3,266,000$ barrels); in Louisiana by $\mathbf{3 4 7 , 0 0 0}$ barrels
(total average daily production $5,636,000$ barrels); and in California by 8,000 barrels (total average daily production 875,000 barrels).

Anthracite production in 1976 totalled 6.2 million tons.

Bituminous coal and lignite output in 1976 rose to a record high of 665 million tons. Exports declined 9 per cent. to 60 million tons.

## LABOUR

Organized Labour.-On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in I88ı, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formally established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership in 1974 was $16,938,000$. There are also $4,705,000$ members of unions not affiliated to the AFL-CIO. Of the $21,643,000$ members of national and international unions with headquarters in U.S.A., $x, 444,000$ were employed in Canada.

Approximately 25.8 per cent. of the nonagricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages. -There were 5,031 stoppages recorded in 1975. There were $31,237,600$ man-days of idleness, representing o. 16 per cent. of estimated working time of all non-agricultural workers.

Employment and Unemployment.-The civilian labour force (working population) was $97,158,000$ in May, 1977. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, and unpaid family workers,

| Wages (Preliminary Figures) April 1977 | Averag |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weel | per Hou |  |
|  | Earnings |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Manufactu | $220 \cdot 8$ | 40 | $5 \cdot 52$ |
| Durabl | $239 \cdot 3$ | 40. |  |
| Non-durab | 195•13 | 39. | 4.99 |
| Coal Mining | 344.86 | 4 x | $8 \cdot 35$ |
| Bituminous Coal and |  |  |  |
| Lignite Mining. | $346 \cdot 5$ | 41'3 | $8 \cdot 39$ |
| Gen. Bldg. Contractors 282 Gas, Electricity and |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Sanitary Services.. | $284 \cdot 82$ |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. ...... <br> Retril trade (incl. eating |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| and drinking places. |  |  | 3.78 |
| Laundries, Cleaners... | 120.0 | 34 | , |

employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at $6,750,000$ in May 1977 ( 6.9 per cent.)

Wages.-In April, 1977, gross average weekly earnings in industry ranged from $\$ 366 \cdot 52$ per week in malt liquors to $\$ 79.20$ in eating and drinking places ( 27.5 hours and $\$ 2.88$ average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was $\$ 220 \cdot 80$ compared with $\$ 205 \cdot 82$ in May, 1976.

On Jan. x, 1976, the minimum wage set by federal law became $\$ 2 \cdot 30$ an hour for most nonagricultural employees subject to the Fair Labour Standards Act. This law covers employees engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce and employees of certain large enterprises. The law requires at least time and half of employee's regular rate of pay for all hours over 40 a week for most covered workers.

Other non-agricultural employees employed in enterprises or occupations made subject to the minimum wage provisions on or after February $x$, 2967, becamd subject to a $\$ 2.30$ minimum wage on Jan. 1, 1977. The minimum wage for hired farmworkers was increased to $\$ 2 \cdot 20$ on Jan. 1, 1977, and will become $\$ 2.30$ an hour on Jan. $x, 1978$.

There are certain exemptions from these requirements in specific occupations and industries.
In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of " fringe "benefits-the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health benefits financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:-

Capital Stock out standing
Funded Debt out-
standing........
Total Rly. capital
actually outsdg. . $13,091,875,000$
Dividends declared $482,362,000$
Interest accrued... 624,120,000
Total dividerds

> and interest.... $1,106,482,000$ ailway operating

Railway operating revenues.......
Railway op
15,243,795,000
expernses. ....... sengers carried earning revenue.
Number of passen-ger-train cars in service.........
Number offreighttrain cars in service.............
Number of railway employees. . . . .
Miles operated...

| $1,391,448$ | $1,373,095$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 533,766 | 541,649 |
| 216,405 | 216,531 |

ROADS
In 1975 there were 3,838, r46 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which $3,198,596$ miles were in rural areas and 639,550 miles were in municipal areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for $3,700,704$ miles of the total; 737,442 miles were unimproved or graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in municipal
areas, total 477,892 miles ( 475,345 surfaced). Other roads and streets under State control total $3 \times 6,997$ miles ( 287,601 surfaced), $2,8 \times 6,002$ miles are under local control ( $2,264,845$ surfaced); and 227,255 miles ( 72,913 surfaced) are under Federal control (in national forests and parks).

An estimated total of $\$ 26,660,000,000$ was spent in 1975 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total $\$ 17,282,000,000$ was spent for State highways, $\$ 3,853,000,000$ was spent for county and local rural roads, $\$ 4,892,000,000$ was spent for city streets and $\$ 633,000,000$ was spent roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounts for 53.5 per cent. of the total expenditure; 26.5 per cent. was spent for maintenance, and $7 \cdot 5$ per cent. for administration; 8.3 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 4.2 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation.-The number of motor vehicles registered in 1975 in the United States was $13^{2}, 950,410$, an increase of 2.3 per cent. over the r974 total of $\pm 29,993,169$. The State governments received $\$ 13,460,139,000$ in 1975 from motor fuel, motor vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1975 the Federal Government received $\$ 5,602,676,000$ from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, petrol, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oils.

Accidents.-In 1975 there were 46,000 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per $100,000,000$ vehicle-miles of travel was 3.5 in 1975, compared with 3.6 in 1974 .

## SHIPPING

The ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on April 1 , 1975, consisted of 910 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 553 were privately owned and 357 were government-owned ships. Of the 553 privately owned active vessels, 168 were freighters, 6 were combination passenger and cargo, 223 were tankers, 16 were bulk carriers and 140 were intermodal types. There were 310 ships in the National Defense Reserve Fleet of inactive government-owned vessels, of which 78 were to be sold for scrap.

## AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1976 were estimated to have carried $223,313,000$ passengers over $178,987,543,000$ revenue passenger miles. The freight flown by the scheduled airlines during 1976 totalled $5,074,175,000$ ton miles and express $22,003,000$ ton miles. In addition, the airlines flew $1,114,243,000$ ton miles of mail, an increase of $1 \cdot 5$ per cent. over r975.

Total operating revenues of all U.S. scheduled airlines reached the record figure of $\$ \mathbf{1 7 , 5 0 1 , 2 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ in 1976, an increase of $\mathbf{1 4} 4^{\circ}$ o per cent. over 1975. Similarly, total operating expenses rose to record high total of $\$ 16,779,282,000$ last year, or $=10.2$ per cent. increase over 1975. The net operating income (i.e. before deduction of taxes, interest, etc.). was $\$ 721,933,000$, resulting in a profit of $\$ 451,229,000$ compared with loss of $\$ 84,204,000$ in 1975 .
Ten principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines ( x ); (b) Local Service Carriers, operating routes of lesser traffic density between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (8); (c) The International and Territorial Carriers, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the
U.S.A. and foreign countries, other than Canada, and over international waters; also between foreign countries and into Mexico, the Caribbean (xo); (d) Intra-Hawaiian Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); (e) Intra-Alaskan Carriers, providing service within Alaska (4); (f) All Cargo Carriers
(3); (g) Helicopter Carriers (3); (h) Suppiemental Air Carriers ( $\mathbf{x 4}$ ); (i) Air Freight Forwarding Companies ( $\mathbf{y} 8 \mathrm{r}$ ) and Air Taxi operators; and ( $j$ ) Intra-State Carriers, with operations limited to State boundaries.
U.S. SCheduled Airiine industry Statistics, 1976 (Thousands)

|  | Domestic Trunk Airlines | Local Service Airlines | IntraHawailan Carriers | Helicopter Carriers | International and Territorial Airlines | IntraAlaskan Carriers | All Cargo Carriers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue passengers carried | 160,451 | 37,947 | 5,262 | 444 | 17,039 | 1,562 |  |
| Revenue passenger miles.. | 131,424,511 | 12,127,464 | 708,247 | 7,490 | 33,716,743 | 929,652 |  |
| Air mail ton miles........ | 655,288 | - 36,764 | x,395 |  | 281, $17^{8}$ | 13,000 | 126,583 |
| Express ton miles. | 20,855 | 565 |  |  | [893 | 64 |  |
| Freight ton miles. | 2,350,901 | 71,768 | 6,370 | 2 | 1,380,132 | 24,201 | 1,240,603 |
| Revenue ton miles | 16,733,696 | 1,375,718 | 87,603 | 759 | 5,724,663 | 131,998 | 1,645,863 |
| Revenue plane miles | 1,673,2x6 | 275.656 | 9,364 | 709 | 295.390 | 22,947 | 37,309 |

## EDUCATION <br> State School Systems

All of the 50 States and the District of Columbia now have compulsory school attendance laws. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age. Officers of local administrative units, usually known as truant or attendance officers, are charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance laws.
As of autumn 1975, $50,138,000$ children were enrolled in regular elementary and secondary day schools in the United States, of which $5,300,000$ or ro' 6 per cent., attended non-public schools.

The following percentages of the school-age population are estimated to be enrolled in school in the autumn of 1976: of 5 -year-olds (the usual kindergarten age), 87 per cent.; of 6 - to 13 -year olds (grades r through 8), 99 percent.; of 14- to ${ }^{17}$-year-olds (grades 9 through 12), 94 per cent.; and of 18 - to 24 -year olds (college age), 30 per cent.

Preliminary data for the $1976-77$ school year for public elementary and secondary regular day schools were as follows: enrolment of $44,393,000$; $2,208,000$ classroom teachers with an average salary of $\$ 13,270 ; \$ 64,300,000,000$ for current expenditures; $\$ 6,300,000,000$ for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment expenditures; and $\$ 2,100,000,000$ expended for interest on school debt.

Revenue for public school purposes comes from the Federal State, and local governments. Total estimated revenue receipts of $\$ 67,137,000,000$ for the $1975-76$ school year consisted of $\$ 5,346,000,000$ ( 8.0 per cent.) from the Federal government, $\$ 29,322,000,000$ ( 43.7 per cent.) from the State governments, and $\$ 32,469,000,000$ from local governments ( 48.3 per cent.).

During the $1975-76$ school year, the average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools was $41,373,473$ and high school graduates numbered $2,825,000$ (more than 99 per cent. are graduates of regular day schools).

## Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1975 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered an estimated 9,800,000.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, and two-year colleges. The 1976 survey of enrolments covered 3,047 institutions classified as follows: $x, 9 \times 3$ universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling $7,161,15$ I students; and $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{I} 34$ two-year colleges enrolling $3,944,772$ students. Publicly controlled institutions of higher education enrolled
78.7 per cent. $(8,741,548)$ of the students and privately controlled $2 x \cdot 3$ per cent. ( $2,364,375$ ).

During the school year 1974-75, an estimated 922,933 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 504,843 to men and 458,092 to women; $55,9 \times 6$ firstprofessional degrees, 48,956 to men and 6,960 to women; 292,450 master's degrees ( 162,570 to men and $\pm 30,880$ to women), and 34,083 doctorates, 26,817 to men and 7,266 to women. There were 166,969 bachelor's degrees in Education, $\mathbf{x 3 5}, 674$ in Social Sciences and 133,822 in Business and Management. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education ( $x 99,77^{8}$ ), Business and Management $(36,364)$ and Social Sciences ( $\mathbf{1 6 , 9 2 4 \text { ). The most popular fields of study }}$ on the doctorate level were Education ( 7,433 ), Social Sciences $(4,209)$ and Physical Sciences $(3,626)$.

Particulars of some of the Universities (with opening autumn enrolment figures, 1976) are: Harvard ( 20,185 students, including $7,62 \mathrm{I}$ women), founded at Cambridge, Mass. Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and asum of money in 1638 ; Yale ( 9,860 students, including $3,5 \times 6$ women), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 170x; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794; 1,369 , including 504 women); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 6,785 students, including 2,768 women); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754 ; 23,215 students, including 11,465 women); Comell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., $1865 ; 17,697$ students, including 6,517 women); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded $1769,4,188$ students, including r,086 women); Georgetowm, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 11,234 students, including 4.552 women); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789 ; $\mathbf{x 9 , 9 3 0}$ students, including 9,378 women); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 20,060 students, including 8,080 women); Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 29,444 students, incl. 13,255 women); Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746; 5.915 men and x,839 women); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 29,710 students, including 13,152 women); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded $1693 ; 6$,orx students, including 2,910 women); New York University, founded in $183^{1}$ at New York, $30,38 \mathrm{I}$ students, including 54,048 women.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
The weights and measures in common use in the United States are of British origin. They date
back to the American Revolution when practically all the standards were intended to be equivalent to those used in England at that period. The principal units were the yard, the avoirdupois pound, the gallon, and the bushel. More or less authentic copies of the English standards of the denominations mentioned had been brought over and adopted by the different colonies. Divergencies in these weights and measures were, however, quite common, due no doubt to the fact that the system of weights and measures in England was not itself well established, and hence the copies brought to this country were often adjusted to different standards.
Because of these discrepancies, the system of weights and measures in the United States (U.S. Customary System) is not identical with the British system. The U.S. bushel and the U.S. gallon, and their subdivisions differ from the corresponding British units. Also the British ton is 2,340 pounds, whereas the ton generally used in the United States is the short ton of 2,000 pounds. The American colonists adopted the English wine gallon of $23 x$ cubic inches. The English of that period used this wine gallon and they also had another gallon, the ale gallon of 282 cabic inches. In 1824 these two gallons were abandoned by the British when they adopted the British Imperial gallon, equivalent to $277 \cdot 42$ cubic inches. At the same time, the bushel was redefined $=8$ gallons. In the British system the units of dry measure are the same as those of liquid measure. In the United States these two are not the same, the gallon and its subdivisions being used in the measurement of liquids, while the bushel, with its subdivisions, is used in the measurement of certain dry commodi-
ties. The U.S. gallon is divided into 4 liquid quarts and the U.S. bushel into 32 dry quarts. All the units of capacity mentioned thus far are larger in the British system than in the U.S. system. But the British fluid ounce is smaller than the U.S. fluid ounce, because the British quart is divided into 40 fluid ounces, whereas the U.S. quart is divided into 32 fluid ounces.

The rapidly diminishing world-wide use of the U.S. Customary and British Systems of measurement and the corresponding rise in metric usage, promoted the passage of Public Law 90-472. Pursuant to this law, the National Bureau of Standards conducted a programme of investigation, research and survey to determine the impact on U.S.A. of such increasing world-wide and domestic use of the metric system (SI), reporting back to Congress in July, 1975. The study recommended concerted, co-ordinated, but voluntary national effort to make the SI the predominant form of measurement in the United States. Legislation to effect this recommendation has been introduced in Congress. In December 1975, Public Law 94-168, the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, was passed. It declared "that the policy of the United States shali be to coordinate and plan the increasing use of the metric system in the United States, and to establish a United States Metric Board to coordinate the voluntary conversion to the metric system."
The International System of Units-officially abbreviated SI-is a modernized version of the metric system. It was established by international agreement to provide a logical and interconnected framework for all measurements in science, industry and commerce.

## TERRITORIES, ETC. OF THE UNTTED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about I sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about I sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam, Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq . miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude $x 75^{\circ}$ west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa lsland (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and $=$ population of 10t,592 in 1970. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the principal export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes are considered appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Director, Office of Territorial Affairs, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

## CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. yo, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix

Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Great Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communication. The islands, which are about midway between Hawaii and Australia, extend to a total of 27 sq. miles.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

Canton Island was successively used for aviation support activities and as a missile tracking station by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. These activities have been terminated. Enderbury has been uninhabited since World War II.

## GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in $x 3^{\circ} 26^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $144^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ E. long., at a distance of about x,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 209 square miles, with m estimated civilian population (1974) of $105,000$.

The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941 but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August I , 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 8 Ist Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. The Governor is popularly elected. In 1972 a non-voting delegate was elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. A

2x-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law. Governor, Ricardo J. Bordallo; elected Nov. 1974*
Lt. Governor, Rudolph G. Sablan; elected Nov. 1974.
Capital, Agaña. Port of entry, $\Psi$ Apra.

## WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 8898 , has an area of about 3 sq. miles and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese, Dec. 27, 194x; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945. Population (1970), 1,647.

Midway Islands, with I total area of 28 sq. miles and - population ( 1970 ) of 2,220 , lie in the N. Pacific about $\mathbf{x}, 300$ miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population.

## PUERTO RICO

Puetto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ} 50^{\circ}-18^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $65^{\circ} 30^{\prime}-67^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ W. long., with $=$ total area of 3,435 square miles and a population (1976) of $3,212,000$. The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about InI miles from west to east, and $3^{6}$ miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is $x, 600$ miles distant from New York, and 1,000 miles from Miami. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de Léon in 150 . In continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1808, when the United States took formal possession as $\quad$ result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified mit April Ix, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee int the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. In 1976 there were 4 , 19 I miles of highway under maintenance. There are good harbours at San Juan, Mayaguez and Ponce.

The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local government. Legislative functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members ( 2 from each of 1 senatorial districts and II at large) and the House of Representatives of 5 members ( $x$ from each of 40 representative districts and II at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for 1 term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 9 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor appoints all Judges. There are 13 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote, although he has a right to vote on those committees of which he is a member. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the island during the last two decades. A programme of tax exemption has raised income from industry to - level higher than that from agriculture. Public
and private schools are established throughout-enrolment in 1976 was 715,000 .

CAPITAL.- $\Psi$ San Juan, population 982,730 ; Other major towns are: $\Psi$ Ponce ( $\mathbf{x} 75,690$ ) ; Bayamón ( 183,690 ); $\Psi$ Mayagüez ( 99,010 ): and $\Psi$ Arecibo ( 86,690 ).

Trade
1976
Total Imports. \$5,432,000,000
Total Exports. 3,346,000,000

Trade with U.K.

$$
1974
$$

1975
Imports from U.K.... $\$ 23,807,560 \$ 29,323,000$ Exports to U.K....... $3,943,98_{3} \quad 1,046,195$ Governor, Carlos Romero Barceló, elected 1976. Resident Commissioner, Baltasar Corrada del Rio ( 1976 ).

## AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of $76^{\prime} 5$ square miles and a population of 27,769 in 1970 .

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of 52 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at $\Psi$ Pago Pago (pop. 1960, $1,25 \mathrm{x}$ ). The constitution of American Samoa designates the village of Fagatogo as the seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 24 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July $x$, I95I, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, a bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces or other naturalization procedure.
Governor, Earl B. Ruth.

## TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude $\Sigma^{\circ}$ to $20^{\circ}$ north and from longitude $130^{\circ}$ to $172^{\circ}$ east. They cover an ocean area of $3,000,000$ square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1970 was 101,592. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary considerably among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine different languages are spoken in the territory.
The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947, administration being under the general jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into six districts: The Marianas, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.
High Commissioner, Adrian P. Winkel.
Depuly High Commissioner, (vacant)
Capital (Provisional).-Saipan, Mariana Islands.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchasel by the United States from Denmark for the of $\$ 25,000,000$, and proclaimed, January 25 , 1917. The total area of the islands is 133 sq. miles, with a population (estimated 1972), of 90,000 . St. Thomas ( 28 sq . miles) had a population of 29,565 ; St. Croix ( 84 sq. miles) had a population of 3 r,892; St. John (zo sq. miles) had a population of $\mathbf{x , 7 4 3}$.

Capital, $\Psi$ Charlotte Amalie contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The government of the Virgin Islands is organized under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, enacted by the Congress of the United States nil July 22, 1954. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of 15 senators popularly elected for two-year terms. Virgin Islanders are citizens of the United States. From the elections of November, 1970 , the Governor has been popularly elected. In 1972, a non-voting delegate was elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Virgin Islands are now $\quad$ favourite tourist area in the Caribbean. The climate of the islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.
Governor, Cyril E. King, elected Nov. 1974. Lieut.-Governor, Juan F. Luis, elected Nov. 1974.

## THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July $x$, 195x, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General H. R. Parfitt, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

The Canal Zone has an area of 647 sq . miles (about I per cent. of the total area of Panama) (land area, 372 sq. miles) and a population in 1970 of 51,000 .

Chief Towns.-Balboa Heights, Balboa, Ancon, Gamboa and Margarita.

Including only ocean-going commercial vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last so fiscal years (see table in col. 1). In 1974 the 14,033 vessels using the canal carried the highest tonnage so far recorded.

| Fiscal <br> Year | No. of <br> Transits | Canal, <br> Net Tons | Cargo <br> Tons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1965 | 11,835 | $74,853,264$ | $76,573,071$ |
| 1966 | 11,926 | $78,518,013$ | $81,712,940$ |
| 1967 | 12,413 | $88,266,343$ | $86,193,430$ |
| 1968 | 13,199 | $96,487,843$ | $96,550,165$ |
| 1969 | 13,150 | $100,603,265$ | $101,391,132$ |
| 1970 | 13,658 | $108,141,640$ | $114,257,260$ |
| 1971 | 14,020 | $111,006,363$ | $1 \times 8,626,906$ |
| 1972 | 13,766 | $112,971,058$ | $109,233,725$ |
| 1973 | 13,841 | $126,203,549$ | $126,104,029$ |
| 1974 | 14,033 | $135,715,628$ | $147,906,914$ |
| 1975 | 13,609 | $135,053,680$ | $140,101,459$ |

The canal is fifty statute miles long ( 44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 500 to $x, 000$ feet wide at the bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, x step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Mirafores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is $x, 000$ feet long and iro feet wide. Transit from sea to sea takes on average 8 to xo hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging.

The Panama Canal Company is engaged in Canal improvement programme. The widening of Gaillard Cut from 300 to 500 feet was completed in August, 1970. The maximum draft allowable for ships using the Panama Canal is determined by the level of Lake Gatun, which is average of 85 feet above sea level. During dry season, from December to April, the lake level drops, imposing draft restrictions. The all-time high maximum tropical fresh water draft was 40 feet for certain types of vessels in $\mathbf{1 9 6 7}$.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

$3^{100}$ Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 200008

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Peter Jay ( 1977 ) . . . . . . . . . . £ 44,000 Ministers, Sir John Moreton, K.C.v. O., C.M.G., M.C.; W. S. Ryrie (Economic); J. S. Shaylor (Defence, Research and Development); The Lord Bridges, C.M.G. (Commercial).

Head of British Defence Staff and Defence Attaché, Lt.-Gen. Sir Rollo Pain, K.C.B., M.C.
Naval Attaché, Rear Admiral R. W. Halliday, D.s.c. Military Attaché, Brigadier A. L. Watson. Air Altaché, Air Cdre. N. S. Howlett.
Counsellors, R. B. Crowson (Hong Kong Commercial Affairs); M. C. Raff (Labour); K. P. Jeffs (Defence Supply); A. R. Gordon-Cumming, c.v.o. (Civil Aviation and Shipping); J. Gaunt; J. T. Murley; A. J. Monk (Defence Research and Development); C. T. Brant (Energy); R. A. Fyils-Walker, c.v.o. (Information); E. R. Drake Seager; P. Gent; G. Blackburne Kane; (Commercial); H. M. Griffiths (Economic); R. M. Russell; G. L. Scullard, O.b.E. (Admin. and H.M. Consul-General); R. F. R.

Deare (Overseas Development); C. W. Squire; P. Robinson (Asst. Defence Research and Development); A. Smith (Science and Technology); Brig. J. P. Ferry (Asst. DefenceResearch andDevelopment). W. G. Codner (Civil Aviation); D. J. Walters (Asst. Defence Research and Development); P. L. Roussel (Cultural Attaché); M. E. Pike.
1st. Secretaries, A. Reeve; D. H. Jones; J. G. MacDonald (Commercial); S. H. Broadbent (Economic); C. J. A. Chivers (Financial); A. Ford (Commercial); C. M. Cruickshank (Civil Aviation and Shipping); D. C. Walker Mud (Information); B. L. Limbert (Defence Supply): J. A. Soutar; R. M. Muir; J. P. Millington; J. Davison; Dr. T. M. Moynehan (Asst. Attaché (Science)); J. Q. Greenstock (Private Secretary to the Ambassador); P. W. Murphy (Agriculture and Commercial); J. McAuley (Technology); E. K. Green (Consul); R. M. Currie; P. B. J. Knight; A. A. Joy (Energy); A. Lovell; P. Kemp (Information); Miss C. J. Tasch (Administration); G. A. Gillespic (Accountant); R. Murphy.

## The United Nations

## CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers w Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 2x-Oct. 7; 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June $\mathbf{2 6}$, $\mathbf{1 9 4 5}$, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York. October 24 has been designated " United Nations Day ".
The following 147 states are members of the United Nations:-
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina,* Australia,» Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium,* Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,* Botswana, Brazil,* Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, ${ }^{\star}$ Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile,» China,» Colombia,* Comoros, Congo (Pop. Repub.), Costa Rica,* Cuba,* Cyprus, Czechoslovakia,* Denmark,* Dominican Republic,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* El Salvador,* Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia,* Fiji, Finland, France,* Gabon, Gambia, Germany (East), Germany (West), Ghana, Greece,* Grenada, Guatemala,* Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,* Honduras,* Hungary, Iceland, India, » Indonesia, Iran, * Iraq, » Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon,* Lesotho, Liberia, $\star$ Libya, ${ }^{\text {TL }}$ Luxemburg, $\star$ Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, $\star$ Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Nicaragua,* Niger, Nigeria, Norway,» Oman, Pakistan, Panama,* Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,» Peru,» Philippines,» Poland,» Portugal, Qatar, Rumania, R wanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia,* Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa,* Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria,* Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,* Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom,* United States of America,* Upper Volta, Uruguay, ${ }^{\star}$ Venezuela,» Yemen (Arab Repub.), Yemen (P.D.R.), Yugoslavia,* Zaire, Zambia.

* Original member (i.e. from 1945). (From October 25, 1971, "China " was taken to mean the People's Republic of China.)

The principal organs of the United Nations are:(x) The General Assembly; (z) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

## 1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once $\quad$ year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided among seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:(x) Political and Security (including the regulation
of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committeesa General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and three standing committees-an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Committee on Contributions and Disarmament Commission.

The General Assembly appoints such ad hoc committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission. In 1964 the General Assembly set up the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a permanent body.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was set up on Jan. $x, 1967$ to promote industrialization and co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field.
President of the United Nations General Assembly,
H. S. Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka) (x976).

## 2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of fifteen Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five permanent Members (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and ten non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of sever Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine Members must include the concurring votes of the permanent Members, and it is this clause which makes the Veto possible. The only exception to this rule is that with regard to measures for peaceful settlement party to a dispute may refrain from voting.

The General Assembly, any member of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General, can bring to the Council's attention any matter considered to threaten international peace and security. A nonmember State can bring a dispute before the Council provided it accepts in advance the U.N. Charter obligations for peaceful settlement.

A Committee on the Admission of New Members was set up by the Security Council on May 17 , r946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes ad hoc committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

## 3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of fourteen related agencies.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).UNICEF embraces all aspects of child welfare and assists the governments of the developing countries in developing maternal and child health services, the prevention and treatment of disease, nutrition and the preparation of children for adult life. It is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public and its work is carried out in co-operation with the relevant technical members of the United Nations.
4. Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and one other country elected by the General Assembly for three-year term.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

## 5. Intermational Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to - case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

President, Eduado Jimenez de Arechaga (Uruguay)

## THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General (x972-77), Kurt Waldheim (Austria).

Under-Secretaries-General
Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination, C. V. Narasimhan (India).
Special Political Affairs, B. E. Urquhart (U.K.); Roberta Guyer (Argentina).
Conference Services, B. Lewandowski (Poland).
Economic and Social Affairs, Gabriel Van Laetham (France).
Political Affairs and Decolonization, Ming-Chao Tang (China).
Political and Security Council Affairs, A. Shevchenko (U.S.S.R.).

Director-General, U.N. Office, Geneva, V. Winspeare Guicciardi (Italy).
Office or Administration and Management, G. Davidson (Canada).
Legal Counsel, E. Suy (Belgium).
U.N. Information Centre, $\mathbf{I 4}^{\mathbf{1 5} 5, \text {, Stratford Place, W.x. }}$ BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS
The budget is now approved for periods of two
years, and the appropriation for the biennium

1976-77 is U.S. $\$ 783,932,900$ (gross). The scale of assessments for $1974-76$ includes: Australia, $1 \cdot 52$ per cent.; Canada, $2 \cdot 96$ per cent. ; India, o 70 per cent.; New Zealand, $0 \cdot 28$ per cent.; United Kingdom, 4.44 per cent. The United States contribution is 25 .00 per cent.; U.S.S.R. is 11 ' 33 per cent.; France is 5.66 per cent.; Italy is 3.30 per cent and Japan is 8.66 per cent.

## UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES 845 Third Avenue, New York

Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative ill the Security Council, Ivor Seward Richard, Q.C. (1974).
Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative, James Murray, C.M.G.
Minister (Economic and Social Affairs), P. H. R. Marshall, C.M.G.
Counsellors, R. A. C. Byatt (Head of Chancery); P. R. N. Fifoot (Lagal Adviser); A. S. Donkin (Administration); M.F.H. Stuart (Tyeasury Adviser). 1st Secretaries, C.C.R.Battiscombe; A. D. Brighty; A. D. Cordery; R. J. Dalton; J. B. Donnelly; R. J. S. Edis; S. W. J. Fuller; Miss S. E. Harden, M.B.E.; A. J. C. E. Rellie; T. L. Richardson; Miss E. C. Wallis, M.B.E.

## INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY <br> Kärntnerring II-13, P.O. Box 590, Vienna

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it or under its supervision is not used to further any military purpose. Agreements have been reached concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies. In June, 1977, 110 states were members.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special session as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (34 members) carries out the functions of the Agency and meets usually four times a year. The Budget in 1977 amounted to $\$ 43,501,000$.
Director-General, Sigvard Eklund (Sweden).

## INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Fourteen other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organization (ILO) Geneva (London Branch Office, $87-9$ N New Bond Street, W.I.). Established with the League of Nations in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles, the ILO became in 1946 the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations. In June, 1977, the Organization had 135 member States. The aim of the ILO is to promote lasting peace through social justice, and to this end it works for better economic and social conditions everywhere. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

The ILO establishes international labour standards, which set guidelines for improving working conditions and protecting basic human rights; runs a world-wide programme of technical assistance to developing countries (with funds from all sources amounting in $1977-78$ to about $\$ 86$ million); conducts research and disseminates information on the human aspects of economic activity, with a view to improving social and economic well-being. Through its World Employment Programme, the $\Pi 0$ is attacking unemployment and its associated
ills by aiding national and international efforts to provide productive work for the world's fastgrowing population. It is also developing an international programme for the improvement of working conditions and the working environment.

The International Labour Conference, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one worker delegate and one employer delegate, meets at least once a year. It formulates international labour standards and broad policies of the Organization, provides a forum for discussion of world labour and social problems, and approves the LLO's work programme and budget, which is financed by member States.
A 56 -member Governing Body, composed of 28 government members, 14 worker members and 14 employer members, acts as the Organization's executive council. Ten governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are Canada, China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States of America.
The International Labour Office, the secretariat of the Organization, collects and distributes information, assists governments on request in drafting legislation on the basis of international labour standards, directs technical co-operation activities, and issues publications.
Director-General, Francis Blanchard (France).
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.-Established on October 16, r945, to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and to better the condition of rural populations, thus contributing to the expansion of world economy and ensuring man's freedom from hunger. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of information in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, facilitates international agreement in these fields and provides technical assistance in such subjects as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-afforestation, the establishment of paper industries, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods, production of fertilizers, control of crop pests and diseases, and improvement of fishing vessels, fish distribution and marketing. As well as its work as an intergovernmental agency the Organization also mobilizes the efforts of private individuals and associations through the world-wide Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Jointly with the United Nations it administers $\$ 1 \mathbf{1}, 000,000,000$ World Food Programme using food as capital backing for development programmes in developing countries. The I975 session of the governing Conference approved budget of $\$ 167,000,000$ for the two years 1976-77. In addition FAO is carrying out field programmes involving expenditure of about $\$ 100,000,000$ under the U.N. Development Programme and other aid programmes. Through its co-operative programme with the World Bank it is helping to increase international investment in agriculture and allied fields.

The policy of the Organization is directed by two-yearly Conference of the 136 member countries. A council ( 42 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.
Director-General, Edouard Saouma (Lebanon).
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris 75700.--Under its constitution, the Organization makes its contribution to peace
and security by promoting collaboration among its Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communications. It aims at furthering a universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for human rights, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
Unesco continues to work for the advancement of mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples ... to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture . . . to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.
The Organization is composed of three organs: (i) the General Conference, consisting of representatives of Member States, which meets biennially to decide the programme and budget; (ii) the Executive Board, composed of 45 members elected by the General Conference to supervise the execution of the approved programme and (iii) the Secretariat, which is responsible for Unesco's day-to-day functioning and the execution of the programme. In most Member States National Commissions serve as a link with Unesco and help carry out the programme. The broad objectives of Unesco: in education, its democratization and regeneration; in science, the development of science policy, the application of science and technology to development and the intensification of international programmes of scientific co-operation; in culture, the evolution of cultural policy; in communication, the improvement and development of the mass media in Member States as a means of increasing the flow of information. Member States in July, 1977, 142 and one Associate Member (the British Eastern Caribbean group).
Director-General, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow(Senegal).
U.K. National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Overseas Development, Stag Place, S.W.I.

Secretary, D. Church.
World Health Organization (WHO), 121 I Geneva 27. Established on April 7, 1948, the aim of the World Health Organization is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. It provides expert assistance for its member governments in their efforts to develop health manpower, streamline health services, control communicable diseases, promote family health-including mother and child care, family planning, nutrition and health education-and strengthen environmental health. It promotes biomedical and health services research through some 500 collaborating research centres in different parts of the world. Its other services include the International Pharmacopocia, drug evaluation and monitoring, biological standardization, epidemiological surveillance and scientific publications. - Approved budget for $1978, \$ 165,000,000$. Membership (June 1977), 150.

Organs are a World Health Assembly meeting annually to frame policy, an Executive Board ( 30 members), meeting at least twice $\quad$ year, and I Secretariat.
Director-General, H. T. Mahler (Denmark).
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), 1818 H Street, Washington, D.C.; European office, 66 Ave. d'Iéna, 75 116, Paris, France. - Established on Dec. 27,1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other
resources. The $x, 452$ loans made by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1977, totalled $\$ 38,610,400,000$. Subscribed capital, June 30 , 1977, \$30,869,253,000.

The Board of Governors consists of one Governor and one alternative appointed by each of the 129 member countries.

Twenty Executive Directors exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the Board of Governors. The President, selected by the Executive Directors, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff.

## President, Robert S. McNamara (U.S.A.).

International Development Association (IDA), 18 x 8 H Street, Washington, D.C.; European office, 66 Ave. d'léna, 75 I16 Paris, France.-an affiliate of the World Bank established in September 1960. Its purposes are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the less developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership, in particular by providing finance to meet their important developmental requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of the World Bank and supplementing its activities. IDA's Board of Governors and Executive Directors are the same as those holding equivalent positions in the World Bank, serving ex officio in IDA. By June 30, 1977, DA had extended 753 development credits totalling $\$ 11,298,000,000$ in 69 countries for improved transportation, agriculture, electric power facilities, industry, education and municipal water supplies. The credits were for terms of 50 years, free of interest.

International Finance Corporation (IFC), $18 \times 8$ H Street, Washington, D.C.; European representative, New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.r.The IFC was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to assist less developed member countries by promoting the growth of the private sector of their economies. IFC's share capital of $\$ 108,342$,000 at June 30, 1977, had been subscribed by 106 countries. In addition, IFC is empowered to borrow up to approximately $\$ 780,000,000$ from the World Bank for use in its lending programme. At the end of June, 1977, IFC had made commitments totalling more than $\$ x, 712,000,000$ in 62 countries.
President, Robert S. McNamara (U.S.A.).
International Monetary Fund, 19 th and $H$ Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C.-Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of 1 multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade. $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{x}}$ countries were in membership of the Fund in June, 1977.

The Fund's financial assistance takes the form of a foreign exchange transaction. The member pays to the Fund an amount of its own money equivalent to the amount of foreign currency it wishes to purchase. The member is expected to "repurchase" its own currency from the Fund within three, or at the outside five years, with a payment of gold or dollars or convertible currency acceptable to the Fund. These arrangements are subject to certain charges which rise in proportion to the amount of foreign exchange involved, and the length of time it is held.

Currencies drawn from the Fund may be used in a flexible way to relieve the member's payments difficulty, but its assets are not intended to be used for military purposes, or for programmes of economic development.

Each member of the Fund is assigned a quota which approximately determines its voting power and the amount of foreign exchange that it may draw from the Fund. The subscription of each member is equal to its quota, and is payable in the member's own currency.
Managing Director, H. Johannes Witteveen (Netherlands).
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Aviation Square, $\mathbf{x , 0 0 0}$ Sherbrooke Street, W., Montreal, Quebec, Canada. In existence since April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation, ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations or operation, and simpler procedures at international airports. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. I40 states are now members of ICAO.
An Assembly of delegates from member states meets at least once every three years. A Council of 30 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees.
President of Council, Assad Kotaite (Lebanon). Secretary-General, Yves Lambert (France).

Universal Postal Union (UPU), Weltpoststrasse 4, 3000 Berne 15. - Established on October 9, r874, by the postal Convention of Berne and in operation from July $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{I8} 75$, UPU exists to form $\quad$ single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union includes almost all the countries of the world. Budget, 1977, \$U.S.6,363,825. A Universal Postal Congress meets at five-yearly intervals, the last Congress was held at Lausanne in 1974. The next is due to be held in Brazil in 1979.
Director-Ceneral, Mohamed I. Sobhi (Egypt).
International Telecommunication Union (TTU), Place des Nations, Geneva.-Founded at Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union. ITU became II U.N. Specialized Agency in 1947 and as from Jan. I, I975, is governed by the Convention adopted by the Torremolinos Conference held in 1973. ITU exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio
frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters, including space radio communications. The Budget for 1977 is $74,034,000$ Swiss francs.

Secretary-Geneval, M. Mili (Tunisia).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva.-Came into existence in-195I. The present membership is 139 States and Territories. WMO exists to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology and hydrology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological and related services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture, and other human activities; to promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. Budget (1976-79), \$U.S.40,542,000. A World Meteorological Congress meets at least once every four years. An Executive Committee ( 24 members), meeting at least annually, carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six Regional Meteorological Associations (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), eight technical commissions and a Secretariat. Secretary-General, D. A. Davies (U.K.).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), 1or-104 Picadilly, W.. A United Nations Specialized Agency established on March 17, 2958, to provide means for co-operation
and exchange of information among governments on technical matters related to international shipping, especially with regard to safety at sea and preventing marine pollution caused by ships. IMCO is responsible for calling maritime conferences and drafting maritime agreements, e.g. Load Line Convention, 1966 and Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships. It has produced International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes; Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Liquified Gases in bulk; revised International Code of Signals, and fire safety measures for ships. In June, $x 977,103$ nations were in membership. Budget, 1976 -77, \$1 $, 249,000$.
Secretary-General, C. P. Srivastava (India).
International Trade. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, CH-12ix, Geneva 21. A multilateral treaty, in operation since 1948 , to which 83 countries are parties; a further 28 countries apply GATT de facto. Its rules thus govern over fourfifths of the world trade. Objectives of GATT are to expand international trade and promote economic development. GATT provides a permanent forum for discussion and solution of particular international trade problems, and for multilateral negotiations to reduce tariffs and other obstacles to the expansion of international trade. In September 1973, 102 countries agreed in Tokyo to launch comprehensive new negotiations in GATT, known as the "Tokyo Round", aimed at further reductions in both tariff and nontariff barriers to industrial and agricultural trade. Special attention is given to trade problems of developing countries. An International Trade Centre, set up by GATT in Ig64 to aid developing countries in export promotion is now operated jointly by GATT and UNCTAD.
Director-General, O. Long (Switzerland).

## Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Capitals, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances
The Salaries of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances are assigned to officers serving abroad:-
$\star$ Grade 1 - $£ 18,675$.
*Grade $2-£_{14,000}$.
*Grade $3-£ 12,465$.
*Grade 4 - $£ 9,115$ to $£$ IIr,465.
*Grade ${ }^{5}$ - $£ 8,515$
tGrade $5-\AA 6,145$ to $£ 7,915$.
$\dagger$ Grade $6-£ 5,365$ to $£ 6,365$.
$\dagger$ Grade $7 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{E}_{4,869}$ to $£ 5,898$.
$\dagger$ Grade $7 \mathrm{E}-\mathcal{C}_{4,365}$ to $£ 5,165$.
tGrade 8-£2,860 to $£ 4,135$.
†Grade $9-£ 2,350$ to $£ 4,135$.
tGrade $10-£ 1,665$ to $£ 3,005$.
*Plus supplement of $£ 208$
$\dagger$ Plus supplement of up to $\mathcal{L}_{5} 22$
NOTE.-Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each ab the maximum salary for the post and exclude Frais de Représentation.

## ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia

## AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)
Head of State (President), Mohammad Daoud, borm 1909, assumed office, July 17. 1973. (Also Prime Minister).

Cabinet
President, Mohammad Daoud.
Finance, Sayed Abdulellah.
Justice, Prof. Wafiullah Samayee. Interior, Abdul Qadir.
Education, Prof. Dr Mohd. Ibrahim Majid Seraj. Higher Education; Prof. Dr Ghulam S. Mohibbi.
Frontier Affairs, Prof. Abdula Kayum.
Commerce, Mohd. Khan Jalalar.
Mines and Industries, Abdul Tawab Assifi.
Public Works, Ghausuddin Faeq.
Communications, Abdul Karim Attayee.
Health, Prof. Dr Abdullah Omar.
Information and Culture, Prof. Dr Abdurrahim Nevin.
Agriculure, Azizullah Wassiñ
Planning, Ali Ahmad Khurram.
Water and Power, Juma Mohammad Mohammadi.
Minister of State, Dr Abdul Majid.
Foreign Affairs, Waheed Abdullah.
National Defence, Gen. Ghulam Haidar Rasuli.

> Embassy In London
> 3I Princes Gate, S.W.7.
> [or $589889 \mathrm{I} / 2]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Abdur-Rahman Pazhwak.
zst Secretary, Mohammed Aziz Naim.
Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the ast century B.c. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population (U.N. estimate, 1969 ) $\times 6,5 \times 6,000$. The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the
main divisions being the Durranis, from whom the Royal Family came, and the Ghilzais. Then come the Tadjiks, an Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomen in the North, Hazaras in the centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Nuristanis who live near Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Iran (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), ca the $S$. by Baluchistan (now Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed $1886-7$ and $1893-5$ ), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (now Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Iran frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Mary and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission 11 1948. An Afghan-Chinese border treaty was signed in r963 and the border demarcation in 1964. The PakistanAfghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into 26 provinces each under a Governor.

Government.-The Constitutional Monarchy, introduced by the 1964 Constitution, was overthrown by a coup d'etat on July 17 1973. The country was ruled by Presidential decree until February 1977 when 1 constitution was approved by a Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly). Mohammad Daoud was elected President of the Republic for - term of six years.

By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921 (renewed in 1930), Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular offices. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Judiciary. - Hitherto Afghanistan has been ruled on the basis of Shariat or Islamic law. However, the Constitution introduced in 1965 provided for the creation of a legal code, and for a new structure of courts, consisting of lower court in each wuluswal (sub province), and a court of appeal in each province, with a Supreme Court in Kabul. The complete separation of executive and judiciary in this constitution was abolished by Presidential Decree in July, 1973. In late 1976 and early 1977 new Penal and Civil Codes were published.

Defence.-The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by yearly calls. Service is for one year for officers and $z$ years for other ranks. The peace strength is about $\mathbf{x} 00,000$. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern.

Production.-Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, ar lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and dal. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, fron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.
The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (a) Internal: Kabul-Kandahar (3ro miles); Kandahar-Herat ( 350 miles); Herat-Maimana to Mazar-i-Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul ( 380 miles). Also Kabul-Khanabad-Faizabad ( 450 miles) ; Kabul-Gardez ( 80 miles); Kabul-Bamian ( 140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North has now been shortened by the completion in 1964 of the Salang pass. (b) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul-Khyber ( 175 miles); Kandahar-Chaman ( 70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Iranian borders. Five of the major roads in Afghanistan have been surfaced by U.S. and Soviet Aid. The Kabul-Khyber, Kandahar-Spin Baldak and Kabul-Kunduz-Qizil Qala roads are also surfaced. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Motor transport has taken the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (rgo miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman ( 70 miles). Internal air services between the main towns are being developed.
Language and Literature.-The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu, and Turki (spoken by Uzbeks and Turkoman tribes in the North). The Turki language is unwritten in Afghanistan. All schoolchildren learn both Persian and Pushtu. The Government is encouraging the spread of Pushtu, the language of the Pathans. Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, 1 grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have become eligible for income-tax.

Trade with U.K. 1975
 Exports to U.K..... 8,645,000 18,508,000
Exports mie mainly Persian lambskins (Karakul), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets, spice and natural gas, while the imports are chiefly oil, cotton yarn and piece goods, tea, sugar, machinery and transport equipment.

Capital, Kabul (about 500,000 ). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar ( 125,000 ). Other provincial capitals Herat ( 86,000 ), Mazar-i-Sharif(42,000), Jalalabad ( 22,000 ).

Flag.-Vertical stripes of black, red and green, with gold emblem.

National Day.-July 27.

## British Embassy <br> (Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Kenneth Roy Crook (1976). ist Secretary, A. J. Ramsay (Consul).
and Secretary, E. J. W. Lensh (Commercial).
Oriental Secretary, H. A. P. Tesorière (Vice Consul).

British Council Representative.-P. A. Connell, P.O. Box 453, 855 Shehabuddin Wat, Kabul (British library).
Kabul is distant 5,000 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 12 hours.

## ALBANIA

Head of State, Haxhi Lleshi, assumed office, July 24, 1953.

Chairman, Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu. Labour (= Communist) Party Politbureau of the Central Committee, R. Alia; A. Carcani; K. Hazbiu; Enver Hoxha; H. Isai; H. Kapo; S. Koleka; R. Marko; P. Miska; M. Myftiu; M. Shehu; H. Toska (full members); L. Gegprifti; Q Mihali; P. Peristeri; L. Cuko; S. Stefani (candidate members). Secretariat of the Central Committee, Enver Hoxha (First Secretary); R. Alia; H. Isai; H. Kapo; P. Mutta.
Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1975) of $2,432,000$.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under ColonelGeneral Enver Hoxha as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945 : on Jan. II, 3946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic. It admitted to the United Nations in 1955. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1939 and have so far not been restored.

Although Albania was almost entirely magricultural country (staple crops are wheat and maize), industrial expansion of her natural resources is now in process.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 200,000).
FLAG. - Black-two-headed eagle surmounted by yellow outline star, all on a red field.

## ALGERIA

President of State, President of the Council of Revolution and Minister of National Defence, Houari Boumedienne, assumed office June 19, 1965.

Cabinet
Secretary General of the Presidency, Abdelmadjid Allahoum.
Secretary of the Government, Smail Hamdani.
President of the National and Popular Assembly, Rabah Bitat.

## Ministers:

Foreign Affairs, Abdelaziz Bouteflika.
Interior, Abdelghani Mohamed Benahmed.
Finance, Mohamed Seddil Benyahia.
Heavy Industry, Mohamed Liassine.
Light Industry, Belaid Abdesselam.
Energy and Petrochemicals, Sid Ahmed Ghozali.
Information and Culture, Redha Malek.
Primary and Secondary Education, Mustefa Lacheraf.
Higher Education and Scientific Research, Abdelatif Rahal.
Transport, Ahmed Draia.
Labour and Occupational Training, Mohamed Amir.
Agriculure and Agrarian Reform, Mohamed Larbi Tayebi.
Justice, Abdelmalek Benhabyles.
Tourism, Abdelghani Akbi.
Youth and Sports, Djamel Houhov.
Commerce, M'hamed Hadj Yulu.
Ex-Servicemen, Mohamed Said Mazouzi.

Housing and Building Construction, Abdelmadjid Aouchiche.
Public Health, Said Ait-Messaoudene.
Posts and Telecommunications, Mohamed Zerguini.
Water, Land Use and Environment, Ahmed Benoherif.
Public Works, Boualem Benhamouda.
Secretariat of the Plan, Kamel Abdellah Khodja.

## Algerian Embassy in London 6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W. 7 [0I-584 9502]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Lakhdar Brahimi (1971).
Minister Plenipotentiary, Abdelkrim Chitour.
Attaches, Abdelhamid Terki; Belgacem Zeguidi; Amar Argueb; Mourad Bousalem.
Algeria lies between $8^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. to $1 z^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude $27^{\circ} 6^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. to southern limit about $19^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. Area, 855,200 sq. miles (estimated). The population is estimated at about $\pm 7,000,000$.


Govermment.-Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. From 288 I the three northern departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine formed integral part of France. Between 1955 and 1960 these were reorganized to form 13 departments. The Southern Territories of the Sahara, formerly 1 separate colony, became an integral part of Algeria on the attainment of independence. In June 1974 there was a further administrative reorganisation resulting in $3 x$ departments. An armed rebellion led by the Moslem Front de Liberation Nationale (F.L.N.) against French rule broke out on Nov. 1, 1954. French control of Algeria came to an end when President de Gaulle declared Algeria independent on July 3, 1962; by October, 1963, all agricultural land held by foreigners had been expropriated and by 1965 more than 80 per cent. of the French population had left Algeria. More have left since.

Ben Bella was elected President of the Republic in Sept., 1963, but was deposed and a Council of the Revolution presided over by Col. Boumedienne assumed power on June 19, 1965.

A new constitution was established by referendum on Nov. 19, 1976, and on Dec. 10, 1976 President Boumediène was elected for a six-year term of office. Elections for $\quad$ national popular
assembly were held in Feb. 1977. The present government was appointed in April 1977.
Development in Algeria is regulated by a series of national development plans. The $1970-73$ plan provided for expenditure of approximately C 3,200 million, with particular emphasis being placed on industrial development. The 1974-77 Plan provides for expenditure of the order of f, $_{3}, 000$ million, and places greater emphasis on infrastructure development, and the social services.

Trade with U.K.

$$
1975 \text { 1976 }
$$

Imports from U.K.. £ $88,700,000 £$ rox,800,000 Exports to U.K..... $87,500,000 \quad 80,200,000$

Algeria's main exports are crude oil and liquefied natural gas. Principal imports from the United Kingdom are capital plant and equipment for industrial use.

Algeria's main industry is the hydrocarbons industry. Oil and natural gas are pumped from the Sahara to terminals on the coast before being exported; the gas is first liquefied at liquefaction plants at Skikda and Arzew.

Other major industries being developed include - steel industry, motor vehicles, building materials, paper making, chemical products and metal manufactures. All major industrial enterprises are now under State control.

Algeria has a rapidly expanding network of roads and railways. Considerable sums are also being spent on the development of the State airline, the national shipping company and telecommunications.

Capital.- $\Psi$ Algiers, population $2,000,000$ (approx). It is one of the principal ports of the Mediterranean as well as an important industrial centre. Other towns include $\Psi$ Oran; Constantine; $\Psi$ Annaba; Blida; Setif: Sidi-Bel-Abbès; Tlemcen; Mostaganem: $\Psi$ Skikda; $\Psi$ Bejaia and Tizi Ouzou.

FIAG.-Red crescent and star on a vertically divided green and white background.

National Day.-November .
Britise Embassy
Résidence Cassiopée, 7 Chemin de Glycines, Algiers.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Armstrong Robinson, C.M.G. (1974).

Cultural Attaché, British Council Representative, K, R. Hunter, 6 Avenue Souidani Boudjemaa, Algiers. There is a British Council library in Algiers.

## ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrences, between Spain and France, with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of about 30,000 , one quarter of whom are native Andorrans. It is surrounded by mountains of 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eight and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes, each of which has four Councillors elected by vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twentyfour. Constitutionally, the sovereignty of Andorra is vested in two " Co-Princes ", the President of the French Republic and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. These two "co-princes" can veto certain decisions of the Council of the Valleys but cannot impose their own decisions without the consent of the Council. They are represented by Permanent Delegates of whom one is the French Prefect of the

Pyrenees Oriental Department at Perpignan and the other is the Spanish Vicar-General of the Diocese of Urgel. They are in turn represented in Andorra la Vella by two resident "Viguiers" known as the Viguier Français and the Viguier Episcopal, who have joint responsibility for law and order and overall administration policy, together with judicial powers as members of the Supreme Court.

The official language of the country is Catalan, but French and Spanish are also spoken. Spanish pesetas and French francs are the accepted currency and the Budget is expressed in pesetas. A good road crossing the Valleys from Spain to France is open all year. Andorra has deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Slate is abundant. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that $2,250,000$ tourists visit the Valleys during the year.

There are two radio stations in Andorra, one privately-owned and one operated by a French Government corporation. Both pay dues to the Council of the Valleys.

Capital: Andorra la Vella (population 11,750).
Flag.-Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red; Andorran coat of arms frequently imposed on central (yellow) band but not essential.
H.M. Consul-General, L. J. Evans, C.B.E. (Resident at Barcelona).

## ANGOLA

President, Dr. Agostinho Neto.
Angola, which has an area of 488 ,ooo square miles lies on the western coast of Africa; its population in $197^{2}$ was estimated at 5,798,000 although in the wake of fighting between the rival liberation movements the white population formally of several hundred thousand has been greatly reduced, by $\quad$ mass exodus.

After a Portuguese presence of at least four centuries, and an anti-colonial war since 196 x , Angola became independent on Nov. 11, 1975 in the midst of civil war. Soviet-Cuban military assistance to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (M.P.L.A.) enabled it to defeat its South African-assisted rivals early in 1976. Cuban troops remain in Angola which has entered in period of reconstruction.

Angola exports diamonds, iron ore, oil and coffee.

Capital. - $\Psi$ Luanda (Est. $480,61_{3}$ in 1972).
Flag.-Red and black with $■$ yellow star, machete and cog-wheel.

## ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between $30^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ $-60^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, long. and $12^{\circ} 45^{\prime}-34^{\circ} 50^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from 'Aqaba at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea,
and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad southeastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains $\quad$ coastal range in Oman.
The total area is estimated at $1,200,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.
Language and Literature.-Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night'), historical and biographical studies, and, resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

See also-Bahrain; Kuwait; Oman: Qatar: Saudi Arabia; The Yemen Republics: United Arab Emirates.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

## (República Argentina)

Junta.-Lt.-Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla (also President of the Republic, acceded March 29, 1976); Adm. Emilio Eduardo Massera and Brig.-Gen. Orlando Ramón Agosti.

Cabinet
Interior, Brig.Gen. Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy. Foreign Affairs, Vice-Adm. Oscar A. Montes. Labour, Brig.-Gen. Horacio Tomâs Liendo.
Treasury and Finance, Sr. José Alfredo Martinez de Hoz.
Education, Dr. Juan José Catalán.
Defence, Brig.-Maj. José María Klix.
Justice, Brig. Julio Arnaldo Gómez.
Social Welfare, Vice-Adm. Julio Juan Bardi.
Embassy in London. 9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.I. [oI-235 3717]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (vacant). Minister Plenipotentiary, Rafael M. Gowland (Chargé d'Affaires).
Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr., Carlos L. Blanco.
Naval Attaché, Rear Adm. Edgardo J. Segura.
Counsellors, Oscar Fernandez; Alejandro $H$. Piñeiro (Consular).
Military and Air Attaché, Cdre. Rodolfo A. Guerra.
Economic and Commercial Counsellor, Antonio E. Seward.
Senior Asst. Naval Attaché, Capt. Norberto M. Couto.
Asst. Naval Attachés, Cdr. Juan Arturo Dover; Cdr. Miguel José Guruceaga.
ist Secretaries, Horacio R. Basso; César M. Gondra.
and Secretaries, Pascual Adolfo Rossellini (Consular); Domigo S. Cullen; Luis D. Mendiola.
Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W.I (ox-584 1701).

There is also a Consulate in Liverpool. Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South

American Continent, and exterding from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly $\mathbf{2 , 3 0 0}$ miles; its greatest breadth is about $93^{\circ}$ miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaux, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as $E l$ Gran Chaco, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the


Río Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Córdoba by the San Luis and Córdoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the soithern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about r,ooo ft.) and the Sierra De La Vetana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.) The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, fows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confiuence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of provinces, one
territory (Tierra del Fuego) and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all uII area of x,079,965 square miles, with a population (Census of 1970) of $23,360,000$ (male 11,600,000; female 3x,760,000).

Government.-The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580 . In 18 ro (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in I816 (July 9), after a long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martin, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán.
Following months of crisis, marked by political and economic uncertainty, and continuous violence from guerilla forces, President Maria Estela Perón temporarily relinquished her powers on September 14, 1975, and handed over power to her constitutional successor, Sr. Italo Argentino Luder, speaker of the Senate.
President Perón resumed her powers on October 16, x975, but continuing political and labour unrest, together with increased terrorist activity and the lack of any effective Government, led inevitably to a reluctant coup d'etat by the Armed Forces Commanders, which took place bloodlessly on March 24, 1976; President Perón and many of her senior advisers and officials of her Government were arrested. A Junta, consisting of the three commanders of the Armed Forces, was established and one of their number, Lt.-General Videla, was also sworn in as President on March 29, 1976.

Agriculture.-Of a total land area of approximately 700,000,000 acres, farms occupy about $425,000,000$. About 60 per cent. of the farmland is in pasture, Io per cent. in annual crops, 5 per cent. in permanent crops and the remaining 25 per cent. in forest and wasteland. A large proportion of the land is still held in large estates devoted to cattle raising but the number of small farms is increasing. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, linseed, sunflower seed, alfalfa, sugar, fruit and cotton. Argentina is pre-eminent in the production of beef, mutton and wool, being self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and conducting a large export trade in many others. Pastoral and agricultural products provide about 85 per cent. of Argentina's exports and they originate mainly from the pampas or rich central plain which embraces the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Córdoba and La Pampa.

The following table shows the yield of some of the more important crops:

$$
1975-76
$$

metric tons

| Maize | 5,855,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | 8,570,000 |
| Linseed. | 377,000 |
| Oats. | 432,000 |
| Barley | 522,000 |
| Rye | 273,000 |
| Rice | 309,000 |
| Sunflower seed | 1,085,000 |
| Cotton (gross bulk production) | 430,000 |
| Sugar cane. | 14,310,000 |
| Millet. | 293,700 |
| Tobacco | 94,600 |
| Soya. | 695,000 |
| Livestock. Livestock popula | 1976 was: |
| cattle, $60,000,000$; sheep, 35,0 | and pigs, |
| 4,526,740. Meat exports to | sed fro | 4,526,740. Meat exports to UK increased from 21,363 tons in 1975 to 34,705 tons in 1976.

13,700,000 cattle were slaughtered in 1976 ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 5}$, 11,975,602).

Mineral Production.-Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut), Mendoza, Plaza Huincul (Neuquen), Tartagal (Salta) and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Duran (Salta) to a refinery in San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) was put in service in March, 1960, as was also In natural gas pipeline from the same source to the outskirts of Buenos Aires. Another project of importance was the construction of the natural gas pipeline between Neuquén and Bahia Blanca, completed in 1970. The production of oil is of first importance to Argentina's industries and, to some extent, to her economic and financial development. Total petroleum output for 1976 was 23,142,300 cubic metres compared with $22,968,300$ cubic metres in 1975.

Coal, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron ore, sulphur, mica and salt are the other chief minerals being exploited. There are small worked deposits of beryllium, manganese, bismuth, uranium, antimony, copper, kaolin, arsenate, gold, silver and tin. Coal production in 1976 was $6 \times 4,585$ tons, compared with 502,300 tons in 1975; this is produced at the Rio Turbio mine in the province of Santa Cruz. The output of other materials is not large but greater attention is now being paid to the development of these natural resources, especially copper for which the Government and private companies are carrying out exploration.

Industries.-Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile, plastic and machine tool industries and engineering, especially in the production of motor vehicles and steel manufactures.

Communications.-There are 25,386 miles of railways of which 14,000 miles are broad gauge ( $5^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ ), 2,000 miles standard ( $4^{\prime} 8 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\prime \prime}^{\prime \prime}$ ), 8,720 miles of narrow I metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. Plans are in hand for complete re-organization of the railways in order to improve their operating efficiency and reduce a very large financial deficit. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 137,000 miles of which $\mathbf{2 3}, \mathbf{8} 80$ miles are surfaced. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring republics, Europe, Asia, Canada, the U.S.A. and South Africa. Total tonnage entering Argentine ports in 1975 was $x$ I, 055,686 .

There are 16 short-wave broadcasting stations, 150 medium wave (of which 65 are official). In addition there are 65 television stations, of which 4 are in Buenos Aires. About $3 \cdot 8$ million television receivers are in use.

Defence. -The Army consists of four corps organized into ten brigades, including mountain, jungle, airborne and armoured troops. It numbers about 5,000 officers, 15,000 N.C.O.s and $65-70,000$ conscripts who serve I year.

The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, $x$ aircraft carrier, 9 destroyers, 4 frigates/corvettes, 4 submarines, 4 minesweepers, I minehunter and ancillary craft. Strength is about 3,000 officers and 30,000 ratings, including 1 I,000 conscripts.

The Air Force consists of 7 brigades and a training force, with $\llbracket$ strength of $x, 600$ officers, 15,000 other ranks and 20,000 civilians. Aircraft total over 300, including Skyhawk A.4s, Lockheed Cr3os, Fokker $\mathrm{F}_{27}$, Fokker F28s, Mirage IIIs, Canberra

B6as, Sabre F86Fs, Pucará IA-58s and a variety of helicopters.
Education-Primary and Secondary. The educational reform programme has been frozen since early 1975: The government is formulating a new education policy. At the moment, education is compulsory for the 7 grades of primary school ( 6 to 13). Secondary schools ( 14 to $17+$ ) are available in and around Buenos Aires and in most of the important towns in the interior of the country. Most secondary schools are administered by the Central Ministry of Education in Buenos Aires, while primary schools are administered by the Central Ministry or by Provincial Ministries of Education. Private schools, of which there are many, are also loosely controlled by the Central Ministry. Teacher-Training now takes place at post school level, courses lasting from a to 5 years. Universities-Many new universities have been created over the last two years. The total is now over 50 with 24 national (including the Federal Technological University), 25 private and $\quad$ small number of provincial universities.

Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the first Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. About 450 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 7 major ones in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspaper is the Buenos Aires Herald (daily). There are several other foreign language newspapers.
Trade
3,946,501,000 3,032,464,000
Total Imports. ...
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3,946,501,000 } \\ 2,96 \mathrm{I}, 264,000 & 3,956,057,000\end{array}$

## British Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at Buenos Aires, Cipolletti, Comodoro Rivadavia, Rio Gallegos and Rio Grande (Tierra del Fuego).

Brtish Council
Representative in Argentina, F. M. Beatty, M.b.E., Marcelo T de Alvear, 590 Buenos Aires.

## British Chamber of Commerce <br> in the Argentine Republic (inc.)

Calle 25 de Mayo 444, ( $5^{\circ}$ Piso), Buenos Aires. Manager, R. L. Briant.
Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 18 hours by air.

## AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger, born $19 \times 5$; elected june 23, 1974.

Cabinet
Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Kreisky.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance, Herr Hannes Androsch.
Minister for the Interior, Erwin Lane.
Justice, Dr. Christian Broda.
Transport, Dr. Karl Lausecker.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Willibald Pahr.
Agriculture, Dip. Ing. Günter Haiden.
Defence, Otto Rösch.
Education, Dr. Fred Sinowatz.
Trade and Irdustry, Dr. Josef Staribacher. Building, Josef Moser.
Science and Research, Frau Dr. Hertha Firnberg.
Health and Environment, Frau Dr. Ingrid Leodolter.
Social Affairs, Dr. Gerhard Weissenberg.

## Austrian Embassy in London 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.I [or-235 3731]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; His Excellency Dr. Kurt Enderl (1975).
Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Peter Klein.
Counsellor, Dr. Helga Winkler-Campagna. rst Secretary, Dr. P. Lang.
Defence Attaché, Col. Lothar Brosch-Fohraheim.

Counsellor, Dr. B. Stillfried (Cultural).
Attachés, Dr. Ernst Menhofer (Press); Dr. P. Marginter (Cultural); Mrs. A. Schmidt, Mrs. D. Baldwin (Administration): Mrs. T. Stockert (Social Welfare).
Austria is $m$ country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 32,376 square miles and its population ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 5 \text { ), 7,519,900. }}$

Government. -The Austrian Federal Republic comprises nine provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the AustroHungarian Empire. In March 13 , 1938, as $\approx$ result of the Anschluss, Austria (Oesterreich) was incorporated into the German Reich under the name Ostmark. After the liberation of Vienna in r945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely-elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January $\mathrm{x}, 193^{8}$. It entered into force on July 27, 1955 .

There is a National Assembly of 183 Deputies. In the elections of October, 1975, the Socialists won an overall majority of the votes.

The state of the parties in June 1977, was:
Socialist Party............................ 93
People's Party. ......................... 8o
Freedom Party (right wing)......... . 10
Religion and Education.-The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education

is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Linz and Klagenfurt.

Language and Literature. - The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croatspeaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are 6 daily papers in Vienna and 16 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Communications.-Internal communications in Austria are partly restricted because of the mountainous nature of the country, and road and rail routes must, of necessity, follow the river valleys. The railways in Austria are state-owned and have $5,90 \mathrm{x} \mathrm{km}$. of track of which $2,72 \mathrm{~km}$. had been electrified by June, 1976. While road surfaces in many cases are not up to British standards, the main roads linking the major towns are generally good and relatively fast. The Westautobahn, completed in 1967, links Munich, Salzburg, Linz and Vienna. A second major autobahn (Intal Autobahn) is now complete between Kufstein, Innsbruck and the Brenner Pass, thus linking the West German and Italian autobahn networks through Austria. A third major autobahn (Sidautobahn) linking Vienna with Graz, Klagenfurt and Villach is under construction and about half of it is already open for use.

Tourism.-Ir, 600,000 tourists visited Austria in 1976, a small increase over 1975. Net receipts from tourism were 26,348 million Schillings-a major contribution to the balance of payments.

Production and industry.-Agriculture and forestry account for about $5.5 \%$ of the National Product. The arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth, about 39 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1976 include (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron 3.318 , steel 4,477 , rolled products 3,375 . Raw magnesite, nitrogenous fertilizers, paper, chemical pulp and synthetic fibres are produced in quantity. In addition, motor cycles, scooters, buses, tractors and motor lorries are produced. Manufactures provided $37 \% \%$ and construction $9.8 \%$ of the total National Product in 1976.

Energy.-Of Austria's energy requirement in 1976, 31 ${ }^{-91}$ per cent. was supplied from internal sources. Production of crude oil in Upper and Lower Austria amounted to $1 \cdot 9$ million metric tons in 1976, $2 x$ per cent. of annual consumption. Imports of crude oil were $7 \cdot 3$ million tons, of which 2.6 million came from Iraq, $I^{\circ} 5$ million from the U.S.S.R., $I^{\prime} 7$ million from Libya and $=$ million from Iran. Austria produced 2 II billion cubic metres of natural gas in 1976 and imported $2 \cdot 6$ billion cubic metres from the U.S.S.R. Production of electric power in 1976 amounted to 35 million mwh and net exports of electric power were $2 \cdot 2$ million mwh. A 700 mw nuclear power station is under construction, due to commence operation in late 1977 and tenders have been issued for second.

Minerals.-Production of iron and magnesite ore in 1976 was 3.8 million metric tonnes; of lead
and zinc ore 488,000 tons; crude and magnesite 926,000 tons; Gypsum 770,000 tons and brown coal 3.2 million tons. In addition there are useful deposits of salt and limited deposits of copper, antimony and tungsten.

|  | Finance. | $\xrightarrow{\text { I975 }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1976 \\ \hline, 000,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ordinary Budget: |  |  |  |
|  |  | 188,173 159,110 | 177 |

Trade with U.K. 1974

$$
\begin{gathered}
1975 \\
£_{164,320,000}
\end{gathered}
$$


Currency. - The unit of currency is the Schilling. of 100 Groschen, reintroduced in December, 1945 . The rate of exchange (June 1976) was 32.50 Austrian schillings = £x, at par.

CapITAL, Vienna, on the Danube, population x,593,000. Other towns are $\operatorname{Graz}(249,000)$, Linz ( 208,000 ), Innsbruck ( $x 21,900$ ), Salzburg ( 137,000 ), and Klagenfurt ( 85,200 ).
FLAG.-Horizontal stripes of red, white, red, with eagle crest on white stripe. National Day.October 26.

## British Embassy Vienna.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hugh Travers Morgan, C.M.G. ( $\mathbf{x} 976$ ). Counsellor, R. Brash.
Counsellor (IAEA/UNIDO), D. Slater.
xst Secretaries, T. Bryant (Head of Chancery); J. D. M. Blyth; R. Harrison; J. W. Cox; D. K. Urquhart (Commercial); D. Beard, M.B.E. (H.M. Consul); W. J. Francis (Administration).
Defence Attaché, Brig. J. N. Holden.
There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.
British Council Representative, T. F. Hibbett, Schenkenstrasse 4, гого Vienna.

## BAHRAIN

Amir, H. H. Shaikh Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifah, K.C.M.G., born 1932; acceded Dec. 16, 196x. Cabinet
Prime Minister, H.E. Shaikh Khalifa Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa.
Minister of Defence, H.E. Shaikh Hamed bin Isa AlKhalifa (Heir Apparent).
Foreign Affairs, Shaikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa.
Justice and Islamic Affairs, Shaikh Abdullah bin Khalid Al-Khalifa.
Development and Industry, Yusuf Ahmad Shirawi.
Health, Dr. Ali Fakroo.
Education, Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Mohammed Al-Khalifa.
Legal Affairs, Dr. Hussain Al-Baharna.
Cabinet Affairs, Jawad Salim Al-Arayyed.
Transportation, Ibrahim Mohammed Humaidan.
Interior, Shaikh Mohammed bin Khalifa Al-Khalifa.
Information, Tariq Abdulrahman Almoayyed.
Labour and Social Affairs, Shaikh Isa bin Mohammed Al-Khalifah.
Works, Power and Water, Majid Jawad Al-Jishi.
Housing, Shaikh Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Khalifa.
Finance and National Economy, Ibrahim Abdulkarim Mohammed.
Commerce and Agriculture, Habib Ahmed Kassim.

## Bahrain Embassy in London 98 Gloucester Road, S.W. 7 [or-370 5132]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Ali Ebrahim Al-Mahroos.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Wasfi Nimer. ist Secretary, Mustafa Kamal Mohamed (Consul). 2nd Secretary, Fahud Al-Wazzan.

Area and population.-Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated about half-way down the Gulf, some 20 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain island itself, is about 30 miles long and ro miles wide at its broadest. The capital, Manama, is situated on the north shore of this island. The next largest, Muharraq, with the town and airfield of the same name, is connected to Manama by 1 causeway $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

The Population (1971) is 216,000 . There are about 5,000 British, 2,500 other Europeans and Americans, and 30,000 other resident foreigners, of whom about half are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. The Bahrainis are about equally divided between Sunnis and Shias; the ruling family and many of the most prominent merchants are Sunnis.

Climate.-The climate is humid all the year round, with rainfall of about 3 in., concentrated in the mild winter months, December to March; in summer, May to October, temperatures can exceed z10 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

Economy.-The largest source of revenue is oil. The Bahrain field, discovered in 1932, is now owned 60 per cent. by the Government, represented by the Bahrain National Oil Co., and 40 per cent. by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. (BAPCO), a Caltex subsidiary, which operates the field. Production in 1976 was $21 \cdot 3$ million barrels. BAPCO owns the Sitra refinery, which derives about 70 per cent. of its crude by submarine pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Bahrain also has a half share, with Saudi Arabia in the profits of the offshore Abu Sa'afa field. A reservoir of unassociated gas has recently been developed on Bahrain island.

Heavy industry is limited to the Aluminium Bahrain smelter, with an annual capacity of 120,000 tonnes of ingots, billets and slabs; it uses alumina from Australia and the local natural gas. The Bahrain Government owns 77.9 per cent. of the shares. A dry dock built for a consortium of the OAPEC countries and capable of taking tankers of up to $500,000 \mathrm{dwt}$ is to open by the end of 1977 .

The pearling industry, once the basis of the economy, has virtually ceased to exist. There is however a variety of light industries, and construction is thriving.

The state is being developed as a financial centre. Apart from commercial banks, led by the National Bank of Bahrain, the Chartered Bank, the British Bank of the Middle East and the Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait, many international banks are being licensed ait offshore banking units"; there are also money brokers and merchant banks.

The currency is the Bahraini Dinar (BD) divided into $x, 000$ fils. In June 1977 it was worth approximately US $\$ 2.53$.
Trade with U.K.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $x 975$ | $\begin{gathered} 1976 \\ \text { million } \end{gathered}$ |
| Imports from UK. | . $\mathrm{BD}_{42} \cdot 8$ | BD68*4 |
| Exports to UK. | $1 \cdot 9$ | $4{ }^{2}$ |

Communications.-The port of Mina Sulman has ten alongside berths for ships up to $30^{\prime}$ draft, and is being extended and deepened.
Muharraq airport is the main air traffic centre of the Gulf; it is the headquarters of Gulf Air, and a stopping point on routes between Europe and

Australia and the Far East, including British Airways Concorde.

A world-wide telephone and telex service, by satellite, is operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

FLAG.-Red, with vertical serrated white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL-Manama; population (1971) 89,608.

## British Embassy

PO Box II4, Manama
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Edward Ferguson Given, C.m.g. (x975).
1st Secretary and Consul, L. E. Walker, M.B.e.
2nd Sectetary (Commercial), P. Nessling.
Vice-Consul, R. Canning.
British Council Representative, J.E. P. Ness, P.O. Box 452, Manama.

## BELGIUM

## (Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, K.G., born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August $\mathbf{1 1}$, 1950; married Dec. 15, 1960, Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragòn.
Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King; married July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, and has issue Prince Philippe Léopold Louis Marie, b. April I5, 1960; Princess Astrid Josephine-Charlotte Fabrizia Elisabeth Paola Marie, $b$. June 5, 1962; Prince Laurent, b. Oct. 20, 1963.

## Cabinet <br> (June 2, 1977)

Prime Minister, M. Leo Tindemans (CVP).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Civil Service, M. Hurez (PSB).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, M. Paul Vanden Boeynants (PSC).
Foreign Affairs, M. Henry Simouet (PSB).
Justice, M. Renaat Anfoon Van Eslande (CVP).
Economic Affairs, M. Willy Claes (BSP).
Social Security and State Secretary for Social Affairs, assistant to the Minister of Waloon Affairs, M. Alfred Califice ( PSC ).
Communications, M. Jos Chabert (CVP).
Education (Dutch language), M. Raenackers (BSP).
Education (French language), M. Joseph Michel (PSC).
Agriculture and the Middle Classes, M. Antoine Humblet (PSC).
Dutch Affairs and Flemish Affairs, Mme. Rika De Backer (PSC).
Public Healh and the Environment, M. Luc Dhoore (CVP).
Finance, M. Gaston Geens (CVP).
Overseas Trade, M. De Bruyne (VU).
Overseas Development, M. Outers (FDF).
PTT and Brussels Affairs, M. Léon Defosset (FDF).
Pensions, M. Wyninckx (BSP).
Employment, M. Spitaels (PSB).
Interior, M. Boel (BSP).
Science Policy, M. Robert Vanderkerekhove (VU).
French Culture, M. Dehousse (PSB).
public Works and Walloon Affairs, M. Mathot (PSB).

State Secretartes
Regional Economy, assistant to the Minister for Walloon Affairs, M. Robert Urbain (PSB).
Budget, assistant to the Prime Minister, Regional Economy and assistant to the Minister for Flemish Affairs, Vicomte Gaston Eyskens (CVP).
Institutional Reform, assistant to the Prime Minister, M. De Bondt (CVP).

French Cutture, assistant to the Minister for French Culture, M. Persoons (FDF).
Economic Affairs, assistant to the Minister for Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, assistant to the Minister for Flemish Affairs, M. De Wulf(BSP).
Institutional Reform, assistant to the Deputy Prime Minister, M. Hurez, M. Hoyanx (PSB).
Dutch Culture, assistant to the Minister for Dutch Culture, Social Affairs and assistant to the Minister for Brussels Affairs, M. Ancianx (VU).
[CVP $=$ Christelijke Volkspartij
PSC=Parti Social-Chretien
PSB $=$ Parti Socialist Belge
$B S P=$ Belgische Socialistische Partij
$V U=$ Volksunie
$F D F=$ Front Démocratique des Francophones]
Belgian Embassy in London.
Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.I.
[or-235 5422]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robert Vaes, K.C.M.G.
Ministey Counsellors, M. Henri J. Perdieus; M. A. Vokaer (Economic Affairs).
Counsellors, M. C. Fellens (Culture) ; M. A. Adam; M. Maurice Cammaerts (Agyiculture).

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of $I x, 775$ square miles and a population, (Dec., 1970) of $9,650,944$. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea.
Belgium has a frontier of 898 miles, and $\quad$ seaboard of $4 x$ miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally-level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against foods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Signal de Botranges, rises to a height of 2,276 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of $49^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. (summer $65^{\circ}$, winter $37^{\circ}$ ).

Belgium is divided linguistically between those Who speak Dutch (the Flemings, who occupy the North) and those who speak French (the Walloons, who occupy the South) with small Germanspeaking region east of Liège. Nearly all Belgians are Roman Catholics.

Government.-The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 18 I5 until Oct. 14, 1830 , when $\llbracket$ National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the Treaty of London (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 4, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.


The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of $183 x$ the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or coopted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 18 s are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than I per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The last election for the Chamber of Deputies was held on April 17, 1977. It was a personal success for M. Tindemans, and his Social Christian Party, together with the Socialists both made gains at the expense of the Liberals and some of the smaller nationalist parties. The results were as follows (seats): C.V.P. (Social Christian), 56; P.S.C. (Social Christian), 24; P.S.B.-B.S.P. (Socialist), 62 ; P.V.V. (Liberal), 17 ; P.L. (Liberal), 2 ; P.R.L.W. (Liberal Walloon), 14 ; R. W. (Walloon), 4 ; F.D.F. (Brussells francophones), 1x; V.U. (Flemish), zo; Communists, 2.

Senate elections were also held with the following results (percentage of votes): Social Christians, $35 \cdot 76$; Socialists, $27 \cdot 22$; Liberals, $8 \cdot 6$; ; Liberal Walloons, 6.95; Walloons and Brussells francophones, 7.24; Flemish Nationalists, 10.24; Communists, 2.86. Besides these directly elected representatives, the Senate includes smaller number of members chosen by Provincial Councillors and also some coopted by the existing membership. H.R.H. Prince Albert is co-opted member of the Senate.

M . Tindemans formed his new government on June 2, 1977, a coalition of Social Christians and Socialists in place of the previous Social Christian/ Liberal coalition. His Cabinet includes Flemish Nationalists (V.U.) and, for the first time since the party's formation in 1968, representatives of the Brussells francophone party (F.D.F.).

Production.-Belgium is essentially manufacturing country. With no natural resources ex-
cept coal, annual production of which formerly averaged some $30,000,000$ tons but which dropped to 7,479,000 metric tons in 1975 following the closing of uneconomic pits, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. In 19743.7 per cent. of the active population tin engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-ifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Crude steel output in 1975 was $\times 1,587,000$ metric tons.

Education.-The budget for education (over 100,000,000,000 Belgian francs) represents approximately quarter of the national budget and does not include the amount spent by the Communes, provinces and the church in subsidized schools. The nursery schools provide free education for the $2 \frac{1}{3}$ to 6 age group. There are over 8,000 primary schools (6 to 12 years) of which approximately 5000 are administered by the State, province or commune and the remainder are free institutions (predominantly Roman Catholic). There are more than $x, 100$ secondary schools offering a general academic education slightly over half of which are free institutions (predominantly Roman Catholic but subsidized by the State) and the remainder official institutions. The official school leaving age is 14 .

Language and Literature.-Dutch is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, Liege and the southern half of Brabant. Dutch is recognized as the official language in the northern areas and French in the southern (Walloon) area and there are guarantees for the respective linguistic minorities. Brussels is officially bi-lingual.

In July, 197x, the Belgian Parliament passed three Bills together implementing the constitutional amendments introduced in December 1970, to ease friction between the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities. The first Bill established a cultural council for each linguistic group, in operation from Dec. $x$, $197 x$, all members of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate being members of one council or the other. A Cultural Council for the German-speaking community also has since been established. The second Bill defined the powers of the cultural councils, providing that the councils would be responsible for certain aspects of cultural life; commissions for co-operation with the other council would be set up, with a statutory obligation to hold at least two meetings with the other council in each Parliamentary session. The third Bill provided for the establishment of five "agglomerations " of municipalities centred on Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent and Liège and the federation of small municipalities, with special provision in respect of the border boroughs of Brussels (which have a predominantly Flemish population) designed gradually to reduce the influence of the French speakers in that area. Regional councils for Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels were established in 1974.

The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by an indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Dutch. Maurice Maeterlinck ( 8862 -1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 19ys. Emile Verhaeren ( $\mathbf{1 8 5 5 - 1 9 1 6 \text { ) was }}$ poet of international standing. Of contemporary Belgian writers,
perhaps the most celebrated is Georges Simenon (bom at Liège in 1903). There une 45 daily newsm papers (French, Dutch and some German) in Belgium.

| Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Budget | $1974 \quad 1975$ <br> B. Fr. (millions) |
| Revenue. | 489.500 585,100 |
| Expenditure | 548,800 694,400 |

The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. Since June 1972 there has been no fixed rate (See also p. 83) but the average rate for 1975 against the U.S. dollar was 36.78 B.Fr. External trade figures relate to Luxembourg well as Belgium since the two countries formed an Economic Union III 192 .

## Trade

1974
('000 Francs)
Total Exports. . . . $\quad 1,099,825,000$
$x 975$
('ooo Francs)
CO . . $1,09,025,000$ 1,057,008,000
COMmunications.-On Dec. 33, 2972, there were 4,080 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belglan National Railways, of which $x, 232$ kilometres were electrified; the length of regional railways operated in 1973 was 215.8 kilometres. Belgian National Railways also operate 4,425 kilometres of regular bus routes. Other operators run $14,179 \mathrm{~km}$. of bus routes. On Dec. 3x, 1973, there were $x, 625,726$ telephone subscribers in Belgium.

Ship canals include Ghent-Terneuzen ( $\mathbf{x} 8$ miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands: constructed 1825-27 $^{2}$ ) which permits the passage to Ghent of ships up to 60,000 tons; the Canal of Willebroek Rupel-Brussels ( 20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 19z2); and Bruges (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, $6 \frac{2}{2}$ miles; opened in 1923). The Albert Canal ( 79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944) for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Llège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 and accommodates barges up to x,350 tons. The modernization of the port of Antwerp begun in 1956 is well advanced. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal are being widened or deepened to take barges up to x,350 tons.
In 1973 there were $12,830 \mathrm{~km}$. of trunk roads of which about $x, 030 \mathrm{~km}$. are motorways. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried in foreign shipping, the mercantile marine consisting (2973) of 89 vessels ( $x, 09 x, 984$ metric tons), in addition to which there were 268 fishing boats.

The Belgian National Airline Sabena operates regular services between Brussels and London, and many continental centres, as well overseas services to the United States, Zaire, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Middle East, Far East, India, etc. Many foreign airlines call ${ }^{-1}$ Brussels.

## Crties and Towns

The Capital, Brussels, had an estimated population (Dec. 3x, 297x) of $x, 075,000$ (with suburbs). Other towns are $\Psi$ Antwerp, the chief port $(67,259)$; $\Psi$ Ghent ( 229,687 ), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows [ice famous; Liège ( 446,990 ), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi ( 218,089 ), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; $\Psi$ Bruges
( $x \times 8,000$ ); $\Psi$ Ostend ( 47,230 ): Malines ( 67,730 ). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, by rail and sea, 8 hrs.; by air, : hr.

National Flag.-Three vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

National Day.-July 22 (Accession of King Leopold I, 1831).

## BRITTSH Embassy.

 28 Rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels.Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir David Muirhead, K.C.M.G., C.V.o. (1974).

Counsellors, I. S. Winchester (Commercial); The Viscount Dunrossil; C. P. H. T. Isolani, C.B.E., M.V.O. (Information).

Defence (Military and Naval) Attaché, Col. E. W. Nicoll.
Air Attache, Wing Cdr. J. D. Evans.

## British Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Ghent and Liege.

British Courcil Representative to Belgium and Luxembourg, C. H. Whistler, Galilée Building, Avenue Galilée 5,1030 , Brussels (Council Library at Brussels).
British Chamber of Commerce for Belgium and Luxembourg (INC.), 30 Rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels.

## BENIN

(People's Republic of Benin)
President of the Military Revolutionary Government and Head of State, Lt.-Col. Mathieu Kerekou; assumed office, October 26, 1972.
A republic situated in West Africa, between $2^{\circ}$ and $3^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and $6^{\circ}$ and $x 2^{\circ}$ N., Benin (formerly known as Dahomey) has a short coast line of 78 miles on the Gulf of Guinea but extends northwards inland for 437 miles. It is flanked on the west by Togo, on the north by Upper Volta and Niger and on the east by Nigeria. It has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population (estimate, 1973) of $2,948,000$. Although poor in resources, Benin is one of the most thickly populated areas in West Africa, with $=$ high level of education. It is divided into four main regions running horizontally: I narrow sandy coastal strip, a succession of inter-communicating lagoons, I clay belt and a sandy plateau in the north.
The first treaty with France was signed by one of the kings of Abomey in 185 I but the country was not placed under French administration until 1892. Benin became an independent republic within the French Community on Dec. 4, 1958; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 1, 1960. In October, 1963, popular revolution led to the fall of the government of the first President of Benin, Hubert Maga. The Army held power until Sourou-Migan Apithy was elected President and Justin Ahomadegbé Chief of Government in January, 1964, after a new constitution had been agreed. This government was overthrown in November, 1965, following a long-standing disagreement between Maga and Apithy. It was replaced by President Tahirou Congacou, who was in turn dismissed in December of the same year by the Army. Christophe Soglo then assumed control and dismissed the Assembly. Soglo was in his turn overthrown by an Army coup d'état on December 17, 1967. Seven months later Dr. Zinsou was installed, with the support of the Army, as President, an appointment which was confirmed by national referendum on July 28, 1968.

Dr. Zinsou was overthrown by a military coup
om December 10,1969 and for five months the country was ruled by a military "Directoire". Following abortive elections in March, 1970, Presidential Council was set up in May, 1970 consisting of MM. Maga, Ahomadégbé and Apithy, with M. Maga as President of the Council and Head of State. He was succeeded in May, 1972 by M. Ahomadégbé, who in turn would have been succeeded in May 1974 by M. Apithy, but for the coup d'étal of October 26, 1972 which brought the Military Revolutionary Government, headed by Lt.-Col. Kerekou, to power.

Benin is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente, the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM) and the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.). The official language is French.

Finance.-The currency of Benin is the Franc CFA (Francs CFA $50=x$ French Franc) (Francs CFA $425=$ CI May, 1977).

Trade.-The principal exports are palm products ( 80 per cent.) followed by ground nuts, shea-nuts and coffee. Small deposits of gold, iron and chrome have been found.

Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K.... $£ 7,144,067 \quad £ 6,859,606$ Exports to U.K....... $\quad$ 182,8ro $2,813,774$

Capital.-Porto Novo $(85,000)$. Principal commercial town and port, $\Psi$ Cotonour ( 120,000 ).

Flag.-Green, with five pointed red star in the top left corner.

NATIONAL DAY. - November 30.
British Embassy (see Lagos, Nigeria).

## BHUTAN

King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, borm 1955; succeeded his father, July, 1972; crowned, June $2,1974$.
Bhutan, with $n$ area of about 18,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1972) of $1,010,000$, mainly Buddhists, is ㅍil independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a State of the Indian Union. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives at the United Nations, India and (non-resident) in Bangladesh. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of Rs.500,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in $\mathbf{8 6 4}$. India provides $90 \%$ of the budget. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. A motor road runs so7 miles from Paro, the winter capital, to Phuntsholing in W. Bengal. Three other roads linking Bhutan with India are under construction or projected. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative in Bhutan.

Capital. Thimphu. Flag.-Orange and crimson divided diagonally, with dragon device in centre.

## BOLIVIA <br> (República de Bolivia)

President, Col. Hugo Banzer, assumed office Aug. 23, 1975.

> BoLivian EmbaSSY IN LONDON
> co6 Eaton Square, S. W.x.
> [or-235 42481

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency General Rogelio Miranda Baldivia (x974).

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.x.

Minister Counsellor, Sr. Fernando Caneda. 1st Sectetary, Srta. Marta Bosacoma Bonel. Mining Attaché, Sr. H. Zannicr.
There are Bolivian Consular Offices in Liverpool, Birmingham and Hull.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. $10^{\circ}$ and $33^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and long. $57^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and $69^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. It has an area estimated at 415,000 square miles with a population (1976) of $4,700,000$. (Foy MAP, see Index.) The Republic derives its name from its ilberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830 ).
The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau ( 65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in llampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenez, Beni, Mamore and Madre de Dios.

President Barrientos, who had held office since his election on July 3 , 1966, was killed in a helicopter accident on April 27, 1969, and in accordance with the Constitution was succeeded by Vice-President Dr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas. On Sept. 26, 1969, the armed forces overthrew the constitutional Government and set up a civilian-military government under the Presidency of General Ovando. On October 7, 1970, Gen. Torres assumed the Presidency after defeating the right-wing military group which had overthrown the Government of Gen. Ovando only the day before, and held office until August 22, 1971.
A coup d'état occurred in August 197x, when, after heavy fighting, the President was ousted by Army leaders headed by Col. Hugo Banzer, Gen. Florentino Mendicta and Col. Andres Selich. Col. Banzer was proclaimed President in La Paz on Aug. 22, and subsequently formed a national front embracing the Armed Forces and the two leading political parties. However, from 1974 political parties have been excluded, and no elections will be held until 1980.
Mining, petroleum and agriculture are the principal industries. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of Malaysia, the largest in the world. Copper, antimony, lead, zinc, asbestos, wolfram, bismuth salt and sulphur are found. 30,000 tons of tins are produced, and together with other minerals provide over half of Bolivia's exports.
Bolivia currently produces a little less than 40,000 barrels of oil per day and this will increase to about 60,000 barrels per day in early 1978 . Domestic consumption is about 20,000 barrels per day, so the rest is exported. Gas is piped to Argentina and there are plans for a similar pipeline to Brazil. Altogether hydrocarbons are now providing nearly third of Bolivia's exports. Bolivia's agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, wheat, sugar-cane, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts etc. The development of manufacturing industry progresses with an ambitious 5 year Plan including cement, American Free Trade Area, and the Andean Pact. Total exports (F.O.B.) in 1976 were U.S. \$555 million.

Transport and Communications.-There are 2,200 miles of railways in operation including the lines from Corumbá to Santa Cruz ( 312 miles). There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and microwave telephone communications between La Paz,

Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Oruro and Sucre; there are plans to include other cities in the network soon. Most other towns of any size have radio/telephone communication with the main cities. There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta ( 32 hours), Arica ( Io hours), and Mollendo - days), and also to Buenos Aires ( $3 \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}}$ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi, and from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital. The Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railroad was formerly an all-British concern, but the Bolivian sector has now been nationalised. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railhead at Puno.
Commercial aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Braniff International Airways (American), Lufthansa, Iberia, Aerolineas Argentinas, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (Bolivian), providing international connections with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Europe, Brazil and Argentina; local flights provided by Lloyd Areo Boliviano and Transporte Aereo Militar link La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija, Sucre, Trinidad and other towns.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1884.
Language and Literature.-The official language of the country is Spanish, but many of the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak Quechua or Aymará, the two linguistic groups being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion was disestablished in 196x but relations between it and the State are good. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are six other universities, the largest being the University of San Andres at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are four principal daily newspapers in Bolivia.

## Finance

The economy generally has been in good shape since the oil and mineral price rises of 1974 . The Bolivian currency, after remaining stable for 15 years at $x 2$ pesos to the U.S. dollar, was devalued in October 1972 to a new rate of zo pesos where it has remained ever since. The inflation rate for the last three years has been kept to the comparatively low level of $10-15$ per cent.

> Trade with U.K.

Imports from U.K.... $£ 8,300,000 £{ }^{195,000,000}$ Exports to U.K....... $19,007,000$

The principal exports are tin ( 35 per cent.), other minerals (zo per cent.), oil and gas ( 30 per cent.), and agricultural products ( 15 per cent.). Until recently the majority of Bolivia's minerals were shipped to U.K. for smelting and re-export, but Bolivia is now developing her own smelters and will in future be exporting metals. The chief imports are wheat and flour, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and textiles.

Seal of Government.-La Paz. Population (census 1976) 654,700. Other large centres are Cochabamba ( 194,000 ), Oruro ( 124,000 ), Santa Cruz $(237,000)$, Potosi $(77,000)$, Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary $(63,000)$ and Tarija $(38,500)$.
Flag: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

NAtional Day.-August 6 (Independence Day).


## BRITISH Embassy. <br> Casilla 694, La Paz.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (vacant) ast Secretary, M. S. Green (Commercial and Head of Chancery).
2nd Secretaries, B. A. Barrett (Administration and Consul): J. H. Culver (Technical Cooperation and Information) ; H. Kershaw (Commercial).

British Consular Offices
There are British Consular Offices at La Paz and Cochabamba.

BRAZIL
(The Federative Republic of Brazil)
President, General Ernesto Geisel, born, August 3, x908; appointed, Jan. 15, 1974; acceded, March 15, 1974.

Vice-President, General Adalberto Pereira dos Santos.

## Ministry

(Feb. 21, 1974)
External Relations, Sr. Antônio F. A. da Silveira. Interior, Sr. Mauricio Rangel Reis.
Finance, Sr. Mário E. Simonsen.
Justice, Sr. Armando Falcão.
Planning, Sr. João P. dos R. Velloso.

Mines and Energy, Sr. Shigeaki Ueki. Education, Sen. Ney Braga.
Agriculture, Sr. Alysson Paulinelli.
Labour, Sr. Arnaldo da C. Prieto.
Communications, Cdr. Euclides Q. de Oliveira.
Health, Dr. Paulo de A. Machado
Industry and Trade, Sr. Angelo Calmon de Sá.
Transport, Gen. Dirceu de A. Nogucira.
Air Force, Gen. Joelmir de A. Macedo.
Army, Gen. Silvio Coelho da Frota.
Navy, Adm. Geraldo de A. Henning.
Welfare and Social Assistance, Sr. Luis G. do Nascimento Silva.

Brazilian Embassy in London
32 Green Street, W.x. [0I-629 0155]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Roberto de Oliveira Campos (1975).
Minister-Counsellor, José Olympio Rache de Almeida.
Naval Advisers, Vice Adm. J. G. T. A. de Aratanha; Captain F. J. M. Godinho.
Minister, Marcello Raffaelli (Economic Affairs).
Minister, S. de C. Weguelin Vieira (Consular).
Air Attaché, Colonel J. L. M. de Fonseca.
Naval and Military Altaché, Capt. M. H. B. de Carvalho.

## Consular Section, 6 Deanery Street, W.I (or-499 744x).

Commercial Section, 15 Berkeley Street, W.I (01-499 6706).
There are also $\quad$ Brazilian Consulate-General at Liverpool and honorary consular offices at Cardiff, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Glasgow.

## Position and Extent

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. $5^{\circ} 26^{\prime} \mathrm{N}_{\text {. }}$ and $33^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and long. $34^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ and $73^{\circ} 59^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$ W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a cor it-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of $3,289,440$ square miles, with a population (1975) of $107,145,168$.

The northern States of Amazonas and Para are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are Serra do Mar in São Paulo; the Serra Geral (Caparao 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, the Serra da Mantiqueira (Itatiaia, 9,563 feet) and the Serra do Espinhaco (Itacolumi, 5.748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the Serra do Paraná, between Goiás and Minas Gerais, the Serra dos Aimorés, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the Serra do Gurgueia, Branca and Araripe, which envelop Piaui.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with - total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the Rio Branco, Rio Negro, and Japurd; its southern tributaries are the Juruá, Purus, Madeira and Tapajós, while the Xingú meets it within mos miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The Tocantins and Araguaia flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The Pamaiba flows from the encircling mountains of Piaui into the Atlantic. The Säo Francisco rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia is way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The Paraguai, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the Parand, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguacú or Iguassú, which unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-ArgentineParaguay boundary, are the majestic Falls of the Iguacu (zooft.), and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of Paulo Afonso ( 260 ft .).

Government.-Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King Joao VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro III., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed.

In October 1969, Congress confirmed the appointment of General Emilio Media as President for five years. A series of amendments to the Constitution came into effect on October 3o, which codified the powers assumed by the regime, and which laid down that subsequent Presidents should be elected by an electoral college; previously the President had been chosen by the military, and approved by Congress. In January 1974, 66

Senators, 310 Deputies, and 127 delegates from the State Legislatures elected General Ernesto Geisel, the candidate of the Government party, to succeed President Medici, whose term of office was due to expire in March 1974.

Production.-There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is being exploifed to an increasing extent. The iron ore deposits of Minas Gerais and the untapped ones of the Amazon region are particularly rich and plans for mining them are advanced. Production is increasing all the time.
In 1974 10,174,294 cubic metres of oil was produced; $7,504,000$ tons of steel ingots and almost 23,000,000 cubic metres of refined petroleum (including refining of imported oil); 59,000,000 tons of iron ore were exported at a value of U.S. $\$ 571,000,000$.

Total foreign private investment in Dec. 1974 was estimated at almost U.S. $86,027,000,000$.
In I974 the Brazilian automobile industry produced 858,500 vehicles.
The main exports of agricultural produce in 1974 were:

|  | Metric tons | Value <br> U.S. 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee | 731,000 | 1,002,000,000 |
| Sugar | 2,249,000 | 1,259,000,000 |
| Soya | 4,754,000 | 888,000,000 |
| Coff | ainly in | States of São |
| Paulo a | to a lesse | ent in Minas |
| Gerais a |  |  |

Defence. - The peace-time strength of the Army is 180,000 of which some 70 per cent are doing military service, with an immediate reserve of 250,000 . The Navy consists of I Aircraft Carrier, 34 Destroyers and Escorts, Submarines, 6 Minesweepers, 6 Survey Vessels, 10 Corvettes (tugs), 45 other vessels and 3 helicopter squadrons. The strength of the Navy is 57,000 including 13,000 marines. The Air Force, with $=$ strength of 44,000 , including approximately $\mathbf{r}, 600$ pilots and aircrew, has 650 aircraft and is the largest in South America.

Education.-Primary education is compulsory and is the responsibility of State governments and municipalities. At this level approximately 10 per cent. attend private schools. Secondary education is largely the responsibility of the State and Municipal Governments, although a small number of very old foundations (the Pedro II Schools) remain under direct Federal control. Over 50 per cent. of all pupils at this level attend Private Schools. Higher education is available in Federal State, Municipal and private universities and faculties.

Language and Literature.-Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers.

Communications.-In 1973 there were about 30,394 kilometres of railways in service, largely of metre gauge, but including 3,880 kilometres of other gauges. During 1974, the ports of Brazil were used by $3 x, 33$ I vessels, shipping 1 total of $110,348,000$ tons. There are 7,800 kilometres of navigable inland waterways.
Varig of Brazil and 3 foreign airlines operate services between Brazil and Europe, 3 between Brazil and U.S.A.d and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Four major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country.


## Trade with U.K. (1975)

Imports from U.K. ................. §x60,890,000 Exports to U.K. ..................... $174,883,000$
The principal imports in 1972 and 2972 were machinery and aircraft, foodstuffs, raw materials, oil and chemicals, and manufactured goods. Principal exports were coffee, manufactured goods, iron ore and other minerals, foodstuffs and fruits.

Capital.-Brasilia (inaugurated on April 2x, 1960). Population (estimated 1970), 544,862. Other important centres are São Paulo ( $5,901,553$ ); the former capital $\Psi$ Rio de Janeiro ( $4,296,782$ ); $\Psi$ Belo Horizonte ( $x, 232,708$ ); $\Psi$ Recife $(x, 078,819)$ ) $\Psi$ Salvador ( $\mathrm{x}, 000,647$ ); $\Psi$ Porto Alegre $(885,567$ ); and $\Psi$ Fortaleza $(842,23$ ) .
Flag.-Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.
National Day.-September 7 (Independence Day).

British Embassy
Avenida das Nacóes, Lote 8, Brasilia, D.F.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Derek Sherborne Lindsell Dodson, K.C.M.G., M.C. ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 3 )}$

Counsellors, L. Bevan (Economic); S. F. St. C. Duncan (Political, Head of Chancery and Consul-General). Defence and Military Altaché, Col. P. J. L. Wickes.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. M. A. James, R.N.
Air Altaché, Wing Cdr. J. Cheesbrough.

## British Consular Offices

There are British Consulates-General at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

British Council.-Representative in Brazil, P. B. Naylor, P.O. Box ${ }^{142336 \text {, Brasilia D.F. Regional }}$ Directors in Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Recife and Sao Paulo. Book supply to libraries of Sociedade Brasiliera de Cultura Inglesa at Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

British and Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce in São Paulo, Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 15 days.


## BULGARIA <br> (Bulgariya)

## Council of State

Chairman of the Council of State, Todor Zhivkov, elected July 7, 197x; re-elected, June 1976 (Head of State).
First Deputy Chairmen, Petur Tanchev; Krustyu Trichkov.
Deputy Chairmen, Peko Takov; Georgi Djagarov; Mitko Gregorov; Sava Dulbokov.
Secretary, Nikola Manolov.
Chairman of the Committee for State and Popular Control, Krustyu Trichkov.

## Council of Ministers

Chairman and Prime Minister, Stanko Todorov.
First Deputy Prime Minister, Tano Tsolov.
Deputy Prime Ministers, Krustyu Trichkov iChairman of the Committee for State and People's Control); Kiril Zarev (Chairman of the State Planning Committee); Mako Dakov; Anrei Lukanov.
Finance, Brlcho Belchev.
Interior, Dimiter Stoyanov.
Defence, Dobri Djurov.
Foreign Affairs, Peter Mladenov.
Education, Nencho Stanev.
Mineral Resources, Stamen Stamenov.
Supply and State Reserve, Sava Dulbokov.
Power, Hikola Todoroev.
Chemical Industry, Georgi Pankov.
Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy, Toncho Chakurov.
Electronics and Electro Technics, Yordan Mladenov.
Light Industry, Stoyan Zhulev.
Agriculture and Food Industry, Gancho Krastev.
Building and Building Materials, Ivan Sakarev.
Transport, Vassil Tsanov.
Internal Trade and Services, Georgi Karamanev.
Foreign Trade, Khristo I. Khristov.
Forests and Forest Industry, Yanko Markov.
Communications, Pando Vanchev.
Health, Prof. Radoy Popivanov.
Justice, Svetla Daskalova.
Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Dimiter Zhulev.
Chairmen of the Committees, Ludmila Zhivkova (Art and Culture); Nacho Papazov (Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education).
Chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank, Vesselin Nikiforov.

The Communist Party
The Politbureau of the Central Committee, A. Lilov; G. Filipov; I. Mihailov; P. Kubadinski; S. Todorov: T. Tsolov; T. Zhivkov; T. Dragoicheva
(full members); K. Trichkov; P. Takov; D. Dzhurov; D. Vulcheva; P. Mladenov; T. Stoichev (candidate members).
The Secretariat of the Central Committee. Todor Zhivkov (zst); A. Lilov; I. Primov; G. Filipov; O. Doinov.

Bulgarian Embassy and Consulate in london 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7. [ox-584 9400]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Vladimir Velchev (1976).
Minister-Counsellor, Valeri Borisov Pchelintsev.
Counsellors, Petko H. Kassarov (Commercial); Dimiter Kendimenov (Economic).
Milliary, Naval and Air Attaché, itt-Col. Dimitar Petkov Toskov.
Deputy Commercial Counsellor, Guenko Gulev. Ist Secretary, Mladen Galabov.

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population in December, 1972 of $8,594,493$. The largest religion of the Bulgarians is the Eulgarian Orthodox Church. The Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principailty. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with $\pm$ population of $4,337,500$. In $1912-13$ a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Rumania. On Oct. 12, x9x5, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29. 1918, made unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, x9x9, she signed the Treaty of Neulily, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.
Nazi troops entered the country on March 3 . 194I, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. yo. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 coup d'ctat gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

On Sept. 8, 1946, 1 referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic.

On Oct. 27, general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make constitution) was held; the Opposition won rox seats out of 465 .
On May 16, 197x referendum was held, at which new Constitution was adopted. According to the Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly of Subranie elected by adult suffrage for a maximum term of 5 years and consisting of 400 deputies representing constituencies of equal size. The 197x Constitution also established the Council of State, being the supreme permanent body of the National Assembly with both legislative and executive functions. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed in 1947, but its remnant was later revived as the Agrarian Union which now constitutionally shares power with the Communist Party.
Production.-Until 1939 Bulgaria was $■$ predominantly agricultural country, but has since pursued an elaborate programme of industrialization. About go per cent. of the country's agriculture has been turned over to co-operatives, and $a$ smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. The livestock includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.
There is now substantial engineering industry producing inter alia machine tools, electric trucks of all kinds, agricultural machinery, cranes, electric motors and electronic components, which accounts for about two-thirds of Bulgaria's exports; and considerable production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. In 1975 production of electricity was $25,23^{2}$ million kilowatt-hours, of steel $2,265,000$ tons and of coal $28,920,000$ tons (of which about one-quarter was soft coal).
There are mineral deposits of varying importance. Bulgaria's heavy industry includes the Kremilkovski Steel Plant near Sofia and the Lenin steel mill at Pernik, the chemical complex at Devnia, the petro-chemical plant at Bourgas with an annual capacity of 6 million tons of processed oil and various other chemical and metallurgical works situated around the country. The Soviet-designed nuclear power station at Kozodui will have four reactors, each with a capability of producing 800 million kilowatt/hours; at present in 1976 two are in operation.

Defence.-Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but $i t$ is believed at present to be at least 152,000 strong.
Education.-Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, $\mathbf{1 9 5 0}$, and in 1975 there were 7.553 kindergartens, and a total of 4,485 educational establishments for primary and secondary education including vocational, technical and other specialized schools for secondary age pupils. The total number of pupils attending these establishments was $x, 529,857$. There are three Universities (at Sofia, Plovdiv and Veliko Turnovo) and 22 higher educational establishments whose pupils total 106,055.

Language and Literature.-Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Serbo-Croat and Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is modern literature chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic. In 1967 there were 8 daily newspaper in Sofia.
Finance.-Estimated budget revenue for 2976 is $8,778,000,000$ levs, expenditure 8,757,000,000 levs.

Currency in Bulgaria is the lev. Rate of exchange (June 1976) was $x .65$ levs $=£$ r.

Trade
The principal imports are industrial and agricultural machinery, industrial raw materials, machine tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, rubber, paper. The principal exports are non ferrous metals, electric trucks and motors, pumps, ships, accumulators and machine tools, cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals and oils including attar of roses. In 1975, 80 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, including about $5^{\circ}$ per cent. with the Soviet Union.

Trade with U.K.

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1974
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Imports from U.K. . . £18,042,000 1975 Exports to U.K...... 13,549,000 7,410,000 CAPITAL.-Sofia, Pop. ( $\mathbf{2 9 7 5 \text { ), } 9 6 5 , 7 2 8 \text { , at the }}$ foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre is on the main railway line to Istanbul, $33^{8}$ miles from the Black Sea port of $\Psi$ Varna $(251,588)$ and 125 miles from Lom ( 28,500 ) , on the Danube; $\Psi$ Bourgas ( 144,000 ) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being $\Psi$ Rousse ( 163,012 ), $\Psi$ Svishtov ( 18,537 ), $\Psi$ Vidin ( 43,000 ). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv ( 309,242 ), Pleven ( 108,180 ), Stara Zagora ( 122,200 ), Pernik ( 87,432 ), Sliven ( 90,000 ), Yambol ( $75,86 \mathrm{x}$ ), Haskovo ( $75,03 \mathrm{x}$ ) and Toibukhin $(86,184)$.

Flag. - 3 horizontal bands, white, green, red; national emblem on white stripe near hoist.

National DAY.-Sept. 9 (Day of Freedom).
BRITISH Embassy
Residence, 65 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Cecil Cloake ( 1976 ).
ist Secretaries, J. W. D. Gray (Consul and Head of Chancery); N. Holland (Commercial).
2nd Secretary, K. Q. F. Manning (Cultural Attaché). Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. B. Grosvenor.

3rd Secretaries, G. M. Johnson; Miss V. Lemon; M. Corbett.

## BURMA

(The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma) Government of the Union
President, U Ne Win.

Burmese Embassy and Consulate 19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.x. [ox-499 884x]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency U Tha Kyaw (x975). Counsellor, U Maung Maung Gyi. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Than Lwin. Cultural Attaché, U Mg Mg Soe Tint. and Secretary, U Soe Thinn.

Area and Population.-Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between $9^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$ and $28^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. latitude and $92^{\circ} \quad x^{\prime}$ and $10 x^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately $x, 200$ miles and mextreme width of 575 miles. It has $m$ sea coast on the Bay of Bengal to the south and west and a frontier with Bangladesh along the Naaf River, defined in 1964 by a Memorandum of Agreements, and India to the north-west defined in 1967 , in the north and east the frontier with China was determined by a treaty with the People's Republic in October, 1960, and has since
been demarcated; there is $=$ short frontier with Laos in the east, while the long finger of Tenasserim stretches southward along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming a frontier with Thailand to the east. (For Map, see Index). The total area of the Union is about 262,000 square miles, with an officially estimated population of $30,834,000$ in 1975-about 18 persons to the square mile.

Political Divisions.-The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is comprised of fourteen States and Divisions. Amongst the former are the Kachin State ( 34,000 sq. miles), Kayah State ( 4,500 sq. miles) ; Karen (formerly Kawthoolei) State ( $\mathbf{2}, 000$ sq. miles), Chin State ( $\mathbf{1 4 , 0 0 0}$ sq. miles), Mon State, Arakan State and the Shan State ( 60,000 sq. miles).

Physical Features.-Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region) the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi ( $19,296 \mathrm{ft}$.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, $4,98 \mathrm{xt}$., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the IrrawaddyChindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.-The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Thai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians, Chinese and those from the former East Pakistan. Numbers of resident foreigners have shown a sharp decline in recent years. Burmese is the official language, but minority languages include Shan, Karen, Chin, and the various Kachin dialects. English is still spoken in educated circles in Rangoon and elsewhere. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.-Burma became an independent republic outside the British Commonwealth on January 4, 1948, and remained parliamentary democracy for 14 years.

On March z, 1962 the army took power, and suspended the parliamentary Constitution. A Revolutionary Council of senior officers under General Ne Win took measures to create $\quad$ Socialist State in accordance with their policy statement "The Burmese Way to Socialism". The Burmese Socialist Programme or Lanzin Party was founded to provide political leadership for the country.

In January 1974 new Constitution was adopted after national referendum. In February elections to the People's Asssembly and local councils were held. On March the Revolutionary Council transferred power to the bodies elected under the new Constitution. The highest authority is the People's Assembly ( 450 representatives) which is expected to meet twice $I$ year. When the Assembly is not in session the Council of State ( 29 members) is vested with wide powers. The senior executive body is the Council of Ministers. The Chairman of the Council of State ( U Ne Win) is also President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.
Education. -The literacy rate is high compared with other Asian countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture and retail trade.

Under the University Education Law of 1964 , the Government reorganized the higher education system to encourage the expansion of medical and technical studies. The two existing Universities (Rangoon and Mandalay) retain their separate role but decentralisation has enhanced their faculties (at present there are two Medical Institutes in Rangoon and one in Mandalay, and $\quad$ Institute of Dental Medicine in Rangoon), two independent institutes for medicine, technology, agriculture, economics, education and veterinary science. Under the two Universities are colleges at Bassein, Moulmein, Magwe, Akyab, Taunggyi and Myitkyina and the Workers' College (Rangoon).

There are teachers' training colleges in Rangoon, Moulmein and Mandalay which train junior assistant teachers and 13 State Teachers Training Institutes for primary assistant teachers. The Institute of Education in Rangoon trains senior assistant teachers and awards degrees. There are five Government technical institutes at Inseln (near Rangoon), Mandalay, Kalaw, Chauk and Prome. There are 6 technical high schools, $z$ in Rangoon, in Mandalay, $\square$ in Maymo, $I$ in Taunggyi and $=$ in Moulmein. British aid to Burma under the Colombo Plan amounts to some $£^{300,000}$ annually, over half of this being devoted of technical assistance awards.

Finance.-The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1976 -7 were: Revenue, K $55,923,200,000$; Expenditure, $K 16,726,300,000$. The monetary unit is the Kyat of 100 Pyas. (For rate of exchange, see p. 83.)
Production, Industry and Commerce.-Threequarters of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat, grain, tea, sugarcane, Virginia and Burmese tobacco, jute and rubber. Rice has traditionally been the mainstay of Burma's economy but the poor harvest of $197^{2-73}$ and increased home consumption have greatly reduced the quantity of exported rice. Exports in 1975 amounted to 283,500 tons, including by-products.
The net area sown to all crops in $2975-76$ was $23,490,000$ acres and reserved forests covered 37,655 square miles. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 2975 figure was 88,400 cubic tons.
Burma is rich in minerals, including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin, wolfram and gemstones. Of these, petroleum products are the most important. Oil is now being produced from oilfields in Myanaung, Prome and Shwepyitha and at Chauk, Yenangyaung, Mann, and Letpando. Production of crude oil in 1975 totalled $236,233,000$ gallons. There is a refinery at the main oilfield, Chauk, and another at Syriam near Rangoon. Their combined output of petroleum products is almost sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The production and distribution of petroleum and the importation of oil products is a monopoly of Myanna Oil Corporation (formerly Burmah Oil Company (1954), Ltd.) which is owned by the Government of Burma.

Under the Government's development plan, a cement plant, $\square$ brick and tile factory, a steel rolling mill, I jute bag and twine mill, four cotton spinning and weaving mills, a pharmaceutical plant, - large hydro-electric scheme, five sugar factories, II paper factory and plywood factory are in operation. West German soft loans have been made available
to finance construction of - glass factory, a fertilizer plant, il textile mill, natural gas liquefying plant, a soda ash factory and a formaldehyde plant, in well $^{\text {w }}$ a seismic survey for crude oil sources and technical assistance in the general field of mineral exploitation.

The Japanese Government has approved a third commodity loan of US $\$ 22,000,000$. Loans amounting to US $\$$ ro2,500,000 have been extended by the World Bank follows: forestry, US \$24 million; telecommunications US \$2x million; railways, US $\$ 16.7$ million; inland water transport, US $\$ 16.3$ million; irrigation, US $\$ 17$ million; livestock development, US 87.5 million. The Asian Development Bank has loaned US $\$ 4 \mathrm{x}, 600,000$ for the fishing (US $\$ 9.8$ million), rice products (US $\$ 6.5$ million) (and jute mill (US $\$ 25.3$ million) industries. The UNDP Governing Council has approved US $\$ 35,000,000$ towards the Second Country Programme for Burma covering 1974 to x978, and consisting of 52 large scale and 25 small scale projects. British grants in 1975 were f. 2 million for equipment, spare parts and commodities and $\mathrm{f}_{1} \cdot 9$ million for on-shore oil exploration.
Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member countries and through the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Trade with U.K.
Imports from U.K... 1974 1975 Exports to U K Exports to U.K..... $4,099,000 \quad 2,510,000$
Communications.- The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo ( 900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.
$\Psi$ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 35 days; by air, 16 hours.

The Burma Railways network covers 2,780 route miles, extending to Myitkyina, am the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958 and there are now 164 diesel locomotives in service, as well as 229 steam. There were 2,452 miles of Union highways and 1r,429 miles of other main roads in $1975-76$. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 13 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles international traffic.
CapITAL.-The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1973), 3, 286,886 .
Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma, had a population of $78 \mathrm{r}, 819$ in 1973, Moulmein of 679,484 and Bassein of 335,588 . Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.
Flag. - The Union flag is red, with a canton of dark blue, inside which are a cogwheel and two rice ears surrounded by 14 white stars.
National Day.-January 4.
British Embassy
(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Terence John O'Brien, C.M.G., M.C. (1974).

1st Secretaries, B. E. Pauncefort (Head of Chancery and Consul); T. K. Blackman (Commercial).
Defence and Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. D. F. Alexander.

## BURUNDI

(Republic of Burundi)
President, Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, assumed office Nov. $\mathbf{x}, 1976$.

## Cabinet

(Nov. 1976)
Prime Minister and Planning, Lt.-Col. Edouard Nzambimana.
Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, Maj. Philibert Kayibigi.
Justice, Jean-Baptiste Manwangwari.
Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Albert Muganga.
National Education, Ladislas Ndaye.
Public Works and Housing, Jsidore Nyaboya.
Natural Resources, Mining and Industry, Gaspard Karenzo.
Posts and Communications, Remy Nkengurutse.
Public Health, Maj. Jean Bandusha.
Civil Service, Damien Barakanfitiye.
Labour and Social Welfare, Joseph Nzeyimana.
Information, Capt. Tharcisse Ruhwikira.
Youth, Sport and Culture, Emile Mworohu.
Formerly a Belgian trusteeship under the United
Nations, Burundi was proclaimed an independent
State on July $x, 1962$. Situated on the east side of
Lake Tanganyika, the State has an area of ro,747
sq. miles and $\|$ population (estimated, 1969) of
$3,475,000$. There are some 2,500 Europeans and $x, 500$ Asians. The majority of the population are of the Bahutu tribe, but power rests in the hands of the minority Batutsi tribe.
Burundi became independent $\pm$ a Constitutional monarchy but this was overthrown on November 28, 1966. Since Nov. 3, 1976, when the government of President Micombero was overthrown, the country has been ruled by a Supreme Revolutionary Council.
The chief crop is coffee, representing about 80 per cent. of Burundi's export earnings, some 87 per cent. of which is exported to the United States. Cotton is the second most important crop. Minerals and hides and skins exports are also important. Joint economic arrangements of Burundi with Rwanda ended in 1964 and each country now has its own national bank, coffee organization, etc.

Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K... $£ x, 003,000$ ᄃ844,000 Exports to U.K. . . . . 476,000 993,000 The currency is the Burundi Franc. The rate of exchange was Bu. Fr. $15779=£ \mathrm{I}$ (Dec. 1976). Government expenditure for $197^{2}$ was $B u$. Fr. $2,400,000,000$ and revenue the same.

CAPTTAL.-Bujumbura (formerly Usumbura), with about 70,000 inhabitants. Gitega ( 7,000 inhabltants) is the only other sizeable town. Official languages are Kirundi, Bantu language, and French. Kiswahili is also used.
Flag.-White diagonal cross on green and red quarters, with = circular white panel in the centre. National Day.-July 1.
British Ambassador, His Excellency Richard James Stratton, C.M.G. (r974) (resident at Kinshasa, Zaire).

## CAMBODIA

(Democratic Kampuchea)
President of the State Presidium, Khieu Samphan, acceded, April Ix, 1976.
First Vice-President, Sau Phim.
Se cond Vice-President, Nhim Ros.
prime Minister, Nuon Chea.
Deputy Premiers, Ieng Sary (Foretgn Affairs); Vorn Veth (Economic Affairs); Son Sen (Defence).

Information and Propaganda, Hou Nim.
Health, Thiounn Thioeunn.
Social Affairs, Ieng Thirith.
Public Works, Toch Phoeun.
Education and Culture, Yun Yat.
Area and Population.-Situated between Thailand and the south of Vietnam and extending from the border with Laos on the north to the Gulf of Thailand, Cambodia covers an area of some 70,000 square miles. It has a population (March, 1976) of 7,735,279. (For MAP, see Index.)

History. - Once $\quad$ powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated constitution providing for parliamentary government. Full independence was proclaimed on November 9, 1953. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietminh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955 the Kingdom of Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only of France but also of Laos and Vietnam. For the next fifteen years the political life of the country was dominated by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, first as King, then as Head of Government after he had abdicated in favour of his father and finally (following his father's death in 1960) as Head of State. Although the Sangkum Reastr Nyum or Popular Socialist Community, which he set up to embody his political views still won all the seats in the National Assembly elections of September, 1966, his initial popularity was, towards the end of the sixties, increasingly dimmed by criticism both of his management of the economy and of the procommunist slant of the neutralist policy he proclaimed, which condoned extensive use of Cambodian territory by the North Vietnamese in their military operations against South Vietnam.

On March 18, 1970, during his absence from the country, Prince Sihanouk was deposed as Head of State by vote of the National Assembly. A Republic was declared am October 9, 1970, and the name of the country changed to the Khmer Republic. A constitution was adopted by referendum on April 30, 1972 and Marshal Lon Nol elected President. A bicameral parliament was elected in September i972. Prince Sihanouk however maintained $\quad$ rival government-in-exile in Peking (Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia-GRUNC).

In April 1970 widespread fighting developed between communist Viet-Namese and Khmer forces which gradually developed into a general civil war with republican forces controlling the major centres of population and large areas of the country falling under the control of the Khmer Rouge supported by North Viet-Namese. With large-scale assistance from the United States the armed forces of the Republic were increased from 35,000 in 1970 to 250,000 in 1973 .
In March 1973 . State of National Emergency was declared, various clauses of the constitution were suspended and a coalition "government of exception" formed under the premiership of In Tam. Following In Tam's resignation in December 1973, Long Boret, formerly Foreign Minister, was appointed Prime Minister.
In April 1975 Phnom Penh fell to the Khmer Rouge. Khieu Samphan ran the government and Prince Sihanouk returned to Cambodia on September 9 , to resume hils role as Head of State. How-
ever, a new Constitution was promulgated in Jan. 1976 and elections to People's Representative Assembly were held in March. Prince Sihanouk resigned as Head of State in April, and when the Assembly met on April ir Khieu Samphan was elected President of the State Presidium. A Government led by Pol Pot was appointed.

Geography, Economy and Communications.Cambodia has an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber used to be the main exports though rubber production was brought to a standstill by the hostilities, and rice exports ceased in 1972, the country becoming for the first time a substantial importer. Cambodia has restarted exporting rice. Following the Khmer Rouge victory, the populations of Phnom-Penh and other towns were forcibly evacuated to the country to work on the land. It was announced that the 1975 rice crop amounted to $2,200,000$ tons, which was twice the amount needed to feed the population for year. Subsequently, when the roads and railways had been repaired after war damage, many more of the population were redeployed to work on the land, and re-establish the plantations producing such crops as cotton, rubber and bananas. Factories, in particular textile mills, iron smelting works and cement works were put back in production.

Fifty per cent. of the total land area is forest or jungle, abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with II rainy season from May to October.

The country has over 5,000 kilometres of roads, of which nearly half are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There are two railways. One runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border; the other from Phnom-Penh to Kampot and on to Kompong Som. Phnom-Penh is on a river capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The deep water port at Kompong Som on the Gulf of Thailand can receive ships up to 10,000 tons. The port is linked to Phnom-Penh by a modern highway.

Religion and Education. -The state religion was Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". The new constitution guaranteed religious freedom, but "reactionary religion which is detrimental to Democratic Cambodia and the Cambodian People" was forbidden. There are also small Muslim and Christian communities. The national language is Khmer. In the years preceding the civil war considerable efforts were devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes had been established. Until April 1975 there was a Buddhist University in Phnom-Penh, where there were also Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law and Technological Institute. Several residential teachers' training colleges were in operation.

Capital, Phnom-Penh.
Flag.-Red, with a yellow three-towered temple in the middle.

National Day.-April 17.

## CAMEROON REPUBLIC

## (United Republic of Cameroon)

President, Ahmadou Ahidjo, elected for 5 years, May 5. 1960; re-elected for 5 years, May 7, 1965 ; Mar. 20, 1970 and April 5, 1975.

## Cameroon Embassy <br> 84 Holland Park, W.ix. <br> [0x-727 077x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Michel Koss Epangué (x975). and Counsellor, Nkuo Thaddeus. zst Secretary, Abdoulaye Sadou.
The United Republic of Cameroon lies on the Gulf of Guinea between Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo and Gabon and Equatorial Guinea to the south. It has an area of $183,38 \mathrm{x}$ sq. miles ( $43^{2,000}$ sq. km .) and a population estimated ( 3976 ) at about $7,000,000$. Principal products are cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton, timber, ground-nuts, aluminium, rubber and palm products. There is 15 aluminium smelting plant at Edéa with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons. Annual trade of the United Republic is approximately, Exports, FCFA $107,000,000$; Imports, FCFA $132,000,000$.
Rate of Exchange, July 1975 , 426 Francs CFA= fis (floating).


Imports from U.K...... $£ 7,730,000 £ 8,089,000$
Exports to U.K. . . ....... ${ }_{5,377,000} 8,991,000$
The whole territory was administered by Germany from 1884 to 1916. From 1916 to 1959, the former East Cameroon was administered by France as a League of Nations (later U.N.) trustecship. On Jan. $x, 1960$ it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon. The Republic was joined on October 1 , 2961 , by the former British administered trust territory of the Southern Cameroons, after a plebiscite held under United Nations auspices. Cameroon became Federal Republic governed by a President, Vice-President and $x 9$ Federal Ministers, with separate East and West Cameroon state governments. Subsequently in a plebiscite held in May, 1972, there was an overwhelming vote in favour of the proposal that Cameroon should become a United Republic and on July 3. 1972, the President appointed the first government of the United Republic.

Cameroon is the only country in Africa where French and English are both official languages enjoying equal status, and the government's declared long-term objective is to achieve complete "bilingualism " and " biculturalism".

Unlike in neighbouring Nigeria and Gabon, oil has not yet been discovered in commercially significant quantitles. The main economic emphasis is on agricultural development, both through encouraging small-scale peasant agriculture, and through the development of large-scale agroindustrial complexes, with the aim of making the country agriculturally self-sufficient and ${ }^{-1}$ major food exporter.

Captral.-Yaoundé ( $\mathbf{8 8 0 , 0 0 0 \text { ). } \quad \Psi \text { Douala } ~}$ ( 250,000 ), is an important commercial centre.
Flag.-Vertical stripes of green, red and yellow with two five-pointed stars in upper half of green band.

NATIONAL DAY.-January ! (Independence Day). British Embassy Yaoundé
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Albert Edward Saunders, C.M.G., O.B.E. (I975).
ist Secretary, J. Ayres (Head of Chancery and Consul). 2nd Secretaries, C. A. Gregg; D. Wyatt. British Council Representative, H. F. Grant.

## CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

President, Aristides Pereira born 2924, assumed office, July 5, 1975.
The Cape Verde Islands, off the west coast of

Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santa Antâo, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau Boa Vista and Sal) and Leeward (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with I total area of $x, 516$ sq. miles and Praia (1970,6,000).
The Islands colonised in c. 1460 achieved independence from Portugal on July 5,1975 , after the decision of the Armed Forces Movement to give up the Portuguese colonies. Elections for a constituent assembly were held on June 30. President Pereira favours an eventual political union of the islands with ncighbouring Guinea-Bissau and Article I of the latter's constitution expresses n similar wish. (Till 1879 Guinea-Bissau and the Islands were a single administrative unit.)

## CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Head of State, Emperor Bokassa I, assumed office of President, Jan r, 1966, and assumed title of Emperor, Dec. $4,1976$.
Formerly the French colony of Ubanghi Shari, the Empire lies just north of the Equator between the Cameroon Republic and the southern part of Sudan. It has common boundary with the Republic of Chad in the north and with Zaire in the south. The Empire has an area of about 234,000 sq. miles and a population of $3,200,000$ (est. 1975). On December x, x958, Ubanghi Shari elected to remain within the French Community and adopted the title of the Central African

Republic. It became fully independent on Ausust 17,1960. The first President of the Central African Republic, M. David Dacko, held office from 1960 until Jan. $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{1 9 6 6}$, when he was replaced by the then Col. Bokassa after 1 coup d'état. On Dec. 4, 1976, President Bokassa proclaimed himself Emperor and new constitution (Parliamentary Monarchy) was introduced. The country was henceforth to be known as the Central African Empire. Imports from U.K. 1976 £312,000; Exports to U.K., $£_{1,635,000 .}$

Capital.-Bangul, near the border with Zaire (350,000).

FLAG.-Four horizontal stripes, blue, white, green, yellow, crossed by central vertical red stripe with yellow five-pointed star in top lefthand corner.

## CHAD REPUBLIC

Head of State, Gen. Felix Malloum, assumed office, May, 1975.
Situated in north-central Africa, the Chad Republic extends from $23^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. latitude to $7^{\circ}$ N . latitude and is flanked by the Republics of Niger and Cameroon on the west, by Libya in the north, by the Sudan on the east and by the Central African Republic on the south. (For Map, see Index.) It has area of 488,000 sq. miles and a population now estimated at $4,000,000$. Chad became a member state of the French Community on Nov. 28, 1958, and was proclaimed

fully independent on August 1x, 1960. On April 14, 1962, a new Constitution W adopted involving i presidential-type regime. This was suspended on April 13, 1975 when President Tombalbage was killed in military coup. Since then the country has been run by a Supreme Military Council. Trade with U.K.

|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports from Ux. | C823,000 | ¢430,000 |
| Exports to U. | 85,000 | 911,000 |

Caprral.-Ndjaména (formerly known Fort Lamy) south of Lake Chad ( 550,000 ).

Flag.-Vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red.

## CHILE

(República de Chile)
Head of State, General Augusto Pinochet (Ugarte), bom, November 25, 1915, Army Commander-in-Chief and President of the Military Junta that took power on September 12, 1973.
Other Junta Members, Admiral José Toribio Merino (Castro), C.-in-C. Navy: General Gustavo Leigh (Guzmán), C.-in-C. Air Force; General César Mendoza (Durán), Director-General of Carabineros.

Cabnet
Foreign Affairs, Vice Adm. Patricio Carvajal. Interior, Gen. César Benavides.
Defence, Gen. Herman Brady Roche.
Education, Rear Adm. Luis Niemann Núñez.
Mines, Sr. Luis E. Valenzeuela Blanquier.
Finance, Sr. Sergio de-Castro Spikula.
Economy, Sr. Pablo Baraona Urzua.
Justice, Srta. Monica Madariaga Gutiérroz.
Public Works, Sr. Hugo Leon Puelma.
Transport, Gen. Raúl Vargas Miguel.
Agriculture, Gen. Mario Mackay Jaraquemada.
Land and Settlement, Gen. Lautaro Recabarren.
Labour, Sr. Sergio Fernandez Fernández.
Health, Gen. Fernando Matthey Aubel.
Housing, Sr. Luis Edmundo Ruiz Undurraga.
Secretary General of the Govemment, Gen. Hernán Bejares González.
Churan Embassy and Consulate in London 13 Devonshire Street, W.x
[or-580 6392]

Ambassador Extraovdinary and Plenipotentiary, (vacant). Minister, Dr. Jorge Berguño (Chargé d'Affaires). Counsellor, Sr. Sergio Mureno (Consular). Naval Attaché, Rear Adm. Maurice Poisson. Air Attaché, Col. Guillermo Kaempffer. ist Secretary, Sr. Patricio Maturana (Commercial). and Secretary, Fernando Molina-Alcando.
${ }^{\text {ryd }}$ Secretaries, Sr. Jorge Montero; Sr. Joaquín Montes.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. Kenneth W. Pugh.
Cultural and Press Attaché, Sr. Igor Entralá.
Civil Attaché, Sr. Guillermo Santa Cruz.
A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. $17^{\circ}$ 15 and $55^{\circ} 59^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. and long. $66^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and $75^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of $4 \mathrm{I}^{\circ}$, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with I general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of Christ the Redeemer, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of boundary dispute in sgoz. There are no rivers of great size,
and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is anid. (For MAP, see p . 815.)

Among the island possessions of Chile are the Juan Fernandez group (3 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where I wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed ncenv of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. Easter Istand ( $27^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ S. and $109^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 12 regions and the Metropolitan Area and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with 1 population (estimated, 197x) of x0,000,000. Two of these regions, Arica and Antofagasta, were annexed from Peru and Bolivia respectively after the War of the Pacific ( $\mathrm{I} 879-84$ ). The province of Tacna was also annexed but under a treaty signed in 1929 was returned to Peru which at the same time received payment of $£ x, 200,000$ for Arica The Chilean population has four main sources: (a) Spanish settlers and their decendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants. Only the few remaining indigenous Indians and some originally Bolivian Indians in the north are racially separate. Following extensive intermarriage there is no effective distinction among the remainder.

Goverument.-Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16 th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 18 yo , when a revolutionary war, culminating in the Battle of Maipu (April 5. 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with II a in on Dec. 21,1948 , before which they only participated in municipal elections

At a general election held on Sept. 4, 1970, the Marxist candidate Dr. Allende was elected President by a narrow margin. A new Cabinet took office on Oct. 30, 1970.

Severe industrial unrest, notably arippling strike by the National Confederation of Lorry Owners, which began in July 1973, led to sympathy strikes in other occupations; there were widespread violent incidents and $\boldsymbol{x}$ congressional vote of censure against the Government, with resultant resignations from the Cabinet. The Government of Dr. Salvador Allende was overthrown on September 1x, 1973, by 1 coup planned, and carried out within few hours, by leaders of the Armed Forces and National Police. President Allende was said to have committed suicide.

Although the Constitution of 1925 is still notionally in force, the National Congress has been dissolved, all political parties have been banned, as have all political activities. As I temporary expedient the Government has assumed wide-ranging civil powers. Inflation is still the main problem; revaluation of the Peso (against the U.S. $\$$ ) takes place continuously, approximately in line with the variation in the internal value of the currency (i.e. cost of living index).
Production.-Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, rice, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chilipepper, potatoes, sugar beet, onions and melons are grown extensively and livestock accounts for nearly 40 per cent. of agricultural production. The vine and all European fruit trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is a fairly important export item. Good wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. Sheep farming predominates in
the extreme south (Province of Magallanes). There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which are exported, along with wood derivatives such as cellulose, to Europe and the Argentine and other markéts. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. Copper production in 1975 totalled 836,955 metric tons. Copper provides over 70 per cent. of Chile's exports earnings, the remainder of which are derived mainly from other minerals, wool, fruit, fish and forestry derivatives. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural resources in the world. Production in 1975 (including potassium nitrate) was $\boldsymbol{7}^{26,449}$ metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, mercury, molybdenum, zinc, lead and a small quantity of gold. $x, 459,854$ metric tons of coal were produced in 1975. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities, but reached 96,323 metric tons in 1972. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945. Production in 1975 was $x, 422,200 \mathrm{cu}$. metres of crude oil and $7,096,900,000 \mathrm{cu}$. metres of natural gas-all in the Magallanes area. This total production, and imported crude oil, amounting in 1975 to about 75 per cent. of the input, is refined at Concon and San Vicente in the central part of the country. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepción. Current production capacity is about 600,000 metric tons of steel ingots per year, to be increased to one million metric tons per year.

Most consumer goods are manufactured locallycopper, steel and oil derivatives, pulp and paper, cement and other building materials, tobacco, cutlery, food products and beverages, sugar refining, textiles, clothing and footwear, plastic products, household equipment, tyres and other rubber products, radio and television sets, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, soaps, detergents and cosmetics. New classes of manufacture being developed are in the fields of motor-vehicle assembly, chemicals and petrochemicals, cellulose, metallurgy and some electrical, electronic and mechanical equipment.

Communications.-Chilean ships have a virtual monopoly in the coastwide trade, though, with the improvement of the roads, $I 1$ increasing share of internal transportation is moving by road and rail. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or viâ the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine numbers about $6_{3}$ vessels (of over 100 tons gross) with a total deadweight tonnage of 678,556 ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 6}$ ). Under a law promulgated in June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels with the intention of this figure eventually reaching 100 per cent. of bulk and refrigerated cargoes.

The first rallway was opened in 185 x and there are now 6,575 miles of track. A metre-gauge line (the Longitudinal) runs from La Calera, just north of Santiago, to Iquique. The wide gauge railway ( $x \cdot 676$ metres) runs from Valparaiso through La Calera, 60 miles inland, and after passing through Santiago ends at Puerto Montt.

With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Boliva, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the TransAndine Railway connects Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft.
Chile is served by $x 5$ international airlines. The domestic traffic is carried almost exclusively by the State-owned Linea Aerea Nacional, which also operates internationally. Chile has an extensive system of airports which are being modernized with international financial assistance.

Chile's road system is about 65,000 kilometres in length, but only an estimated 7,000 kilometres are first-class paved highways. At the end of 1974 there were registered $2 \times 6,122$ cars, 15,682 buses and taxis and $\mathbf{2 6 6 , 3 0 8}$ goods vehicles, excluding about 15,000 tractors.
Defence.-Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. The Army's total strength is 50,000 , which includes 3,000 officers and 25,000 conscripts ( 2 years). In addition there is police force of "Carabineros " of 30,000 officers and men. The Air Force has 800 officers and 8,700 other ranks with a strength of aircraft. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 12 destroyers, frigates and escorts, some patrol vessels and FPBs and 3 submarines. There is a support force of transports, tankers, x submarine depôt ship and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 1,000 officers and 14,000 men, plus a Marine Force of 60 officers and $2,000 \mathrm{men}$.

Education.- Elementary education is free, and has been compulsory since $\mathbf{x 9 2 0}$. There are 8 Universities ( 3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaiso, x in Antofagasta, $x$ in Concepción and $■$ in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.
Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose, and in $197 x$ to the poet Pablo Neruda. There are over ioo newspapers and - large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

Finance.-Total revenue for 1975 was estimated at Pesos $18,725,666,000$ and expenditure at Pesos $\mathbf{1 7 , 5 4 0 , 9 6 6 , 0 0 0 \text { . Foreign debt in December }}$ 1975 was estimated at some U.S. $\$ 4,802,000,000$.

The official rate of exchange, (July 1976), was about Pesos (\$) $23=£$.

External Trade
(Final figures)

1975 Total exports $2,043,400,000 \times, 548,000,000$ Trade with U.K.

$$
1974
$$

Imports from U.K. . $\quad £^{\mathbf{~} 36,878,000} £^{1966,195,000}$ Exports to U.K.. .... $86,5 \times 6,000 \quad 62,095,000$

The principal exports are metallic and nonmetallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, iron ore, etc.), wood derivatives, some metal products, fish products, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports are wheat and other food products, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment and spares, oil fuels, lubricants, transportation equipment and raw cotton.

Capital, Santiago, 4,000,000 (Greater Santiago), Other large towns are: $-\psi$ Valparaiso ( 500,000 ),

Concepción ( $x 70,000$ ), Temuco ( $x 10,000$ ), $\Psi$ Antofagasta ( $1 \times 0,000$ ), Chillán ( $79,46 \mathrm{x}$ ), $\psi$ Talcahuano ( 75.643 ), Talca $(75,354)$; $\psi$ Valdivia $(70,000)$, $\psi$ Iquique ( 50,000 ), $\Psi$ Punta Arenas ( 50,000 ). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

Flag. - 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff. NATIONAL DAY.-September i8 (National Anniversary).

Brtish Embassy
Avenida La Concepción 177, Piso $4^{\circ}$ Santiago (Casilla 72D)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (vacant). rst Sectetaries, D. K. Haskell (Head of Chancery); M.
I. P. Webb (Chancery); R. Bedford (Commercial). Defence Attaché, Capt. S. K. Sutherland, R.N.
and Secretaries, S. N. Simms (Commercial); A. J. Abbott (Consul/AO).

## British Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Arica, Valparaiso, Coquimbo and Punta Arenas.

## Britise Council

Representative in Chile, (vacant), Calle Eliodoro Yañez 832, Santiago (Casilla 154-D).
The Council supplies books to the libraries of the Instituto Chileno-Britanico in Santiago and in Viña del Mar/Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant from London 9,000 miles viā Panama, and xr,000 viā the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days; by air, zz hrs.

## CHINA

(Zhonghua Renmin GongheguoThe People's Republic of China.)
Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress, (vacant).
Secretary-General of the Fourth NPC Standing Committee, Chi Peng-fei.
Premier, Hua Kuo-feng.
Vice-Premiers, Li Hsien-nien; Chen Hsi-lien; Chi Teng-kuei; Chen Yung-kuei; Wu Kuei-hsien; Wang Chen; Yu Chiu-li; Ku Mu; Sun Chien. Ministers
Foreign Affairs, Huang Hua.
National Defence, Yeh Chien-ying.
State Planning Commission, Yu Chiu-li.
State Capital Construction Commission, Ku Mu.
Public Security, Hua Kuo-feng.
Foreign Trade, Li Chiang.
Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, Chen Mu-hua.
Agriculture and Forestry, Sha Feng.
Metallurgical Industry, Chen Shao-kun.
Machine Building, (vacant), (xst Ministry); (vacant), (2nd); Li Chi-tai (3rd); Wand Cheng (4th); Li Cheng-fang ( 5 th); Pien Chiang (6th); Wang Yang (7th).
Coal Industry, (vacant).
Petroleum and Chemical Industries, Kang Shih-en.
Water Conservancy and Power, Chien Cheng-ying.
Light Industry, Chien Chih-kuang.
Railways, Tuan Chun-yi.
Communications, Yeh Fei.
Posts and Telecommunications, Chung Fu-hsiang.
Finance, Chang Ching-fu.
Commerce, Fan Tzu-yu.
Culture, Yu Hui-yung.
Education, Liu Hsi-yao.
Public Health, Liu Hsiang-ping.
Physical Culture and Sport, Wang Meng.
The Chinese Communist Party
Chairman of the Central Committee, Hua Kuo-feng.
First Vice Chairman of the Central Committee, Haa Kuo-feng.

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, Yeh Chien-ying.
The Standing Committee of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, Hua Kuo-feng; Teng Hsiaoping; Yeh Chien-ying; Li Hsiennien; Wang Tunghsing.
The Politbureau, Wei Kuo-ching; Yeh Chien-ying; Liu Po-cheng; Hsu Shih-yu; Hua Kuo-feng; Chi Teng-kuei; Wu Teh; Wang Tung-hsing; Chen Yung-kuei; Chen Hsi-lien; Li Hsien-nien: Li Te-sheng (full members); Wu Kuei-hsien; Su Chen-hua; Ni Chih-fu; Saifudin (alternate members).

## Embassy in London <br> $3^{2}$ Portland Place, W.I [о卫-636 5726]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sung Chih-kuang.
Counsellors, Chu Chi-yuan; Liu Chin-sheng (Commercial); Hu Ting-yi; Ting Wen-pin.
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Fang Wen.
rst Secretaries, Hung Lung; Hou Ping-Lin; Lin Hsiang-ming; Chiang Ta; Shen Chaochi; Li Shao Kuei.
and Secretaries, Madame Hsieh Heng; Hu Nansheng; Hsia Yun-fu; Lei Wei-tsung; Wu Sheng-yuan; Chiang En-chu.
Area and Population.-The area of China is about $3,700,000$ square miles. Estimates of the present population vary considerably, but the U.N. estimate for 1974 gave afigure of $827,850,000$. The Chinese also now make public reference to a population of $800,000,000$. According to figures published in 1957 by the National Bureau of Statistics, the total population of China was $656,630,000$, not including Chinese living in Hong Kong, Macau or abroad. In 1953 the percentage distribution of the population was as follows:

Han, $94 \cdot \times 3$; Mongolian, 0.26 ; Tibetan, 0.48 ; Manchu, $0 \cdot 4 x$; Tribal, $3 \cdot 57$; Others, $1 \cdot 15$. There is no reason to suppose that the proportions have significantly changed.

The Provinces of China.
Population figures made public in $1973^{-77}$ were as follows:
Anhwei. .............................. . $45,000,000$
Chekiang..........................................................00,000
3,00,000

Heilungkiang. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... 32,000,000
Honan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 60,000,000
Hopei. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47,000,000
Hunan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 . 48,000,000
Hupeh.
Kansu.
Kiangsi
Kiangsu.
Kirin. $48,000,000$
$40,000,000$ 18,000,000 28,000,000 55,000,000 $23,000,000$
Kwangsi Chuang
Autonomous Region. . . . . . . . . . . 31,000,000
Kwangtung. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 50,000,000
Kweichow. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 . 24,000,000
Liaoning. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36,000,000
Inner Mongolian
Autonomous Region. . . . . . . . . . . 8,500,000
Ningsia Hui
Autonomous Region. . . . . . . . . . . 3,000,000

Shantung . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7 . 70,000,000
Shensi . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 26,000,000
Sinkiang Uighur
Autonomicus Region. ........... 12,000,000
Szechuan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90 .000,000
Tibet. .
I,400,000
(Taiwan 16,508,190)
Yunnan

Sinkiang is the largest region or province in area (about $\mathbf{y} / 6$ th of the whole area of the country) and Szechuan the most populous.

Government.-On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to " "voluntary" abdication, and Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

On September 30, 1949, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) met in Peking and appointed the National People's Government Council under the Chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung. On October I, Mao proclaimed the inauguration of the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet Union broke off relations with the Nationalists and established relations with the new régime on October 2 . The régime was recognized by all the Communist bloc countries in quick succession, and soon after by the Asian countries of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom and by a number of other countries. France recognized the Chinese People's Republic on January 27, 1964. Canada agreed to recognize the People's Republic in October 1970. From 1970 to mid-1977 the Chinese People's Republic has established or renewed diplomatic relations with over 60 countries. The United States and certain other countries continue to recognize the Nationalist régime in Formosa.

The C.P.P.C.C. continued to be the supreme legislative body of the new state until September $\mathbf{z o}$, I954, when new constitution was adopted. It was then replaced as the highest organ of state power by the National People's Congress which exercised legislative power.

With the adoption of the 1954 Constitution, the National People's Government Council was replaced by the State Council, composed of the Premier, I6 Vice-Premiers and the heads of ministries and commissions. This body was the supreme administrative body, responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.

In January 1975 a new Constitution was adopted by the Fourth National People's Congress, which established the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party in all spheres of national life. Institutions such as the National People's Congress and the State Council and the system of People's Congresses remain, but their powers are less clearly defined under the new Constitution, or are curtailed. The post of State Chairman has been abolished, and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress now appears to act as $\quad$ I kind of collective Head of State. Among its powers is that of acting for the country in its dealings with foreign states, i.e. in the despatch and recall of Chinese representatives abroad and the reception of foreign diplomatic envoys. The National People's Congress, which is supposed to hold one session a year, is empowered to amend the Constitution, make laws, appoint and remove the Premier and members of the State Council on the recommendation of the Party Central Committee, and to approve the national economic plan, the state budget and the final state accounts. Command over the armed forces is now vested in the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

The system of elections to local People's Congresses and to the National People's Congress is maintained under the new Constitution; but there is no reference to deputies to congresses at the primary level being "directly elected by the voters ". Deputies to congresses at all levels are now to be elected "through democratic consultation". Deputies to the National People's Congress are, as before, elected by provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Govern-
ment and by the armed forces, but no longer by Chinese resident abroad.

Local government is now entrusted to local Revolutionary Committees. These bodies, which emerged during the Cultural Revolution to replace the former People's Councils, were firmly established under the new Constitution as the permanent organs of the local people's congresses by which they are elected and to which they are accountable, in each instance at the corresponding level. They are also accountable to the "organ of state at the next higher level" (this would appear to mean the people's congress at the next higher level).

Autonomous regions, prefectures and counties continue to exist for national minorities and are described as self-governing. The system prevailing is that found elsewhere, i.e. people's congresses and revolutionary committees. Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin continue to come directly under the central government.

It is only in the 1975 Constitution that the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party is spelt out; but its complete dominance over the Government has always been achieved by ensuring that all the really important positions at whatever level have been filled by Party members. Current membership of the Party stands at $30,000,000$.

During the Cultural Revolution both Party and State organs were disrupted. The system of "Revolutionary Committees" was devised to replace the People's Councils at provincial level and below. Party Committees have been reconstituted at all levels. The leadership in both Party and Revolutionary Committees is for the most part identical, thus providing for an interlocking relationship between the two bodies. Until April, 1959, Mao Tse-tung was Chairman both of the Republic and the Communist Party. When he stood down from his position as Head of State his place was taken by Liu Shao-ch'i who was then First Vice-Chairman of the Party. In October 1968, the Party's Central Committee resolved to strip Liu of all his posts both in the Party and in the State. The roth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Peking from August 24 to 28,1973 .

1976 was marked by the deaths of both Premier Chou En-lai (in January) and Chairman Mao Tse-tung (in September), and by the rise of Hua Kuo-feng who was appointed first Acting Premier, the Premier and First Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and finally Chairman of the Central Committec. Four members of the Politbureau, Chiang Ching (Mao's widow), Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen and Yao Wen-yuan, were accused in October of having sought to seize power after Mao's death and have since been the subjects of a campaign of criticism. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiau-ping, widely expected to succeed Chou En-lai as Premier, was dismissed from all his posts in April 1976, following demonstrations two days before in Tien An Men Square in Peking which started as ceremonies to mourn Chou En-lai. Teng was held responsible for the disturbances. Following demands for his rehabilitation he was subsequently reinstated.
Armed Forces.-All three military arms in China are parts of the People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) The size of this body has not been formally given, but it is estimated that China has between $2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ and 3 million men under arms, with $\quad$ further 12 million (or perhaps many more) reserves who take part in militia activities. Until r955 the P.L.A. did not have a rank structure, but one was introduced in that year similar to that of the Russian Army. In the same year compulsory military service was introduced

for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 . This service was on a selective basis. In January, I965, the length of service for those conscripted was increased by one year, to four years for the Army, five years for the Air Force and six years for the Navy; and with effect from June I, x965, the rank structure was abolished, together with all marks of distinction of branch of service (although members of the services may still be distinguished from one another by the colour of their uniforms). This means a reversion to the previous system by which members of the armed forces are known only by their appointment.

China exploded her first experimental nuclear device on October 16, 1964 and made further tests in 1965 and in May, October and December, 1966. Her first hydrogen bomb was tested in June, 1967. Further tests of nuclear devices and hydrogen bombs have since been announced, the latest being in November 1976. China embarked on a programme of earth-satellite launchings in April $\mathbf{1 9 7 0}$, the latest being made in December 1976 .

Religion.-The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. There are also Chinese Moslems and Christians. Since 1949, the practice of all religions has been severely curtailed, although not actually prohibited.

Education.- Although primary education was compulsory under the Nationalists, mass education did not become a fact until after the Communists had taken over. All major educational establishments closed down at the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in $\mathbf{9 6 6 6}$. Primary and middle
school education was interrupted and it was announced that the entire education system was to be reformed. School classes have been resumed, and, among the reforms observable are a reduction in the number of years in primary and middle schools, and the incorporation of spells of manual work into school activities. In the summer of 1970 some of the maior institutes of higher education started to enrol new students, and new courses, of $2-3$ years duration, started in the autumn. Students are now selected primarily from among workers, peasants, soldiers and also middle-school graduates who have had $2-3$ years experience of manual labour in factories or in the rural areas.

Language and Literature.-The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Amoy, Foochow, Changsha, Nanchang, Wu (Shanghai) and the northern dialect. The Common Speech or Putonghua (often referred to as "Mandarin ") which is being taught throughout the country is based on the northern dialect. The Communists, when they came into power, continued the Kuomintang policy of promoting it as the national language and made much more intensive efforts to propagate it throughout the country. Since the most important aspect of this policy is the use of the spoken language in writing, the old literary style of writing has fallen into disuse.

Chinese writing is ideographic and not phonetic. While the number of sounds in Putonghua is limited, the use of four tones expands the variety of meanings that a sound may have. These meanings are distinguished visually by different characters. Whereas originally the language was monosyllabic and confusion was avoided by the use of different characters, thus producing texts
which were visually clear but ambiguous to the ear, with the increasing use of the spoken language for writing people are increasingly making use of polysyllabic compounds both in speech and writing in order to avoid confusion. In 1956, after some 4 years of study, the Government decided to introduce 230 simplified characters with a view to making reading and writing easier. The list was enlarged; there are now about 2,000 simplified characters in use. In January, 1956, all Chinese newspapers and most books began to appear with the characters printed horizontally from left to tight, instead of vertically reading from right to left, as previously.

In February 1958 The National People's Congress adopted a system of Romanization, known as pinyin, using 25 of the letters of the Latin alphabet (not v). This has been used within the country largely for assisting school children and others to learn the pronunciation of characters in Putonghua.

Chinese literature is one of the richest in the world. Paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years. The Confucian classics which formed the basis of the traditional Chinese culture date from the Warring States period (4th-3rd centuries B.C.) as do the earliest texts of the rival tradition, Taoism. Histories, philosophical and scientific works, poetry, literary and art criticism, novels and romances survive from most periods. Many have been translated into English. In the past all this considerable literature was available only to very small class of literati, but with the spread of literacy in the zoth century, a process which has received enormous impetus since the Communists took over in 1950, the old traditional literature has been largely superseded by modern works of a popular kind and by the classics of Marxism and modern developments from them.

Three daily (and one monthly) newspapers are published in Peking of which the most important is the People's Daily, the organ of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Currency.-The yuan was revalued with effect from March x , 1955, on the basis 10,000 old yuan for one new yuan. (See also p. 83.)

Production and Industry.-China is essentially agricultural and pastoral country: peasants constitute about 80 per cent. of the population. After the establishment of the Chinese People's Government at which time land for the most part was privately owned, there occurred several stages of land reform culminating in the formation of the people's communes in 1958. With the exception of a few State farms, the communes embrace the whole rural population. In all there are 50,000 communes and each is sub-divided into production brigades and teams. Work is assigned on a collective basis and the production team (of about 45 families) is the normal unit of accounting and labour. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities. The mineral wealth of the country is very great. Coal of excellent quality is produced. Iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundant. Oil is produced in Kansu, Sinkiang, Chinghai and at oilfields located in the northeast and east of the country, of which Taching oilfield in Heilungkiang is the foremost. No
reliable figures for industrial production have been published since 1959. The figures given below are those estimated for 1975.

Steel, 25,000,000 tons; Pig Iron, 33,000,000 tons; Coal, $420,000,000$ tons; Electric Power, 121,000,000,000 kWh.; Crude oil, 76,000,000 tons; Cement, $40,000,000$ tons; Timber $36,000,000$ cubic metres; Chemical Fertilizers, 30,000,000 tons; Cotton Cloth, $7,600,000,000$ metres; Machine Cotton Cloth, 7,600,000,000 metres; Trucks, 145,000; Machine Tools, 90,000.
Following the Great Leap Forward in 1958 and during three subsequent years of difficult conditions for agriculture, there was a cut back in both agricultural and industrial production which then recovered to its pre-1958 level. During the Cultural Revolution there was some economic dislocation. The violent earthquake of July 1976 that centred on the industrial city of Tangshan in Hopei (north China) caused considerable damage and dislocation to China's industrial production. Industrial policy is governed by the need to build up agriculture, and some branches of industry, especially those such as machine tools and chemical fertilizers which have a direct relevance to agriculture have gone ahead more quickly. China is now selfsufficient in petrol and oil.

A new (third) Five Year Plan began in 1966. The Fourth Five Year Plan ran from 197x to 1975; as with the Third Plan, no details of it were published, but it has been announced that it has been successfully completed. The Fifth Five Year Plan, due to begin in 1976, is said to be undergoing reformulation.

The principal articles of export are animals and animal products; oils; textiles; ores, metals and tea. The principal imports are raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; motor vehicles; machinery; chemical fertilizer plants; wheat; aircraft; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes.

Trade with U.K.
$1975{ }^{1976}$
Imports from U.K... $£ 80,368,000 \quad £ 68,2 \times 6,000$ Exports to U.K..... $59,423,000 \quad 88,995,000$

Communications.-Of the total area of China over half consists of tableland and mountainous areas where communications and travel are generally difficult. By r949, the communications system, as a result of years of neglect and civil war, was more or less completely paralysed. In any case such roads and railways as did exist were largely confined to the eastern plains. After the Communists achieved complete control they devoted much attention to restoring and improving the communication system. The country now has about 47,000 kilometres of railway trunk and branch ifines (as compared to 21,000 kilometres in r949) and some 800,000 kilometres of highway (as compared with 70,000 kilometres in 1949). In addition, internal civil aviation has been developed, with routes totalling more than 68,000 kilometres in 1974. Domestic air services now stand at about 120 , with some 328 weekly flights. As a result the communications network now covers most of the country. In the past where roads did not exist the principal means of communications east to west was provided by the rivers, the most important of which are the Yangtze ( 3,400 miles long), the Yellow River ( 2,600 miles long) and the West River ( $x, 650$ miles). These, together with the network of canals connecting them are still much used, but their overall importance is less than it was. Coastal port facilities are being improved and the merchant fleet expanded. In the past 10 years great progress has been made in developing
postal services and telecommunications. It is now claimed that 95 p.c. of all rural communes are on the telephone and that postal routes reach practically every production brigade headquaters.

## SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than yo,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population of $1,400,000$ (1973).

From igir to 1950, Tibet was virtually an independent country but its status was never officially so defined. In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby the Chinese army was allowed entry into Tibet. A Communist military and administrative headquarters was set up. In 1954 the Government of India recognized that Tibet was an integral part of China, in return for the right to maintain trade and consular representation there.

A series of revolts against Chinese rule over several years culminated on March 17, 1959, in rising in Lhasa. Heavy fighting continued for several days before the rebellion was suppressed by Chinese troops and military rule imposed. The Dalai Lama fled to India where he and his followers were granted political asylum. On May 4, the Indian Government announced that an estimated 9,000 Tibetans had entered India or the Himalayan hill states. On March 28, 1959, the Chinese Prime Minister issued an order dissolving the Tibetan Government. In its place the 16 -member Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, originally set up in 1955 with the Dalai Lama as Chairman, was to administer Tibet under the State Council. The Preparatory Committee was to have the Panchen Lama as Acting Chairman and also to include 4 Chinese Officials. Elections were held to choose local People's Congresses in Tibet, thus indicating that the government organization there no longer differed significantly from that of any ordinary province in China. The Dalai Lama, now exiled in India, announced " new constitution " in March, 1963.

In December, 1964, the Dalai Lama, although absent, was declared to be a traitor, and both he and the Panchen Lama were dismissed. The position of Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee was assumed by Jigme, who had long been the most prominent secular figure in Tibet. This move marked the end of the period of co-operation by the Chinese Government with the traditional religious authorities, and the eclipse of the latter. The Preparatory Committee completed its work with the setting up of Tibet as an Autonomous Region of China on Sept. 9, 1965.
Capital.-Peking, population (Chinese official figure, 1976), 8,000,000. The population of $\Psi$ Shanghai (Chinese official figure, 1976) is given as 10,000,000; Nanking (estimate, 1974) $2,400,000$; Tientsin (Chinese official figure, 1976) 7,000,000; Shenyang (Chinese official figure, $\mathbf{x 9 7 5 \text { ) } 4 , 4 0 0 , 0 0 0 \text { ; } ; ~}$ Wuhan (Chinese official figure, 1976) $3,500,000$; Chungking (Chinese official figure, 1976) 6,000,000; $\Psi$ Canton (estimate, 1973) 5,000,000; Harbin (estimate, 1974) 2,100,000; Luta (Lushun and Talien) (estimate, 1973) 4,200,000.
Flag.-Red, with large gold five-point star and four small gold stars in crescent, all in upper quarter next staff.
National Day.-October i (Founding of People's Republic).

Brttish Embassy ${ }^{\text {r K K K }}$ 保g Hua Lu, Chien Kuo Men Wai, Peking.
Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Edward Youde, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1974).

Counsellors, N. M. Fenn (Head of Chancery); E. T. Davies (Commercial).
Defence Attaché, Col. M. W. Jenkins, M.B.e.
rst Secretaries, R. R. Garside, J. H. C. Gerson, W. H. H. Sanders (Administration).

2nd Secretaries, A. R. Tasker, R. P. Margolis, A. R. Paul (Commercial), W. G. Ehrman, Miss P. Stones.
Attachés, J. S. Coll, A. P. B. Lambert (Commercial), S. R. Martin, R. Hunter, B. Mason, A. P. Nash.

## TAIWAN <br> (Formosa)

President, Dr. C. K. Yen (Yen Chia-kan), sworn in, April 6, 1975.
Premier, Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo (June $\mathbf{x}$, 1972).
An island of some 13,800 sq. miles in the China Sea, Taiwan lies 90 miles east of the Chinese mainland in latitude $21^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. $-25^{\circ} 38^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. The population ( $16,508,190$ in March, 1976), is almost entirely Chinese in origin and includes about $2,000,000$ mainlanders who came to the island with Chiang Kai-Shek in 1947-49. The territory of Taiwan includes the Pescadores Islands ( 50 sq . miles), some 35 miles west of Taiwan, as well as Quemoy ( 68 sq . miles) and Matsu (ix sq. miles) which are only a few miles from the mainland. Settled for centuries by the Chinese, the islandwas administered by Japan as a province from 1895 to 1945. General Chiang Kai-Shek withdrew to Taiwan in 1949, towards the end of the war against the Communist régime accompanied by 500,000 Nationalist troops, since when the territory continued under his presidency. Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek died on April 5 , 1975 and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Dr. C. K. Yen. A mutual defence treaty between the United States and Taiwan Governments was signed in 1954.

The eastern part of the main island is mountainous and forest covered. Mt. Morrison (Yu Shan) ( $53,035 \mathrm{ft}$.) and Mt. Sylvia (Tzu'ukaoshan) ( $\mathbf{2} 2,972 \mathrm{ft}$.) are the highest peaks. The western plains are watered by many rivers and the soil is very fertile, producing sugar, rice, tea, bananas, pineapples and tobacco. Coal, sulphur, iron, petroleum, copper and gold are mined. There are important fisheries. The principal seaports $\Psi$ Keelung ( 305,545 ) and $\Psi$ Kaohsiung ( 724,222 ) are situated in the northern and southern sections of the island.
Trade with U.K.

$$
1974 \quad 1975
$$

Imports from U.K.. . $£ 39,152,000 \quad £_{33,829.000}$ Exports to U.K.... $66,663,000 \quad 73,045,000$
CAPITAL-Taipei (population March, r973, x,921,736). Other towns are $\Psi$ Kaohsiung ( $9 \times 5,035$ ); Tainan ( 495,454 ); Taichung ( 490,992 ); and $\Psi$ Keelung ( 333,998 ).
Flag.-Red, with blue quarter at top next staff, bearing II twelve-point white sun.

## British Consulates

The British Consulate was withdrawn from Taiwan on March 31, 2972.

## COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia)
President (x974-78), Alfonso López Michelsen, elected April 21, 1974; assumed office, August 7, 1974.

## Colombian Embassy in London 3 Hans Crescent, S.W. $I$ [ox-589 9177]

 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alfredo Vázquez-Carrizosa (I975). Counsellors, Srta. N. Millán; Dr. F. Corredor (Economic).ist Secretary, Dr. A. Arango.
and Secretary, Dr. J. M. Santos (Coffee Affairs). There are Consulates-General in London and Liverpool.

The Republic of Colombla lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between $4^{\circ} 13^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. to $12^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $68^{\circ}$ to $79^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long., with - approximate area of 440,000 square miles, and I population (estimated 1973) of $23,500,000$.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Colombus, and in 5536 . Spanish expedition under Jimenez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the SpanishAmerican colonies of 1815 - 1824 . In 1819 Simón Bolivar (born 1783 , died 1830 ) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1835 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In ${ }^{2} 858$ the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 186 r to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and became II separate Republic.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the most important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic. The highest mountain in Colombia is Cristobal Colon ( 18,946 feet) in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta on the Caribbean coast.
The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Guaviare, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetà, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous Minima Gorge of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or Inca's Bridge, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogota is the great Fall of Tequendama, 482 ft . in height.

Government.-During the carly nineteenth-fifties Colombia suffered a period of virtual civil war between the supporters of the traditional political parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals. The dictatorship of Gen. Rojas Pinilla (r953-57) put m end to the worst of the violence and on May ro, 1957, following Pinilla's summary dismissal, a military junta took over, preparing the way for a return to democratic government. Congressional elections were held on March 16,1958 , which yielded Liberal majority. This led, the same year, to the institution of the National Front system, to run for a period of 36 years. The Presidency alternated every four years between the Liberals and Conservatives while parity of appointment was maintained between the two parties in Congress, the Government and all Government Departments.

During the presidency of Dr. Carlos Lleras (May, 1966 to April, 1970) the country made considerable economic advances, but the National Front system was nearly overthrown at the 1970 presidential election, when Gen. Rojas, with his political movement, the National Popular Alliance,
almost defeated the Government candidate, Dr. Misael Pastrana.

In 1974 the first election not subject to the National Front system for the Presidency and Congress was won by the Liberal candidate, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; parity in administrative appointments between the traditional parties will continue, however, until 1978.
Production.-The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal. In 1977 the country was producing 146,000 barrels of oil per day after a peak production figure of 218,000 in 1970. Measures have recently been taken to encourage exploration for new reserves, but since early 1975 Colombia has exchanged its rôle of netexporter for that of net-importer of crude oil. The principal agricultural products are coffee (which accounts for over 60 per cent. of total exports by value) cotton, bananas, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, cut flowers, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures (mainly for home consumption, but with an increasing export trade) consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and steel. The Government, backed by massive international finance and technical aid, has continued to encourage the development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery. The importation of many consumer goods is restricted although there has recently been a slight relaxation of controls.

Defence.-The Army peace effective strength is 54,800 ; war effective 300,000 . The Navy consists of 5 destroyers, 4 frigates, $=$ submarines, some gunboats and other small craft, with personnel about 5,800 including units of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army and elements of the Navy served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The Air Force, with 4,000 personnel, has jet trainers and $\quad$ front-line squadrons equipped with Mirage fighters.

Communications.-The first railway was opened in 1855 , about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. The "Atlantic Railway" running through the Magdalena Valley, which links the departmental lines running down to the river, and completes the connection between Bogotá and Santa Marta, was opened in July, 196x. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. The total road network ( 1973 ) consists of $39,900 \mathrm{~km}$. of roads of all types, of which $7,000 \mathrm{~km}$. are classified as main trunk and transversal roads. A programme of road improvement and construction is under way, financed by tax on petrol. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and all the principal towns. There are daily services to the U.S.A., frequent services to other countries in South America, and services to London daily via Miami, via Paris and once a week by British Caledonian direct to London. Air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to most parts of the country.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.
Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 70 per cent. of those over to years of age read and write. In addition to the National University with headquarters at Bogotà there are 26 other universities. There is in flourishing press in urban areas and I national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

Finance.-For rate of exchange, see p. 83.

$$
1975
$$

§U.S.
Total imports (c.i.f.)
x,503,000,000
Total exports (f.o.b.)
1,540,000,000
Trade with U.K.
 CapITAL, Bogotá, population (estimated, 1975) 3,200,000. Bogota is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at elevation of 8,600 to $9,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea level. Other centres are Medellin ( $\mathbf{3}, 100,000$ ) ; Cali ( 950,000 ) ; Barranquilla ( 700,000 ); Bucaramanga ( 320,000 ); Manizales ( 300,000 ); Cucuta ( 230,000 ); $\Psi$ Cartagena ( 340,000 ).

Flag.-Broad yellow band in upper half, surmounting equal bands of blue and red.

National Day.-July (National Independence Day).

## BRITISH Embassy

Calle 38, No. 13-35, Bogotá.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Geoffrey Allan Crossiey, C.M.G. ist Secretaries A. R. F. Burgess (Head of Chancery and Consul); R. G. Osborn, M.B.e. (Commercial); Mrs. M. F. Das (Technical Assistance). Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. Liley.
and Secretaries, M. Leach (Commercial and Information): A. T. R. Oaten.
There are British Consular Offices at Bogotd, Barranquilla and Cali.
British Council Representative, R. S. Newberry, Calle 1x, No. 5-i6, Bogotá.

## CONGO

## (People's Republic of the Congo)

President, Col. Joachim Yhombi-Opango. Prime Minister, Head of Government, President of the Committee for the Plan, Louis Sylvain Goma.
The Republic lies on the Equator between Gabon on the west and Zaire on the east, the River Congo and its tributary the Ubanghi forming most of the eastern boundary of the state. The Congo has short Atlantic coastline. Area of the Republic of Congo is $\mathbf{x 2 9 , 9 6 0}$ sq. miles, with population of approximately 2, roo,000. Formerly the French colony of Middle Congo, it became member state of the French Community on November 28, x958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17,1960 .
M. Fulbert Youlou held office as President of the Republic from Aug. 7, 1960. Growing discontent with the régime culminated in riots in Brazzaville and led to the President's resignation on Aug. 15 , 1963, and the dissolution by the Army of the National Assembly. A provisional Government led by M. Alphonse Massemba-Débat took office on Aug. 16, and a new constitution, giving the
provisional Government full powers, came into operation in December, 1963.
On Jan. 12, 1968, the President dismissed the Prime Minister, M. Noumazalay, with three other members of his Cabinet and himself assumed office - Prime Minister with reformed Ministry. He was himself arrested after heavy fighting during the last few days of August and resigned on Sept. 4 1968. Conduct of affairs was assumed by $\quad$ National Council of Army officers.

Commandant Marien Ngouabi became President of the Republic on December 3x, 1968. The Parti Congolais du Travail (PCT) was created by the Congress of December 29-31, 1969. The People's Republic of the Congo was established, and a new Constitution was promulgated. Following the Second Extraordinary Congress of the Party in December $\mathrm{x972}$, a new Constitution and a reorganization of the structures of the Party and the State were submitted to a people's referendum, in July x973. President Ngouabi was assassinated on March 18, 1977 allegedly by hirelings of former President Mussamba-Debat, who was shortly afterwards executed. During the period of confusion, the Cardinal Archbishop of Brazzaville was also shot. Col. Joachim Yhombi-Opango took over as President of the Party Military Commitee, President of the Republic, Chief of State and President of the Council of Ministers.

> Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K... $£ x, 460,000 \quad £^{19,784,000}$ Exports to U.K..... $6,765,000 \quad x, 683,000$ Currency. - The Congolese currency is the CFA Franc, currently pegged to the French Franc at - CFA Franc=0.02 French Franc.

CAPITAL.-Brazzaville ( 556,000 ); $\Psi$ Pointe Noire ( 76,000 ). Flag.-Red, with hammer and sickle in centre.

British Embassy
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard James Stratton, C.M.G. (1974). (Resident at Kinshasa, Zaire.)

COSTA RICA
(República de Costa Rica)
President ( $\mathbf{x} 974-78$ ), Lic. Daniel Oduber Quirós, bom x923, elecled February 8, 1974; assumed office. May 8, 1974.

Costa Rican Embassy a Culross St., W.z. [ $\mathrm{or}-286$ 7898]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sr. Dic. Fernando Soto-Harrison ( 1977 ). Minister-Counsellor, Sr. Rodrigo Castro (Economic and Consular).
ist Secretary, Srta. Ana María Aranaz.
The Republic of Costa Rica, in Central America extends across the isthmus between $8^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$ and $x x^{\circ} 10^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and from $83^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ to $85^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., contains an area of 19,653 English sq. miles, and if population (mid 1976) of $2,000,000$. The population is basically of European stock, in which Costa Rica differs from most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries ( $\mathbf{5 5 3 0 - 1 8 2 x \text { ) Costa }}$ Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country obtained its independence, although from 1824 to 1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. $x$, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, at the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have - tropical climate but the interior plateau, with I mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific by rail.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Meat is now Costa Rica's fourth largest export.
The chief ports are $\Psi$ Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and $\Psi$ Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. A new Pacific port, Caldera, currently under construction with Japanese aid, is likely to divert traffic from Puntarenas within a few years.

Bananas are exported from Golfito, on the Pacific Coast, by the United Fruit Co., and from Limón by the Standard Fruit Co. In 1975, 1,605 ships entered Costa Rican ports handling imports of approximately $\mathrm{x}, 193,000$ tons of goods. About 500 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, Iberia, Viasa, TACA, SAHSA, SAM and COPA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital. LACSA is the national airline with BAC-six flights to Miami, Mexico, Central American capitals and Caracas, Barranquilla and Maracaibo in South America, besides internal flights to local airports.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a big advance in the provision of social services.

GNP.- 1976 \$U.S. 2,279,625,000.


| Trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Total imports. | 696.7 |  |
| Total exports. | 493.0 | 588.6 |

Trade with U.K.

$$
1975
$$

1976 Imports from U.K.. $\quad$ K9,0, $44,000 \quad £ 8,600,000$ Exports to U.K..... 8,946,000 500,000
The chief exports ( 2976 ) were coffee, bananas, chemicals, meat, textiles and leather, and sugar. The chief imports ( 1976 ) were raw materials, capital goods, consumer goods, lubricants and fuels.

CapITAL, San José pop. (Jan. 1975), 481,630; Alajuela ( 30,525 ); Cartago ( 23,477 ); Heredia ( 25,197 ); $\Psi$ Puntarenas $(25,426) ; \Psi$ Limón ( 25,168 ); Liberia ( 9,780 ). (Populations shown are of the Central Cantons of provincial capitals at Jan., 1975).
Flag. -Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others with emblem near staff).
National Day -September $5^{5}$.
Brtrish Embassy
3202 Paseo Colon, Apartado roo56, San José
Ambassador Extruordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Keith Hamylton Jones (1974).
ist Secretary and Consul, S. E. Warder (Head of Chancery).
Commercial Attaché, J. de J. Conejo.
San José is 5.687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days; Air Mails (via New York) 4 to 8 days from London. Ocean Mail, to 16 weeks.

## CUBA

(Republica de Cuba)
President the State Council, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, appointed Nov. 2, 1976.

Council ministers
Chairman, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.
First Vice-Chairman, Sr. Raul Castro Ruz.
Vice-Chairmen, Sr. Osvaldo Vorticós Turrado: Sr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rudríguez; Sr. Ramiro Valdés Menéndez; Sr. Guillermo Garcia Frias; Sr. Joel Damenech Benitez; Sr. Flavio Bravo Pardo: Sr. Diocles Torralba González; Sr. Belarmino Castilla Mas.
Secretary, Sr. Osmary Cienfuegos Gurriatán.
Central Planning Authority, Sr. Humberto Pérez González.
Head of State Committees:
Technical-Material Supplies, Sra. Irma Sánchez Valdés.
Science and Technology, Sr. Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta.



Economic Co-operation, Sr. Héctor Rodriguez Llompart.
Construction, Sr. Levi Farah Balmageda.
Statistics, Sr. Fidel Vascô González.
Finance, Sr. Francisco Garcia Valls.
Standardization, Sr. Ramón Darias Rodés.
Prices, Sr. Santíago Riera Hernández.
Labour and Social Security, Sr. Oscar Fernández Padilla.
National Bank of Cuba, Sr. Raúl Leon Torras.

## Ministers:

Interior, Sr. Sergio del Valle Jiménez.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Isidora Malmierca Peoli.
Justice, Sr. Armando Torres Santrayll.
Agriculture, Sr. Rafael Francia Mestre.
External Trade, Sr. Marcelo Fernández Font.
Internal Trade, Sr. Serafin Fernández Rodríguez.
Communications, Sr. Pedro Guelmes González.
Construction, Sr. José López Moreno.
Culture, Sr. Armando Hart Dávalos.
Education, Sr. José Ramón Fernández Alvarez.
Higher Education, Sr. Fernando Vecino Alegret. Revolutionary Amed Forces, Sr. Raúl Castro Ruz. Food Industry, Sr. José A. Naranjo Morales. Sugar Industry, Sr. Marcos Lage Coello.
Electricity Industry, Sr. José L. Beltrán Hernández. Light Industry, Sra. Nora Frómeta Silva.
Construction Materials Industry, Sr. José Valle Ruque.
Fishing Industry, Sr. Aníbal Velaz Suárez.
Chemical Industry, Sr. Antonio Esquivel Yebra.
Iron, Steel and Metallurgy, Sr. Léster Rodriguez Pérez.
Mining and Geology, Sr. Manuel Céspedes Fernández.
Public Health, Sr. José Gutiérrez Muñiz.
Transport, Sr. Antonio E. Lussón Battle.

## Cuban Embassy in London 57 Kensington Court, W. 8 [ox-937 8zz6]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Licenciado Jorge A. Bolaños ( 1977 ). Cuba (the largest of the "West India " Islands) lies between $74^{\circ}$ and $85^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long., and $19^{\circ}$ and $23^{\circ}$ N. lat., with total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population at the Census of 1970 of $8,553.395$.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, an October 27 , 1492, and was then bclieved to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 6 th
century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, $3762-1763$, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the xgth century in $\mathbb{I}$ fierce and blood-thirsty war. In $x 898$ the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship Maine to Havana harbour, where in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April zo, $\mathbf{x 8 9 8}$, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short SpanishAmerican war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. $x^{2}$ z899, to May 20 , $\mathbf{y 9 0 2}$, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., $\mathbf{x g o 6 ,}$ when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In $1933 \|$ revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940 , but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November $x$, 9954 , took office.
A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January $x$, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years. Dr. Castro has since proclaimed the revolution to be Socialist and himself to be a Marxist-Leninist.
In October, 1965 , the Communist Party of Cuba was formed to succeed the United Party of the Socialist Revolution. It is the only authorized political party. Elections are no longer to be held. The First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba was held in December 1975. The new Socialist Constitution came into force on February 24, 2976 .
The Revolutionary Government has carried out programmes of land and urban reform and of nationalization of the means of production and distribution. By June, r963, 90 per cent. of industrial production, all foreign trade and about 50 per cent. of small commercial companies were in state hands. In March, 1968, virtually all remaining private commercial enterprises were nationalised, About 70 per cent. of the cultivated land is in state farms or co-operatives. Private smallholders, who own the remainder, also come under a measure of Government control.
Although efforts are being made to diversify the economy, sugar is still its mainstay and Cuba's principal source of foreign exchange. It stiil accounts for some 80 per cent. in value of total Cuban exports. The largest sugar harvest ever was produced in 1969/70, when total production reached about $8,500,000$ tons. This was achieved at considerable expense to the rest of the economy, however, and the declared target of ro million tons, which was to have been reached in $\mathbf{x 9 7 0}$, has been delayed. Cuba's other main exports are nickel, tobacco and rum, while increases are expected shortly in the availability of fish, meat and citrus fruit.
Despite increased trade with Western Europe and Japan, the Communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, form Cuba's main trading partners.
covering about 60 per cent. of imports and exports. In addition, the U.S.S.R. offers substantial aid from an imbalance in the annual trade profits in Cuba's favour which has recently been in the region of 250 to 350 million roubles.

11,915 miles of railway are open (public service 4,880 ; sugar plantations and mining areas 7,035) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line. There about $8,29 \mathrm{I}$ miles of road. At present scheduled international air services run to Mexico City, Moscow, Prague, Madrid, Rabat, Algiers, Georgetown, Kingston, Montreal, Panama, Lima, Berlin and Brussels.
Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 , but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. There are universities at Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. Public libraries have been established. The daily press and broadcasting and television EE under the control of the Government.
Finance. The public revenue rose from 10 estimated $\$ 365,247,946$ in 1958 to $\$ 2,399,006,000$ for 1964 , including profits from State trading concerns, etc. No up-to-date figures are available for the public debt-at the end of $195^{8}$ this stood at $8760,300,000$.

Currency-Average, Pesos $1 \cdot 45=£$ I, U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba mane 30, 1951 (see also p. 83).
Trade-Exports in 1973 were valued at Pesos $1,550^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{~m}$, compared with Pesos $770^{\circ} 9 \mathrm{~m}$, in 1972; imports, 1973, Pesos $1,390 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~m}$ (1972, Pesos $\mathrm{I}, \mathbf{1} 89 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~m}$ ).

## Trade with U.K. <br> 1974

Imports from U.K... $\AA^{23,926,000} \AA^{6} 6,977,000$ Exports to U.K .... $19,952,000$ 6,318,000
The exports um principally sugar and tobacco; flut imports are mainly machinery.
CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Havana ( $\mathrm{pop}_{\text {. }}$ Census 1970), x,755,360; other towns are $\Psi$ Santiago (292,251), Santa Clara ( 213,296 ), Camagüey ( 196,854 ), Holgüin ( 183,115 ), and $\Psi$ Cienfuegos ( $\mathbf{1} 64,06 \mathrm{I}$ ).

FLAG.-Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with 5 -point white star.

NATIONAL DAY.-January I (Day of Liberation). British Embassy
Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila No. ror, e Morro y Prado, Apartado 1069, Havana. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Edward Jackson (1975).
Counsellor, A. S. Papadopoulos, M.V.O., M.B.E. (Head of Chancery).
sst Secretary, M. W. Marshal (Commercial and H.M. Consul).

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Socialistická Republika)
President, Gustáv Husak, bom Jan. 10, 1913; elected, May 29, 1975.

Federal Government
Prime Minister, Lubomír Śtrougal.
Deputy Prime Ministers, Peter Colotka; Václav Hủla; Josef Korčak; Karol Laco; Matej Lúčan; Rudolf Robliček; Josef Šimon; Jindrich Zahradnik.

## Ministers

Agriculture and Food, Josef Nágr.
Finance, Leopold Ler.
Foreign Affairs, Bohuslav Chñoupek.
Foreign Trade, Andrej Barčák.

Fuel and Power, Vlastimil Ehrenberger.
Interior, Jaromir Obzina.
Labour and Social Affairs, Michal Štancel.
Metallurgy and Heavy Engincering, Zdeněk Pǐ̛ek.
National Defence, Martin Dzúr.
Telecommunications, Vlastimil Chalupa.
Technical and Investment Development, Ladislav Supka.
Transport, Vladimir Blažek.
People's Control, František Onařich.
Prices, Michal Sabolčik.
General Engineering, Pavol Bahyl.
Deputy Chairman of State Planning Commission, Vladimir Janza.

Prime Minister of the Czech Socialist Republic, Josef Korčák.
Prime Minister of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Dr. Peter Colotka.

## Czechoslovak Communist Party

Presidium of the Central Committee, V. Bilak; P . Colotka; K. Hoffman; V. Hùla; G. Husák; A. Indra; A. Kapek; J. Kempný; J. Korčak; J. Lenárt; L. Strougal (full members); M. Hruškovič; J. Baryl (alternate members).

Secretariat of the Central Committee, Gustáv Husák (General Secretary); J. Baryl; V. Bilak; J. Fojtik; J. Havlín; J. Kempnỳ (secretaries); M. Kabrhelová; Ć. Lovětinský; J. Polednik; O. Švestka (members).

> CZECHOSLOVAK EmBASSY
> 25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [ox-229 1255$]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Zdenek Cernik (1977).
Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Frantisek Telicka.
Commercial Counsellor, Martin Sakál.
Military and Air Attaché, Col. Miroslav Dvofák. rst Secretary, František Pavlis
and Secretaries, Jan Prikora; Jiři Novotný.
Commercial Attachés, Václav Levora; Josef Muruniak. Assistant Military and Air Attachés, Maj. Ladislav Kele; Maj. Gustav Opremčák.
3rd Secretary, Dr. Miloslav Ježil.
Attaché, Milan Pokorný.
Area and Population.-Czechosiovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory affected having an area of 53,700 square miles, reduced, by the cession of Ruthenia to U.S.S.R. in 2945 , to 49,400 square miles. The population of Czechoslovakia was $14,686,255$ in 1974.

Government.-The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948, and Communist control of the country is now unqualified. On July $1 x$, r960, a new constitution was proclaimed, replacing that of 2948 . Its purpose was to express the fact that Czechoslovakia is now deemed to have completed the construction of Socialism and to be on the road to true Communism. The official title of the State was accordingly changed to "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ".
In January, 1968, pressures for reform of the system were realized with the removal of the First Secretary of the Communist Party, Novotny, and his replacement by Alexander Dubček. They were translated into $\quad$ Party Action Programme adopted in April. Shortly afterwards the country's supreme legislative body, the National Assembly, began work on Der legislation, which envisaged the democratisation of the country's political life, greater guarantees of fundamental liberties and the establishment of a federal system.


The speed of events and their implications for the internal development of the other communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, as well as for the system of alliances among these countries, alarmed the Soviet Union. On the night of August 20, Czechoslovakia was invaded by Soviet, Polish, East German, Hungarian and Bulgarian troops, the capital and all major towns being occupied.

The Russians were unable to depose the Czechoslovak leadership, but forced them to sign on August 26 an Agreement modifying their policies and, on October 18 , a treaty legalising the presence of Soviet troops on Czechoslovak territory.

On April $\mathbf{7}$, 1969, Gustáv Husák took over the leadership of the Communist Party, and the reforms of 1968 were abandoned with exception of the Federil system of government, which had been set up in October 1968. Czechoslovakia now consists of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic, each of which has its own government responsible to its legislative body-the National Council. Areas such as the Constitution, Defence, Foreign Affairs, State Material Reserves and Currency are the responsibility of the Federal Administration. The Federal Government is responsible to the Federal Assembly, which is composed of two Chambers, the Chamber of the People, whose duties are elected throughout the Federation, and the Chamber of the Nations, consisting of an equal number of Czech and Slovak Deputies. The federal system was not extended to the organization of the Communist Party.

The Economic System.-Czechoslovakia has long been one of the most highly-industrialised countries of Central Europe. Under the present political system industry is state-owned, while nearly all agricultural land is cultivated by state or co-operative farms. Economic planning is centralised, and state economic plans have the force of law. In 1965 the system was reformed to allow for a greater devolution of responsibility to enterprises and factories, and greater emphasis was placed on profitability and competition within a centrally planned economy. After the events of 1968-69 there was sharp swing back to the present highly centralised system. There are at present no signs of substantial economic reform.

Language diterature.-Czech and Slovak are the official languages, each having its own literature. The Reformation gave a wide-spread impulse to

Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415 as a religious and social reformer) familiarizing the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the 17 th century when Jan Amos Komensky or Comenius ( $\mathbf{r} 59 z-1670$ ) was expelled from the country. He is still recognized an outstanding educationist and - thinker of first magnitude. Under Austrian repression and with the persistent pursuit of Germanization, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the first half of the 19th century. Modern prose, drama and fiction, penned between the Wars, are represented by several authors, of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod ( $\mathbf{8 6 6 0 - 1 9 2 7 \text { ), Viktor Dyk (1877-1931), }}$ Jaroslav Hasek ( $1883^{-1923 \text { ) Karel, Capek ( } 1890-1000}$ 1938), Vladimír Vančura ( $x 891-1942$ ), and Ivan Olbracht ( $1882-1952$ ). Liberty of the press ceased with the loss of independence and the Nazi occupation in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist take-over of February, 1948, however, freedom of the press was curtailed. All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the Party line and a number of publications were banned. Following the thaw of 1956 and after the relapse into dogmatism after the Hungarian Revolution, the new wave of freedom started in 1962-1963 and led to increased recognition of Czech and Slovak literature in the world. Greater international recognition is hampered by translation difficulties. In 1966 nearly 250 Czech and Slovak books were published abroad, including roughly one-third in non-Socialist countries. The prominent writers include František Hrubin (b. 19ェo), Bohumil Hrabal (b. 19×4), Václav Havel (b. 1936), Ladislav Mñaćko (b. 1919), Ladislav Novomesky (b. I904), Arnošt Lustig (b. 1926), Jirí Mucha (b. I915), and others. Poetic writing ranges from traditional lyric (Jaroslav1 Seifert) to "concrete " and typographic modernism (Jirií Kolař, Jošef Hiršal). In the present political conditions few of these writers are published in Czechoslovakia.

Education.-Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 55 . The number of pupils in basic nine-year schools is $x, 890,08 \mathrm{I}$ (1973-74). There are $127,45 \mathrm{I}$ students in the secondary grammar schools and the number given for technical schools of all kinds is 277,945. There are five universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague
(founded 1348 ), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno, Olomouc and Kosice. In addition there are a considerable number of other institutions of university standing, technical colleges, agricultural colleges, etc. In 1973-74, there were 135,874 students in centres of higher education of which $23,8 \mathrm{Ir}$ were part-time.

Finance.-The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak Koruna (Kc̆s=Czechoslovak crown) of roo heller. The present Czechoslovak rate of exchange is Kčs. $10 \cdot 45=£ I$ (June 1976) with bonus of 75 per cent. for non-commercial travellers (see also p. 83).

Trade with U.K.
7975
1976
Imports from U.K... $£ 51,210,000 \quad 660,080,000$ Exports to U.K..... 59,090,000 70,290,000

Capital, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with - population (1973) of $1,091,499$. Other towns are Brno (Brinn), capital of Moravia ( 353,866 ), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia ( 325,035 ), Ostrava (290,828), Kosiče ( 163,359 ) and Plzen (Pilsen) ( 5 53, 119).

Flag.-Two equal horizontal stripes, white (above) and red; a blue triangle next to staff.

NATIONAL DAY.-May 9.

## British Embassy

 Thunovská Ulice 14 , Prague 1.Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Peter John Ellison Male, C.M.G., M.C. (1977).

Coursellor, F. B. Wheeler (Head of Chancery).
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. F. Rodwell.
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. B. M. Burley.
ist Secretaries, B. Sparrow (Commercial); D. S.
Broucher; G. M. Chittenden.
and Secretaries (Consul/AO), P. H. Johnson; N. Carter (Commercial).
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretaries, Miss E. Brimelow (Commercial); Miss A. M. Cowley (Press); L. Etheridge; G. Cleave.

Cultural Attaché, J. Acton.

## DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark)
Queen, Margrethe II, eldest daughter of King Frederik IX, born April 16, 1940, succeeded Jan. 14, 1972, married June 10, 1967, Count Henri de Monpezat (Prince Henrik of Denmark) and has issue Crown Prince Frederik born May 26, 1968; and Prince Joachim, borm June $7,1969$.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Anker Jorgensen.
Foreign Affairs, K. B. Andersen.
Finance, Knud Heinesen.
Economic Affairs, Per Hækkerup.
Labour, Erling Jensen.
Taxation, Jens Kampmann.
Housing, Ove Hove.
Interior, Egon Jensen.
Public Works, Kjeld Olesen.
Social Affairs, Eva Gredal.
Commerce, Ivar Norgaard.
Defence, Poul Soegaard.
Justice, Erling Jensen.
Education, Ritt Bjerregaard.
Inland Revenue, Svend Jakobsen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Greenland, Jorgen Peder Hansen.
Agriculture, Poul Dalsager.
Fisheries, Svend Jakobsen.
Culture and Environment, Niels Matthiasen.
Withou Porifolio, Prof. Lise Østergaard.

Royal Danish Embassy in London
55 Sloane Street, S.W. $\mathbf{I}$
[ox-235 2255]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jans Christensen (1977). Minister Counsellor, F. Kiaer.
lst Secretaries, U. Federspiel; E. Hedegard.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Press and Culture, $H$. Agerbak, C.V.o.
Economic Counsellor, B. V. Blond.
Agricultural Counsellor, M. Hermansen.
Defence Attaché, Col. H. H. Prince Georg of Denmark K.C.V.O.
Commercial Counsellor, J. Marcussen.
Area and Population.-A Kingdom of Northern Europe, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic, the Faroes and Greenland. Denmark is situated between $54^{\circ} 34^{\prime}-57^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and $8^{\circ} 5^{\prime}-15^{\circ}$ E. $12^{\prime}$ long., With area of 17,000 square miles, and - populam tion estimated ( 1976 ) of $5,065,3{ }^{13}$ - In 1976 there there were 65,277 live births, and 54,090 deaths.

Government. - Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the Folketing, of not more than 779 members, including $\square$ for the Faröes and 2 for Greenland. Voting age has been 18 since 1971.

A Social Democrat minority Government was formed in February 1975. The representation in the Folketing following the 1977 election was as follows: Social Democrats 65; Progress Party 26 ; Venstre 2I; Conservatives 15; Centre Democrats II: Socialist People's Party 7; Communists 7 ; Radicals 6; Christian People's Party 6; Retsforbund 6; Left Socialists 5; Greenland 2; Faroes 2.

In 1973 Denmark joined the European Economic Community. Denmark is also a member of NATO, and the Nordic Council.

Education is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen

(founded in 1478), Aarhus (r933), Odense ( x 966 ), Roskilde (1972) and Aalborg (r974). A further University at Esbjerg is planned.

Language and Literature.-The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian
 1855) and Georg Brandes (1842-1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan ( $\mathbf{x} 857$-1943) and Karl Gjellerup ( 1857 -1919). who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen ( 1873 -1950), who received the same award in 1944. Among recent authors of note are Klaus Rifbjerg (b. 1935) and Leif Panduro (b, 2923). Some 52 newspapers are published in Denmark. so daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

Production and Industry.- Nine per cent. of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, fishing, forestry, etc.; 35 per cent. in manufacturing, building and construction; 17 per cent. in commerce and 28 per cent. in administration, the liberal professions, etc. The chief agricultural products are pigs, cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs, seeds, cereals and sugar beet; manufactures are mostly based on imported raw materiai but there are also considerable imports of finished goods.

Communications.-Mercantile marine (ships above roo gross tonnage) at end of $1974,1,603$ ships, with I gross tonnage of $4,682,782$. On March 31, 1973, there were $2,522 \mathrm{~km}$. of railway. In 1975 the capacity of the telecommunications network in circuit km. was $\times 5,839,000$.
Finance
Revenue (Budget estimate) ..... Kr. $\begin{gathered}\text { 197,700,000,000 }\end{gathered}$ Expenditure (Budget estimate)... $\begin{array}{ll}\text { xpenditure (Budget estimate).... } & 87,000,000,000 \\ \text { Denmark's balance of payments on current ac- }\end{array}$ count showed adeficit for 1976 of $\mathrm{Kr} .11,530,000,000$ ( $1975, \mathrm{Kr} .3,050,000,000$ ).

Rate of Exchange. $-\mathrm{Kr}, 10 \cdot 4 \mathrm{I}=$ £I $(2 \mathrm{I}$ June, 1977) (see also p. 83).
 Trade with U.K.
 Exports to U.K..... 443,122,000 654,856,000 The principal imports are petroleum and its products, machinery, vehicles and textile products. The chief exports are agricultural and dairy products and machinery.

CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Copenhagen, pop. (1977), 620,432; Greater Copenhagen, $x, 251,226$. Other centres are: $\Psi$ Aarhus, 245,866 ; $\Psi$ Odense 167,616 ; $\Psi$ Aalborg, 154,563; $\Psi$ Esbjerg, 79,354; $\Psi$ Randers, 63,662; Roskilde, 49,397; $\Psi$ Kolding, 54,617; $\Psi$ Horsens, 54,or8; $\Psi$ Fredericia, 45,226; $\Psi$ Vejle, 49,013.

Flag.-Red, with white cross
National Day.-June 5 (Constitution Day).
Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles;
transit 26 hours by rail and sea.

## British Embassy

Offices, Kastelsvej 36-40, Copenhagen. Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Her Excellency Anne Marion Warburton, C.M.G., C.v.o. ( 1976 ).

Counsellor, R. J. T. McLaren.
Counsellor (Commercial), G. L. Simmons, M.v.O.
Defence, Naval, Miliary and Air Attache, Cdr. D. F. Brown, R.N.
rst Secretaries, J. P. Davies; W. E. W. Mattey (Administration and H.M. Consul) ; F. S. Napier (Information); T. D. J. Miles (Commercial); P. S. Astley; G. L. Jones (Agric. and Fisheries); C. Marshall (Labour) (resident in Stockholm).
Asst. Military Attaché, Major R. N. L. Denyer. Asst. Air Attaché, Sqn. Ldr. C. P. Russell-Smith. and Secretaries, D. G. Parker (Commercial); D. A. Rogers.
Attaché, Miss P. A. Terry (Consular).
Chaplain, Rev. D. H. T. Picton.
There are Consulates at Aabenraa, Aalborg, Esbjerg, Aarhus and Odense; and at Thorshavn and Klaksvig (Faröes).

British Council Representative and Cultural Attaché, D. B. Pickersgill, Montergade x, Copenhagen.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom
The outlying parts of Denmark have about $8 x, 000$ inhabitants. The FARÖES, or Sheep Islands ( 540 sq. m.; pop. (r975) 40,44 r), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by Lagting of 26 members, a Landstyr of 4 members which deals with special Faröes affairs, and send a representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. On Sept. 14, 1946, the Lagting, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held - plebiscite on the Faröes. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At subsequent general election for the Lagtime a great majority voted in favour of remaining part of the Kingdom of Denmark with - certain measure of home rule and in 1948 the Faröes received this. Greenland (ice-free portion about $\mathrm{I}_{3} 2,000$ sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, $1975,49,602$ ) is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). Greenland (capital, Godthaab) has a Landsraad of 17 members and sends z representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department. Mineral and oil prospecting revealed deposits of lead, zinc, iron ore, oil, gas and uranium. Commercial exploitation of these resources has already begun. The United States of Amercia has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC <br> (República Dominicana)

President, Joaquin Balaguer, born Sept. 1, 1907 ; elected June 1, x966; re-elected May 16 , 1970 ; re-elected, May $16,1974$.

## Embassy and Consulate

4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7 [or-937 192x]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alfredo A. Ricart (1975). Cultural Attaché, Mrs. N. Barletta.

There are also Consular Offices at Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Grimsby, Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Ldinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America. The western part of the island forms the Republic of Haiti. (For Map, see p. 87o.)

The island lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and the Republic covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with ㅍ population (U.N. estimate, 1970) of $4,012,000$. The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes.

Government.-Santo Domingo was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, x492, and
remained a Spanish Colony until $182 x$. In 1822 it was subjugated by the neighbouring Haitians who remained in control until 1844 when the Dominican Republic was proclaimed. The country was occupied by American marines from I9I6 until the adoption of new Constitution in 1924. In July, 1924, - properly elected Constitutional Government was installed. From $193^{\circ}$ until May 30, 196I (when he was assassinated) Gencralissimo Rafael Trujillo ruled the country.

A Council of State headed by Rafael F. Bonnelly was set up in 1962 , and Professor Juan Bosch, elected President in December 1962 , held office until September, 1963 , when he was deposed by military junta. A revolt in favour of ex-President Bosch in April, 1965 , developed into civil war lasting until September the same year when - provisional President was elected. At a further election on June I, 1966, Dr. Joaquin Balaguer was elected President; re-elected May 16, 1970 and again on May $16,1974$.

Communications.-According to local classification there are 2,932 miles of first class and 1,392 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is direct road from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, but that part of it in the border area has fallen into disuse and although road travel is possible, it is preferable to travel direct between the two capitals by air. The frontier has been closed since Sept., 1967, except for that section crossed by the main road linking the two capitals. A telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic and there is telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are more than 90 commercial broadcasting stations and there is - television station operated by Radiotelevision Dominicana, which with the help of relay stations provides receptions of its programmes in the major cities. Three other television stations in Santo Domingo-Rahintel, Tele-Inde and Color-Vision -transmit to the local area.

Spanish is the language of the Republic.
The Republic is served by two national and six foreign airlines, and international airport 18 miles to the east of the capital is in operation. Another is being constructed near Puerto Plata on the north coast.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, ferronickel, bauxite, gold, silver, cattle, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There is a growing number of light industries producing beer, tinned foodstuffs, glass products, nylon and cotton textiles, soap, cigarettes, construction materials, plastic articles, shoes, papers, paint, rum, matches, peanut oil and other products.

| FINANCE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Budget | r976 (est.) |$\underset{1977 \text { (est.) }}{ }$

 One Dominican Peso $=\$ 1.00$ U.S.


Exports. $\qquad$
1975 PD 1976 920,000,000
Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K.... $£ 6,123,000 \quad £ 9,537,000$ Exports to U.K. . . . . . 7,522,000 4,063,000

The chief imports are machinery, food stuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber
products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, chocolate, molasses, bauxite, ferro-nickel and gold.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of years has been sugar by-products; ferro-nickel and bauxite are also exported in considerable quantities to the U.S.A. and Europe.

CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Santo Domingo, population of the Capital District ( 1970 census), 817,000. Other centres, with populations (r970 census); Santiago de los Caballeros (245,000); La Vega (156,000); San Francisco de Macoris ( 126,000 ) ; San Juan ( 114,000 ); San Cristóbal ( 106,000 ).

Flag.-Red and blue, with white cross bearing an emblem at centre.

NATIONAL DAY.-February 27 (Independence Day, I844).

British Embassy
Avenida Independencia 506, Santo Domingo Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Clement Spearman (1976).
First Secretary and Consul, E. F. Barrett.

## Britlsh Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macoris.

## ECUADOR

(Republica del Ecuador)
Junta, Vice Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano; Colonel Luis Guillermo Durán Arcentales; General Luis Leoro Franco, assumed power, January 1 1, $x 976$.

## Interion, CABINET

Interior, Col. Richelieu Levoyer.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Salvador Lara.
Defence, Gen. Andrés Arrata Macias.
Natural Resources and Energy, Gen. Jaime Eduardo Semblantes Polanco.
Finance, Sr. Santiago Sevilla Larrea.
Education, Capt. Anibal Carrillo.
Public Works, Gen. Angel Polivio Vega.
Agriculture and Livestock, Col. Oliveiro Vásconez.
Industry, Commerce and Integration, Sr. Galo Montaño.
Labour and Social Welfare, Col. Jorge Salvador Chiroboga.
Public Health, Col. Raúl Maldonado Mejía.
Secretary to Cabinet, Capt. Victor Garces.
Embassy and Consulate
Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.I
[01-584 1367]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (vacant). Chargé d' Affaires, Jaime Merchán.
Counsellor (Commercial), Sra. E. de Sancho.
There is one consulate at Liverpool.
Area and Population.-Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. $I^{\circ} 38^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. to $4^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and between $75^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ and $81^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long., comprising an area reduced by boundary settlements with Peru (Jan. 29,1942 ) to about 226,000 sq. miles. (For MAP, see Index.)

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 20 provinces. It has a population estimated (1973) at 7,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector ( $22,976 \mathrm{ft}$.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo ( $20,408 \mathrm{ft}$. ), Llinza ( $17,405 \mathrm{ft}$.), Carihuairazo ( $16,515 \mathrm{ft}$.), Cotocachi ( $\mathbf{5 6}, 302 \mathrm{ft}$.), and Pichincha ( $\mathbf{x} 6,000 \mathrm{ft}$.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi ( $x 9,6 \mathrm{xz} \mathrm{ft}$.), Antisana ( $\mathbf{8 8}, 864 \mathrm{ft}$.), Cayambe ( $\mathbf{~} 9, \mathrm{I} 60 \mathrm{ft}$.), Altar ( $\mathbf{~} 7,730 \mathrm{ft}$.),

Sangay ( $17,464 \mathrm{ft}$.), Tungurahua ( $x 6,690 \mathrm{ft}$.), and Sincholagua ( $x 6,365 \mathrm{ft}$.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The Galápagos (Giant Tortoise) Islands forming the province of the Archipelago de Colón, were annexed by Ecuador in 8832 . The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1973) of 4,000 . The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the Antarctic Humboldt Current. The province consists for the most part of National Park Territory, where unique marine birds, iguanas, and the giant tortoises are conserved. There is some local subsistence farming; the main industry, apart from tourism, is tuna and lobster fishing.

Government. - The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, x8z2). On Jan. 1x, 1976, a military junta assumed power from President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara.

Production and Industry.- The chief products are petroleum, bananas, cocoa, coffee, sugar, rice, straw hats, pyrethrum, xanthophyll, scopolamine, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The oil deposits in the Oriente are estimated at between ro15,000,000,000 barrels. The oil is evacuated by trans-Andean pipeline to the port of Balao (near Esmeraldes). The Ecuadorean Government issued a decree approving the takeover as from Jan. 19, 1977 of the Gulf Oil concession in Ecuador. In the highlands the principal crops are maize, wheat, potatoes and other temperate products. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found. A Five-Year industrialisation programme was introduced in 1973, and industry is being rapidly diversified; textiles have traditionally been predominant.
Communications.-There are $23,256 \mathrm{~km}$. of permanent roads and $5,044 \mathrm{~km}$. of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. Nine commercial airlines operate international filghts, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Panama, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, Paris, Frankfurt, Madrid, etc. There are internal services between all important towns.
Defence.-The standing Army has a strength of about 15,000 . There is an Air Force of some 90 aircraft of various kinds and a small Navy.
Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write, and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 dally newspapers are published at Quito and 4 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1973 there were 8,062 primary schools with $\mathrm{x}, 09 \mathrm{r}$, io2 pupils and 894 high schools with 278,400 pupils. The 9 Universities, at Quito (2), Guayaquil (3), Cuenca, Machala, Loja and Porto-
viejo, the Polytechnic Schools at Quito and Guayaquil and the technical colleges in other provincial capitals had 70,138 students in the same year.


Revenue(Budget Estimates) . . . . Sucres 9,427,000,000 Expenditure (Budget Estimates)..... 9,427,000,000 Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1967)...... 4,516,570,000 External Debt (Dec. 31, 1972) . . U.S. $\$ 343,295,000$
The official rate of Exchange: Sucres $57=\mathfrak{f i r}$, is used for most legal imports and exports. There is also a free rate of exchange. See also p. 83 .

Trade
Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador. 1975

1972
Imports.... \$U.S.289,793,000 \$U.S.279,128,000 Exports.... 221,544,000 279,783,000 Trade with U.K. 19741975 Imports from U.K..... $£ 13,600,000$ £ $7,307,000$ Exports to U.K......... 2,170,000 2,065,000
The chief exports are petroleum, bananas, cocoa, coffee and sugar. Other exports are rice, balsa wood, castor-oil seeds, hats, pharmaceuticals, fish, ivory, nuts and pyrethrum. Manufactured goods and machinery are the main imports.
Capital.-Quito. Population (estimated 1972), 700,000; $\Psi$ Guayaquil ( $x, 000,000$ ) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca ( 100,000 ); (est. 1968) Ambato ( 69,766 ); Riobamba ( 50,7 I0) ; $\psi$ Esmeraldas ( 51,573 ); and $\psi$ Manta ( 42,750 ). The foregoing figures of urban populations have been revised by the Census and Statistics Office to exclude from I 968 figures for rural areas of the cities (i.e. areas not supplied by city fuel or water services).
FLAG.-Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others); emblem in centre.

National Day.-August io (Dia de la Independencia).

## British Embassy

> Calle G. Suarez, $\operatorname{iri}$ (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Norman Ernest Cox, C.M.G. (r974). ist Secretary, D. V. Thornley (Comntercial, Head of Chancery).
There is a British Consular Office at Guayaquil.

## EGYPT

(Arab Republic of Egypt)
President, Mohammad Anwar El Sadat, elected President, Oct. 15, 1970. CARINET Prime Minister, Mamduh Salem. Deputy Pyime Ministers
Social Development and Services, Dr. Mohamed Hafez Ghanem.
Foreign Affairs, Ismail Fahmy.
War, General Mohamed Abdul Ghany al Gamassy. Production, Power and Energy, Ahman Sultan.

Trade and Supply, Zakaria Tawfiq Abdel Fattah. Planning, Dr. Abdel Razaq Abdel Meguid.
Economy, Dr. Hamed Al-Salirh.
Finance, Dr, Mahmoud Salahuddin Hamed.
Manpower, Abdel Latif Boltia.
Social Affairs, Dr. Amal Osman.
Education, Dr. Mustafa Kamel Helmy.
Justice, Samih Talat.
Information and Culture, Abdel Muneim el-Sawy, WAQFS and Al-Azhar, Sheikh Mohammed Melwally al-Sharawy.

Health, Dr. Tbrahim Badran.
Housing and Reconstruction, Engineer Hasson Mohamed Hassan.
Tourism, Muheb Ramzi Stinc.
Petroteurn, Eng. Ahmad Ezzeddin Hilaal.
Transport, Communications and Marine Transport, Eng. Abdel Fattah Abdullah.
Irrigation, Eng. Abdel Azim Abul Ata.
Agriculture, Ibrahim Mahmoud Shukry.
Industry and Mincral Wealth, Eng. Issa Shahin.
War Production, Eng. Gamaladdin Sidqy.
Agriculture Production, Water, Livestock, Resources and
Sudan Affuirs, Dr. Abdel Aziz Hussain.
People's Assembly, Dr. Fuad Mohieddin.
Cabinet Affairs, Albert Barsovon Salama.
Local Government, Popular and Political Organisations, Mshamed Hamed Mahmoud.
Scientific Research and Atomic Energy, Dr. Abdel Mabud AI-Gucbeily.
Foreign Relations, Development and Administrative Affairs, Dr. Aly Abdel Meguid.


## Embassy in London 26 South Street, W. 1 [02-499 240x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mohammed Samih Anwar (1975). Minister-Counsellor, Magdy Sabry (Consular).
Counsellors, Gamal Mohamed Said; Mohie Eldin Youssef El-Attar; Dr. Mohamed Mahmoud Soliman; Emad El Din Aly El-Kadi; Mohamed Salah El-Din Mohamed Abboud; Nabil Rihan; Farouk Mohammed Youssef El-Kady. ist Secretaries, Mohammed Abdel Rahim Mohamed (Consular); Nabil Rihan (Consular); Dr. Farouk El-Sadek Aly El-Sayed; Hamdi Mohamed Nada. Area and Population. -The total area of Egypt is estimated at $x, 000,000$ square kilometres ( $3^{85}$, iro square miles), the inhabited area being only 35, 168 square kilometres ( 13,578 square miles), with population (estimated May, 197x) of $34,000,000$. There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as Fellahin (fellah-ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The Fellahin have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country

In the 7 th century. A second element is the Bedouin, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayum. The third element is the Nubian of the Nile Valley between Aswân and WadiHalfa of mixed Arab and Negro blood. The Bedouin and Nubians are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) Egypt Proper, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) The Peninsula of Sinai, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) number of Islands in the Gulf of Stuez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between $22^{\circ}$ and $3 z^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $24^{\circ}$ and $37^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast yo kilometres N.W. of Sollum to the latitude of Siwa and thence due $S$. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of $2 z^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. (the N . boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweinat Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean ( $34^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. long.) to the head of the Gulf of 'Agaba, from which point the remainder of the $E$. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of "Agaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at $7,667,000$ feddâns ( $12,43 x$ square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 feddàns ( $x, 039$ square miles), a total of $8,308,000$ feddâns ( $\mathbf{x}, 4,470$ square miles).
Physical Features.-The Nile valley varies in width from less than half $=$ mile in the southern granitic region to over to miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soll in the country.
The Nile has total length of $4, \mathrm{r} 60$ miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river formerly had $\|$ regular yearly rise and fall of about $\mathrm{I}_{3}$ feet Cairo, but since the commencement of storage in the reservoir of the Aswan High Dam in 1965, there has been no flood downstream of the Dam and the water level remains almost constant throughout the year. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripolitania stretches the Libyan Desert, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as Oases, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia and Siwa.

On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Gizeh, of which the highest, the Great Pyramid, is 45 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the Great Sphinx, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert . great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Surez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main wadis from well to well, and
here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

Religions.-The predominant religion is Islam but there are about $3,000,000$ Christians (mainly Copts). By 1968 neariy all the Jews had left the country. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the Sheik el Gami el Azhar and the Mufti Gumhuriya Miss al Arabiya.

Govermment.-From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian Inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire under which it remained until early in the egth century.

A British Protectorate over Egypt declared on Dec. 18, 1914, lasted until Feb. 28, 1922, when Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936) and the military occupation by British troops was terminated.
In July, 1952, following a military coup d'état, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 2956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate.

A union with Syria was affected in 1958 and lasted until September, 2961, when Syria seceded after moup d'etat. The title and flag of the United Arab Republic were, however, retained for Egypt until Sept. 2, 197 x.
President Nasser died suđdenly on Sept. 28, 1970, and the duties of Head of State were assumed by Mr. Anwar Sadat who was elected President in a referendum on Oct. 15 and re-elected for a further six-year term on Sept $16,1976$.
Agriculture.-Despite increased industrialization and the discovery of new oil fields, agriculture continues to provide the most substantial contribution to the national economy. Cotton (zo million kanbars in 2974) is the most important export, but sugar cane, onions, potatoes and citrus fruits are also sold extensively to overseas markets. Nearly all cultivation is carried out by peasant farmers whose operations are funded and generally controlled by co-operative organizations. Productivity is usually good. Irrigation and land reclamation schemes have contributed to a small increase in the cultivable area, and a $\$ \times 47$ million drainage project, financed partly by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is intended ultimately to irrigate nearly one million acres.
Railways.-The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for $\|$ distance of 554 miles to a new port being constructed upstream of the High Dam. At this point $\begin{aligned} & \text { steamer connection runs to New }\end{aligned}$ Halfa, connecting Egypt with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Libya to Egypt. The gauge is standard ( $4 \mathrm{ft} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.).

Roads and Caravan Routes.-A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollam and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. A bitumen road leads to Kharga and Dakhla, from the former
of which there is a route, known $\square$ the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fur and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir, a metalled road, being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.- $\Psi$ Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, the last two of which are now undergoing reconstruction following several years of disuse after the 1967 war, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

Currency.-The monetary unit of Egypt is the Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. Exchange Rate: 66 piastres $=\mathrm{L} \mathbf{x}$.

Trade with U.K.
Imports from U.K. ............... $£ \times 108,000,000$ Exports to U.K............................. 4r,000,000
The principal imports are metals, and manufactures thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, beverages and textile fibres. The exports are principally raw cotton, textile yarns, rice, fruit and vegetables, petroleum products and $\quad$ growing list of secondary exports, many of them manufactured roods.

Capital.-Cairo (population, estimated in 1975 at $8,143,000$ ), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643 , and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the rath century and containing in its walls the Mosque of Mohamed Ali built in the rgth century.
$\Psi$ Alexandria (estimated population, $x, 900,000$ ), founded $33^{2}$ B.C. by Alexander the Great, for over x,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great pharos (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World". Other towns are: Ismailia; $\Psi$ Port Said; Mansura ( $\mathbf{x} 20,000$ ) : Asyût (300,000); Faiyûm ( 380,000 ); Tanta ( 150,000 ); Mahalla el Kubra ( ${ }^{2} 30,000$ ); $\Psi$ Suez; $\Psi$ Damietta ( 100,000 ).

Carro is 2,520 miles from London: transit via Trieste, 5 days; via Marseilles, 6 days.
Flag.-Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with two 5 -point green stars in white band. National Day.-July 23 (Anniversary of Revolution in 1952).

## Britisu Embassy

Kasr el Doubara, Garden City, Cairo
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Willie Morris, K.C.M.G. (I977). Counsellor, P. J. S. Moon.
Defence and Military Allaché, Col. P. D. Blyth. H.M. Consul, Miss M. Hankins.
xst Secretaries, D. J. Blatherwick (Head of Chancery); K. T. Gullick (Information); A. P. a'C. Bergne; D. H. Parker (Aid); M. Dougall (Commercial): D. J. Plumbly.
and Secretaries, K. J. Passmore; I. W. Brodhurst (Commercial).

British Consulate-General, Alexandria
Consul-General, F. W. Hall.
Vice-Consul, Miss M. McGlone.
British Council Representative, Dr. N. A. Daniel, C.B.E., 192 Sharia el Nil Agouza, Cairo.

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President, Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, elected October $x 2,1968$.
Formerly the territory of "Spanish Guinea", Equatorial Guinea consists of the Island of Macias Nguema (formerly known as Fernando Póo), an island in the Bight of Biafra about zo miles from the west coast of Africa, Pagalu Island (formerly Annobon) in the Gulf of Guinea, the Corisco Islands (Corisco, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico) and Rio Muni, a mainland area between Cameroon and Gabon. It has a total area of about $x, 000$ sq. miles and a population (U.N. estimate, 1969) of 286,000.

Macias Nguema is a mountainous island with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla nut and kola nut are cultivated and cocoa and other products are exported.

Government.-Former colonies of Spain, the territories now forming the Republic of Equatorial Guinea were from April 1, 1960 , constituted as two provinces of Metropolitan Spain, the inhabitants having the same rights as Spanish citizens. As result of a plebiscite held on Dec. 15, 1963, watonomous régime was instituted on June 2, 1964, with the approval of the Spanish Government. Equatorial Guinea became fully independent on October I2, 1968 , after a referendum on the new constitution held in August, 1968, and presidential elections on Sept. 22, 1968. The latter were supervised by, a U.N. Mission. The first President, Señor Francisco Macias, assumed office on Independence Day.

Severe disorders occurred during February and March, 1969 , following incidents at the town of Bata (in Rio Muni). Spanish residents left Equatorial Guinea in large numbers, having had to seek the protection of residual Spanish forces while awaiting evacuation to Spain. Some 600 Spanish civilians elected to remain in Macias Nguema and about 80 in Rio Muni, but most of these have subsequently left. Following Nigerian allegations of continuing mistreatment, most of the Nigerian labour force, on whom cocoa production largely depended, were repatriated in late 1975 and early 1976. The economy is now mainly dependent on outside aid, mostly from Communist countries.

Capital, $\Psi$ Malabo (formerly known as Santa Isabel) on the island of Macias Nguema (population 9,000 ). $\Psi$ Bata is the principal town and port of Rio Muni. Flag. -Three horizontal bands, green over white over red; blue triangle next staff; coat of arms in centre of white band.
British Ambassador, His Excellency, Albert Edward
Saunders, C.M.G., O.B.B. (1975) (Resident at
Yaoundé, Cameroon).

## ETHIOPIA <br> The Derg

President, Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.
First Vice-President, Lt.-Col. Atenafu Abate.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Col. Feleke GedleGhiorgis.

> EMBASSY IN LONDON
> If Prince's Gate, S.W. 7
> [01-589 7212$]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (vacant). Charsé d'Affaires, Ato Msmaku Asrat.
ist Secretaries, Ato Tesfaye Demeke; Ato Aklilu Gebre Kidan.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretary, Ato Getahun Dessalegn.
Altaché, Ato Demelesh Teshome.
Position and Extent.-Ethiopia, with which Eritrea was federated from $x 952$ to 1962 when

it was incorporated as a province, is in NorthEastern Africa, bounded on the north west by the Sudan; on the south by Kenya; on the east by Afars and Issas Territory and the Republic of Somalia; and on the north-east by the Red Sea. The area is estimated at 400,000 square miles, with a population of $27,946,000$ (mid-1975) of whom about one-third are of the ruling race of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigres) and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.
Ethiopia is mainly mountainous country. volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed ro,000 ft. Eritrea consists of a mountainous hogsback range up to $x 0,000 \mathrm{ft}$., interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with genial climate. On the high plateaux there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of small rains "occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from Lake Tana; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

Those of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigres). who inhabit the southern highlands of Eritrea, provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojiam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christlans of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which was formerly led by the head of the Coptic Church, the Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1959, however, the Ethiopian Church has been autocephalous and the new Patriarch, Abuna Theophilos, was enthroned by the Ethiopian archbishops in May, 197x. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably northern Eritrea, Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

Following considerable military and civil unrest in early 1974 the Emperor Hailé Selassié I announced - March 5 the convening of $\quad$ commission to revise the Constitution, and the setting up within six months of 1 conference to consider the commission's proposals. It appeared likely that more power would devolve on to Parliament. Internal
unrest continued through the summer, however, and at the end of June, the armed forces assumed effective control of the country by establishing an "Armed Forces Committee" now entitled the Provisional Military Administrative Council. Their demands for far-reaching reforms were acceded to by the Government, with the agreement of the Emperor, who was finally deposed on Sept. 12, 1974.

Following the killing of Brig.-Gen. Teferi Benti, the Ethiopian head of state, and other leading officers on Feb. 3. 1977, the structure of the Government was modified under a proclamation issued on Feb. Ir. This laid down that the Provisional Military Administrative Council would henceforth be known $=$ the Derg.

Eritrea.-Eritrea $n$ administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War untill September 15,1972 , when in accordance with resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown, becoming a province of Ethiopia in $x 96 z$. An armed campaign for independence has accompanied the collapse of the imperial régime.

Production and Industry. - The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, \&c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided approximately 64 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1974 . The forests are potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form large portion of the wealth of the people. Industry is small, the main products being textiles, foodstuffs, tyres, beer and cement. Hydro-clectric power production and telecommunications are expanding rapidly, however, mainly with loans from the World Bank, which in 197x had approved $\|$ number of loans for agricultural development.

Communications.-A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, via Dire Dawa, with Djibouti, 486 miles away. In Eritrea narrow gauge line runs from Massawa to Asmara and on to Agordet. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Addis Ababa and Asmara are linked by a road running through Gondar and along Lake Tana. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lekempti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East to Dire Dawa, Harar and the northern region of the Somali Republic. Partly financed by large loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, much further improvement and extension of roads is being undertaken. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to many provincial towns. External services are operated to Athens, Frankfurt, Rome, Paris, Aden, Djibouti, Sana'a, Taiz, Jedda, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Entebbe, Lagos, Accra, Douala, Kigali, Kinshasa, Bombay, New Delhi, Peking and London.

Defence-Under the Ministry of Defence the armed forces comprise the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. The Army consists of four infantry divisions, including one mechanized brigade with armour, with normal artillery, engineer units and supporting including parachute battalion.

An American Military Advisory and Assistance Group (MAAG) assists the forces, mainly the Army, with training and advice, under an agreement signed with the Ethiopian Government. There is a military academy at Harar and a military training centre at Holleta with a specialist training wing. The Air Force comprises I transport squadron, $\boldsymbol{\|}$ bomber squadron, three fighter squadrons, a training squadron, a jet conversion squadron, and in elementary training unit. The Air Force Headquarters in situated at Debre Zeit. The aircraft are mostly of American manufacture but also include Canberras.
The Navy has a headquarters in Addis Ababa with a main base at Massawa and $n$ smaller one at Assab. The principal units are an ex-U.S. seaplane tender (Ethiopia), a patrol craft squadron of 5 , an MTB squadron of 4 , and mex-Dutch minesweeper.
Education.-Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination by Government schools in the main centres of population; there Also Mission schools, and cadet-schools for the Army, Air Force, and Police. Government secondary schools are found mainly in Addis Ababa, but also in most of the provincial capitals. In 196x the Haile Selassié I University was founded to coordinate the existing institutions of higher education (University College, Engineering, Building and Theological Colleges in Addis Ababa, Agricultural College at Alemaya, near Harar, and Public Health Centre in Gondar, etc.) and to provide framework for future development. There is also a Catholicrun university in Asmara. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English a the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa. In $197 x$ the International Development Agency granted a loan of U.S. \$95 million for the development of secondary education.

Finance.-Total revenue for 1974-75 was estimated at $£ 180 \mathrm{~m}$. . while expenditure was expected to reach $£ 888 \mathrm{~m}$. The Ethiopian dollar has a value of 5.52 grains of fine gold and is divided into 100 cents. At Jan. $3^{1,}$ 1975, the combined note and coin issue amounted to $£ 128,000,000$. Foreign exchange and gold reserves of the National Bank amounted to $£ 115,000,000$ at the same date. Eth. $\$ 4 \cdot 90=$ CI (May 1975). (See also p. 83.)

Trade.-The chief imports by value are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, beverages and tobacco (from U.K.) ; the principal exports by value being coffec, oilseeds, hides and skins, and pulses.

Trade


Capital. Addis Ababa (population, estimated 912,000 ), also capital of the province of Shoa; Asmara (population 250,000) is the capital of the Province of Eritrea. Dire Dawa is the most important commercial centre after Addis Ababa and Asmara, $\Psi$ Massawa and $\Psi$ Assab (recently enlarged) are the two main ports. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIORIAN FLAG.-Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red; bearing crowned lion at centre.

NATIONAL DAY.-July 23.

## BRITISH Embassy

(Addis Ababa)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Derek Malcolm Day, C.M.G. (1975).
There are British Consular Offices at Addis Ababa and Asmara.

British Council Representative, E. C. Pugh, Artistic Building, Adua Avenue, Addis Ababa.

## FINLAND <br> (Suomi)

President, Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, G.C.B., borm 1900, elected Feb. 15, 1956; re-elected 2962 and 1968; term extended until $197^{8}$ by Act of Parliament ( 1973 ).

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Kalevi Sorsa (SDP).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture ard Forestry, Johannes Virolainen ( $C P$ ).
Foreign Minister, Matti Väyrynen (CP).
Justice and Interior, Tuure Salo (LPP).
Interior, Eino Uusitalo ( $C P$ ).
Defence, Taisto Tähkämaa (CP).
Finance, Paul Paavela (SDP).
Economics and Finance, Esko Rekola.
Education and Interior, Lars Gestrin (SPP); Kalevi Kivistö (Deputy) (FPDL).
Communication and Agriculture \& Forestry, Veikko Saarto (FPDL).
Trade and Industry, Eero Rantala (SDP).
Social Affairs and Health, Pirkko Työlajä̀rvi (SDP). Veikko Martikainen ( $C P$ ) (Depuly).
Labour, Arvo Aalto (FPDL).
(CP = Centre Party, $S D P=$ Social Democratic Party, $F P D L=$ Finnish People's Democratic League, $S P P=$ Swedish People's Party, $L P P=$ Liberal People's Party.)


## Finnish Embassy and Consulate <br> 38 Chesham Place, S.W.x <br> [0x-235 953x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard Björnson Tötterman, K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (x975).

Minister Counsellor, Olli Mennander. ist Secretary, Juhani Muhonen.
and Sectetaries, Erkki Palmqvist; Esko Hamilo.
Press Counsellor, Tom Christian Süderman.
Cultural Counsellor, Henrik Antell.
Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. Pertti Nykänen.
Area and Population. - A country situated the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,265 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, so per cent. cultivated, $\quad$ per cent. lakes and Ix per cent. waste and other land, population (1976), $4,727,000$. In 1975 the birth rate was $54 \cdot 0$, death rate 9.4 per 1,000 . The infant mortality rate was $30 \cdot 2$ per 1,000 live births. $92 \cdot 6$ per cent of the people are Lutherans, $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{2}$ per cent. Greek Orthodox and 6.2 per cent. others.

The Aland Archipelago (Ahvenanmaa), group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1973) of 2 I,800 ( $95^{\circ} 4$ per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.-Under the Constitution there is single Chamber (Eduskunta) for which women are eligible, composed of members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

The present government came into office on May 15, 1977. The five parties in the coalition are the Social Democratic Party, the Centre Party, the Finnish People's Democratic League (which includes the Finnish Communist Party), the Swedish People's Party and the Liberal People's Party.

Defence.-By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the Army is limited to force not exceeding 34,400 . The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000 . Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8 -Ix months. None of the Defence Forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.-Primary education is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years, and free in certain State and municipal schools. In the autumn of 1977, there were 634,700 in comprehensive schools, and 100,800 in gymnasiums. There are 15 Higher Schools and 6 Universities (1976); Helsinki Unlversity ( 1976 ), 20,641 students. Combined enrolment at Higher Schools and Universities was 73.522.

Language and Literature.-Most Finns are bilingual. $93^{.2}$ per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 6.6 Swedish and the remaining 0.2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1937 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the cighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 183 II gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was
awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 60 daily newspapers in Finland which appear on 4 or more days per week (53 Finnish language, and 7 Swedish).
Production and Industry.-Finland is whighly industrialised country producing a wide range of capital and consumer goods. Timber and the products of the forest-based industries remain the backbone of the economy, accounting for about half of her export earnings, but the importance of the metal-working, shipbuilding and engineering industries is growing. This sector in 1976 accounted for over a quarter of Finland's exports. The textile industry is well developed and Finland's glass, ceramics and furniture industries enjoy international reputations. Other important industries are rubber, plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, footwear, foodstuffs and electronic equipment.

Communications.-There are 5,900 kilometres of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with Britain, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany. Vessels on the London to Leningrad route call at Helsinki. There are also passenger/ cargo services between Britain and Helsinki, Kutka and other Finnish ports. External civil air services are maintained by British Airways, Air France, Austrian Airlines, Finnair, Kar Air, Scandinavian Airlines, Malev, Lufthansa, Interfug, LOT (Polish Airlines), Aerofot, Chechoslovak Airlines and Swissair. The merchant feet at the end of 1976 totalled 442 vessels ( $2,090,456$ tons gross); 23 steamers (zo,301 tons gross); 363 motor vessels $(977,763)$ and 56 tankers ( $(1,102,392)$.

## Finance

Finnmarks
²76
Finnmarks

Revenue (Budget). . . $3^{22,131,474,909} 33,341,299,400$ Expenditure (Budget) $31,093,670,94934,309,799,900$

* Proposed budget figures for 1977.


## Trade

1975
Finnmarks
Total Imports. ...28,00x,900,000 Total Exports. . . . 20,247,400,000 1975
Imports from U.K... £297,400,000
1976
Fimmarks $28,568,700,000$ 24,505,900,000 1976 mpors from U.K.... $29,400,000$ Ł323,200,000 $^{2}$ Exports to U.K. . . . $358,800,000 \quad 498,200,000$
The principal imports are raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber and forest based industries and metal industry (e.g. paper-working machinery and ships).

Capital. - $\Psi$ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population 496,872; other towns are Tampere (Tammerfors), 165,928; $\Psi$ Turku ( AbO ), 163,981; Espuu, 121,307; Vantua, 1 18,307; Lahti, 94,818 ; $\Psi$ Oulu (Uleaborg) 92,618; $\Psi$ Pori ( (Bjorneborg) 80,242 ; Jyväskylă, 61,698 ; Kuopio, 71,984 ; Lappeenranta, 53,157 ; and $\psi$ Vaasa (Vasa) $54,39^{8}$.
NATIONAL DAY.-December 6 (Day of Independence).

Flag.-White with blue cross.

## British Embassy

Helsinki
British Ambassader's Residence, It. Puistotie 15 . Chancery Offices, Uudenmaankatu 16-zo.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir James Eric Cable, K.c.v.o., C.M.G. (1975).

Counsellor (Commercial), G. N. Smith.
rst Secretaries, Miss M. I. Rothwell; H. B. Herring
(Commercial); H. O. Spankie; A. H. Ellis (Consul).
Defence, Military Attaché and Air, Lt.-Col. J. O. Lawes, M.C., M.V.O.
Naval Altaché, Capt. P. H. Coward, R.N.
and Secretaries, M. C. Gathercole (Commercial); G. Berg, M.v.O.; R. O. L. Fraser-Darling.
3rd Secretaries, W. Hamilton (Vice-Consul); B. M. Bennett.
There are British Consular offices at Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, and Vaasa.
British Council Representative, R. B. Lodge, Eteläsplanadi 22A, Helsinki 13.

## FRANCE

(La République Française)
President of the French Republic, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, born Feb. 2, 1926, elected May 19, 1974, assumed office, May 27, 1974.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Etonomy and Finance, M. Raymond Barre.
Foreign Affairs, M. Louis de Guiringaud.
Interior, M. Christian Bonnet.
Justice, M. Alain Peyrefitte.
Culture and Environment, M. Michel d'Ornano.
Minister-Delegate to Economy and Finance Minister, M. Robert Boulin.

Defence, M. Yvon Bourges.
Education, M. René Haby.
Co-operation, M. Robert Galley.
Supply and Regional Development, M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade.
Agriculture, M. Pierre Méhaignerie.
Extemal Trade, M. André Rossi.
Labour, M. Christian Beullac.
Health and Social Security, Mme. Simone Vell.
Industry, Commerce, Handicrafts and Small Businesses, M. René Monory.

Secretaries of State, M. Jean-Jacques Beucler (ExServicemen): M. Norbert Ségard (Posts and Telecommunications); Mme. Alice Saunier-Seité (Universilies); M. Jean-Pierre Saisson (Youth and Sporis).

## French Embassy in London

Residence: xI Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8 [0x-229 $94 \times 1$
Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.I. [ox-235 8080].
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Jean Sauvagnargues (1977). Minister-Counsellor, M. Jean-Max Bouchaud.
and Counsellors, M. Charles Crettien; M. JeanPierre Guyot (Press).
rst Secretaries, M. Jean-Paul Réau; M. Henri Vignal.
and Secrefaries, M. Jean-Claude Lenoir; M. Dominique Raoux (Press).

Ayca and Population.-The largest state in Central Europe, extending from $42^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ to $55^{\circ} 5^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and from $7^{\circ} 85^{\prime}$ E. to $4^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from Engand. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles and its area at $213,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles divided into 95 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, of the west coast of Italy. The population of France in mid-1975 was $52,913,000$.

## Departments and Regions

| Paris.........2,317,217 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Seine-et- |  |
| Marne. | 755,76z |
| Yvelines. . . . . x,08x,255 |  |
| Essonne..... 923,06x |  |
| Hauts-de- |  |
| Seine.. | 1,438,930 |
| Seine-Saint- |  |
| Denis. | ,322,127 |
| Val-de- |  |
| Marne. . . . . $5,215,674$ |  |
| Val-d'Ois | 840,885 |
| Paris |  |
| Region. . .9,895.917 |  |
| Ardennes.... 309,306 |  |
| Aube ...... 284,823 |  |
| Marne. ...... 549,485 |  |
| Marne |  |
| (Haute).... 225,437 |  |
| Champagne $1,365,06 \mathrm{I}$ |  |


| A | 549,37 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Oise | 620,450 |
| Somm | 549,56 |
| Picardie. | ,719,38 |
| Eure. | 433 |
| Seine- |  |
| Maritime. | ,187, |
| Haute-Normandie... | $x, 6 \geq x, 4$ |


| Cher | 322,924 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Eure-et-Loir | 342,281 |
| Indre. | 256,147 |
| Indre-et- |  |
| Loire.... | 486,884 |
| Loir-et-Cher | 289,474 |
| Loiret. | 502,213 |


| Loire-Atlan- <br> tique.....$~$ | 948,307 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maine-et- |  |
| Loire...... | 644,458 |
| Mayenne..... | 268,108 |
| Sarthe....... | 502,306 |
| Vendée....... | 461,928 |


| Pays de la Loire . . | $\text { ,825, } 107$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Côtes-du- |  |
| Nord. | 547,871 |
| Finistère. | 832,158 |
| Ille-ct- |  |
| Vilaine. | 719,320 |
| Morbihan. | 58x,348 |
| Bretagne. | 2,680,697 |
| Calvados. | 572,421 |
| Manche. | 466,319 |
| Orne...... | 300,375 |

## Basse-Nor-

mandie... $1,339,1 \times 5$

| Côte-d'Or. | 467,557 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nièvre. | 249,996 |
| Saônc-etLoire. . | 580,060 |
| Yonne. | 307,347 |
| Bourgogne | ,604,960 |
| Nord. | 2,534,906 |
| Pas-deCalais. | $x, 403,035$ |
| Nord. . | 3,937,941 |


| Meurthe-et- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Moselle. | 741,437 |
| Meuse. | 214,398 |
| Moselle | 1,020,957 |
| Vosges. | 409,599 |
| Lorraine . . . 2,396,391 |  |
| Rhin (Bas). | 896,585 |
| Rhin (Haut) | 647,209 |
| Alsace . . . . x,543,394 |  |
| Doubs. | 484,483 |
| Jura. . | 247,370 |
| Saône (Haute) | 229,357 |
| Belfort (Terr de) | $13 \times, 359$ |
| FrancheComté. | $1,092,569$ |

Corrèze. . . . . 250,559
Creuse...... 15x,34I
Vienne
(Haute).... 359,365
Limousin. .. 76x,265
Ain........... $3^{86,943}$
Ardèche. . . . . 263,790
Drôme...... 370,572
Isère. . . . . . . . . 875:525
Loire. . . . . . . . 751.598
Rhône. . . . . . $1,449.527$
Savoie. ....... $3 \times 5,098$
Savoie
(Haute) .... 458,885
Rhône-
Alpes....4,872, 517
Charente. ... 345.445
Charente-
Maritime. . 5 I3,478
Sèvres (Deux) 342,383
Vienne...... 366,530

## Poitou-Char- <br> entes. . . . $x, 567,836$

Dordogne. . . $38 \mathrm{x}, 797$
Gironde. . . . . $5,082,074$
Landes. . . . . . 298,585
Lot-et-
Garonne. . 299,157 Pyrénées
(Atlantiques) 552,615
Aquitaine...2,6ェ4,228

## Ariège. . . . . 141,436 <br> Aveyron..... 289,352 Garonne <br> $\begin{array}{cc}\text { (Haute).... } & 793,569 \\ \text { Gers. ........ } & 180,501\end{array}$ <br> Gers........ 180,501 <br> Lot. ......... 157,079 <br> Pyrénées <br> (Hautes). . . 234,112 <br> Tarn........ 346,775 <br> Tarn-et-Gar- <br> onne. . . . . . 189,547 <br> Midi-Py- <br> renees.....2,332,37x <br> Allier. . . . . . . 386,489 <br> Cantal........ 173,758 <br> Loire (Haute) 254,269 <br> Puy-de-Dôme 596,699 <br> Auvergne....1.371,215

| Aude. ........ | 279,003 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Gard....... | 506,607 |
| Hérault. ..... | 658,858 |
| Lozère. ..... | 802,34 |

Pyrénées-
Orientales. 305,730
LanguedocRoussillon
$1,830,43^{2}$

Alpes-de-
Haute-
Provence. . 115,697
Alpes(Hautes) 102,694
Alpes-Mari-
times...... 823,73x
Bouches-du-
Rhône. . . . $1,646,679$
Var. . . . . . . . 643, 740
Vaucluse..... 398,540
Provence-Côte
d'Azu7...3,731,08x

Corsica.... 220,000

Government.-Following the death of President Pompidou in 1974, M. Giscard d'Estaing was elected President. He assumed office on May 27. After the most recent parliamentary elections held on March 4 and 11, 1973, the strengths of the party groups in the National Assembly were established as follows:-

Union of Democrats for the Republic (Gaullist). ......................................... $18_{3}$
Socialists and left-wing Radicals. . . . . . . . . . . 102
Communists. . . .................................. . . 73
Independent Republicans (Government
Supporters)..................................... . . . 55
Reformers.......................................... . . . . 34
Central Union (Government Supporters)..... 30
Others. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13
Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, - is the Cabinet on the Prime Minister's recommendation. They are responsible to Parliament. But the executive is constitutionally separate from the legislature and Ministers may not sit in Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session.

A Constitutional Council is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the Economic and Social Council gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.


Production.-The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, \&c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, \&cc.

The harvest in 1974-75 was:-
(Quintals)
Wheat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $159,685,000$ ( $1974-75$ )
Oats 36,868,000 (1975)
Barley.......................6x,803,000(1974-75)
Rye....................... 3,892,000 (1975)
Maize. $52,206,900$ (1975)

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chlefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the corktree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, \&cc., universally testify. Production of wine in 1974 was $62,100,000$ hectolitres. Cidermaking is also an important industry. The mineral resources include coal, natural gas, pig iron, bauxite, lead, silver, antimony and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, cars, aircraft, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, caryets, linen, silk and lace.

Language and Literature.-French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzer-

Land, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti and the Province of Quebec, Canada, to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is I treasured heritage. The work of the French Academ $\gamma$, founded by Richelieu in $\mathbf{x 6 3 5}$, has estabilished le bon usage, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 11 occasionsR.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme ( x 901 ), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (x915), Anatole France (192I), Henri Bergson (1927), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952), Albert Camus (9957), St. John Perse (Alexis Léger) ( 1960 ) and Jean Paul Sartre ( x 964 ).

Defence. -The personnel of the Defence Forces in September 1975 totalled: ARMY 331,500; AIR FORCE 102,000; NAVY 69,000; GENDARMERIE 70,000. National nuclear forces include medium-range ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and Mirage IV medium bombers. The Army has - variety of new French-made equipment in service, including medium tanks, field and antiaircraft SP guns, trucks and radio equipment. Defence Budget for $1974,38,221,000,000,000$ francs.

Education.-The educational system is highly developed and centralized. It is administered by the Ministry of National Education, comprising (a) the Direction des Enseignements Supericurs; Direction de la Pédagogie, des Enseignements Scholaires et de l'Orientation; Direction des Personnels d'Enseignement Général Technique et Professionnel; Direction des Services Administratifs ef Sociaux; Direction de l'Equipement Scolaire, Universitaire el

Sportif; Direction des Bibliothèques et de la Lecture Publique; Direction de la Coopération; (b) the Superior Council of National Education (consultative); and (c) the Inspectorate. Local Administration comprises 25 Territorial Academies, with inspecting staff for all grades, and Departmental Councils presided over by the Préfet, and charged especially with primary education.

Primary and secondary education are compulsory, free and secular, the school age being from 6 to 16. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (i) Primary education is given in ecoles maternelles (nursery schools), écoles primaires élémentaires (primary schools) and collèges d'enseignement genéral ( 4 -year secondary modern course); (ii) Secondary education in collèges d'enseignement technique, collèges d'enseignement secondaire and lycées (7-year course leading to one of the five baccalauréats). Baccalauréat $A$ consists largely of philosophy and languages with a little mathematics, and provides entry into the faculties of Letters and Law. Baccalauréal $B$ groups languages, mathematics and economics with philosophy classes oriented towards psychology and sociology. It provides entry to the faculties of Letters for the social sciences and to the faculty of Law for economics. Baccalauréal C, consisting of mathematics and physics with some languages, provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for those studying for a degree in mathematics and physics. Baccalauréat $D$ has the same language component as Baccalaureat C, but its main feature is the natural sciences. It provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for natural science degrees, and also to the Medicine and Pharmacy Faculties. Baccalaureat $E$ is largely scientific and technical with a language element, and provides entry to engineering schools and the Faculty of Science. (iii) Special schools are numerous. (iv) There are numerous Grandes Ecoles in France which award diplomas in many subjects not taught at university, especially applied science and engincering. Most of them are State institutions but have I competitive system of entry, unlike the universities. (v) The reform of the French university structure continues, and there are now universities in twenty-four towns in France. In the major provincial towns the existing university has been reorganized to form two, or three universities, and in Paris and the immediate surrounding district there are, since autumn 1970, thirteen universities.

Archeology, etc.-There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains and cave drawings in Dordogne and Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Cxsar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups-Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgae from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, $\& c$., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and the XVIIth and XVIIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.
Roads. - The length of the Routes Nationales at the end of 2974 was $73,306 \mathrm{~km}$. and of motorways $2,628 \mathrm{~km}$. The principa rivers of France are the

Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use in $x 975$ were $8,623 \mathrm{~km}$.
Railways. - The system of rallroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic at the end of 1974 was $34,870 \mathrm{~km}$., of which $9,325 \mathrm{~km}$. were electrified. Traffic at the end of 1974 totalled $47,100,000,000$ passenger- km . and 77,054,000,000 ton-km.

Shipping.-The French mercantile marine consisted in Jan. 1973, of 531 ships of $7,440,004$ tons gross, of which 26 were passenger vessels ( 229,696 tons gross), 829 tankers ( $4,658,995$ tons gross) and 376 cargo vessels ( $2,551,3$ 3 3 tons gross).

## Finance

Whereas the country's gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 3 per cent in real terms in 1975 an overall growth rate of 5 per cent. was achieved in 1976. The O.E.C.D. forecast for growth in 1977 was of a 3 per cent. increase, with economic activity slowing down in the latter half of the year.

At the end of March 2977 , French gold and currency reserves stood at $£ 92,314$ million.

France's trade deficit in April 1977 stood at $F_{3} 83,000,000$.
Currency.-The unit of currency is the franc of noo centimes, which was devalued on Aug. 10, 1969. Bank notes in 10, 50, 100 and 500 franc denominations and coins in $x, 5$, yo and zo francs are issued. On April 27, 1977 the frane stood at $\mathrm{F}_{4} \cdot 960=\$ 3$.

## Commerce

The principal imports are machinery, mineral fuels, chemical products, automobiles, iron, electrical equipment, minerals and non-ferrous metals, textile and leather goods, meat, fish, poultry and other agricultural products and precision instruments. The principal exports are automobiles, chemical products, iron and steel, textile and leather goods, machinery, electrical equipment, cereals and flour, wine and other agricultural products.

French Foreign Trade

|  | $\stackrel{1974}{\text { Francs }}$ | 1975 <br> Francs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impor | 245,847,000,000 | 223,697,00 |
| Export | 210,464,000,000 | 2x2,348,000, |
| Trade with U.K. <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

With effect from Jan $x$, 1947 , the colonies of Guyane (French Guiana), Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion with its dependencies have been theoretically administered in exactly the same way as the Metropolitan Departments, but in practice somewhat greater discretion is allowed to the Prefects and the locally elected bodies.

La Réunion.-Formerly Ile de Bourbon, about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, Réunion has been French possession since 1643 . Area, about 1,000 sq. miles. Population (1974), 476,675 . Capital, St. Denis (ro4,603). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul ( 3 sq . miles), New Amsterdam ( 27 sq . miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations 1, roo sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (zoo sq. miles) and Adélie Land in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion. Imports from U.K., $\mathbf{1 9 7 5}$, $£ x, 138,000$.

Martinique.-An island situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, between Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population 324,832. Capital $\Psi$ Fort de France ( $\mathbf{x} 00,576$ ). Other towns are $\psi$ Trinité ( $12,2 \times 4$ ) and $\psi$ Marin $(6,204)$.

Guadeloupe.-In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélemy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Population 324,530. Capital $\Psi$ Pointe a Pitre 23,889). Other towns are $\Psi$ Basse Terre $\left(15,77^{8}\right.$ ) in Guadeloupe and $\psi$ Grand Bourg $(6,6 I I)$ in Marie Galante.

French Guiana.-Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (U.N. estimate, 1909), 48,000. Capital, $\Psi$ Cayenne ( 20,000 ). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Surinam on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, De Royal and Ile du Diable), known - Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894 to $\mathbf{x 8 9 9 .}$. Imports from U.K. in 1975 were valued at $£_{422,000 .}$

Capital of France. Paris, on the Seine.
Population (estimated, 1975), $2,317,227$ (town); 6,293,958 (incl. suburbs).

District of Paris.- Created by legislation promulgated on August 10, 1966, the District consists of 8 Departments one of which is the City of Paris (see list of Departments, p. 855).

Paris is administered by the Council of Paris which is composed of 90 members elected for six years by popular vote within the city/Department. The President and four Vice-Presidents of the Council are elected for one year by the members. The President presides over the meetings of the Council and is the representative of Paris on all official occasions. The administrative functions exercised in all other towns by the Mayor are exercised in Paris by two Government nominees: the Prefect of Paris, and the Prefect of Police. But Mayors are elected in each of the 20 arrondissements of Paris to carry out local civil duties.

The following towns have - population of over 150,000 inhabitants:- Paris ( $2,317,227$ ); $\Psi$ Marselles ( 914,356 ); Lyons ( $452,84 \mathrm{x}$ ); Toulouse ( 383,176 ); $\Psi$ Nice ( 346,620 ); $\Psi$ Nantes ( 263,689 ); Strasbourg ( 257,303 ); $\Psi$ Bordeaux ( $226,28 x$ ); Saint-Etienne ( 221,775 ); $\Psi$ Le Havre ( $219,55^{5} 3$ ) ; Rennes ( 205,733 ); Montpellier ( 295,603 ); $\Psi$ Toulon ( 185,050 ); Reims ( $183,6 \times 0$ ); Lille ( 177,218 ); $\psi$ Brest ( 172,176 ); Grenoble ( $\mathbf{x} 69,740$ ); Clermont-Ferrand ( $\mathbf{1 6 x , 2 0 3 \text { ); }}$ Dijon ( $x 56,787$ ); Le Mans ( $\mathbf{1 5 5}, 245$ ).

The chief towns of Corsica are $\psi$ Ajaccio $(44,659)$ and $\Psi$ Bastia ( 51,022 ).

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, $\mathrm{I} h$.

FLAG. -The "tricolour", three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

National Day.-July I4.

## British Embassy

(35 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)
(35 rue du Fabourg
Amassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Sir Nicholas Henderson, G.C.M.G.,
Excellency Sir Nicholas Henderson, G.c.M.G.,
(1975).

Minister, C. M. James, C.M.G.
Minister (Economic), (vacant).
Defence Attaché, Air Cdre. W. J. Herrington.
Counsellor and Consul-General, The Hon. E. H. B. Gibbs.

British Consular Officks
There are British Consulates-General in Metro-
politan France at Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles and Strasbourg.

## British Chamber of Commerce

6 Rue Halévy, Paris ge
President, O. G. Longley, M.C.
Vice-Presidents, D. H. Goodchild; K. G. W. Bartell.

British Council
Representative in Paris, R. M. Auty, O.B.E., 9 rue de Constantine, 75007 Paris.
There are British Council libraries at Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons and Strasbourg.

## THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 958 , envisaged the establishment of $\quad$ French Community of States closely linked with common institutions. A number of the former French States in Africa have seceded from the Community but for all practical purposes continue to enjoy the same close links with France as those that remain formally ${ }^{i}$ members of the French Community. The Community Institutions in fact never operated envisaged. Nevertheless, with the exception of Guinea, which opted out of the Community in the $195^{8}$ referendum, all the former French African colonies are closely linked to France by a series of financial, technical and economic agreements.

## Francophone Countries.

In the following countries French is either the official or national language or the language of instruction; where there is another national language the name of it is shown after the name of the country:-Algeria (Arabic); Belgium (Flemish); Benin; Burundi (Kirundi); Cambodia (Khmer); Cameroon (English); parts of Canada (in Quebec, parts of Ontario and New Brunswick) (English); Central African Republic (Sangho); Chad; Congo (P.D.R.); France; Gabon; Guinea; Haiti (Creole); Ivory Coast; Laos (Laotian); Lebanon (Arabic); Luxembourg (German and Letzeburgesch); Madagascar (Malagasy); Mali; Morocco (Arabic); Mauritania (Arabic); Niger; Rwanda (Kinyarwanda); Senegal; Switzerland ( $\mathbf{x}, 000,000$ French speaking); Togo; Tunisia (Arabic); Upper Volta; Vietnam (Vietnamese); Zaire. French is also spoken in the Overseas Departments (see above).

## Other Territories

French Territory of the Afars and Issas.Situated on the north-east coast of Africa, the Territory has an area of $9,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles with population (estimate, 1970) of about $8 \mathrm{x}, 200$.
Formerly French Somaliland, the Territory was renamed win July 6, 1967 , to emphasize the existence of the two main ethnic groups in the population. A renamed Chamber of Deputies succeeded the former territorial assembly to which - governing council is responsible for the administration of the territory. The French High Commissioner retains responsibility for foreign policy, defence, currency, credit, citizenship and law, other than traditional civil law. Capital, $\Psi$ Djibouti $(62,000)$.
New Caledonia.-Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (estimate, 1971), 100,600. Capital $\Psi$ Noumea $(x 2,000)$. A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E . of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc., the Huon islands and Alofis). New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854 ; from 1875 to 1896 it was a convict settlement. It is the world's third largest producer of nickel, after Canada and U.S.S.R.

Wallis and Futuna Islands.-Following a request from local kings and chiefs, decided by
referendum (Dec. 27, 2959) that the islands would become the sixth Overseas Territory of France. Population of the islands, formerly dependencies of New Caledonia, is about 8,550 , mostiy Polynesians.
French Polynesia_-Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (estimate, 1971), 1 19,200. Capital, $\Psi$ Papeete ( $\mathbf{x} 5,220$ ), in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oa, etc., 500 sq. miles, population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.) ; the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatara and Rapa Island; and Maiao Island).
Comoro Archipelago.-Area, 800 sq. milles. Population (estimated 1970), 275,227. Capital, Moroni Includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and certain islets in the Indian Ocean. Except for Mayotte, the islands voted in favour of independence in a referendum in December, 1974.

St. Pierre and Miquelon-Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1968), 5,200. Two small groups of Islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

## GABON

(Gabonese Republic) (For MAP, see Index).
President, Omar Bongo, assumed office, December, 1967.

## Embassy in London <br> 48 Kensington Court, W.8. [ox-937 5285/9]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotensiary, His Excellency Edouard Teale.
Gabon lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa at the Equator and is flanked on the north by Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon and on the east and south by the People's Republic of Congo. It has an area of rox,400 sq. miles and a population (estimated 1972) of 500,000 . Gabon elected on Nov. 28, 1958 , to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960 .

Over the past decade Gabon has known one of the fastest economic growth rates in Africa, based almost entirely on oil, production of which attained $1 \times \cdot 5$ million tonnes in 1975, making Gabon the fourth largest oll producer in Africa. Other wealth includes okoumé wood, manganese, uranium and iron.

The budget increased by 575 per cent. between 1970 and 1975 , and for 1975 stands at $£ 424,000,000$. Gabon became an associate member of OPEC in 1973 and a full member in 1975.

> Trade with U.K.

$$
1974
$$

Imports from U.K. . . . . $£ 3,5655,000 £ 2,828,000$ Exports to U.K.......... 28,397,000 3,759,000 CapITAL.- $\Psi$ Libreville ( 3 3,000).
FLAG.-Horizontal bands, green, yellow and blue. National Day.-August 17.
British Ambassador (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, xst Secretary and Consul, J. K. Gordon (resident at Yaoundé).
Consul, S. Prince (resident at Douala).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { GERMANY } \\
& \text { * Deutsches Reich (German Realm) }
\end{aligned}
$$

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from $1863^{-1945}$ is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 8866, as |result of
war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussla acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the FrancoPrussian War of 1870 , when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 187 x .

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was - Confederate League bearing the Ewis German Empire under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 5863 , including all her colonies.

THE WAR OP 1939-1945.-After concluding II Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. I, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 3x) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.
On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.
THE POST WAR PERIOD.-After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Com-manders-in-Chief, each in his own of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany a whole through $\quad$ Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15. 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. x, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazifi-

[^30]cation, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by $\|$ Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provislons in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in March, 1948.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

President, Walter Scheel, born July 8, x919, elected July $x$, 1974, for five years.

## Cabnet

Federal Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt (SPD).
Foreign Minister and Vice-Charteellor, Hans Dietrich Genscher (FDP).
Interior, Dr. Werner Maihofer (FDP).
Justice, Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel (SPD).
Finance, Hans Apel (SPD).
Economics, Dr. Hans Friderichs (FDP).
Food, Agriculiure and Forestry, Josef Ertl (FDP).
Labour and Social Affairs, Dr. Herbert Ehrenberg (SPD).
Desence, Georg Leber (SPD).
Transport, Posts and Telecommunications, Kurt Gscheidle (SPD).
Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development, Karl Ravens (SPD).
Intra-German Relations, Egon Franke (SPD).
Health, Family and Youth Questions, Antje Huber (SPD).
Education and Science, Helmut Rohde (SPD).
Research and Technology, Hans Matthöfer (SPD).
Economic Co-operation, Marie Schlei (SPD).
$F D P=$ Free Democrats; $S P D=$ Social Democrats.

> EMBASSY IN LONDON
> 23 Belgrave Square, S.W.
> [oz-235 5033]
> (Consular, Passports, etc.: 6 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hans Hellmuth Reute (1977).
Minister Plenipotentiary, H. H. Noebel.
Minister-Counsellor, Dr. K. Stöckl.
Minister, Dr. Georg Massion (Head of Economic Dept.).
Ist Counsellors, Dr. Hans-Joachim Dunker (Press): Dr. Werner Kilian (Cultural); Herr Armin Spaeth (Scientific Affairs); Dr. Christian Hofman (Agriculture); Herr Lothar Schiebschick (Defence Research).
Counsellors, Herr Hans-Wolfgang Neugebauer; Herr Dietrich Lincke; Dr. Hans-Joachim Voss (Labour); Dr. Mario Graf von Matuschka; Dr. Hans-Cajetan Schmidt-Dahlenburg (Commodities); Dr. Christopher Niemöller (Legal and Consulat); Herr Bernd Oetter; Frau Dr. Jutta Grutzner.
xst Secretaries, Fräulein Margarete Stark; Dr. Wilhelm Dünwald; Herr Günter Habelt; Frau Dr. Elke Schmitz; Herr Jörg-Rainer Wendicke; Herr Bertold Brandenstein (Finance).
Nors.-Except where otherwise indicated statistical data on the Federal Republic of German include Berlin (West).

Area and Population.-The area of the Federal Republic is approximately $95,995 \mathrm{sq}$, miles. Total
population of the Federal Republic on December 3x, 1976, was $61,442,000$. Distribution of the population among the Länder in 1976 was:

| , | 2,582,700 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hamburg | 1,698,600 |
| Lower Saxo | 7,226,900 |
| Bremen | 710,000 |
| North Rhine | 17,073,200 |
| Hessen. | 5,538,400 |
| Rhineland Palatinat | 3,649,000 |
| Baden-Wurttember | 9,119,300 |
| Bavaria. | 10,804,200 |
| Saarla | 1,089,000 |
|  | 1,9 |

The population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic on Dec. 31, 1976, was:

Berlin (West) $\mathbf{x , 9 5 0 , 7 0 0}$
$\Psi$ Hamburg. . $1,698,600$
Munich. ..... x, 3 ${ }^{4,600}$
Cologne. . . . . . .981,000
Essen. . . . . . . . .670,300
Düsseldorf. .... 655,500
Frankfurt/Main 626,300
Dortmund. . . . 623,700
Stuttgart. . . . . . 590,100
Duisburg. ..... 582,000
世 Bremen. . . . . 710,000
Hanover. . . . . . 547, 100
Nuremberg. . . .492,400
Bochum. ......412,900
Wuppertal. . . . 40x,600
Saarbrücken . . 3 38,400
Gelsenkirchen. . 318,000
Bielefeld. . . . . 3 34,300
Mannheim . . . . 309,100
Bonn. . . . . . . . . 285,000
Karlsruhe. . . . .276,600
Brunswick. ....267,100
Münster. . . . . . 266, 100
Mönchen-
Gladback. ... 260,100
廿Kiel. . . . . . . 259,400
Wiesbaden. . . .249,200
Augsburg. . . . . 246,200
Aachen. . ..... .242,700
Oberhausen . . . 234,600
$\Psi$ Liubeck. .... 230,400
Hagen. . . . . . . . 226,300
Krefeld. . . . . . . 226,000
Kassel. ........ . . 201,700
Herne.......... 888,400

Mülheim/Ruhr $\mathbf{1 8 7 , 7 0 0}$ Mainz. . . . . . . . 183,900 Freiburg . . . . . . 175,000 Hamm. . . . . . . . 171,800 Solingen. ...... 269,600 Ludwigshaven. 166,100 Leverkusen. . . . 164,800 Osnabrück. . . . .160,200 Neuss. . . . . . . . . 148,790
$\Psi$ Bremerhaven 4 r, 800 Darmstadt. . . . . 335,800
Oldenburg. ....134,600 Remscheid. . . . 131 1,500
Regensburg. . . 130,300
Heidelberg. . . . 129,400
Wolfsburg. . . . 126,500
Göttingen. . . . . 323,900 Recklinghausen 21 ,600 Koblenz. . . . . . . 137,000 Siegen . . . . . . . . 136,100 Salzgitter. ..... . 115,900 Würzburg......185.900 Bottrop........ . 115,700 Offenbach/
Main. . . . . . . .183,200 Heilbronn.......152,400 Pforzheim...... 107,900
Witten . . . . . . . 107,700
Paderborn. . . . . 105,800
Hildesheim. . . . 104,300
$\psi$ Wihelms-
haven. . . . . . . $\mathbf{x 0 2 , 5 0 0}$
Erlangen....... sox, 100
Moers. . . . . . . . . 100,900
Kaiserslautern. . $\mathbf{x 0 0 , 4 0 0}$
Vital Statistics.-There were 9.8 live births per x,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1976, compared with 19.5 per 3,000 for the mme area in 1938.

Government.-The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone wiw later joined by the French zone and in 1948-49 Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted ${ }^{\text {p }}$ provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law in into force in the three western il on May 23, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, Lower House, with a four-year term of office, elected by direct universal suffrage, and composed of delegates of the Länder, without a fixed term of office.

The preliminary results of the elections held for the lower House (Bundestag) on October 3, 1976, were follows:


with an additional $=1$ representatives of Berlin elected by the Berlin Chamber of Deputies (Social Democrats, ro; Christian Democrats, 13; Free Democrats, 1). The Soclal Democrats form a coalition with the Free Democrats. The Christian Democratic and the Christian Social Unions the Parliamentary Opposition.

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of the Linder governments in June, 3977, were:-

Ministers-President
Baden-Württemberg.-Dr. Hans Filbinger.
Bavaria.-Dr. Alfons Goppel.
Berlin.-Dietrich Stobbe (Governing Mayor).
Bremen.-Hans Koschnick (Mayor).
Hamburg.-Hans Ulrich Klose (Mayor).
Hessen.-Holger Börner.
Lower Saxony.-Dr. Ernst Albrecht.
North Rhine-Westphalia.-Heinz Kühn.
Rhineland-Palatinate.-Dr. Bernhard Vogel.
Saarland.-Dr. Franz-Iosef Röder.
Schleswig-Holstein.-Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg.
Economic position.-Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing -1. Of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948 . As result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product ${ }^{-1}$ current prices in 2976 was estimated il $D M .1,323^{\prime 3}$ milliard, a increase of DM.92.9 milliard or $9 \cdot 0$ per cent. over 2975.

Agriculture.- In 2976 total area of farmland was $\mathbf{x}, 269,8$ ro hectares, of which $7,532,191$ hectares were arable land. Forest areas cover $7,164,574$ hectares. The 1976 harvest yielded $8,890,375$ metric tons of bread grains, $9,808,122$ metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 3976 included $14,496,377$ cattle, 354,969 horses, x,091,26x sheep, $30,589,208$ pigs and $90,46 x, 162$ fowl.

Industrial Production.-The index of industrial net production adjusted for irregularities of the calendar ( $1970=100$ ) has developed in the Federal Republic, including Berlin, as follows:

|  | 1974 |  | 8976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | 9 S 4 | 84.8 | 83.3 |
| Manufacturing industr | $110 \cdot 6$ | 303.2 | 180 |
| (i) Basic materials | 116 | 103.6 | III'9 |
| (ii) Capital goods | 107.2 | 102 | 109: |
| (iii) Consumer good | 1077 | 101.9 | 109 |
| (iv) Foodstuff | 113.7 | 114.0 |  |
| Power (electricity an | 159.8 | 155.7 | 71 |
| Building Industry. | 104.8 | 93.8 |  |

Total industry........ 115.5 104.5 112.0
Productivity of labour in industry (excluding electricity, gas and building industries) per manhour: 1969, $96 \cdot 5$; 1970, 100; 1971, $106 \cdot 1$; 1972, 114.6; 1973. 122.7; $1974,128.3$; $1975, ~$ 134; 2976 , 144.7 per cent.

Some production figures are shown below (monthly averages):

|  | ${ }^{9975}{ }_{\text {Number }}^{1976}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Passenger cars | 224,212 275,722 |
| Commercial vehicles | 20,386 23,965 |
|  | Tons |
|  | 19751976 |
| Sulphuric acid | 282,819 317,546 |
| Chlorine. | $\begin{aligned} & 191,329234,056 \\ & \text { Tons } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $1975 \quad 1976$ |
| Artificial plastic mate | 420,530 537,251 |
| Man-made fibres. | 62,394 76,212 |
| Cotton yarn. | 16,027 17,357 |
| Woollen yarn | 4,285 4,973 |

392,400 new dwellings were completed in 1976
in the Federal Republic ( $1975,436,800$ ).
Labour.-Of $25,076,000$ employed in 1976 (annual average), $35,807,000$ were men. The average number of unemployed was $1,060,336$ of whom 566.51 II were men ( $1975=1,074,217$ and 622,627). On September 30, 1976, 1,9zo,895 foreign workers were employed in the Federal Republic. An average of $7,428,33 \mathrm{x}$ ( $\mathrm{I} 975=7,615,882$ were employed in industry (establishments employing xo or more persons).

|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal mining | 225,867 | 219,732 |
| Iron and steel production | 310,242 | 301,517 |
| Mechanical engineering. | x,606,866 | x,589,828 |
| Chemicals | 582,577 | 571,367 |
| Textiles and clothing | 645,192 | 618,307 |

Finance.-As from January $\mathbf{x}$, 1975, the distribution of taxes in the Fed. Rep. of Germany between Federation, Länder, communities and local authorities has been regulated by an amendment of the Basic Law (Constitution) as follows:-
( x ) Of the yields of wage tax and assessed income tax, Federation and Länder receive 43 per cent. each, and the communities 14 per cent. The yields of capital yield tax and corporation tax are distributed to Federation and Länder with 50 per cent. each.
(2) The turnover taxes have been made joint taxes of which the Federation obtains $68 \cdot 25$ per cent. and
the Länder $3{ }^{\prime \prime} 75$ per cent, after deduction of the E.C. share.
(3) Of the trade tax which so far had been fully allocated to the communities, the Federation and the Länder receive equal shares (about 20 per cent. of the trade tax receipts).
(4) The yields of capital transactions taxes, insurance and bill taxes accrue to the Federation.

Excise duties, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, all other taxes (with the exception of local taxes, i.e. particularly taxes on land and buildings) to the Länder.
Preliminary figures of budgetary expenditure in 1976 are: total expenditure DM.164,047,000,000 ( $1975,156,262,000,000$ ); Defence DM. $33,384,000,000$ (1975, 32,101,000,000); Social expenditure, DM.6x, $47^{8,000,000 ~(1975,57,051,000,000) ~(a b o u t ~}$ 37 per cent.); Agriculture and food, DM. 2,465,000,000 ( $1975,2,255,000,000$ ) (about $\times \cdot 5$ per cent.): Transport, DM.15,750,000,000 (土975, 11,468,000,000).

Currency.-The currency of the Federal Republic is the Deutsche Mark of 100 Pfennig, the rate of exchange with sterling being at April 29, 1977, $D M .4 \cdot 056=\mathcal{E}$ I. The rate of exchange of the pound sterling has been floating since 23 June 1972. (See also p. 83.)

Foreign Trade.-In 1976, imports were valued at DM. $222,173,136,000$ ( $1975,184,312,510,000$ ); and exportsat $D M .256,641,838,000 ; 16.2$ per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 16.2 per cent. of industrial raw materials; $4^{\circ} \cdot \mathbf{2}$ per cent. came from the Common Market* countries; 8.9 per cent. from the E.F.T.A. $\dagger$ and 8.9 per cent. from the United States and Canada. The Common Market countries took $45^{\circ}$ per cent. of all exports, the E.F.T.A. $15^{\circ} 0$ per cent. and the United States and Canada 6.4 per cent.

## Trade with U.K.

1974
1975


Communications.-In December, 1976, the stateowned railways of the Federal Republic measured 77,759 miles of which 6,426 miles were electrified, and the privately owned railways 1,906 miles, total of 19.665 miles. In 1976 the railways handled $342,706,565$ tons of goods and the inland waterways $230,032,58$ r tons. Railway rolling stock (Deutsche Bundesbahn) included, in 1976, 59 steam locomotives, 2,688 electric locomotives, 3 , 107 diesel locomotives, $x 6,7^{83}$ passenger coaches, 57 x rail buses and 288,184 goods waggons. Classified roads measure 105,365 miles. On Jan. $\mathbf{x}, 1977$, there were registered $19,580,469$ cars, $1,320,491$ commercial vehicles (incl. buses) and $1,452,661$ tractors. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., r976, amounted to $9,036,209$ tons gross ( $x, 757$ ships). Civil aircraft in service at the same date totalled 182 aircraft.
Social Welfare. - There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the second and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants
*Common Market: Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Rep. of Ireland, U.K., W. Germany.
$\dagger$ E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Association): Austria, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.
and in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a decent standard of living.

Law and Justice.-Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the Länder. Judges independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.-Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great nana occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz ( $x 646-1716$ ) to Kant ( $1724-1804$ ), Fichte ( $1762-1814$ ), Schelling ( $1775^{-}$ 8854) and Hegel ( $1770-183 x$ ); the drama from Goethe ( $1749-1832$ ) and Schiller ( $\mathbf{1 7 5 9 - 1 8 0 5 \text { ) to }}$ Gerhart Hauptmann (x862-1946); and in poetry, Heine (1797-1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on seven occasions-Theodor Mommsen (rgoz), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (19x2), Thomas Mann (1929), N. Sachs (1966) and Heinrich Böll (1972). In 1974 there were 373 daily papers.
Education.-School attendance is compulsory for all children and juveniles between the ages of 6 and x8. Compulsory education comprises 9 years of schooling at primary schools (Volksschulen)-fulltime compulsory education-and 3 years of compulsory vocational education on a part-time basis. Preliminary figures showed that in autumn, 1976, there were in the Federal Republic $\mathbf{1 8 , 2 5 5}$ primary and main schools (Grund-und Hauptschulen) with 6,287,642 pupils. Secondary modern schools (Realschulen) numbered 2,450 with $x, 2 \times 8,653$ pupils. There were 2,639 other general secondary schools (Gymnasien including Gesamtschulen) with x,xx2,506 pupils.

There were also 2,696 special schools (Sonderschulen) for retarded, physically and mentally handicapped and socially maladjusted children in the Federal Republic with 398 , 190 pupils.

The secondary school leaving examination (Abitur) entitles the holder to a place of study at university or another institution of higher education. The number of examinations passed in 1975 was 812,655.

Juveniles below the age of 18 who are not attending a general secondary or ${ }^{-1}$ full-time vocational school (Berufsfachschule) are obliged to take a three-year course (part-time) at a vocational school. III November, 1976, there were 1,990 part-time vocational schools (Berufschulen) and 440 vocational extension schools (Berufsaufbauschulen) with 1,649, 858 pupils, 2,837 full-time vocational schools with 316,039 pupils, 1,199 advanced vocational schools (Fachschulen) with 91,446 pupils; 967 schools for secondary technical studies (Fachoberschulen/Fachgymnasien) with $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 7 8 \mathrm { x }}$ students and $x, 730$ Health Schools with $90,39 z$ pupils. [State expenditure for primary schools per annum amounted to DM.2,100 per pupil, for intermediate schools DM.2,300 and for grammar schools DM.3,300. State expenditure per pupil for part-time vocational, full-time vocational and advanced vocational schools per annum amounted to DM. x,500.] According to preliminary results, in the winter term 1976/77 there were $6 x$ universities-including a college for physical education (Sporthochschule)( 630,136 students), 12 colleges of theological philosophy (Theologische Hochschulen) ( $\mathbf{1}, 994$ students), 30 teachers' training colleges (Pädagogische Hochschulen) ( 72,833 students), 26 colleges of arts (Kunsthochschulen ( 55,272 students) and $55 x$ voca-
tional colleges (Fachhochschulen) ( 557,093 students); a total of 279 institutions of higher education with $8_{72,328}$ students. The largest universities were in Munich, Berlin, Hamburg, Münster (Westf.), Cologne, Bonn, Bochum and Frankfurt am Main. Religion.-In 1970 there were $29,696,57 \mathrm{x}$ Protestants in the Republic, 27,060,826 Roman Catholics, $3 x, 684$ Jews and $3,86 x, 518$ others.

Capital, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population 285,000 (Dec. 31, 1976).

FLAG.-Horizontal bars of black, red and gold.
British Embassy
Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77, 5300 Bonn
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (John) Oliver Wright, R.C.M.G., D.S.C. (z975).

Ministers, J. L. Bullard, C.M.G.; H. T. A. Overton, C.m.g.

Counsellors, J. S. Whitehead, C.M.G. (Head of Chancery); J. R. Rich (Commercial); E. E. Toms (Labour); C. A. Alldis, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Defence Supply); R. I. T. Cromartie (Scientific); J. D. I. Boyd, (Economic) ; P. H. C. Eyers, M.V.O.; W. C. Lyall, M.B.E. (Administration); P. H. Towers-Picton, o.b.E.; T. J. Clark (Press and Information).
xst Sectetaries, M. L. H. Hope; K. J. Chamberlain; G. M. Stephens; C. C. Bright; A. O'B. ffrench Blake; P. Longworth; A. S. Payne; R. F. Cornish; A. Carter; A. J. Paice; J. F. MacCulloch; E. T. Hanley; R. A. Tempest; A. F. BlakePauley; G. Hay, M.B.e.; W. B. McCleary.
2nd Secretaries, Miss P. E. Lambe; W. Whitton; A. J. Frost; S. Macpherson; N. J. Guthrie; T. G. Longdon-Griffiths; R. Tempest; R. C. Cutler.
Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. C. M. A. Mayes.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. C. McQ. Johnston.
Naval Attaché, Captain B. Outhwaite, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. L. S. J. Barry, r.N.
Air Attaché, Air Cdre. A. F. Jenkins, c.v.o.
Head of Visa Section (Düsseldoof), Miss D. M. Symes. Chaplain, Rev. F. H. Mountney.
There are British Consulates-General at Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Diisseldorf, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart and $■$ British Consulate at Bremerhaven.

British Council
Representative, D. Beard, Hahnenstrasse 6, Cologne. Offices at Berlin, Hamburg and Munich and British Council libraries at Berlin. Cologne and Munich.

BERLIN
G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-General R. M. F. Redgrave, M.C.
Minister and Deputy Commandant, F. R. MacGinnis.
Counsellor, D. A. S. Gladstone (Political Adviser and Head of Chancery).

## GERMAN <br> DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Area and Population.-The German Democratic Republic comprises the five former German Länder of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony, SaxonyAnhalt and Thuringia (an area of $4 \mathrm{I}, 768 \mathrm{sq}$. miles). The seat of Government is East Berlin (156 sq. miles). The population of the Republic, including East Berlin (end of 1974) is $\mathbf{x 6 , 8 0 0 , 8 0 0}$. In 1953 the former Länder were replaced by fourteen Bezirke (regions) : Potsdam, Cottbus and Frankfurt (formerly Brandenburg); Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg (formerly Mecklenburg); Karl-Marx-Stadt. Dresden and Leipzig (formerly Saxony);

Halle and Magdeburg (formerly Saxony-Anhalt); Erfurt, Gera and Suhl (formerly Thuringia.)

The present Constitution, which defines the GDR as a Socialist state, came into force on April 9 , 3968 after endorsement by a referendum. It replaced the first Constitution of October 7, 1949. Among items of the 1949 Constitution omitted from that of 1968 were the rights of trade unions to strike, of citizens to emigrate and of newspapers to publish without censorship. Further amendments came into force on October 7, 1974 after adoption by the Volkskammer on September 27. 1974. They mainly involved (a) the deletion of all references to the German nation and to the possibility of reunification, and (b) the recording of the transfer of certain governmental functions from the State Council to the Council of Ministers which had their origin in the Law on the Council of Ministers of October $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 9 7 2 \text { . The supreme organ of }}$ State power is the Volkskammer, which has power to elect and dismiss the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the National Defence Council, the Supreme Court and the ProcuratorGeneral. The State Council retains the presidential powers which it has exercised since the abolition of the office of President on September 12, 1960, together with responsibility for the organization of defence with the help of the National Defence Council. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Volkskammer for the conduct of State policy. The present Volkskammer is that elected on November 14, x971.
As with other communist countries, effective power lies with the ruling Marxist-Leninist Party, in this case the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). The other parties and mass organizations are members of the SED-controlled National Front.

## Council of State

## Chairman, Herr Erich Honecker.

Deputy Chairmen, Herr Friedrich Ebert; Herr Gerald Götting; Dr. Heinrich Homann; Dr. Manfred Gerlach; Herr Hans Rietz.
Members, Herr K. Anclam; Herr H. Sinchermann; Prof. E. Correns; Herr W. Grandetzka; Herr K. Hager; Frau B. Hanke; Prof. Lieselott Herfurth; Herr E. Honecker; Herr F. Kind; Frau M. Müller: Herr B. Quandt; Herr A. Norden; Herr K. Sorgenicht; Herr P. Strauss; Frau I. Thiele; Herr P. Verner; Frau R. Walther; Herr H. Tisch.

## Council of Ministers

Prime Minister, Herr Willi Stoph.
rst Deputy Prime Ministers, Dr. Günter Mittag; Herr Alfred Neumann.
Total membership of the Council is 4 x , including 9 other Deputy Prime Ministers, 13 holding principal portfolios and 15 holding portfolios of mainly technical nature.

Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Politbureau of the Central Committee, H. Axen; F. Ebert; W. Felfe; G. Grüneberg; K. Hager; Gen. H. Hoffman; E. Honecker; W. Krolikowski; W. Lamberz; E. Mielke; G. Mittag; E. Mückenberger; K. Naumann; A. Neumann; A. Norden; H. Sindermann; W. Stoph; H. Tisch; P. Verner (full members); H. Dohlus; J. Herrmann; W. Jarowinsky; G. Kleiber; E. Krenz; Frau I. Lange; Frau M. Mueller; G. Schürer; W. Walde (candidate members).
Secretariat of the Central Committce, E. Honecker (General Secretary); H. Axen; G. Grüneberg; K. Hager; J. Herrmann; W. Jarowinsky; W. Lamberz; A. Norden; P. Verner; G. Mittag; I. Lange: H. Dohlus (secretaries).

## Embassy in London <br> 34 Belgrave Square, S.W.I <br> [01-235 994x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentary, His
Excellency Karl-Heinz Kern. Minister Plenipotentiary, H. Birch.
Counsellozs, H. Schieferdecker; H. Nebel (Commercial).
rst Secretaries, M. Rudolph; W. Zielke; W. Klötzer; Dr. L. Buschendorf.
Economic Position.-Before the 1939-45 war, the economy of the area at present occupied by the GDR was largely devoted to agriculture and light industry, most heavy industry being concentrated in other parts of the Reich. In spite of this imbalance, compounded by severe war damage, a declining population, a shortage of labour and a lack of basic raw materials, G.D.R. has made considerable economic progress and is now in the world's top ten industrial nations in terms of G.N.P., and is second to the U.S.S.R. in Eastern Europe as a major producer of industrial goods. G.D.R. has a number of highly developed industries including basic chemicals and petro-chemicals, machine tools and industrial plant, ship-building and transport equipment, electronic and engineering equipment, precision tools and optical instruments.
The G.D.R. economy, including the control of industry and foreign trade, is centrally planned and administered. The State Planning Commission, which is subordinate to the Council of Ministers, is responsible for drawing up the $5^{-}$and r-Year Plans. The 5 -Year Plans determine the future development and structure of the economy; the $x$-Year Plans have to achieve these aims. The implementation of these plans is the responsibility of the State Production Enterprises under the supervision of the economic and industrial Ministries.

The economy is very closely integrated with those of other member countries of C.M.E.A. and particularly with the U.S.S.R.

Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K... $£ 32,580,000 \quad £ 44,810,000$ Exports to U.K..... $\mathcal{E} 39,230,000 \quad \mathcal{E} 60,300,000$ Principal cities and towns (population, 1974): East Berlin ( 1,094, I47) ; Leipzig ( 570,972 ); Dresden (507,692); Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) ( $303,8 x 1$ ); Magdeburg ( 276,089 ); Halle'Saale ( $24 x, 425$ ); Rostock (210,167); Erfurt (202,979); Zwickau ( 123,069 ).

FLAG.-Horizontal bands of black, red, gold; hammer, compasses and corn device at centre.

## British Embassy

( 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 3 3/34)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Percy Cradock, C.M.G. (1975).
Counsellors, D. Tonkin (Commercial); Miss C. E. Pestell.
ist Secretaries, P. J. Fowler (Head of Chancery); B. Rose (Administration and Consul); R.McL. Greenshields; R. T. Jenkins; G. P. Lockton, M.B.E. (Commercial).
and Secretaries, P. J. Talbot, M.b.e.; Miss K. J. Himsworth.

## GREECE <br> (Hellas)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Constantinc Tsatsos, born 1899 (assumed office June 20, 1975). Cabinet
Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis. Coordination and Planning, Panayotis Papaligouras. Minister to the Prime Minister, Education and Religion, George Rallis.


Foreign Affairs, Dimitiros Bitsios.
National Defence, Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas.
Interior, Hippocrates Jordanoglou.
Justice, Constantine Stephanakis.
Public Order, George Stamatis.
Culture and Science, Constantine Trypanis.
Finance, Evangelos Devletoglou.
Agriculture, John Boutos.
Industry, Constantine Konofagos.
Commerce, John Varvitsiotis.
Employment, Constantine Laskaris.
Social Services, Constantine Stephanopoulos.
Public Works, Christophoros Stratos.
Transport and Communications, George Voyatzis.
Merchant Marine, Alexandros Papadongonas.
Northem Greece, Nikolaos Martis.

## Greek Embassy in London <br> ra Holland Park, W.ir [ox-727 8040]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Stavros Georgiou Roussos (1974). Minister, N. E. Athanassiou.
Counsellors, L. Mavromichalis (Consular Affairs); M. Ghikas; G. Protonotarios (Commercial); C. Kondoyiannis (Agricultural); M. Dragoumis (Press).
Armed Forces Altaché, Capt. N. Pappas.
Tourist Adviser, C. Analytis.
There are Honorary Consulates at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at Belfast.

A maritime State in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian and Mediterranean seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of $5 \mathbb{1}, 182$ sq. miles. A census held throughout the country on March 14, 1971, recorded a population of $8,768,64$ r.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: Macedonia (which includes Mt. Athos and the island of Thasos), Thrace (including the island of Samothrace), Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece (which includes the island of Euboea and the Sporades, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is Skyros), the Peloponnese (or Morea), the Dodecanese
or Southern Sporades ( $x$ islands occupied by Italy in rgII during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Symi, Khalki and Tilos, the Cyclades (a circular group numbering about 200 , with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the Ionian Islands (Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo), the Aegean Islands (Chios, Lesbos, Limnos and Samos). In Crete there was for over 1,500
 which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afforded evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the ro-year struggle between the Achacans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (x $194-1184$ B.C.).
Government.-A military coup on April 21, 1967, suspended parliamentary government and, following an unsuccessful royal counter coup on December 13, 1967, King Constantine went into voluntary exile in Rome. A new constitution was approved in 1968 in a national referendum. On June $x, 1973$, following allegations of plot within the Navy to overthrow the government, the monarchy was abolished and a republic established under the Presidency of Mr. George Papadopoulos.
A referendum held on July 29, 1973, confirmed the new presidential Constitution with Mr. Papadopoulos as President until 198r. In early October a civilian government, headed by Mr. Markezinis, was appointed. Following student demonstrations in early November the Army, on November 17, was called in to restore order and martial law was declared. On November 25, following an Army coup, the Markezinis Government was overthrown and General Gizikis was sworn in as President of the Republic.

The overthrow of Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, on July 15, by 1 military coup led by Greek Officers of the Cypriot National Guard caused an international crisis, in the wake of which the heads of the Greek armed forces decided, on July 23 , to relinquish power. President Gizikis called upon Mr. Konstantinos Karamanlis, Prime Minister between 1955 and 1963 , to return from his self-imposed exile in Paris and form a provisional Government. On August r, Mr. Karamanlis announced that the Constitution of 1952 would be reintroduced, pending a new Constitution.

The first elections for ten years were held on November 17, 1974. Mr. Karamanlis' New Democracy Party polled 54.3 per cent. of the vote and gained 220 out of the 300 seats in Parliament (this was later reduced in by-elections to 215 seats). Mr Karamanlis formed a new Government on November 21.

The constitutional position of the King, however, remained unsettled until December 8, when by a referendum, the Greek people rejected "crowned democracy" by 69.2 per cent. to 30.8 per cent. and Greece became a republic.

On December 18, 1974 Mr. Michael Stassinopoulos was elected by Parliament President of the Heilenic Republic untila new constitution should be passed. The draft of the new constitution was presented by the Government to Parliament in January 1975 and was formally passed on June 7 , coming into force on June II, 1975.

On June 19 the Greek Parliament elected Mr. Constantine Tsatsos President of the Hellenic Republic under the new constitution. He assumed office on June 20, 1975.

Defence.-The Navy consists of $\mathbf{3 7 , 5 0 0}$ men and is equipped with a balanced fleet of destroyers, submarines, fast patrol boats and amphibious warfare vessels, mostly of U.S., French and German origin. The strength of the Army is 140,000 . The Air Force consists of 23,000 men and is equipped with a modern inventory of aircraft disposed in 12 combat squadrons supported by the necessary transport, training, helicopter and reconnaissance squadrons.

Communications.-The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways are State-owned with the exception of the Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Greek roads total somewhat over 35,500 kilometres, of which about 25 per cent. are classified as national highways and just under $30,000 \mathrm{~km}$. are classified as provincial roads.

On Dec. 31, 1976, the Greek Mercantile fleet numbered $3,3^{22}$ ships with a total tonnage of $29,024,333$ tons gross. On the same day Greekowned ships registered under foreign flags numbered $x, 294$ with a total tonnage of $22,074,339$ tons gross. (N.B. These figures exclude Greek-owned vessels under yoo tons gross). Athens has direct airline links with Australasia, North America, most countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Religion.-Over 97 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Church of Greece recognizes the spiritual primacy of the CEcumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece. It has no jurisdiction over the Church of Crete, which has a degree of autonomy under the Cecumenical Patriarch, nor over the Monastic Community of Mount Athos and the Church in the Dodecanese, both of which come directly under the Eecumenical Patriarch.
Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 15 and is maintained by State grants. There are five Universities, Athens, Salonika, Patras, Thrace and Joannina. There are several other institutes of higher learning, mostly in Athens.

Language and Literature. -The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Katharevousa, a conservative literary dialect cvolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris ( $1748-1833$ ) and used for official and technical matters, is to be phased out over the next few years. Novels and poetry are mostly composed in dimotiki, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854-1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis, Sikelianos and Seferis have won a European reputation.

Production.-Though there has in recent years been substantial measure of industrialization, Greece is still largely an agricultural country. Agriculture employs about a quarter of the working population, the most important product and export being tobacco, which accounts for about one-tenth of the value of total visible exports from Greece. Since the war the production of wheat, cotton, sugar and rice has been greatly increased, partly in an attempt to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, vine, orange, lemon, fig, peach, almond, pomegranate and currant-vine. and considerable efforts have lately been made to
develop exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables as well as currants and other dried fruits. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.
The principal minerals mined in Greece are nickel, bauxite, iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, lead, zinc and emery, and prospecting for petroleum is being carried on. Oil refineries are in operation near Athens and at Salonika, where there is also a petro-chemical plant. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding, domestic electrical equipment and footwear. In recent years new factories have been opened for the production of aluminium, nickel, iron and steel products, tyres, chemicals fertilizers and sugar (from locally-grown beet). Food processing and ancillary industries have also grown up throughout the country. The development of the country's electric power resources, irrigation and land reclamation schemes and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes are also being carried out, and the television network is being expanded. Tourism is developing rapidly. Greece has announced her intention of becoming a full member of the E.E.C., but has yet to negotiate transitional arrangements.

Currency.-The Greek drachma has a floating exchange rate of about $\sigma_{3}=\mathcal{C I I}^{\text {(July 1976) and }}$ $37=\$$ U.S.

|  | (See also p. 83) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trade |  |
|  | 1974 | 1975 |
| Total imports. | \$4,635,200,000 | \$4,875,700,000 |
| Total exports. | 1,774,100,000 | 1,959,600,000 |
|  | Trade with U.K. |  |
|  | 1974 | 1975 |
| Imports from | .K... £r05,079,000 | £x17,207,000 |
| Exports to U.K. | ..... 68,880,000 | 65,237,000 |

Capital, Athens. Population (including $\Psi$ Piraeus and suburbs), $2,540,241$ (197I Census). Other large towns are $\Psi$ Salonika ( 557,360 ); $\Psi$ Patras ( 1 I1, 607), $\Psi$ Volos ( 71,245 ); Larissa ( 72,336 ); and $\Psi$ Kavalla ( 46,234 ); in Crete- $\Psi$ Heraklion or Candia (77,506), $\Psi$ Canea ( 40,564 ), and $\Psi$ Rethymnon ( 14,969 ); in the Ionian Islands- $\Psi$ Corfu ( 28,630 ); in the Dodecanese- $\psi$ Rhodes ( 32,092 ); in the Cyclades- $\Psi$ Syros Hermoupolis ( $\mathbf{x} 3,502$ ); in Lesbos- $\Psi$ Mytilene ( 23,426 ) ; in Chios- $\psi$ Chios (24,084).

Flag.-White cross, on blue ground.
National Day.-March 25 (Independence Day).

## British Embassy

(Ploutarchou I, Athens)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (Francis) Brooks Richards, K.C.M.G., D.S.C. (1974).

Counsellors, R. O. Miles (Political and ConsulGeneral); T. J. Everard (Commercial).
ist Secretaries, P. W. M. Vereker; G. C. Duncan; M. S. R. Heathcote (Information); R. J. Ross (Labour); Miss M. R. McIntosh (Commercial); J. K. B. Davenport (Administration).

2nd Secretaries, J. W.Forbes-Meyler (Consul); M. C. Clements.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretary, M. D. Hanman (Commercial).
Defence and Military Attaché, Brigadier Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt.
Naval and Air Attaché, Capt. P. J. Williams, o.b.e. R.N.

Attachés, E. C. Duckworth, M.B.E. (Commercial); E. Tragoutsi, O.B.E.; H. Byatt, M.B.E. (Press).

Embassy Chaplain, Ven. S. R. Skemp.
Hon. Attaché, H. W. Catling, D.phil. (Director, British School of Archarology).

British Consular Offices
There are British Consular Offices at Athens, Corfu, Samos, Rhodes, Salonika, Heraklion, Kavalla and Patras.

British Council
${ }_{77}$ Philikis Etairias Street, Kolonaki Square, Athens $1_{3} 8$
Representative, P. G. Lloyd, C.b.e.
There is also an office at Salonica and British Council libraries at both centres.

## GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)
President, Gen. Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia, elected, March, 1974; assumed office, July 1, 1974.
Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from $13^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ to $x 7^{\circ} 49^{\prime}$, and in W. long. from $88^{\circ} 12^{\prime} 49^{\prime \prime}$ to $92^{\circ} 13^{\circ} 43^{\prime \prime}$, and has an area of 42,042 square miles, and a population of $5,400,000$ (for MAP, see p. 872 ). The constitutionally elected president, Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, who had taken office on March 3, 1958, was overthrown on March 3I, I963, by the Army, which handed executive and legislative powers to the Minister of Defence, Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia. Important changes were included in new constitution promulgated on Sept. 35,1965 , including the reduction of the presidential term from 6 to 4 years and the establishment of 1 Council of State under the chairmanship of Vice-President. Elections for a new Congress and for President and Vice-President took place on March 6, 1966 . Dr. Mendez was chosen as President at the first meeting of the new Congress and was succeeded by Col. Arana in 1970.

The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of $4,800 \mathrm{ft}$.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec. 1917. An earthquake in Feb. 1976 killed about 25,000 people, and caused considerable damage to property and the infrastructure. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarial near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Santo Tomás de Castilla and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.
Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

Finance,-Actual revenue and expenditure in 1975 were Quetzales 351,371,800 and Quetzales ${ }_{36} 6,588,400$ respectively, compared with Quetzales 282,245,200 and Quetzales 322,912,800 in 1974.

At par 1 Quetzal = \$I U.S. (See also p. 84).

## Trade

> 2974
> Quelzales

1975
Quetzales
Imports (c.1.f.) ...........700,473.700 $\quad 732,679,500$ Exports (f.0.b.) .........572,133,300 628,503,000

Trade with U.K.
Imports from U.K...... $£_{0,838,000}^{1975}{ }_{14,022,000}^{1976}$ Exports to U.K......... . 3x,988,000 $2,133,000$

The principal export is coffee, other articles being manufactured goods, sugar, bananas, cotton, beef and essential oils. The chief imports are petroleum, vehicles, machinery and foodstuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Population: $x, 200,000$. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 54,487 . Other towns are $\Psi$ Puerto Barrios ( 29,435 ), Mazatenango ( 23,932 ), and Antigua ( $\mathbf{x} 7,270$ ).

Flag.-Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue; coat of arms on white stripe.

British Embassy
(Diplomatic relations suspended, July 3x, $196_{3}$ ).

## GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)
President, Ahmed Sékou Touré, elected for seven year terms, January x96x, 9968 and on Dec. 27 , 1974.

President of National Assembly, Léon Maka. SUper Ministers
Prime Minister, Dr. Lansara Beavogui.
Interior and Security, Moussa Diakite.
Culture and Education, Mamady Keita.
Social Domain, El Hadj Sayfoulaye Diallo.
Exchanges Domain, El Hadj Abdoulaye Touré.
Economy and Finance, Ismael Touré.
Rural Promotion, N’Famara Keita.
As from the Government changes of May $\mathbf{z z}$, 1975, there were ${ }^{11}$ Ministers in the domains of the Super Ministers, including the President.

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone (see below). Area, 96,865 sq. miles. The population (U.N. estimate, 1969), is $3,890,000$, mostly the Fullah, Malinke and Soussou tribes. It is estimated that there are about 2,000 Europeans in the country.

Government. -Guinea was separated from Senegal in 189 x and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly, on Sept. 28 , it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had adopted the Constitution. French administrative and financial assistance was terminated; and Guinea left the French Community. On October 2, 2958 , Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sékou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, assumed office as head of the new Government.
A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. Iz, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for re-election, is head of state and of the armed forces. M. Sékou Touré was elected President of the Republic by an overwhelming vote in an election (in which he was the sole candidate) in January, s96x and re-elected in 1968 . General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958.

Guinea withdrew from the Franc Zone on March x, 3960, and established her own currency, the Guinea franc (now the Syli.). This led to the rupture of commercial relations with France, hither-

to her most important supplier and purchaser. Guinea is in receipt of economic aid and technical assistance from $\quad$ number of countries, including the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and China. The Government's forcign policy is one of "positive neutralism" and non-alignment. In January 1977 Guinea signed an agreement with France settling the outstanding claims between the two countries. Diplomatic relations with U.K., suspended in December, 1965 , were resumed on Feb. 20, 1968.

Production, etc.-The principal products of Guinea are alumina, iron-ore, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bamanas, pincapples and rubber. Principal imports are cotton goods, manufactured goods, tobacco, petroleum products, sugar, rice, flour and salt; exports, alumina, iron-ore, diamonds, coffee, hides, bananas, palm kernels and pineapples. In the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Djalon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Senegal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminlum) are worked and alumina is produced for export. Bauxite has been worked and exported from the Conakry area where there are also rich deposits of iron-ore and large-scale mining is carried on. There are $\quad$ British-built cotton mill and a Chinesebuilt cigarette and match factory. Guinea imported goods to the value of $£ 4,508,000$ from U.K. and
exported to U.K. goods to the value of $£ 54,000$ in 3976.

Capital. - $\Psi$ Conakry ( 120,000 ). Other towns are Kankan $(29,000)$, which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia ( 25,000 ), N'Zérékoré, Mamou, Siguiri and Labé.

FLAG.-Three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green.

NATIONAL DAY.-October : (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

## British Embassy

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Ernest Powell-Jones, C.M.G. (1976) (resident at Dakar).

## GUINEA-BISSAU

President of the Council of State, Sr. Luis Cabral.
Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, lies in western Africa, between Senegal and Guinea; it has area of $14,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles and had a population in 1972 of 544,000 (est. 1975-600,000)

Guinea-Bissau achieved independence on Sept. 10, 1974.

Currency, the escudo was replaced by the peso in March 1976.

Economy, the country produces rice, coconuts and ground-nuts. Cattle are raised, and there are bauxite deposits in the south.

The Capital and Chief Port is $\Psi$ Bissau.
Britise Embassy
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Ernest Powell-Jones, c.M.G. (x976) (resident at Dakar).

## HAITI <br> (République d'Haiti)

President, Jean Claude Duvalier, bom 195x, installed as President for life, April 2x, 197 I.

## Cabinet

Interior and Defence, Aurélien C. Jeanty.
Agriculture and Rural Development, Edouard Berrouet.
Labour and Social Affairs, Dr. Achille Savant.
Public Health and Population, Dr. Willy Verrier.
Public Works, Transport and Communications, Pierre Saint-Comé.
National Education, Dr. Raoul Pierre-Louis.
Finance and Economic Affairs, Emmanuel Bros. Justice, Michel Fièvre.
Co-ordination and Information, Pierre Gousse.
Foreign Affairs, Edner Brutus.
Commerce and Industry, Albert Charlot.

> Embassy and Consulate i7 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7 [ox-58is o577]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (vacant).
The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.
The area of the Republic, including off-shore islands, is about ro,700 sq. miles with a population (estimated, 1069) of 4.768 .000 . The people are mainly negroes but there are numbers of mulattoes and others with some admixture of European blood. About 250 British subjects, many of West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.
A French colony under the name of SaintDomingue from r697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000 , revolted in $179 x$ under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in $\mathbf{8 0 2}$ and died in captivity in 1803 . Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also - former negro slave, who, on January $x, 1804$, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name Haiti, an aboriginal word meaning mountainous, was adopted. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by I force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in r934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti offictally ended on October $1,1947$.
Dr. Duvalier was installed as President in 1957 and was re-elected as President for life on June 15 , 1964. He died on April 21, 1971. He was succeeded as President for life on the same day by his son, Jean Claude Duvalier, whom he had nominated as his successor under Article 102 of the Constitution of 1964 as amended on January 14, 197r.
Production, Industry, etc.- In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion.


In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of productivity. The main project is : scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley. In May 1977 it was recorded that the country was undergoing an unprecedented famine, which had been caused by protracted drought and which had resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people.

The principal products are coffee, sugar, essential oils, sisal, cocoa and cotton. Coffee accounts for about one third of total exports and is still a mainstay of the country's economy though exports now rarely exceed 300,000 bags (of 60 kg .) Exports of bauxite began in 2957 . Production of copper in the Terre Neuve area started in 1960 , but was suspended as uneconomic at the end of 1971. Industry is still on a small scale but the last few years have seen steady and considerable expansion of light industry (the so-called transformation industries) taking advantage of cheap local labour (minimum wage \$U.S.I.30 per day) to assemble or manufacture labour-intensive goods for the U.S. market (baseballs, brassieres, electronic equipment, etc.). Exports of manufactures now rank second after coffee at about 40 per cent. of total exports. The tourist industry is again expanding and many French Canadians are now attracted to Haiti for winter holidays. The country is one of the most beautiful in the Caribbean.

Communications.-There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are bad although the situation is improving. Air services are maintained between the capital and the principal provincial towns. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. The telephone company is now state owned ( 5 x per cent.) and the service both in Port-au-Prince and Inter-urban has been greatly improved. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. There are several commercial radio stations and 1 television station at Port-arPrince.

Haiti is very well served by air from New York, Miami and Kingston to the North and fromi Martinique, Puerto Rico and other points to the South, with daily services by one line or another in both directions. The airlines touching Port-auPrince International Airport include Pan American, Air France, American Air Lines, Eastern Airlines, and A.L.M. Regular passenger liner services to New. York have ceased, but cruise ships call regu-
larly, one Norwegian line operating a weekly cruise service to Kingston and Miami. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada, Europe, Latin America (except Cuba) and the main Caribbean ports. (Airmail: U.K./Port-au-Prince, 4-14 daysextremely variable.)

Climate. The climate is tropical with comparativeiy little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March-Oct.) and the winter (Nov,-Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds $95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature. -French is the language of the government and the press, but it is only spoken by the educated minority. The usual language of the people is Creole. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 75 per cent. There are 3 French daily newspapers and one monthly in English. The total circulation is very small.

Finance.-The International Monetary Fund has granted Haiti $■$ stand-by credit of \$U.S.4,000,000 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 1974-75* } & \text { 1975-76* } \\ \text { \$U.S. } & \$ \text { U.S. } \\ 38,916,000 & 43,300,000 \\ 38,916,000 & 43,300,000\end{array}$

| R | 38,916,000 | 43,300,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expen | 38,916,000 | 43,300 |

* Haitian budget figures: there is also non-fiscal revenue-e.g. from the Tobacco Monopoly.
Exchange Rate: 5 Gourdes $=\$$ I (U.S.). (See also p. 84.)

Trade.-Value of imports 1974 SU.S. $119,900,000$ (est.): exports 1974 \$U.S. $100,800,000$ (est.)

Trade with U.K.
1974 1975
Imports from U.K. ..... $£_{2,000,000}^{1} £_{2, I 43,000}^{2,015}$ Exports to U.K......... 199,000 139,000

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are foodstuff, machinery, vehicles, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

Capital, $\Psi$ Port-all-Prince. Population (estimated, 1974), 400,000. Other centres are: $\Psi$ Cap Haitien (24.957); $\Psi$ Gonaives (13.534); $\Psi$ Les Cayes ( $\mathbf{1 r}, 835$ ): Jérémie ( $\mathrm{xr}, 138$ ); $\Psi \mathrm{St}$. Marc $(x 0,485) ; \Psi$ Jacmel $(8,545)$; $\Psi$ Port de Paix $(6,309)$ ( 1960 Census figures).

Flag.-Two vertical bands, black (next staff) and red; arms in centre on I white background.

NATIONAL DAY.-January $x$.

## British Embassy <br> (Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Kenneth Drinkall, C.M.G. (1976) (resident at Kingston, Jamaica).

## HEJAZ, see Saudi Arabia

## HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)
Head of State, Brigadier-General Juan Alberto Melgar Castro, assumed office April 32, 1975.

## Cabinet

Interior and Justice, Alonso Flores Guerra. Defence, Lt. Col. Omar Antonio Zelaya Reyes. Economy, J. Vicente Diaz Reyes.
Finance, Sr. Porfirio Zavala Sandoval.
Foreign Affairs, Lt. Col. Roberto Palma Galvez. Education, Sra. Lidia Williams de Arias. Health, Enrique Aguilar Paz.
Natural Resources, Rafael Leonardo Callejas.

Labour and Social Security, Adelberto Discua Rodriguez.
Economic Planning, Arturo Corletto.
Public Works, Transpont and Communications, Lt. Col. Mario Flores Theresin.
Culture, Tourism and Information, Lt. Col. Efrain I. Gonzalez Muñoz.

Director of National Agrarian Institute, Fabio David Salgado.

## Honduras Embassy in London <br> 48 George Street, W.x. [0I-486 3380]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Licenciado Ricardo Pineda-Milla.
Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. $13^{\circ}$ and $16^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and long. $83^{\circ}$ and $89^{\circ} 41^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. with a seaboard of about 375 miles on the Carribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 63 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 sq. miles ( $112,088 \mathrm{~km}$ ) and a population (preliminary, March 1974, census) of 2,646,828, of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, with peaks rising to 5500 and 2400 metres above sea level. Most of the soil is poor and acid, except for few acres along the North coast and in the interior. Rainfall is seasonal, May to October being wet and November to April dry. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands. Threequarters of the territory is covered by pine forests which contribute to much of the country's wealth in natural resources.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 3821 when independence was proclaimed.

On December 4, 1972, General López Arellano took over the Government from the previous National/Liberal Coalition headed by Dr. Ramón Ernesto Cruz, in a bloodless coup, and set up military régime. President López Arellano was removed on April 22, 1975, and replaced by Colonel Juan Alberto Melgar Castro. The coup followed allegations of corruption, involving bribes alleged to have been paid by the American banana concern, United Brands, to obtain $\llbracket$ reduction in a banana export tax.

Following the cancellation of special privileges and concessions to forcign banana companies, the establishment of the Honduran Banana Corporation was decreed, the Corporation taking control of all operations concerned with bananas as well as ports and railways owned by the banana companies. The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the newest of which, Gracias Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, tobacco, beans, maize, rice, cotton, sugar cane, cement and tropical fruits. Cattle raising and the exporting of frozen meat is becoming an increasingly important industry. Honduras being a timber producing country, the most important woods are pine, mahogany and cedar, most of which are first converted into
board form for export. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.
Agriculture is mainly confined to the large and fertile valleys on the wide Caribbean plain, and the extensive valleys found in the Comayagua and Olancho regions of the interior. Reaching inland from the Caribbean towards the eastern border with Nicaragua a vast tropical forest area called the Mosquitia constitutes an untapped reserve of precious timber.
The country is also rich in silver, gold and iron ore.
There are about 730 miles of rallway in operation, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. There are $5,943 \mathrm{~km}$. of roads, of which 5,228 are paved, excluding some 250 kms of new major highways recently inaugurated. Improvements are being made and new roads built. There are 33 unpretentious airports and three international airports Teguclgalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba. There are four international air services (AVIATECA, SAHSA, PAN AM and TAN) and 3 domestic air services (SAHSA, Aero Servicios and LANSA).

The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free, primary education being compulsory, and, although there is still great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing.
$\Psi$ The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in
the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side. A new deep-water port is being constructed near Amapola at San Lorenzo, which is on the mainland.
The unit of currency is the Lempira (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents, U.S. and Lps 3.40 to the $£$. (See also p. 84.)

Trade
1976
Imports. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lempiras 506,170,000
Exports
766,030,000
Trade with U.K.
1976
Imports from U.K.......... Lempiras $19,285,833$ Exports to U.K.............. " ${ }^{6}{ }^{678,837}$ Caprtal.-Tegucigalpa. Pop. 305,387 (1974 census); other towns are San Pedro Sula (z00,881), $\Psi$ La Ceiba $(47,835)$, $\Psi$ Puerto Cortes ( 44,108 ), Choluteca $(49.327) \Psi$ Tela $(46,521)$ and Comayagua ( 30,760 ).
Flag.-Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).
National Day.-September 15.
British Embassy
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Keith Hamylton Jones (1975) (resident at San José).
Tegucigalpa is 5.930 miles from London; transit, via New York, 14 days; via Panama 20 days. By alr via New York or Miami a days.


## HUNGARY

(Magyarország)
President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, Pál Losonczỉ, elected April, 1967.

COUNCIL OF Ministers
Prime Minister, György Lázár.
Depuly Prime Ministers, György Aczél; János Borbandl; Ferenc Havasi; István Huszar; Gyula Szekér.
Foreign Affairs, Frigyes Puja.
Interior, András Benkei.
Defence, Lajos Czinege.
Finance, Dr. Lajos Faluvégi.
Justice, Dr. Mihaly Korom.
Metallurgy and Machine Industry. Tivadar Nemeslaki.
Heavy Industry, Dr. Pál Simon.
Light Industry, Mrs. János Keseri..
Foreign Trade, Dr. József Biró.
Internal Trade, Dr. Vilmos Sághy.
Agriculure and Food, Dr. Pál Romàns.
Health, Dr. Emil Schultheisz.
Education, Dr. Károly Polinszky.
Culture, Dr. Imre Pozsgay.
Building and Toun Planning, Dr. Kálmân Ábrahám. Labour, Dr. Ferenc Trethon.
Transport and Postal Affaifs, Arpád Pullai.
President, National Planning Office, Istvãn Huszár.
President, Technical Development Committee, Miklós Ajtal.
the Communist Party
Politbureau of the Central Commnittee, G. Aczel; A. Apró; V. Benke; B. Biszku; J. Fock; S. Gáspar; J. Kádã; I Huszár; G. Lázár; P. Losonczi; L. Maróthy; D. Nemes; K. Németh; M. Ovári; I. Sárlos.
Secretariat of the Central Commiltee, János Kádár (Ise Secretary): B. Biszku; I. Györl; A. Gyenes; K. Németh; M. Ovári; S. Borbély.

## Hungarian Embassy and Consulate 35 Eaton Place, S.W. I [ox-235 4048, 7 Igr: Consulate: ox-235 4462]

 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency János Lörincz-Nagy (1976). Counsellors, M. E. Kovács (Commercial); Dr. E. Simonyi; Mrs. E. Ábri (Cultural Affairs). Military and Air Altaché, Lt. Col. Imre Mózsik. ist Secretaries, M. Dezso Takacs; M. F. Szekeres; Miss Piroska Szögyéni (Administration); Dr. F. Somos; M. Géza Kollár (Commercial). and Secretary, M. Károly Kovács (Press). $3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretaries, M. Laszlo Merklin (Consul); Dr. György Bánlaki (Press); Dr. Istvan Fôldesi (Economic).Area and Population.-The area of Hungary may be stated as approximately 36,000 sq. miles with II population (1977) of 10,631,000.

Government.-Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared I republic on Nov. 17, 3918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939-45 War on the side of Germany in 1941. On Jan. 20, 1945. a Hungarian provislonal government of liberation, which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

After the liberation, coalition of the Smallholder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties carried out major land reform and mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists had succeeded in gaining monopoly of power. A campalgn opened to collectivize agriculture and by

$195^{2}$ practically the entire economy had been "socialized ".
In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy became Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Rákosi, who remained as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry. However, in April 1955 he was removed from his position Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But opposition to Mr. Rákosi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted will on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerö, who had been one of his closest associates.

The period from July to the outbreak of the national revolution Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing ferment in inteliectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward $3 y$ students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out En the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed uin all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Sovict forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár, Mr. Gerö's successor mirst Secretary of the Party, was announced. The trial and execution of Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced on June $17,1958$.
Industrialization has made considerable progress in the last decade and now produces 68 per cent. of national income. Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, considerable deposits of natural gas (some not yet under full exploitation), some iron ore and oil. Output figures in 1976 (x,000 tons), coal, 25.300; bauxite, 2.918; steel
3.652; crude oil, 2,142; cement, 4,298. Natural gas production totalled 6,083 million cubic metres.

Agriculture still occupies an important place in the Hungarian economy. 10.6 per cent. of the entire land area is owned by State farms and a further 63.8 per cent. is within co-operative farms. Production of the most important crops in 1976 was slightly down on the previous year: figures ( $x, 000$ tons); wheat, 5,138 ; rye 156 ; barley 746 ; maize 5,819: rice 55 ; oats 86 ; sugar beet 3.923 ; green maize and silage maize 5,232 ; lucerne $x, 740$.

In 1976 plan targets for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1976-80) were not fulfilled. National income grew by 3 per cent., while agricultural production actually fell by 3 per cent. The retail price index rose by just over 5 per cent.

Since 1968 the Hungarian economy has been run according to $\quad$ system which allows more decentralized decision-making than in some other Eastern European countries. More difficult economic circumstances have led to some slight moves to more central control in vital areas such as the allocation of fuels and raw materials.

Religion and Education.-About two-thirds of the population are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education-kindergartens $3^{-6}$, general schools 6-14 (compulsory). vocational schools ( $\mathbf{1 5}^{-18}$ ), secondary schools ( $\mathbf{x 5}$ 18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). In the academic year 1974-75 there were $\mathbf{x 0 3 , 3 9 0}$ students at higher education institutions, 374,569 (incl. 209,646 attending day courses) at secondary schools, and $x, 039,600$ at general schools.

Language and Literature.-Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty ( $1800-1855$ ), Sándor Petöfi ( x 823 - 1849 ), János Arany ( $\mathrm{x} 8 \mathrm{~s} 7-$ 1882), Imre Madach ( $1823^{-1864}$ ), Kálmán Mikszáth (1847-1910), Endre Ady ( $\mathbf{1 8 7 7 - 1 9 1 8 \text { ), Attila }}$ József ( 1905 -1937), Mihály Babits ( $1883^{-1941 \text { ) and }}$ Dezsö Kosztolănyi ( $\mathbf{8 8 8 5 - 1 9 3 6 \text { ). }}$

Finance.-The budget estimates for the year 1976 were: Revenue, Forints 320,400,000,000: Expenditure, Forints 322,900,000,000. The tourist rate of exchange for the Forint (of roo Filler) was $3_{3}^{8 \cdot 89}$ Forints $=\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{I}}$ (July, 1977).


Trade with U.K.
 Exports to U.K. . . . . 26,137,000 30,800,000

CapIral: Budapest, on the Danube; population ( 1975 ), $2,055,646$. Other large towns are: Miskole
 and Pecs (161,612).

FLAG.-Red, white, green (horizontally).
NATIONAL DAY.-April 4 (Anniversary of Liberation, 1945).

## Brtish Embassy

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard Edmund Parsons, C.M.G. (1976).

Counsellor, M. W. Atkinson, M.B.E. (Head of Chancery).
Defence and Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. I. S. Applegate.
Air Aitaché, Wg.-Cdr. R. G. Reekie.
Cultural Attaché, T. F. Stones.
Consul and Administration Officer, J. W. O. Smith, M.V.O., M.B.E.
ast Secretaries, S. N. P. Hemans (Commercial); A. Hardie (Information).
and Secretaries, S. C. Johns (Commercial); Miss J. Josselyn (Commercial).
3 rd Secretary, Miss A. J. Sampson.
Atlachés, K. Rymer; R. F. Hallett.
Vice Consul, M. V. Percy.
Assistant Cultural Attaché, Miss M. de V. Saivard.
Budapest is distant $x, 126$ miles from London, transit by rall 30 hours; by air a hrs. 20 mins.

## ICELAND <br> (Island)

President, Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, born $\mathbf{3 9 3 7}$, elected July $x$, I968; assumed office Aug. $I_{*}$ 1968, reelected 1972 and 1976.
Prime Minister, Geir Hallgrimsson (Ind).
Foreign Affairs, Einar Augustsson (Pr.).
Industries and Social Affairs, Gunnar Thoroddsen (Ind.).
Finance, Matthias A. Mathiesen (Ind.).
Fisheries, Health and Social Security, Matthias Bjarnason (Ind.).
Justice and Commerce, Ólafur Jóhanneson ( $\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ ).
Agriculture and Communications, Halldór Sigurdsson (Pro).
Education, Vilhjalmur Hjalmarsson ( $P_{r_{0}}$ ).
(Ind.-Independence Party: Pr.-Progressive Party).

## Embassy m London <br> x Eaton Terrace, S.W.I [ox-730 513 x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sigurdur Bjarnason (2976). Minister-Counsellor, M. Eirikur Benedikz. Counsellor, M. Thórdur Einarsson.
Iceland is I large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from $63^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$ to $66^{\circ}$ $33^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and from $13^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$ to $24^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., with an estimated of 40,500 square miles,

about one-sixth greater than that of Ireland. The population was 220,545 on Dec. $x, 3976$.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading nien called the Althing, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to $\quad$ serious fall in the standard of living and to decline in the population to little more than 40,000 . In the nimeteenth century struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (xg18), and later to complete independence under republican form of rule in 1994.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of seven Ministers, responsible to the Althing, Parliamentary assembly of 60 members. A coalition of Progressives, Left Wing Liberals and members of the People's Alliance (Communists) held office from $197^{1}$ until the general election of June 30 , 1974, in which government and opposition parties obtained an equal number of seats. After prolonged discussions between the party leaders, a new coalition of members of the Independence Party ( 25 seats) and Progressives ( 17 seats) took office on Aug. 28, 1974.

The principal exports are frozen fish fillets, salt fish, stock fish, fresh fish on ice, frozen scampi, fishmeal and oil, skins and aluminium; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being petroleum products, transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, animal feeds, timber, and alumina.

At January $x, 1977$, the mercantile marine consisted of 629 vessels of under 100 gross tons and 358 ships of 100 gross tons and over; a total of 987 vessels ( 175,207 gross tons), of which 882 were fishing boats and trawlers and $5^{\circ}$ were coasters. There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik and Felixstowe and between Reykjavik and Weston Point on the Mersey and the Continent.

In the period since Iceland attained independence in 2944, relations between Britain and that country have come under strain on several occasions as a result of unilateral action by Iceland to extend the . of her exclusive fishery jurisdiction. In 1952, Iceland extended her fishing limits from 3 miles to 4 miles from new base lines across bays and estuaries, and the consequent dispute with Britain lasted until 1956. In $195^{8}$, Iceland extended her fishing limits from 4 to 12 miles. The ensuing dispute with Britain (and West Germany) was settled in March $196 x$ by an Exchange of Notes in which it was agreed, inter alia, that Iceland would give Britain 6 months' notice of any further extension of her fisheries jurisdiction and that in the event of a dispute about such extension the matter could be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of either party.

The Icelandic Government which came to power in July 197x, declared their intention of extending the fishing limits to 50 miles from September 1 , 1972, and on February 15, 1972, passed legislation purporting to have this effect. Britain then referred the matter to the International Court. As interim measure, the Court granted Britain an injunction restraining Iceland from enforcing the 50 mile limit against British vessels and at the same time ordered Britain to limit her catch in the area to $x 70,000$ tons a year (the average for 1967-1971). The Court subsequently decided that it had jurisdiction, but the Icelandic Government refused to recognize the Court's competence in
the matter and sought to apply the new fishing limit by force. After September 1,1972, British trawlers were subjected to warp cutting and harassment by Icelandic Coastguard vessels. On May 19, 1973, the British Government ordered naval vessels into the disputed zone to provide protection for British trawlers. An interim settlement recorded in an Exchange of Notes dated Nov. 13, 1973, established maximum numbers for British trawlers fishing off Iceland and a system of rotating areas around the coast in which it was agreed that they should fish, with certain other areas reserved for conservation purposes. This agreement was valid for a years.

Negotiations failed to produce a further agreement before its expiry. Iceland extended her fishing limits to 200 miles on Oct. 15,1975 and the sequence of warp-cutting and naval protection once again ensued, this time leading to a breach of diplomatic relations on Feb. 19, 1976. Informal contacts within NATO subsequently prepared the way for an agreement signed in Oslo on June $x_{3}$ 1976, which provided for daily average of 24 trawlers to fish in designated areas for period of 6 months, at the end of which British vessels would fish only to the extent provided for in arrangements agreed with the Government of Iceland. On the expiry of the Oslo agreement on December $\mathrm{x}, 1976$, British trawlers withdrew from the 200 mile Extended Fishing Zone claimed by Iceland. No agreement for the resumption of fishing by British vessels in these waters has been reached.

A regular air service is maintained between Glasgow and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A., Germany, France and Luxemburg.

Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres and a few key highways are metalled the rest being of gravel, sand and lava dust. The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question. Total number of vehicles licensed is about 75,000 (private cars, 65,000).

Language and Literature.-The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

|  | Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1975 \\ \text { Krónur ('000) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 197^{1} \\ \text { Krónu ('000) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Revenue | 47,625,000 | 7x,324,000 |
| Expenditure. | 47,225,000 | 70,508,000 |
| External Debt | 21,915,000 | 31,602,000 |
| Internal Debt. | 17,366,000 |  |

Trade


Trade with U.K.
Imports from U.K.... $£ 23,205,000 £ 25,960,000$ Exports to U.K. . . . . . $33,675,000 \quad 26,560,000$

The Icelandic Krónur was devalued by 10.7 per cent. on Dec. 19, 1972, by 10 per cent. on Feb. 15, 2973, by 3.6 per cent. on Sept. 14,1973 , by 4 per cent. on May 17, 1974, and by per cent. on Feb. 14, 1975, the present par value being expressed as Krónur $\mathbf{x} 95=\$$ U.S. x. (see also p. 83).

Captal: $\Psi$ Reykjavik. Population (Dec. $x$, 1976), 84,334.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Kopavogur, Hafnarfjördur, Keflavik, Westmann Islands, Akranes, Isafjördhur and Siglufjördur.

Flag.-Blue, with white-bordered red cross.
National. Day.-June $\mathbf{I \%}$

## British Embassy

Laufasvegur 49, Reykjavik
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Kenneth Arthur East, C.M.G. (1975).
zst Secretary and Consul, M. Kendall, M.V.O. British Consular Offices
There are Consular Offices il Reykjavik, Akureyri and Isafjördhur.

## INDONESIA

## (Republic if Indonesia)

President, General Soeharto, born June 9, 192x. Acting President, March 12, 1967; confirmed a President, Mar. 28, 1968, re-elected for a term of 5 years, March, 1973.
Vice-President, Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX.

## Second Development Cabinet Ministers of State

Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs, Prof. Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro.
Administrative Reform, Dr. Johanes Baptista Sumarlin.
Research, Prof. Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo.
Public Welfare, Prof. Dr. Sunawar Sukowati, S.H.
State Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sudharmono, S.H. Ministers
Home Affairs, Lt.-Gen. Amir Machmud.
Foreign Affairs, Hadji Adam Malik.
Defence/ Security, Gen. Maraden Panggabean.
Justice, Prof. Dr. Muchtar Kusumaatmadja.
Information, Mashuri S.H.
Finance, Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana.
Trade, Drs. Radius Prawiro.
Agriculture, Prof. Dr. Ir. Thoilb Adiwadjaja. Indusiry, Lieut.-Gen. M. Jusuf.
Mining, Prof. Dr. Ir. M. Sadli.
Public Works nul Electricity, Ir. Sutami.
Communications, Prof. Dr. Emil Salim.
Education and Culture, Dr. Syarif Thayeb.
Healhh, Prof. Dr. G. A. Siwabessy.
Religion, Prof. Dr. H. A. Mukti Ali.
Manpower, Transmigration, Co-operatives, Prof. Dr. Subroto.
Social Affairs, H. M. S. Mintaredja S.H.
indonesian Embassy and Consulate
$3^{8}$ Grosvenor Square, W.I.

## [ox-499 766x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Admiral Ricardus Subono (x974).
Ministers, K. Noermattias (Political); U. Notodirdjo (Economic).
Defence, Air and Military Altache, Col. J. H. Sumarjono.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Col. Aboe.
Attachés, K. Sunoto (Information); S. Boedjang (Commercial); Capt. T. Surabardja (Communications).
Counsellor, J. Sutantio.
xst Secretaries, A. Surjadi (Economic); Ibnu Ash Djamil S.E. (Protocol); K. Kartadisatra (Administration).
${ }^{3}$ rd Secretaries, E. S. Suryodiningrat, S.H. (Consular); Miss Socrochmah (Administration).
Situated between latitudes $6^{\circ}$ North and $1 x^{\circ}$
South and between longitudes $95^{\circ}$ and $145^{\circ}$ East,

Indonesia comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumutra, the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the province of Riau), the islands of Bangka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo (Kalimantan), Sulawesi (formerly Celebes) Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Seram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of Timor Island, the islands of Bali and Lombok and the western half of the island of New Guinea (Irian Jaya), with a total area of 735,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 129,000,000.

From the early part of the 17 th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago wh under Netherlands rule. Following the World War r939-45, during which the Archipelago was occupied by the Japanese, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands of all the former Dutch East Indies except W. New Guinea took place on December 27, 1949.

Dr. Sukarno was elected President of Indonesia and held office until his deposition in 2967 . He died on June 21, 1970.

Following the establishment of Malaysia (including Sabah and Sarawak) in 1963, President Sukarno pursued - policy of "confrontation" against it, involving border incursions in both West and East Malaysia. Commonwealth forces assisted Malaysian resistance. Western New Guinea became part of Indonesia in 1963 under the name West Irian (now Irian Jaya), this interpretation being confirmed in an "Act of Free Choice" in July, 1969, of which the United Nations took note in November 1969.

On Sept. 30 , 1965 , an attempted coup d'etat assisted by the Palace Guard resulted in the murder of six generals. The Indonesian Communist Party was charged with plotting to destroy the power of the Army and to set up a Peking-oriented régime, nominally under President Sukarno. The coup W swiftly crushed and a widespread massacre of Communists and their supporters followed. Sukarno remained in office but his Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, among others, was arrested and later sentenced to death. The sentence had not been carried out by the summer of 1976 .

Following a three-week period of unrest and violent student demonstrations the Minister of the Army, General Soeharto, took over effective political power in March, 1966, and announced the banning in Indonesia of the Communist Party. The new régime concluded an agreement ending the "confrontation" with Malaysia on Aug. II, 1966, and Indonesia resumed membership of the United Nations Organization which it had left in x965. General Soeharto was made Acting President with full powers, ce March 11, 1967.
Using his powers as Acting President. General Soeharto revised the membership of the two Houses of Parliament, and on March 28, 3968 , the MPRS (Provisional People's Consultative Congress), the highest constitutional body, appointed him full President for a period of five years. The 397 I elections resulted in the Government faction Golkar (functional groups) achieving a large majority.
In accordance with another instruction General Soeharto on June 6 replaced the Ampera Cabinet with the Development Cabinet, i.e. one which wa intended to reflect the emphasis to be placed henceforward on the development of the country, economic affairs, efficiency and expertise in general, and to reduce the direct influence of the military in the Government.


From March 12-24, 1973, the M.P.R. (Peoples' Consultative Assembly) met at Jakarta, the first time that it had assembled in its proper form during Indonesian independence. The primary outcome was the re-election of President Soeharto for a further term of 5 years, the election of Hamengku Buwono IX, Sultan of Yogyakarta, as VicePresident, and the determination of the broad lines of State policy. In March new Cabinet, called the Second Development Cabinet, was sworn in. Elections were held again in May 1977 and produced for the Government faction (Gulkar) the same large majority as in 297\%. The M.P.R. will meet again in March 1978.

Finance.-Following measures introduced by the Government in October, 1966 , inflation deciined from the rate of 600 per cent. in 1966 to about $=$ per cent. in 1975. At the end of 1972, a rice shortage, followed by a rise in other prices, increased inflationary pressure on the economy and inflation rose to 27 per cent. in 1973 and 40 per cent. in early 1974 but special measures reduced this to about a per cent. for the year. Following the agreement on the re-scheduling of Indonesia's debts in 1066, Western creditor nations agreed to make available aid amounting to $\$ 200,000,000$ as balance of payments support. Commitments undertaken by these countries in May 1974 amounted to over $\$ 900,000,000$.

The new measures adopted by the Government in October, 1966, included the abolition of State controls and the introduction of a free market policy with more realistic exchange rates geared to a floating rate for the purchase of foreign exchange in the form of bonus export certificates for essential imports. The rate had risen to 1 peak of Rps. $480=\$ \mathrm{I}$ by mid-3968, but fell to $R p s=37^{8}$ $=\$ \mathrm{I}$ by mid-rg69. It has remained stable since then even though on April 17, 1970, the Government abolished the bonus exports certificate system and introduced a free market for foreign exchange. Rps. 415 =U.S. $\$ \mathrm{I}$ (July 1974).

Production.-Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg, pepper and cloves are produced, mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estates. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced by both in large quantities. Tim-
ber is now the second largest foreign exchange earner after oil. Rice is I traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers, but production is only gradually rising and up to 1977 has been insufficient to meet home demands.
Oil is the most important asset with production in $1976-7$ earning some U.S. $\$ 3,660,000,000$ in foreign net exchange.
Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits. Aid to Indonesia is channelled through the InterGovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), which pledged U.S. $\$ 1,200,000,000$ in April 1977.

The first five-year development programme announced on Dec. 30, 1968, concentrating particularly on agriculture and communications, was inaugurated on April I, 1969 . The second fiveyear plan began in April 1974 and envisages a fivefold increase in the Government's development expenditure and a $7 \frac{7}{3}$ per cent. annual rate of growth in Gross National Product.

Trade with U.K.
There was a progressive decline in British exports to Indonesia after 1960 . This became more marked during Indonesia's policy of "confrontation" against Malaysla which resulted in disruption of normal commercial relations and stringent import controls due to lack of foreign currency, but exports have improved markedly since the restoration of normal commercial relations in 1967.

$$
19751976
$$

Direct Imports from U.K. $£ 59,500,00080,600,000$ Exports to U.K... ........ 15,100,000 22,300,000

Principal exports to the United Kingdom are rubber, tea, coffee, spices and sugar. Imports from the United Kingdom are mainly of machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, cycles, lubricating and heavy oils, and metal goods
Language.-The National Language is Bahasa Indonesia; common spelling for Malay and Bahasa Indonesia was introduced in August 1972.

Transport.-In Java ॥ main line connects Jakarta
with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including a line from Semarang cir the North coast to Yogyakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago are maintained by the State-run shipping companies Djakarta-Lloyd (ocean-going) and Pelni coastal and inter-island) and other smaller concerns. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airway and other local airlines, and Jakarta is served by various international services. There are approximately 50,000 miles of roads.

Capital.- $\psi$ Jakarta, formerly Batavia (population $5,000,000$ ). Other important centres are: (Java), $\Psi$ Surabaya, $\Psi$ Semarang, Bandung, $\Psi$ Cirebon, $\Psi$ Surakarta and Yogyakarta; (x97x populafions) (Madura) Pamekesan ( 180,000 ); (Sumatra) Palembang ( 582,961 ); Medan $(800,000)$; and $\Psi$ Padang; (Sulawesi) $\Psi$ Ujung Pandang (formerly Makassas) ( 600,000 ); and $\Psi$ Menado; (Kalimantan, Borneo) Banjarmasin, $\Psi$ Balikpapan and $\Psi$ Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate ( 70,000 ); (Bali) Denpasar and Singaraya ( $\mathbf{1 2 0 , 0 0 0 \text { ); (W. Timor) Kupang }}$ (xo,000); (W. Irian) Jayapura.

NATIONAL DAY.-August ${ }_{17} 7$ (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

Flag.-Equal bands of red over white.

## British Embassy <br> Jakarta

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Archibald Ford, k.c.m.g., M.C. (1975).

Counsellors, A. C. Stuart; P. R. Spendlove (Commercial).
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. M. E. A. Berryman.
rst Secretaries, S. Muir; J. C. A. Rundall; Miss S. E. Hunt (Information); R. K. Buist (Commercial); Miss M. Clay (Aid); T. E. F. Williams (Consul). and Secretaries, R. J. C. Allen; R. H. Gozney; J. P. Cohen (Commercial).
${ }^{3}$ rd Secretaries, Miss H. M. Thomas (Commercial); Miss V. B. M. Steele (Vice-Consul); B. D. Adams (Aid) ; M. Price; G. T. Squires (Commercial); Miss L. Fleming (Aid).
Attachê, J. F. Pitman (Agricultural).

## British Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at Jakarta, Medan and Surabaya.

## Brtish Council

Representative, Dr. J. H. F. Villiers, Jalan Imam Bonjol 57-59 Jakarta. There is also an office at Bandung.

## IRAN <br> (Persia)

Shanshah of Iran, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 194x (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlevi); married (March 55 , 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948). and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. I2, 195x) Suraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958); married Dec. 2I, 1959, Farah Dibah (Empress Farah Pahlevi) and has issue Crown Prince Reza, born Oct. 3r, 1960; Princess Farahnaz, b. March 12,1963 ; Prince Ali Reza, $b$. April 28, 1966; Princess Leila, b. Mar. $27,1970$.


Prime Minister, Dr. Jamshid Amouzegar.

## Iranian Embassy in London 16 Princes Gate, S.W. 7 [or-584 8IOI]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary His Excellency Dr. Parviz Radji (1976).
Area and Population.-Iran has an $m=$ of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population of $25,78 x, 090$ (Census of 1966); U.N. estimate, March, 1970 $28,448,000$. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except in the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to $18,934 \mathrm{ft}$. The central and eastern portion is $\square$ vast salt desert.

The Iranians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but among them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian and Assyrian Christians. There is also $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { substantial }\end{aligned}$ Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government. -Iran was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of roi4-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of y92I, is vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 33, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of $1939-45$, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 194x, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 194x, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 194x, Reza Shah abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince his successor.

The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi.

In March 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Farman convoking © Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On February 26, 1963 , the Shah announced his six point "White Revolution". The six points are: I. A land reform designed to redistribute land and place it in the hands of the peasants. 2 . Nationalization of all forest land. 3. The sale of government shares in factories and industrial enterprises to raise money for the implementation of the land reform. 4. The distribution of factory profits among the factory employees. 5. The granting of the vote to women. 6. The creation of a Literacy Corps to bring basic education to the rural areas. Six additional points have since been added.

On March 2, 1975, the Shah dissolved the twoparty system, and announced the formation of the Rastakhiz (National Resurrection) Party, which would be the only political party. On June 20, general elections were held for the Majhs (Chamber of Deputies) and the Senate.
For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 14 Provinces (Ustans) and 8 Countries (Farmandariye Kol), comprising 147 SubProvinces (Shahristans), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence. -The Army has strength of about 175,000 men, in 3 armoured divisions, 2 infantry divisions and 4 independent brigades. Two years' military service is compulsory. The Air Force has $\square$ strength of about 50,000 , with over 200 aircraft. The Navy, with personnel of about 13,000 , consists of 3 destroyers, 4 frigates, 4 corvettes, 6 minesweepers, and patrol boats, landing craft and hovercraft. The Gendarmerie is ${ }^{-1}$ all regular, paramilitary force of about 70,000 men which provides frontier guards and mans small posts throughout the country.

Education.-Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free, but there is large scale absenteeism, particularly outside the towns. The establishment in 1963 of the Literacy Corps (a body of National Servicemen who are seconded to the Ministry of Education to work as Primary School teachers in rural districts) has brought schooling to hitherto deprived villages and is making $\square$ valuable contribution in increasing educational opportunities for country people. There are in Iran eight universities (Tehran 3, Tabriz, Meshed, Isfahan, Shiraz, Rezayeh and Ahwaz).
Language and Literature.-Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansúr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939zozo), Omar Khayyám, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. Ir2a), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa'di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hatiz (died A.D. x389). $^{\text {a }}$

Finance.-The budget for the Iranian year beginning March 2x, 1976, including development expenditure, balanced at Ris. 3,159,938,000,000. The unit of currency is the Rial of 100 Dinars (for rate of exchange, see p. 84).

Production and Industry.- While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export Iran, except for its desert areas, is primarily an agricultural country and more than half of the inhabitants depend of their living on the land.

Wheat is the principal crop, using about half the area under cultivation. Other important crops $m$ ix barley, rice, cotton, sugar beet, fruits and vegetables. Wool is also produced-sheep, as well w goats, being numerous. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is in urgent problem. Rapid progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from oil, the principal industrial products are carpets, textiles (mainly cotton), sugar, cement and other construction materials, ginned cotton, vegetable oil and other food products, leather and shoes, metal manufactures, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, fertilizers, plastics, matches and cigarettes. A steel mill at Isfahan began the production of pig iron at the end of 197x. There are now three petrochemical plants in operation, producing fertilizers plastics, detergents, sulphur and liquid petroleum gas. Large-scale copper deposits have been found in the south-eastern part of the country.

The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. $3^{\mathrm{x}}$, 1946. Production had risen to a total of $35,000,000$ metric tons in 1950, the last full year before nationalization. Oil shipments ceased in 195I and were not resumed until Oct. 30, 1954.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Iran were taken over for initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Iran $£ 25,000,000$ cash in the 10 years from Jan. x. 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Iran and in settlement of losses since 1957; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about $£ 224,000,000$ payable over $20-25$ years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Iranian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Oilfields outside the Consortium area are being developed by several oll companies formed jointly by N.I.O.C. with western oil companies, notably S.I.R.P., I.P.A.C., L.A.P.C.O. and I.M.I.N.C.O. Production from offshore oil wells in the Persian Gulf developed by these companies is increasing rapidly.

Recent oil production figures are (in long tons): 1966, 105, 100,000 ; $1967,129,300,000$; 1968, 142,200,000; 1969, $168,100,000$; 1970, 194,000,000; 1976, 268, 185,000.

Communications.-The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khosravi to Tehran; from Tehran via Saveh and Hamadan to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran via Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with a branch road into Turkey; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elbruz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, via Yezd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Meshed is connected by road with Herat (Afghanistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. The Trans-Iranian Railway, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has $\quad$ total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately $£ 30,000,000$. The branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and thence to Quetta and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khor-
ramshahr and Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt al Arab, opposite Basrah) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Yezd via Kashan is now in operation as is one from Bandar Shah to Gorgan. Extensions from Yezd to Kerman and from Tabriz to Van (Turkey) are being built. It is hoped to connect the Iranian rail system with the Turkish and with the Pakistan systems, thereby offering a through route from Europe to Pakistan.

Civil Aviation.-In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. The Iranian National Airlines Corporation was formed from the former Iranian Airways and Persian Air Services in February, 1962. The Company is 5 I per cent. Government-owned and operates internal and international routes. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, British Airways, Qantas, P.I.A., Aeroflot, Alitalia, Aryana Airways and El Al operate services to Tehran.

| Trade |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1969-70 } \\ & \text { Rials } \end{aligned}$ | $1976$ <br> Rials |
|  |  |
| Exports. . . . .18,533,000,000 | 7,376,076,200,000 |

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports. Total exports, inchuding oil exports for $1969-70$, Rials 6 I2,357,000,000.

## Trade with U.K.

1975
Imports from U.K $£ 494,621,000 \quad \mathcal{L} \begin{gathered}1970,901,000\end{gathered}$
Exports to U.K.... 700,933,000 1,049,263,000
Imports into Iran consist mainly of industrial and agricultural machinery, iron and steel (including manufactures), electrical machinery and goods, sugar, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and certain textile fabrics and yarns. The principal exports, apart from oil, are cotton, carpets, dried fruits and nuts, hides and skins, mineral ores, wool, gums, caviare, cummin seed and animal casings. West Germany, the U.S.A. and the U.K. are Iran's three leading suppliers. West Germany, the U.S.S.R., the U.K. and the U.S.A. are the main customers for non-oil exports.

Capital: Tehran, population (1970), 3,150,000. Other large towns are Tabriz ( 388,000 ), Isfahan ( 340,000 ), Meshed ( 312,000 ), Shiraz ( 206,000 ), Resht ( $x 19,000$ ), Kerman ( 73,000 ), Hamadan ( 115,000 ), Yezd ( 74,000 ), Kermanshah ( 152,000 ), $\Psi$ Abadan ( 273,000 ), Ahwaz ( $\mathbf{x} 45,000$ ).

Flag.-Equal horizontal bands of green, white and red; with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

NATIONAL DAY.-October 26 (Anniversary of Birthday of the Shahanshah).

British Embassy
Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Sir Anthony Derrick Parsons,
K.C.M.G., M.V.O., M.C. (1974).

Minister (Economic and Commercial), G. B. Chalmers. Counsellor, A. B. Milne, O.B.E.
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. M. H. Jones. Naval Attaché, Capt. C. R. V. Doe, R.N. Air Altaché, Group Capt. J. Fennell, M.B.E., A.P.C.

## British Council

Representative, J. G. Hanson, Kh. Ferdaussi 58 and $3^{8}$ Tehran. Centres and libraries at Ahwaz, Isfahan, Meshed, Shivaz, Tabriz and Tehran.

## IRAQ <br> Revolutionary Command Council

Chairman, President of the Republic, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Field Marshal Ahmad Hasan al Bakr, assumed office July $\mathbf{x 7}$, 1968.

Members, Saddam Hussain (Vice-Chairman); General Sa'dun Ghaidan (Minister of Communications); Sd Izzat Ibrahim (Minister of the Interior); Sd Taha Yasin Ramadhan (Minister of Works and Housing).
In addition to those members of the R.C.C. holding departmental portfolios listed above, there are 34 other ministers, including 17 ministers of State.

## Embassy of the Rebublic of Irap 21-22 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7 [OI-584 7x4I]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H. E. Taha Ahmed Al-Dawood.
Area, etc. Traversed by the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Gulf on the S. and S.E. and from Iran on E. to Syria and Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between $37 \frac{1}{}^{\circ}$ to $48 \frac{1_{2}^{\circ}}{}{ }^{\circ}$ E. long, and from $37 \frac{1^{\circ}}{}{ }^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. (see MAP, p. 878). The area of Iraq is officially estimated at $\mathrm{r72,000} \mathrm{sq}$. miles of which 37 per cent. is desert land. About 35 to 40 per cent. of the remainder E potentially cultivable either by rainfall or by irrigation.

Population--At the Census of 1965 Iraq had a total population of $8,097,230$; estimated 1977 , 11,500,000.
The Euphrates (which has a total length of $x, 700$ miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su ( 415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzurum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su , or Frat Su ( 275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzurum in the Dumlu Dagh. The Tigris has a total length of $x, 550$ miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Antiquities.-In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C. Excavations in 1948 in Tel Abu Shahrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world. Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, 1 branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is me the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head " or "gate of the god " (Tower of Babel). Mosul Liwa covers - great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Ninevah, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The "Tree of Knowledge," which had stood there " from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946. It has been replaced by 1 shoot said to be from the original tree.

Government.-Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., r9ar, the Emir Faisal m elected King of Iraq. The country was a monarchy until July, 1958, when King

Faisal II was assassinated. From $195^{8}$ Iraq has been under Presidential rule.

Diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom were broken in June 1967 and resumed in May 1968 They were again broken in Dec. $197 x$ and resumed once more in April 1974.

Language.-The language is mainly Arabic (see Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

Education.-In 1974-75 Iraq had 6,194 primary schools, with $57,6 \mathrm{ar}$ teachers and $1,523,955$ pupils: 583 intermediate schools, with 328,450 pupils; and 426 secondary schools, with 16,862 teachers. There were 5 universities and 4 other public institutes of higher education, with 2,669 teachers and lecturers and 58,351 students. In 1974 there were 64 vocational schools (agriculture, commerce and industry, home economics).

Communications and Trade. - New roads are being rapidly built, and communications between Baghdad and the provincial capitals are being improved and secured. The port of Basrah has had difficulty in handling the upsurge in traffic since r974, but port expansion is in hand. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided navigable channel of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water (as compared with feet before dredging was begun). The port of Um Qasr near the Kuwaiti border has been developed for freight and sulphur handling and container terminal is expected to be in operation by 1978 . Road routes from Turkey and the Mediterrancan are well used, and carry through traffic to Kuwait and the south.

There is an international airport at Baghdad. Iraqi Airways and British Airways provide flights between Baghdad and London in each direction almost daily, and other international airlines operate frequently. There are Iraqi services to Mosul and Basrah. Iraqui Republican Railways provide regular passenger and goods services on a standard gauge line between Basra, Baghdad and Mosul, which links up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus. There is also a metre gauge line connecting Baghdad with Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Arbil.

Agriculture and Industry.-Iraq is capable of supporting considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. The Government's concern with agricultural development is shown in the large financial allocations made to the sector. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil, agricultural development makes a valuable contribution to the wealth of the country and two harvests can usually be gathered in the year. Production fluctuates from year to year according to rainfall. In 1975 barley and wheat production totalled, $x, 282,400$ tons, cotton and maize production 272,820 tons and tobacco production $6,295,796$ kgs. Salinity and soil erosion, caused by a high water table, inadequate irrigation and drainage and traditional farming methods, are the major problems now being tackled by development planners.

Few industries with the exception of the oil industry are yet established on any scale, but increasing industrialization is taking place, mainly in the public sector. Priority is being given to petrochemicals, food industries, construction industries and engineering. Existing industries include cement, building materials, four milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel fabrications, furniture, tanning, textiles, footwear and vegetable oils. In 1974 there were $\mathbf{r}, 256$ industrial establishments employing an average number of 109.525 persons. Turnover of these establishments was ID.307,300,000. Iraq's major industry is oil production, and this
accounts for approximately 98 per cent. of the country's foreign exchange receipts, 90 per cent. of total government revenue and 45 per cent. of the Gross National Product. Production was some $2 \cdot 3$ million barrels per day in 1976.

Total revenues from exports of crude oil have not been published since 2972 , but they are believed to have been worth some $\$ 8,500,000,000$ in 1976. The Iraq Petroleum Company vin nationalized on June I, I972, and its associate, Basrah Petroleum Company, was nationalized on Dec. 8, 1975. Following nationalization, Iraq's oll production fell to estimated $65,000,000$ long tons in 2972. However, a result of ill agreement reached between the Iraq Petroleum Company and the Government in March 1973 Iraq's oil production has since risen to meet market requirements and reached some 97,800,000 long tons in 1973.

> FINANCB 1976

Total revenue. ..ID4,644,300,000 ID5;998,000,000 Total expenditure $5,175,500,000 \quad 6,339,000,000$ * Budget estimates.

The Iraqi Dinar of $x, 000$ Fils $=6,540$ sterling.
Exchange rate (June, 1977), 506 Fils $=$ ¢ 1 (see also P. 84).

Trade
(Excluding oil)
Total Imports. ...ID700,100,000 $\begin{array}{cc}1974 & \text { ID } 1,044,664,000\end{array}$ Total exports.... 28,100,000 35,597,000

Trade with U.K.
 Exports to U.K....... I06.577,000 r02,500,000

In 1964 , petroleum accounted for some £, $103,000,000$ of exports to the U.K.

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, dates, cement, raw wool, raw hides and skins and raw cotton.

Capipal.-Baghdad. Population of the governorate (estimated 1970), 2,696,000. Other towns of importance $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { Y Basrah and Mosul. }\end{aligned}$

Flag. - Horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with three green stars on the white stripe.

British Embassy
Sharia Salah Ud-Din,
Karkh, Baghdad
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency A. J. D. Stirling, C.M.G. Counsellor, M. L. Tait, M.V.O. (Head of Chancery). Defence Attaché, Col. A. J. Adcock, O.B.E.
Naval and Air Attaché, Wg. Cdr. A. A. Hutchinson. Consul, W. J. Dixon.
ast Secretary, P. Rogan (Commercial).
and Secretaries, N. Witney; R. Austen; W. L. Cordiner (Commercial).
Attachés. P. J. Wescombe; S. H. Palmer.
There itio no British Consular Offices outside Baghdad.

British Council Representative, R. A. K. Baker, $7 / 2 / 9$ Waziriya, Baghdad.

## ISRAEL

(Yisrael)
President of Israel, Professor Ephraim Katzir, borm May 16, 19x6, elected President May 24, 1973.

Cabinet
Prime Minister, Menachem Begin (Herut-Likud). Finance, Simcha Ehrlich (Liberals-Likud).

Defence, Ezer Weizman (Herut-Likud).
Foreign Affairs, Moshe Dayan (Independent).
Interior (including police), Dr. Yosef Burg (N.R.P.).
Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Yigal Horowitz (La'am-Likud).
Agriculture, Ariel Sharon (Herut-Likud).
Education and Culture, Zevulun Hammer (N.R.P.).
Construction and Environment, Gideon Patt (LiberalsLikud).
Energy and Infrastructure, Yitzhak Modài (LiberalsLikud).
Religious Affairs, Aharon Abu-Hatzeira (N.R.P.). Absorption, David Levi (Herut-Likud).
Health, Eliezer Shostak (La'am-Likud).

## Embassy in London

- Palace Green, Kensington, W. 8
[0x-937 8050]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Abraham Kidron (1977).
Area and Population.-Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. $29^{\circ} 30^{\circ}-$ $33^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ N. and longitude $34^{\circ} 15^{\prime}-35^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North. Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South-West.

The area is estimated at 7,992 square miles out of the 20,429 square miles which comprised the pre- $294^{8}$ mandated territory of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Israel since the Six Day

War in June, 1967 , together with the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights in Syria). The population was estimated in 1973 at $3,230,000$. Jewish immigration has made rapid progress since the establishment of the State in 1948. In 1912 there were only 83.790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048 . During the upheavals of 1948-49 large number of Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries. Since 1948 the population of Israel has more than quadrupled.

Hebrew and Arabic are the official languages of Israel. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the Knesset for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.-Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judæa and Samaria, rising in places to heights of nearly 4.000 feet; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region: (c) the Negev. semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheeba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including the Hula Region, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from three main sources in Israel, the Lebanon and Syria, and flows through the Hula valley and the canals

which have replaced Lake Hula, drained in 1958. Between Hulata and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 936 ft . in xx miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft . below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 59r ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Kishon. The largest lake is the Dead Sea (shared between Israel and Jordan); 393 sq. miles, $\mathbf{x , 2 8 6}$ feet below sea-level, $5 \times \cdot 5$ miles long, with it maximum width of Ix miles and a maximum depth of $x, 309 \mathrm{ft}$.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other streams, and has moutlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water contains is extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Meron, 3.963 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.-The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but tempered in most parts by daily winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy cill lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.-The following are among the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the Al Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock, standing on the remains of the Temple Mount of Herod the Great, of which the Western (wailing) Wall is a fragment; the Church of the Dormition and the Coenaculum on Mount Zion; Ein Karem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and medixval days, such as Ascalon, Casarea, Atlit, Massada, Megiddo and Hazor. Other antiquities in the West Bank of Jordan, Sinal or the Golan Heights at present occupied by Israel - now be visited from Israel.

Government.-There are a Cabinet and a singlechamber Parliament (Knesset) of 120 members. A general election is held at least once every four years. The last took place on May 17,1977 ;,

A "Government of National Unity" was formed on December 15, 1969, headed by Mrs. Golda Meir. It was $\pm$ broad coalition and, with one exception, embraced the same parties as were in the two previous governments formed in June 1967 and March 1969 by the late Mr Levi Eshkol and Mrs Meir respectively. In August 1970 the Gahal bloc left the Government because they were opposed to a resumption of the Jarring negotiations.

The election of $3^{1}$ December 1973 (postponed from 30 October because of the outbreak of war) returned the Labour Alignment as the biggest single party in the Knesset, but it was not until June 3 1974 that Mr. Itzhak Rabin was able to receive a vote of confidence in the Knesset for his Government. (The aftermath of the war had led to Mrs. Golda Meir's resignation on April ro.) In December, 1976 Mr Rabin called for new General Elections after differences with the National Religious Party, Labour's coalition partner.

The election was brought forward from October, when it would normally have been held, to May ${ }^{17}$, 1977; the campaign was heated and vituperative, the major arguments being about Israel's defence policy, relations with the United States, her economic situation and allegations of corruption

In the establishment. The largest single party in the final results was Mr Menahem Begin's Likud, while the Labour Alignment lost ig seats over 1973; not least because of the success of new party, Professor Yigael Yadin's Democratic Movement for Change. On 20 June Mr. Begin presented to the Knesset a coalition government, the Cabinet of which consisted of members of the Likud, the National Religious Party, Shlomzion and Mr Moshe Dayan (who had seceded from Labour), and which also enjoyed the support of the small, orthodox religious party Agudat Isracl. Although negotiations were held the Democratic Movement for Change did not at first join the coalition; 3 ministerial posts were held open for them. The present coalition has 62 seats in the Knesset, as follows: Likud, 43; National Religious Party, 12; Shlomzion, 2; Agudat Israel, 4; Mr Moshe Dayan, x. Other parties in the Knesset, with 58 seats, are: Alignment (Labour and Mapam), 31; Democratic Movement for Change, 15 ; Poalei Agudat Israel, x; Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Communists), 5; Shelli, 2; Flatto Sharon, x; Independent Liberals, x; Citizens' Rights, 1; United Arab List, 1.
Immigration.-The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the Knesset on July 5, 1950, provides that im immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. From the establishment of the State until April 1975, more than $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ million immigrants had entered Israel from over roo different countries.
Education.-Elementary education for all children from 5 to 15 years is compulsory. The Law also provides for working youth, age $x 5-18$, who for some reason have not completed their primary education, to be exempted from work in order to do so.
In 1975-76 enrolment in all educational establishments was $\mathbf{x , 0 3 4 , 4 8 0 \text { : kindergartens } 1 6 1 , 7 1 0}$ elementary education, 498,932 ; teacher's training colleges, $99,32 \mathrm{I}$; secondary education, 150,766 ; academic instutions, 51,500 .
Finance.-Government expenditure for the fiscal year $1975-76$ totalled $I £ 74,864,000,000$.
The unit of account is the Israel pound of 300 agorot. Exchange rate, see p. $8_{4}$.

COMMUNICATIONS
Railways and Roads.-Israel State Railways started operating in August I949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lod, Nahariya, Beersheba, Domona, Oron, Ashdod and intermediate stations. In March 1973 the total railway network amounted to 795 km . There were $10,657 \mathrm{~km}$. of paved road and 375,340 licensed vehicles in 1974.
Shipping.-Israel's merchant marine had reached a total of $4,474,8 \times 3$ tòns deadweight by December, $x 975$.

The chief ports are Haifa, modern harbour, with - depth of 30 ft . alongside the main quay; the harbour on the Red Sea at Eilat, inaugurated in September 1965, has a capacity of 10,000 tons day; Acre has anchorage for small vessels; the deep-water port at Ashdod, 20 miles south of Tcl Aviv, which started operations at the end of 1965 , handled $5,46 \mathrm{r}, 000$ million tons of cargo in 1975. In I975 Israel's three main ports handled 5,46x,000,000 tons of cargo (excluding petroleum).
Civil Aviation.-In 2975, El Al carried 649,000 passengers. El Al operates Boeing jets exclusively and has bought three Boeing 747's. Arkia, the internal airline, has had $\begin{gathered}\text { steep increase in trafic since }\end{gathered}$
the Six-Day War and in 1975 carried 363,000 passengers. Arkia BAC $\mathbf{x r}$ 's, five Heralds, five Viscounts and other smaller aircraft.

Production and Industry
Agriculture--The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such w wheat and cherries, to subtropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities mostly in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1974-75 season was $\mathbf{x , 5 0 6 , 0 0 0}$ tons. Of this total, 926,800 tons were exported, of which 182,000 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes be grown in autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 22,200 tons in 1975. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production. The area under cultivation during 1972-73 was $4,320,000$ dunams, of which $1,830,000$ were under irrigation. The largest of these is the Kin-neret-Negev Project. Much of the dairy industry 1 dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the dunam, equivalent to $x, 000$ square metres (approximately - quarter of an acre).

Industry.-In value polished diamonds now account for more than one-third of Israel's total exports. Amongst the most important of her exporting industries are textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals (mainly fertilisers and pharmaceuticals). Her metal-working and science-based industries have been developed to a highly sophisticated and technologically advanced level. These include the aircraft and military industries. Other important manufacturing industries include plastics, rubber, cement, glass, paper and oil refining.

## Trade

| Imports. Exports. | 1974 | $\begin{gathered} 1975 \\ \text { \$U.S.4,228,524,000 } \\ 2,201,090,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U.S.4,339,910,000 |  |
|  | 2,129,214,000 |  |
| Trade with U.K. |  |  |
|  | 1975 | 3976 |
| Imports | om U.K. . $\chi^{237,243}$ | ¢249,000 |
| Exports | to U.K..... 98,253 | .000 $228,400,000$ |

The principal imports foodstuffs, crude oll, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, tyres, minerals, finished and semi-finished textiles.

Capital.-Most of the Government departments are in Jerusalem (population, 1974, 380,000). A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950. It is not, however, recognized the capital by the United Nations. Other principal towns $\Psi \mathrm{Tel}$ Aviv and district $(947,000)$;
$\psi$ Haifa and district ( 514,000 ) and Beersheba and district ( 228,000 ).

Flag.- White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre. National Das (2977)-April 2 .

## Jerusalem

Until 1967 Jerusalem was divided between Israel and Jordan, two of the 36 recognized Christian Holy Places (in the New City) being under Jewish administration, the remainder under Arab administration in the Old City. At the conclusion of hostilities between Israel and the surrounding Arab countries in 1967 the entire city was under Israeli control.

## British Embassy

192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary His Excellency, J. C. M. Mason, C.M.G.
Counsellor, M. J. Newington (Head of Chancery and Consul-General).
Defence and Air Attaché, Group Capt. A. Musker. Counsellor, E. V. Vines, O.B.E. (Commercial).

British Council Representative, Miss M. A. J. Swinley, I40 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv. There is office and library in Tel Aviv and libraries in Jerusalem and Haifa.

ITALY
(Repubblica Italiana)
President of the Italian Republic, Giovanni Leone, born 1 Naples in 1908. Elected December 24, 197I.

## Council of Ministers

Prime Minister, Giulio Andreotti (CD).
Foreign Affairs, Arnaldo Forlani (CD).
Interior, Francesco Cossiga (CD).
Grace and Justice, Paolo Bonifacio.
Budget and The Regions, Tommaso Morlino (CD).
Finance, Filippo Pandolfi (CD).
Treasury, Gaetano Stammati.
Defence, Vito Lattanzio (CD).
Education, Franco Malfatti (CD).
Public Works, Antonino Gullotti (CD).
Agriculture, Giovanni Marcora (CD).
Transpont and Civil Aviation, Attilio Ruffini (CD).
Posis and Telecomrnunications, Vittorino Colombo (CD).

Industry, Commerce and Arts and Crafts, Carlo Donat Cattin (CD).
Labour and Social Security, Sra. Tina Anselmi (CD).
Foreign Trade, Rinaldo Ossola.
Merchant Marine, Francesco Fabbri (CD).
State Participation, Antonio Bisaglia (CD).
Health, Luciano Dal Falco (CD).
Tourism and Entertainment, Dario Antoniozzi (CD). Culture, Mario Pedini ( $C D$ ).
Minister without Portfolio:
South, Ciriaco de Mita (CD).
$C D=$ Christian Democrat.
Itallan Embassy in London
${ }_{4}$ Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W. $x$ [0x-629 8200]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Signor Roberto Ducci ( $\mathbf{1} 975$ ).
Minister, Signor L. Incisa Camerana.
Minister (Commercial), vacant.


First Counsellor, Sig. G. Borga.
Counsellors, Sig. C. Civiletti (Press) ; Sig. G. Lenzi. rst Secretary, Sig. E. Barbarani. and Secretaries, Sig. del Balzo di Presenzano; Sig. F.

Trupiano.
Defence and Naval Altaché, Capt. G. Benini. Asst. Defence and Naval Attaché, Car. V. Milillo.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. Bonizzi.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. Congedo.
Air Attaché, Col. G. Batazzi.
Asst. Air Altaché, Capt. T. Lusi.
Financial Attaché, Sig. F. Anzilottt.
Cultural Attaché, Prof. M. Montuori.
Italian Consulate General, $3^{8}$ Eaton Place, S.W.I. (ox-235 483x).
Consul General, Sig. M. Manca.
Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of peniusula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands. Italy is bounded on the N . by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area is about $324,000 \mathrm{sq}$. kilometres ( $\mathbf{3} 3 \mathrm{x}, 000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles).

The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy.
dividing it from France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. Mont Blanc ( $\mathbf{5} 5,782$ feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa ( 15,217 feet), Matterhorn ( $\mathbf{~ 4 , 7 8 0}$ feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po ( 405 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto, and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The Rubicon, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Casar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading " Italy in arms) is used to indicate definite committal to some course of action.

Population.-Italy has 1 resident population estimated at $56,024,000$ at the end of 1975 about 428 persons per sq. mile. Live births in 1970 totalled $9 \times 7,496$, deaths, 528,622 and marriages 395,321 (estimated).

Government.-Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after um heroic struggle from 1848 to 2870 , in which the great patriots Mazzini ( $\mathrm{I} 805-72$ ), Garibaldi ( $8807-82$ ) and Cavour ( $\mathrm{I} 8 \mathrm{ro}-6 \mathrm{~s}$ ) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 5870.

In 5878 the King of Italy entered Rume, and that city declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as Il Duce (The Leader) was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from Oct. 30, 1922, until July 25, x943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April z8, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5 , 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel $\amalg 1$ under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became = Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in $\times 2,7 \times 7,923$ votes for Republic and xo,719,284 for i Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President wir elected.

Constitution.-The constitution of the Republic of Italy, approved by the Constituent Assembly m December 22, 1947, provides for the election of the President by an electoral college which consists of the two Houses of Parliament (the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate) sitting in joint session together with three delegates from each region (one in the case of the Valle d'Aosta). The President, who must be over 50 years of age, holds office for 7 years. He has numerous carefully defined powers, the main one of which is the right to dissolve one or both Houses of Parliament, after consultation with their Speakers.

The elections for the sixth President began on December 9, 1971 and Senator Leone was elected President at the twenty-third ballot on December 34 with 518 votes (the required majority was 505). The new President was sworn in before Parliament in joint session on December 29, 1971.

Since the General Election of $\mathbf{x 9 4 8}$, governments have been formed by Signor de Gasperi (x948-53, coalition); Signor Pella ( $1953-54$, Christian Democrat); Signor Scelba (1954-55, coalition); Signor Segni (July, 1955-May, 1957, coalition); Signor Zoll (June, 1957-May, 1958, Christian Democrat); Signor Fanfani (May, 1958-Feb., 1959, coalition); S. Segni (Feb., 1959-Feb., 1960, Christian Democrat, with Liberal support). Signor Tambroni (March 25-July 1960, Christian Democrat, with Neo-Fascist support); Signor Fanfani (July 37, 1960-Feb., 1962, Christian Democrat); Signor Fanfani (Feb. 1962-June, r963, coalition); Signor Leone (June-Nov., 1963 , Christian Democrat): Signor Moro (coalitions formed, Nov., 1963; July, 1964; Feb., 1966); Sen. Leone (May, x968-December, x968, Christian Democrat); Sig. Rumor (December, 1968-June, 1969, Centre Left coalition); Sig. Rumor (second Government) (August, 1969-April, 1970, Christian Democrat); Sig. Rumor (third Government, AprilAug., 1970, Centre Left coalition); Sig. Colombo (Aug., 1970-Feb., 1972, Centre Left coalition); Sig. Andreotti (Feb., 1972, Christian Democrat); Sig. Andreotti (June, 1972-June, 1973, Christian Democrat, Social Democrat and Liberals); Sig. Rumor (July, 1973-March, 1974, Centre Left Coalition); Sig. Rumor (March 1974 -Oct. 1974, Centre Left Coalition); Sig. Moro (Nov., 1974-Jan. 1976, Christian Democrat and Repubitian); Sig. Moro (Feb.June, 1976, Christian Democrat); Sig. Andreotti (July, 1976, Christian Democrat).

Sig. Rumor's fifth government (Centre-Left Coalition) was forced to resign on Oct. 3, 1974, owing to differences among the coalition parties. After an unsuccessful attempt by Sig. Fanfani to form |r Government, Sig. Moro (CD) formed a two-party coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans, supported in Parliament by the Socialists and Social Democrats, which recelved its final vote of confidence in the National Assembly in December, 1974.

This government survived throughout 1975, but resigned on Jan. 7, 1976 after the Socialists had withdrawn their parliamentary support, mainly because of disagreements over economic policy. Following the usual consultations, Sig. Moro formed his fifth government on Feb. 1 1, consisting only of Christian Democrats, with non-parliamentarians $=$ ministers of Justice and Finance. Dependent on the abstention of the Socialists in Parliament, this government was weakened by a serious financial crisis. The refusal of the Socialists (and of the Communists, who were consulted) to agree to an emergency economic programme proposed by the government, led Sig. Moro to tender his resignation on April 30. After consultations, President Leone dissolved Parliament on May 1, and general elections were held on June 20, 1976.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Christian Democrats won 262 seats, the Communists 228 , Socialists 57, Republicans 14, Social Democrats 55 , Italian Social Movement 35, Liberals 5, Radicals 4 , Democratic Proletarians 6, South Tirol Party 3 and mixed left (PCI/PSI/PDUP) $x$. In the Senate the Christian Democrats won 135 seats, the Communists 116, Socialists 29, Republicans 6, Social Democrats 6, Liberals 2, Italian Social Movement x5, Lay Alliance (PSDI/PRI/PLI) 2, mixed left (PCI/PSI/PDUP) I and others 3 .

Consequently, Sig. Andreotti formed a minority Christian Democrat government, which received a vote of confidence on Aug. Ix, through Communist abstentions.

Defence--The period of conscription is 12 months for the Army and Air Force and 18 months for the Navy. The Army consists of 233,000 men including 22,000 officers. It has two armoured divisions, five infantry divisions, four independent infantry brigades, five Alpine brigades, mili independent armoured brigade, one missile brigade, nim parachute brigade and one amphiblous regiment. There is also a para-military force, the Carabinieri, about 84,000 strong. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 37 escorts including four G.W. destroyers, 10 submarines, 60 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. Approximate strength: 42,000 uniformed personnel. The Air Force consists of 500 aircraft; approximate strength: 66,000 men.

## Regions or Italy

Rome and Central Italy.-Rome wa founded, according to legend, by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire and became the capital of Italy when the Kingdom was established in 187 I . With a metropolitan population of $2,842,6 \times 6$, Rome has been recreating herself as major capital in the yoo years since Italy's reunification. The capital is concerned mainly with tourism and government, but owing partly to the fact that the power of the Central Government is increasingly felt by industry, and that the headquarters of
the glant State and parastatal companies are located there, Rome's importance $\quad$ business centre, although far from rivalling that of Milan, is steadily increasing.

Lombardy and Milan.-In the small area around Milan, which has a metropolitan population of $\mathrm{x}, 724,8 \mathrm{x}$, in ti to be found | ill per cent. of Italy's commercial and banking services and some 30 per cent. of her industry. Here too, a market for consumer goods greatly exceeds of any other comparable win in Italy. Lombardy's population of some 8.3 million is growing fast, both naturally and by immigration, and enjoys a per capita incomm some 40 per cent. above the national average. The whole range of Italian industry is there. Most important wine steel, machine tool and motor car factories.

Turin and Pledmont.-Turin between 886 x and 1865 Bin Italy's first capital as the home of the Piedmontese Royal Family. Now with a metropolitan population of $x, 187,833$ it $\|$ famous as the headquarters of Europe's largest manufacturer of motor cars, produces 75 per cent. of Italy's motor vehicles and over 80 per cent. of its roller bearings. Turin is also Italy's second largest steel producing city. Piedmont is the centre of the Italian textile industry based mainiy on Biella.

Genoa and the Ligurian Riviera.-Genoa, with a metropolitan population of $842,1 \times 4$, is Europe's fourth largest port and handles one-third of Italy's foreign trade. About 80 per cent. of the goods handled are imports. Anglo-Genoese trade goes back to the x3th century and 20 per cent. of Genoa's imports still come from Britain. Genoa is Italy's third most important industrial city.

Venice and the North-East.-Venice, with in metropolitan population of 367,528 is primarily 1 tourist attraction of unique beauty. It was founded in the middle of the 5th century by refugees from the mainland fleeing from Barbarian attacks. At the beginnin of the r6th century it was one of the strongest and richest states of Europe, dominating Eastern Mediterranean trade. It lost its independence in 1797 when Napoleon handed it over to Austria. Industry is now developing in the Venice area, particularly on the autostrada linking Venice with her historical and now developing rivals, Verona, Vicenza, Padua and in the areas around Pordenone. Padua is known for mechanical equipment, Verona for paper and stationery, Treviso for consumer goods, and Valdagno for its woollen industry. An important electrical appliance industry is based near Treviso and at Pordenone. Near Trieste, which has a population of 277,135 , is the modern Monfalcone shipyard. A Free Territory of Trieste was established in the Italian Peace Treaty of 1947 and was composed of Zone A, which included the city of Trieste and was administered by the Allied Military Government, and Zone B which was administered by Yugoslavia. In 1954 Zone A was handed over to the Italian authorities and Zone B to Yugoslavia. A treaty was signed in 1975 between Italy and Yugoslavia under which each country abandoned its residual claims to the others zone. The Treaty was ratified in April 1977.

Tuscany, Emilia and Romagna.-Before the last war this in was the agricultural centre of Italy and there was little industry. Now there are large industrial centres at Bologna (metropolitan population, 493,700), Florence (metropolitan population, 460,944 ), Modena, Pistoia and Ravenna. Most of the new firms are small or medium-sized. In Prato there are about 1,000 textile firms. The footwear industry is based on Florence, reproduc-
tion furniture il Cascina and Poggibonsl, ceramics at Sassuolo, and glass and pottery at Empoli ulal Montelupo. Bologna is III important centre for the food industry. Florence, the capital of Tuscany was one of the greatest and most creative cities in Europe from the 1 xth to the 16 th centuries. Under the Medici family in the 15 th century flourished many of the greatest newm in Italian art, including Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Donatello and Brunelleschi. In the s6th century the tide turned to Rome where great Florentine artists like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci flourished.

Naples and the Toe of Italy.-Naples (metropolitan population $x, 258,721$ ), formerly the capital and administrative centre of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, remains the dominant city in the area, but it II beset with great problems of unemployment and the need for modernization. Around it, however, helped by Government incentives, industry is slowly developing, northwards to Caserta, southwards to Salerno and eastwards to Benevento.

Puglia.-Bari (metropolitan population, 356,250 ) has always been - commercial centre. Fairly rapid industrial development is now taking place in the areas of Taranto, Bari, Brindisi and Foggia. At Taranto there i. ir highly-mechanized steel-works and a modern oil refinery. The Bari industrial nim has factories producing electronic and pneumatic valves, specialized vehicle bodies and tyres, etc. The main industry of Brindisi is a petro-chemical plant. At Foggia there is I textile factory.

Sicily.-The main source of income lil agriculture, particularly citrus fruits, almonds and tomatoes, but this faces severe competition. Oil and oil products have recently supplanted citrus fruits as Sicily's main exports. The island is the scene of intense activity in the fields of oil, natural gas and petrochemicals. Small and medium sized industries, benefiting from the Government's incentives, are developing. Of the island's 279 factories, some 90 are in the Catania area and 60 around Palermo (metropolitan population, $657,3^{26}$ ), the capital of the island. Tourism is bringing an increasing amount of revenue to Sicily.

Sardinia.-Sardinia is another autonomous region, with its capital at Cagliari (metropolitan population, $225,8 \mathrm{zz}$ ). Six main industrial development areas have been officially designated; they are II Cagliari, Porto Vesme, Oristano, Sassari, Olbia and Arbatax. Lead and zinc mining are important. At Porto Vesme, a large smelting plant has been constructed. In the same area, company is investing some $\mathrm{E}_{6} 60$ million in miluminium plant. There is I flourishing tourist industry.

## The Economy

Italian gross domestic product in 1976 was $8863,600,000$, as compared with $\$_{272,100,000}$ in 1975. The economy developed fast in the fifties and early sixtles with an average real annual increase in the gross national output of about 7 per cent. But its recovery after a setback caused by labour unrest in the last quarter of 1969 , has been slower than was expected. After a partial recovery came the energy crisis of 1973/74. In 1975 the balance of payments deficit was reversed and inflation halved but this was accompanied by stagnation and increasing unemployment.

Currency.-The market rate of exchange on June 37, 1977, stood at lire $\mathbf{x , 5 2 2 =}$ К 1 .

Industry. -The general index of industrial production ( $1970=100$ ) stood at 121.9 in 1976 . The State-owned sector of Italian industry is important, dominated by the holding companies IRI (mechanical, steel, airlines), ENI (petro-chemicals) and ENEL (electricity).

Mineral Production.-Italy is generally poor in mineral resources but since the war deposits of natural methane gas and smaller deposits of oil have been discovered and rapidly exploited. Production of lignite has also increased. Other minerals produced in significant quantities include iron ores and pyrites, mercury (over one-quarter of the world production), lead, zinc and aluminium. Marble is a traditional product of the Massa Carrara district. Tobacco is still I Government monopoly.
Agriculture.-Agriculture accounted for 8.5 per cent. of gross domestic product in 1975, and at the end of 1976 employed about $14: 7$ per cent. of the working population. Some three-quarters of the $3,785,000$ farms and small holdings are privately owned and operated. In the period 1964-75 Italy was I net exporter of rice, vegetables, fresh and dried fruit and wine, but the rising standard of living has increased imports of foodstuffs, particularly meat and animal food.

Tourist Traffic.-About $32,910,000$ visitors entered Italy in $\mathbf{x} 974$, a decline of 9 per cent. from 2973.

Communications.-The main railway system is State-run by the Ferrovia dello Stato. A network of motorways (autostrade) covers the country, built and operated mainly by the IRI State-holding company and ANAS the State highway authority. The autostrada network covered $5,176 \mathrm{kms}$. in 1974. Alitalia, the principal international and comestic airline, is also State-controlled by the IRI group. Other smaller companies, including ATI (an Alitalia subsidiary) and Ilavia operate on domestic routes. The Italian mercantile marine total of $8,378,000$ tons in December, 8972 , compared with $3,500,000$ tons before the War.

## Foreign Trade

Total Italian imports in 1976 were lire 36,3 ro milliards (an increase of 44.7 per cent. over 1975). Exports were lire 30,903 milliards (an increase of $35 \cdot 8$ per cent. over 1975).

The main markets for Italian exports in 1976 were West Germany ( 19 per cent.), France ( 85.1 per cent.) and U.S.A. ( 6.5 per cent.). The U.K. accounted for 4.8 per cent. of Italian exports. The main commodities exported were: machinery, motor vehicles, iron and steel, footwear, textiles and clothing, plastic and artificial resins and materials. The main commodities imported were petroleum products, iron and steel, meat, copper and motor vehicles. The E.E.C. provides the largest share in Italy's imports ( $43^{\circ} 6$ per cent. in 1976). The U.K.'s share has increased from 3.3 per cent. in 1975 to 3.5 per cent. in 1976.

Trade with U.K.

$$
\text { x975. } 1976
$$

Imports from U.K. . $£ 56_{3,258,000}^{1975} \quad £ 826,403,000$ Exports to U.K. .... 809,641,000 $\mathbf{1 , 6 0 6 , 1 6 5 , 0 0 0}$ Language and Literature.-Italian is $\mid$ Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 13041374; and Boccaccio, 1313 -1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 14691527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni ( $1785-1873$ ), Carducci ( $5835-1907$ ) and Gabriele d'Annunzio ( $3864-\mathrm{x93} 8$ ). The Nobel

Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on four occasions-G. Carducci ( 1906 ), Signora G. Deledda (1926), Luigi Pirandello (1934) and Salvatore Quasimodo (1959). In 1971, there were 85 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 22 were published in Rome and xo in Milan.

Education.- Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 24 ; this comprises five years at primary school and three in the "middle school ", of which there are about 8,000 . Pupils who obtain the middle school certificate may seek admission to any "senior secondary school", which is roughly equivalent to UU.K. grammar school but may be a lyceum with scientific or artistic bias, or may be an institute or school for teacher training, or may be an institute directed at technology (of which there are eight different types) or trade or industry (including vocational schools). Courses at the lyceums and technical institutes usually last for five years and success in the final examination qualifies for admission to university. There are 35 State and 14 private universities, some of ancient foundation; those at Bologna, Modena, Parma and Padua were started in the 12 th century. Univeraity education is not free, but entrants with higher qualifications are charged reduced fees according to $m$ sliding scale. In general, schools, lyceums and universities are financed by local taxation and central government grants.

Capital, Rome. Metropolitan population (estimated Oct. 1971), 2,842,616.

Oct. 197z estimates of the metropolitan population of the principal cities and towns are Milan, x,724,829; $\Psi$ Naples $x, 258,72 x$; Turin, $x, 287,832$; $\psi$ Genoa, 842,114 ; Bologna, 493,007; Florence, 460,944; ${ }^{2}$ Venice, 367,528 ; ${ }^{*}$ Bari, 356,250 ; $\Psi$ Trieste, 277,135 ; Verona, $262,0,14$; Padua, 228,854; $\Psi$ Taranto, 223,392 ; Brescia, 209,659; Modena, 170,450; $\psi$ Reggio Calabria, 167,087; $\Psi$ Salerno, 152,780 ; and Bergamo, 126,504 ; in Sicily; $\Psi$ Palermo, 657,326; $\Psi$ Catania, ${ }^{414,619 \text {; }}$ $\Psi$ Messina, 274,740; in Sardinia; $\Psi$ Cagliari, $225,8 \mathrm{xz}$.

ISLANDS.-Pantelleria Island (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 3 sq . miles and a population of 9,60x. The Pelagian Islands (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of sq. miles, pop. 4,8Ix. The Tuscan Archipelago (including Elba), area 293 sq. km., pop. $3 x, 86 x$; Pontine Archipelago (including Ponza, area 10 sq. km., pop. 2,515) ; Flegrean Islands (including Ischia, area 60 sq. km ., pop. 5I,883); Capri; Eolian Islands (including Lipari, area II6 sq. km., pop. 18,636) ; Tremiti Islands (area 3 sq. km., pop. 426 ).

FLAG.-Vertical stripes of green, white and red.
National DAY.-June 2.

## British Embassy

Via XX Settembre 8oa, Rome.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Alan Hugh Campbell, x.C.M.g. (1976).

Minister, A. C. Goodison, C.m.G.
Minister, A. A. W. Landymore, C.B.E. (FAO).
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. D. H. W. Brown, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. A. George, R.N. Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. G. Greenhili.
Counsellors, M. R. Morland (Head of Chancery); R. C. Fisher, (Commercial); K. Kenney, O.B.E. (Labour); T. Beattic.
rst Secretaries, A. M. Layden; M. E. Pellew (Information); B. S. Grinstead (Administration); H . McMillan; Miss W. Calmels (Consul): A. A. C. Nash M.B.E. (Commercial); P. M. Scola (Agriculture); A. C. Galsworthy.
and Secretaries, J. Smith; C. P. P. Baldwin. Asst. Defence Attaché, Maj. N. Boggis-Rolfe. $3^{3}$ d Secretaries, H. R. Mortimer; J. M. G. Freeman. Chaplain, Rev. D. Palmer.

## British Consular Ofrices

There are British Consular Offices at Milan, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Patermo, Turin, Venice, Tieste, Messina and Cagliari and a trade representative at Bari.

British Council Representative, M. J. Ward, Palazzo del Drago, Via delle Quattro Fontane 20, oor 84, Rome.
There are British Council Institutes at Milan and Naples, each with a library.

## IVORY COAST

## (République de Côte d'Ivoire)

President, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, elected for five years in 1960; re-elected 1965, 1970 and 1975. President of National Assembly, Philippe Yacé.
President of Economic and Social Council, Mamadou Coulibaly.
President of Supreme Court, Alphonse Boni.
Ministers of State, Auguste Denise; Mathieu Ekra; Jean-Baptiste Mockey; Nanlo Bamba.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Siméon Ake.

> IvORY COAST EmbasSY IN LONDON Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.I [ox-235 699$]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Louis-Antoine Aduko (1973). ist Counsellor, M. Patrice K. Anoh.
Counsellors, M. J. M. Kacou Gervais (Head of Commercial Section); M. Benjamin Amuah. and Secretary, M. Raymond T. Diecket. Attaché, M. Nestor Kuffi Kouakou. Financial Attaché, M. N. Gnigoli Ehouman. The Ivory Coast is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between $5^{\circ}$ and $10^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. and $3^{\circ}$ and $8^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and is flanked on the West by Guinea and Liberia, on the North by Mali and Upper Volta and on the East by Ghana. It has an area of about 127,000 square miles-tropical rain forest in the southern half and savannah in the northern-and a population of $5,400,000$ ( 5972 estimate) divided into a large number of ethnic and tribal groups.

Although official French contact was made in the first half of the 19th century, the Ivory Coast became $\quad$ Colony only in $\times 893$ and was finally paciffed in 1912. It decided on December 5, 1958 to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 7, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 196x. The Ivory Coast was a founder member of the Conseil de l'Entente, established on May 29, 1959, as a loose union embracing also, without abrogation of sovereignty, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta. Togo also adhered in June, 1966. The Ivory Coast is also an Associated State of E.E.C. and a member of the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (O.C.A.M.), the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), the Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (C.E.D.E.A.O.) and the Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (C.E.A.O.). The official language is French.

The Ivory Coast has a presidential system of government modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic. The single Chamber National Assembly of 120 members was elected in 1975 for five years. The defence of the Constitution which was promulgated on Nov. 3, 1960, is vested in a Supreme Court.
Finance.-The unit of currency of the Ivory Coast is the Franc CFA (Francs CFA $50=1$ French franc). In 1976, the Ivory Coast Budget totalled Francs CFA 205,000,000,000.

Trade.-The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, timber and bananas all of which are exported to the U.K. Diamonds are exported. There are a few deposits of minerals including manganese and iron. Trade in 1976 was valued at: Imports, Francs CFA 311,607,333,500; Exports, Francs CFA $392,500,967,140$.

Trade with U.K. $1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K.... $£ x 2,288,000 £ 17,848,000$ Exports to U.K....... $18,836,000 \quad 45,105,000$ CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Abidjan (population, $1,100,000$ ) which is also the main port.
FLAG. 3 vertical stripes, orange, white and green. National Day.-December 7 .

## British Embassy

Immeuble Shell, Abidjan, B.P. 2581.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Joe Booth Wright (1975).
(also Ambassador to Niger and Upper Volta). xst Secretary, F. M. A. Cargill (Commercial). and Secretary, P. J. Wilson.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Sectetary, G. B. Anderson (Admin. and ViceConsul).

## JAPAN <br> (Nihon Koku-Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan, His Majesty Hirohito, born April 29. 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, and has issue two sons and four daughters.
Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, Crown Prince, born Dec. 23, 1933; married April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda and has issue Prince Naruhito Hironomiya, born Feb. 23, 1960, Prince Fumihito, born Nov. 30, 1965 and Princess Sayako, born April 28 , 1969 . Cabinet
Prime Minister, Takeo Fukuda.
Justice, Hajime Fukuda.
Foreign Affairs, Tichiro Hatoyama.
Finance, Hideo Boh.
Education, Toshiki Kaifu.
Heallh and Welfare, Michio Watanabe.
Agriculture-Forestry, Zonko Suzukí
International Trade and Industry, Tatsuo Tanaka.
Transport, Hajime Tamura.
Posts and Telecommunications, Jushiro Komiyama.
Labour, Hirohioe Ishida.
Construction, Shiro Hasegawa.
Home Affairs (and Director-Geneval, Hokkaido Development Agency), Heijr Ogawa.
Ministers of State, Sunao Sonoda (Chief Cabinet Secretary); Masaaki Fujita (Prime Minister's Office, and Director-General, Okinawa Development Agency); Eiichi Nishimura (Director General, Administrative Management Agency) ; Asao Mihara (Director-General, Defence Agency); Sosuke Uno (Director-General, Science and Technology Agency; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission); Shintaro Ishihara (Director-General, Environment Agency); Kichiro Tazawa (Director-General, National Land Agency); Masashi Kuranari (DirectorGeneral, Economic Planning Agency).

Japanest Embassy and Consulatr
43-46 Grosvenor Street, W. $x$
Information Centre: 9 Grosvenor Square, W.r [or-493 6030]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Tadao Kato (1975).
Minister Plenipotentiary, Koichi Komura.
Ministers, Yasuhiko Sano (Commercial); Yushihito Amano (Financial); Akitane Kiuchi; Shozo Kadota (Consul General).
Counsellors, Masanuri Ito (Consular), Jutaro Sakamoto (Press and Information); Makoto Hata (Agricullure); Kogechika Matano, Masaaki Tsuchida (Financial); Yasuo Yashima (Labour).
Defence Attaché, Capt. Hideo Sato.
ist Secretaries, Miss Moto Uwano (Press and Information); Ryusuke Sakai; Yasuo Shimizu; Akihiko Hayashi (Commercial); Hiroyuki Jeda; Kenji Ogawa (Transport); Masaharu Wakasa (Scientific); Shigeo Takenaka (Commercial); Michio Hamano: Ukeru Magosaki; Shoji Mori (Financial); Hideo Kunieda.
Area and Population.-Japan consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude $x 28^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ East and $145^{\circ} 49^{\circ}$ East and between latitude $26^{\circ} 59^{\prime}$ and $45^{\circ} 3 \mathbf{x}^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$., with a total area of $142,8 \times 2$ square miles and a population ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 4}$ ) of 110,050,000.

Japan Proper consists of Honshū (or Mainland), 230,448 sq. K. ( 88,839 sq. m.), Shikoku, 18,757 sq. k. ( $7,23^{\text { }}$ sq. m.), Kyūshü, 42,079 sq. K. ( $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 7 0}$ sq. m.), Hokkaido, 78,508 sq. k. ( 30,265 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwangtung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 14, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15 , 1945). A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Japan then resumed her status as an independent power.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces, from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure. On July x, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and all Commonwealth troops had left Japan by the middle of $1957^{\circ}$

Under the terms of the Japan-U.S.A. Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 195 x , United States forces remained to assist in the defence of Japan. However, Japan's own Self Defence Forces have been built up, U.S. ground troops have been withdrawn. A revised version of the security treaty, which went into effect on June 23,1960 , was the subject of considerable controversy in the summer of that year.

Vital Statistics.-The birth rate in 1973 was 19.4 per $x, 000$ ( $x 947,34$ per $x, 000 ; 1967,19.7$ per $x, 000$ ). It has been stated that a considerable part in reducing the birth rate to its present level was played by drastic methods, induced abortion and sterilization, the legal grounds for which had been extended by the Eugenics Law, 2948 , to include economic and social hardships. The improving standard of living has also played an important part in keeping the birthrate down.

The death rate in 1973 was 6.6 per $\mathrm{x}, 000$, compared with 17 per x,000 in pre-war years, natural increase of the population beling $1,382,500$ in 1973 .


Physiography.-The coastline exceeds $\mathbf{1 7 , 0 0 0}$ miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is agroup of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is $x 2,370 \mathrm{ft}$. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyushū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical in the south to cool temperate in the north. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.-According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the First Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 1r, 660 b.C. Under the constitution of Feb. 13, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "Meiji Constitution" of 1889 , and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with The Diet, which is bicameral, consisting of a House of Representatives and $\quad$ House of Councillors. both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Conservatives have governed Japan almost without interruption since World War II. Since 1955, when it was formed, the Liberal Democratic Party has maintained $I I$ absolute majority in the House of Representatives, though it has gradually declined. The present strength of the parties in
the House of Representatives is: Liberal Democratic Party, 259; Japan Socialist Party, 124; Komeito, 56; Democratic Socialist Party, 29; Japan Communist Party, 19; New Liberal Club, 18; Independents, 5 -

The House of Councillors whose powers are subordinate to the House of Representatives, re-elects half of its members every three years. Following the latest election, on July 10, 1977, the strength of the Parties is: Liberal Democratic Party, 126; Japan Socialist Party, 56; Komeito, 28; Japan Communist Party, 16; Democratic Socialist Party, 11; New Liberal Club, 4; Minor Parties and Independents, 9.

Agriculture and Livestock.-Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than onesixth of its area is available for cultivation. The forest land includes Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus massoniana, Zeikowaskeaki,and Pawloniaimperialis, in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. The tobacco plant, tea shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated: rice is the staple food of the people, about $13,165,000$ metric tons being produced in 3975. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful and varied. Fruit is abundant, including the mandarin, persimmon, loquat and peach; European fruits such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes and tigs are also produced.

Minerals.-The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum, salt and uranium, but iron ore, coal and crude oil are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Industry.-Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in 1976 (average) was $53,780,000$, of which $x, 080,000$ were unemployed. Of the total labour force, some $46,700,000$ were engaged in non-agricultural industries, $6,010,000$ in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Communications.-There were 26,867 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1977. The merchant fleet (oceangoing ships over 3,000 tons gross) consisted of 1,087 vessels totalling $33,560,000$ tons gross in July, 1975.

Armed Forces.-After the unconditional surrender of August, r945, the Imperial Army and Navy were disarmed and disbanded.

Although the Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into belng in August, 1950, and a Maritime Safety Force was established in April, 2952. In August, 1952, these Forces were renamed the National Safety Force and the Coastal Safety Force and were placed under a National Safety Agency. In July, 1954, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the Forces under it the Ground Sclf Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively, and $\quad$ new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. At the same time the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression.

A Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security between Japan and the U.S.A. was signed in January, rg6o, replacing an earlier Security Treaty
signed in 195 x at the same time as the Peace Treaty. By this Treaty each country recognised that in armed attack against either in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own safety and declared that it would act to counter the danger.

The defence budget allocated for the fiscal year x977/78 amounted to Yen 1,69 I billion, equivalent to 0.88 per cent. of Japan's Gross National Product, or 5.93 per cent. of the tetal budget. The authorised uniformed strength was: Ground Self-Defence Force (GSDF) 880,000 (Reserve 36,000 ); Maritime Self-Defence Force (MSDF) 42,278 (Reserve 300); Air Self-Defence Force (ASDF) 45,492 (Reserve 490).

In 1976 the GSDF was organised into five Armies of thirteen Divisions. In addition, in the Northern Army there were one Artillery Brigade, one AntiAircraft Artillary Brigade and one Tank Brigade; the Eastern Army had one Airborne Brigade and all five Armies had one Engineer Brigade, Under the Ground Staff Office there were one Helicopter Brigade and one Signal Brigade, Seven divisions had an authorised strength of almost 9,000 (four combat groups) and the remainder of about 7,000 (three combat groups). Major equipment included 790 tanks, 640 APCs, 80 self propelled guns, 8 groups of Hawk AA missiles, and 439 aircraft. Equipment is now largely manufactured in Japan.

The MSDF has 150 warships totalling 193,000 tons and including two DDH, two TARTARequipped GMDs, 49 destroyers, $x 2$ submarines and 96 others. The MSDF has a total of 325 aircraft (93 helicopters, $44 \mathrm{~S} 2 \mathrm{~F}-\mathrm{x}, 19 \mathrm{P} 2 \mathrm{~V}-7,69 \mathrm{P} 2 \mathrm{~J}-\mathrm{I}, 16$ PSI A/S fying boats and 8 I others).

The ASDF has 97 x aircraft ( 174 Fro4], ${ }_{22 \text { I }} \mathrm{F} 86 \mathrm{~F}, 89 \mathrm{~F}_{4} \mathrm{EJ}, \mathrm{I}_{4}$ RF4E; 375 trainers $\mathrm{T}_{34}$, Fuil T-I, T-2, T-33, Fio4DJ; 44 transports and about 54 search and rescue and communications). The principal fighter is the Fro4J augmented by the $\mathrm{F}_{4} \mathrm{EJ}$. Domestically designed and built supersonic Tz trainers and Cx cargo planes have entered service. There are 5 groups of Nike AA missiles.

Religion.-All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has I Cardinal, $I$ archbishop and 14 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has Ix Japanese bishops ( x 688 ) and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also - United Protestant Church.

Education.-Under the Education Law of 1948 education at elementary ( 6 year course) and lower secondary ( 3 year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. They have courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. $3^{2 \cdot 2}$ per cent. of upper secondary school leavers went on to higher education in 1973. There are or 3 year junior colleges and 4 year universities. Some of the 4 year universities have graduate schools. In May 1974 there were 915 universities and junior colleges, 104 state maintained, 8o local authority maintained and $13 x$ privately maintained. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaido (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Kelo and Waseda.

Language and Literature.-Japanese is said to be one of the Uro-Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when Chinese characters came into use. Japanese who have received school education ( 99.8 per cent. of the population) can read and
write the Chinese characters in current use (about $\mathrm{x}, 800$ characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is taught in all middle and high schools. By r973, the number of public libraries was 915 , with $33,587,084$ volumes. In addition there are $x, 059$ university libraries with $66,485,099$ volumes. There are I23 daily newspapers in Japan. Japan's total newspaper circulation was estimated at $39,847,332$ copies and $\pi \cdot 25$ per household at the end of 1973. The National Diet Library contained in 1973 2,866,956 books: 335,602 atlases; 140,098 public records; 47,382 items of microfilm; and 26,695 periodicals.

## Finance

The Budget for the financial year 1977-78, ending on March 3 r, was initially estimated at Yen $28,514,270,145,000$ for revenue and expenditure on the general account, an increase of 17.4 per cent. over the preceding financial year.

The market rate of exchange with Sterling in June 1977 was Yen $450=$ £. . (see also p. 83 ).

Production and Trade
Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop $\quad$ complex foreign trade. Principal imports in 1976 consisted of mineral oils ( $3^{\circ} 7$ per cent.), raw materials ( $20 \cdot 3$ per cent.) e.g. metal ores, $7^{\prime}$ I per cent., timber, $5 \cdot 5$ per cent.; raw cotton, $r^{\prime} 4$ per cent.; and soya beans, ( $\mathbf{r} 6$ per cent.), foodstuffs ( $\mathbf{x} 4.5$ per cent.) (e.g. wheat and sugar) machinery ( 7.1 per cent.), chemicals ( $4 \cdot I$ per cent.) and textiles ( $2 \cdot 6$ per cent.). Principal exports consist of steel ( 15.6 per cent.), ships ( x 0.5 per cent.), automobiles ( $\mathbf{I}_{3} .2$ per cent.), electric machinery and appliances ( 14.3 per cent.), non-electric machinery (ix'5 per cent.), chemicals ( 7.0 per cent.) and textile goods ( $6 \cdot 3$ per cent.).

## Foreign Trade

1975
$(\$ 1,000)$
Total imports
Total exports

57,863,088
55,752,805

1976
( $\$ 1,000$ ) $64,798,968$ $67,225,483$

Trade with U.K. $1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K. . . £308,470,000 £ $£ 359,556,000$ Exports to U.K...... 671,745,000 796,172,000

Capital.-Toxyo. Population, 11,701,899. The other chief cities had the following populations: $\Psi$ Osaka $(2,737,466)$; $\Psi$ Nagoya ( $2,082,34$ ) ; $\Psi$ Yokohama ( $2,688,084$ ); Kyoto, the ancient capital ( $\mathbf{x}, 455,8 \mathrm{I} 3$ ); $\Psi$ Kobé ( $(, 360,945$ ); KitaKyushu (1,065,93); $\Psi$ Sapporo ( 1,298, 139) ; $\Psi$ Kawasaki ( $x, 033$, I2I); $\Psi$ Fukuoka ( $(1,032,467$ ).

FLaG.-White, charged with sun (red).
NATIONAL DAY.-April 29 (Birthday of the Emperor).

Yokohama, by sea via Cape Town, 34,653 miles ( 50 days); via Panama, 12,544 miles ( 35 days); Tokyo, by air (British Airways polar route), 8,382 miles distant from London: transit, 17 hrs ; British Alrways trans-Siberia route ( I 3 hrs .).

## British Embassy

(No. I Ichiban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael Wilford, K.C.M.G. (r975). Minister (Commercial and Economic), C. S. R. Giffard, C.M.G.

Counsellors, I. G. Frazer O.B.E. (Cultural); H. A. J. Prentice (Scientific); B. Thorne, M.B.F. (Commercial); J. N. T. Spreckley (Head of Chancery) ;
G. R. Buckley (Atomic Energy); N. C. R. Williams (Economic); M. Elliot (Information).
${ }_{\text {ist }}$ Secretaries, A. O. Blishen, O.B.E., A. J. J. Dunn, M.B.E. (Cultural); M. S. Baker-Bates (Commercial); C. A. Axworthy (Administration); J. G. Dearlove; P. M. Newton (Economic) ; A. C. Thorpe (Economic); Dr. P. E. Roe (Scientific); P. B. Preece; S. J. Gomersall; R. W. Irving, M.B.E. (and Consul General); J. W. MacDonald (Commercial); J. A. Towner.
and Secretaries, T. Havey (Administration); D. F. Bleakley (Vice-Consul); A. G. Julian (Commercial); S. D. M. Jack (Economic); J. A. McLaren; G. H. Fry (Commercial); R. J. O. Lavery (Commercial); F. Connor (Information); N. L. Churchill; C. E. A. Ripley (Commercial).
$3^{\text {red Secretaries, Miss R. M. Marsden; T. C. Holmes. }}$ Attachés, N. K. Hook (Commercial); R. A. Rayner (Information); K. Mutter.
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. D. F. Ryan, о.B.E.

Air Altaché, Group Captain K. G. Hunter, о.в.e.
Naval Attaché, Captain G. A. F. Hitchens, R.N.
Financial Attaché, L. F. T. Smith.
Assistant Defence Attaché, Squadron Leader J. S. R. Hicks.
There is a British Consulate-General at Osaka and m Honorary Consulate at Kita Kyushu.

## JORDAN

## (The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.v.O., born November 14, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May z, 1953, on coming of age.
Crown Prince, Prince Hassan, third son of King Talal of Jordan, born 1948, appointed Crown Prince. April x, 1965.

[^31]Jordanian Embassy and Consulate 6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W. 8 $\left[\begin{array}{lll}\text { [01-937 } & 3685\end{array}\right]$
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Salah Abuzeid.

Counsellor, Hassan Abu Nimah.
Counsellor, Miss Zein Samir Rifai (Press).
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Brig. Riad Kat Khuda.
Service Office: 16 Upper Phillitmore Gardens, W.8. (oI-937-96II).
Area and Population.-The Kingdom, which covers $37,700 \mathrm{sq}$. miles, is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by lraq. Since the hostilities of June, r967, that part of the country lying to the west of the Jordan River has been under Israeli occupation. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the State. Total population (1974) is $2,660,000$, of whom $x, 890,000$ live in East Jordan and the remainder on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem. (For MAP, see p. 882).

History and Government.-After the defeat of Turkey in the First World War the Amirate of Transjordan was established in the area east of the River Jordan as state under British mandate. The mandate was terminated after the Second World War and the Amirate, still ruled by its founder, the Amir Abdullah, became the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Following the 1948 war between Israel and the Arab States, that part of Palestine remaining in Arab hands (but excluding Gaza) was incorporated into the Hashemite Kingdom. King Abdullah was assassinated in 195x; his son Talal ruled briefly but abdicated in favour of the present King, Hussein, in 1952 . All of Jordan west of the River has been under Israeli occupation since 1967 . As a result of the wars of 1948 and 1967 there are about 750,000 refugees and displaced persons living in East Jordan, about 200,000 of whom live in refugee and displaced persons camps established by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). In addition there are some 300,000 entirely self-supporting Palestinian members of the East Jordanian community. It was largely among the refugee population that the Palestinian fedayeen (commando) movement which had come into existence some years carlier grew considerably in strength during 1969 and 1970 . The fedayeen organizations conducted a number of operations against Israel but during 1970 came more and more into conflict with the Jordanian Government. After the civil war between the Jordan Army and the fedayeen the Jordan Government re-established its authority. The fedayeen were finally expelled from Jordan in the summer of 197 r . In March 1972 King Husscin put forward a plan for the "United Arab Kingdom" which was to be implemented after liberation of the West Bank. The plan provides for the creation of federal State, composed of two autonomous regions, Palestine and East Jordan. During the war of October 1973 between the Arab countries and Israel, Jordan sent two armoured brigades into Syria to support the Syrian campaign on the Golan Heights.

The present constitution of the Kingdom came into force in 195z. It provides for a senate of 30 members (all appointed by the King) and an elected House of Representatives of 60 persons. The King himself appoints the members of the Council of Ministers. Following the Arab summit meeting at Rabat in October 1974, and the U.N. General Assembly in November, at which the Palestinian Liberation Organization achieved recognition as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, King Hussein took measures to amend the 1952 constitution to take account of the resultant change in the status of the West Bank in relation to the administration of Jordan east of the river. Crown Prince Hassan normally
acts as Regent when King Hussein is away from Jordan.

Production and Industry.-West Jordan is fertile, though many areas have suffered from soil erosion. In East Jordan the main agricultural areas are the east part of the Jordan Valley, the hills overlooking the Valley and the flatter country to the south of Amman and around Madaba and Irbid. The rest of the country is desert and semi-desert. The principal crops are wheat, barley, vegetables, olives and fruit (mainly grapes and citrus fruits). Agricultural production in the Jordan Valley has suffered from the continued hostilities in the area, though the East Ghor Canal, vital to the irrigation of the area, has now been restored and is being extended. The only important industrial product is raw phosphates (production 1975: $\mathbf{~}, 35^{2}, 500$ tons), most of which is exported. There are schemes under consideration for the production of copper, potash and phosphate fertilizers. Tourism was a major industry and foreign currency earner before the 1967 war but dwindled considerably as most of the tourist sites are now in Israeli occupled territory. In recent years it has begun to increase once more, with numbers of tourists visiting the archæological sites of East Jordan and the resort of Aqaba. The Trans-Arabian oil pipeline (Tapline) runs through North Jordan on its way from the eastern province of Saudi Arabia to the Lebanese coast of Sidon. A branch pipeline feeds refinery at Zerqa (production 1975: 828,197 tons) which meets most of Jordan's requirements for refined petroleum products.

Communications.-The trunk road system is good. Amman is linked to Damascus, Baghdad and Jedda by tarred roads which are of considerable importance in the overland trade of the Middle East. The former Hejaz Railway enters Jordan east of Ramtha and runs through Zerqa and Amman to Ma'an with I spur to the top of the Raz al-Naqb escarpment. The formerly abandoned section from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia has been partially reconstructed. A total of 1,064 vessels called at Aqaba in 1976 and $3.503,000$ tons of cargo were handled. Much of Jordan's trade moves overland to and from the ports in Syria and Lebanon. The Royal Jordanian Airline (ALIA) operates from Amman Airport to other cities in the Middle East and Gulf area, to most major European cities, and to Bankok in the Far East. There is $\quad$ service to the newly constructed airport at 'Aqaba.

|  | Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JD (Million) | JD (Million) |
| Expenditure. | . 2344 | 332.6 |
| Domestic Revenue. | 114.8 | $137 \cdot 3$ |
| Budgetary Supports | 41.0 | $87^{\circ}$ |
| Development Loans. | - $3^{1 \times 2}$ | 83.3 |
| Deficit. | $20 \cdot 3$ | 15.0 |

Trade with U.K.
Britain has been a leading source of supply of imported goods to Jordan for some time.


Capital.-Amman. Population, 69x,000 (1976).
FLAG.-Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-point star on red triangle.

NATIONAL DAY.-May 25 (Independence Day). British Embassy, Amman
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Campbell Moberly, C.M.G. (1975).

Counsellor, J. K. E. Broadley.

Defence, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. R. B. Robertson.
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. D. E. Brett.
Ist Secretaries, M. St. E. Burton (Head of Chancery and Consul); B. J. McDowell (Commercial); G. A. Tantuan.
and Secretaries, M. J. Lawson (Administration); B. E. Stewart (Information).
3rd Secretary, T. Millson (Development).

## British Councti

Representative, J. G. Mills, Box 634 , Jebel Amman, Amman.

## KOREA

Korea is situated between $124^{\circ} 1 x^{\prime \prime}$ and $x 30^{\circ} 57^{\prime}$ E. long., and between $33^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$ and $43^{\circ} 1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. It has an area of $85,256 \mathrm{sq}$. miles with an estimated population of about $48,000,000$, of whom about $35,900,000$ (1976) live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quelpart).

History. - The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from r392 until $\mathbf{1 9 1 0}$, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 3 8th parallel being fixed at the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korcan Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 2947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up 1 Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the $3^{8 \text { th }}$ parallel.

The Korean War.-The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of 38 th parallel until the aggression of June 25,1950 , when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. An emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution calling for $m i m$ imediate cease fire and the withdrawal of North Korean forces. This was ignored and the communist advance continued. In response to Security Council recommendations the United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations including the United States of America and the United Kingdom came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. However the communist advance could not be contained until eventually a front was established around Busan. Later, following a successful U.S. marine landing at Inchon, the communist forces were driven beyond the 38 th parallel. At this point the Chinese "volunteers" joined the campaign and although the U.N. forces were initially driven back beyond Seoul they regrouped and threw the communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line. The fighting was ended by an Armistice Agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-inChief and the Commander of the North Korean

army and the Chinese People's "volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this Agreement (which was not signed by the Government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the $3^{8 \text { th }}$ parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea in 1954 but failed to agree on 미 ता for re-unifying the country.

## Republic of Korea

President, Park, Chung Hec, assumed office, March 22 1962; re-elected for four years. 1963,1967 and $x 97 x$; and for six years in 1972. Prime Minister, Choi Kyu Hah (1975).

## Korean Embassy <br> 4 Palace Gate, W.8. <br> [01-58r 0247]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Pyo-Wouk Han (x977). Minister, Tae Joon Ha.
Counsellors, In Hwan Chai; Jai Sung Kim; Chang Choon Lee; Nyum Jin.
Defence Attaché, Col. Dong Yull Seo.
The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of $3^{8,452} \mathrm{sq}$. miles and a population of 35,860,000 (2976).

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 3x. The Assembly passed ${ }^{1}$ Constitution July 12 , and um July 20 elected the late Dr. SyngIII: Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea, an office which he held until rg60. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to - end.

President Syngman Rhee was overthrown by a widespread popular rising in 1960. After a year of unstable and ineffectual governments a new régime was set up by an army officers' coup on May x6, ig6r led by Major-Gen. Park Chung Hee, On March 22,1962 , he took over as acting President, retaining his post © Chairman of the Supreme Councll.

Elections were originally promised for May and August, $\mathbf{1 9 6 3}$, respectively, but when political activities were allowed to start again at the beginning of that year there was considerable confusion, so that the military government decided to retain power until December, 1963 . Elections were then held in which General Park was elected and the Democratic Republican Party secured a majority. At further elections held in 1967 , Pres. Park was returned by a comfortable majority for a new four-year term. In 1969 a constitutional amendment was passed to enable Pres. Park to stand for I third term and he was re-elected on April $27,197 x$.

In 1972 a new constitution was inaugurated under which there was no limit to the number of terms which the President could serve. President Park was then elected in December 1972 to ${ }^{1}$ six-year term.

Armed Forces.-The Republic of Korea has $\quad$ u army of about 600,000 , a small navy mostly for coastal protection duties, an air force with 215 combat aircraft and a marine corps. Six to seven per cent. of the nation's G.N.P. is currently spent on defence.

Language and Literature.-Desplte the great cultural influence of the Chinese, Koreans have developed and preserved their own cultural heritage. The Korean language is of the UralAltaic Group. Its script, Hangul, was invented in the 15th century; prior to this Chinese characters alone were used. Also invented around this time was the first metal movable printing type. The first works translated into Hangul were Buddhist, Confucian and other classics and it was only in the late xgth century that the European infiuence first began to be felt.

Education and Religion.-Primary education is compulsory for six years from the age of seven. Secondary and Higher education is extensive. In 1976 there were 72 colleges and universities offering four-year courses. The national illiteracy rate is the lowest in Asia. There is freedom of religion. Buddhism has the most followers ( 12 million) followed by Confucianism and Protestantism with $4 \frac{1}{2}$ million each. Catholics are increasing rapidly and totalled over a million in x976. There are also indigenous religions.

Agriculture and Fisheries.-The soil is fertile but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. Staple agricultural products are rice, in which self-sufficiency was reached in 2975. barley and other cereals, beans, coffee, tobacco and hemp. Fruit growing and sericulture are also practised. Ginseng, medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, forms a rich source of revenue. The Korean fishing industry is in the process of being modernised. Agriculture and fisheries took nearly 4 per cent. of the Budget in 1976.

Finance.-The unit of Korean currency is the Won. In 1976 the rate of exchange averaged about 854 Won = £r. The budget for 1977 totals 2,870 billion Won of which $3^{2} 24$ per cent. is for defence.

Trade and Industry.-In prewar days the South was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the North; since 2966 however rapid industrialisation has taken place in the South. Main exports are now textiles, plywood, and wood products, fish and fish preparations, electrical and electronic equipment, chemicals footwear, rubber, petroleum products, cement, ships, toys, sports goods and iron and steel products. Her
main customers are Japan and the U.S.A. but exports to Europe and the Middle East are becoming significant. Korean construction firms are active in Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait. Imports continue to exceed exports but the situation is rapidly improving. In 1976 exports totalled \$U.S. $7,715,500,000$ and imports amounted to \$U.S. 8,773,600,000. Foreign exchange holdings improved from \$U.S. $1,546,300,000$ in 1975 to \$U.S. $2,960,600,000$ at the end of 1976. By the end of May 1977 they had surpassed \$U.S. 3.520,000,000.

Trade with U.K.
$1975{ }^{1976}$
Imports from U.K.... $£ 52,577,000 £ 63, \times 25,000$ Exports to U.K....... 74,543,000 $\times 35.723,000$

Minerals.-The Republic of Korea is deficient in mineral resources, except for deposits of coal on the East Coast. Small deposits of gold, copper, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country but are more abundant in the North. Extensive exploration is under way to locate deposits of other minerals.

Communications and iransport.-The opening of several modern highways since 1970 means that the whole country is now within one day's drive of Seoul. In 1976 there were $3,746 \mathrm{Kms}$ of paved road. Seoul has subway system and there are national railway and airline systems. Korean Air Lines operates regular Hights to Europe, United States, the Middle East and South East Asia. There are major ports at Busan and Inchon and vessels registered in 1976 totalled 3, 127,000 gross tons.

CAPTTAL.-Seoul, population (1976), 8,6840,00. Other main centres are $\Psi$ Pusan (pop. 2,54 1,000 ), Taegu (pop. 1,3 $\mathbf{1 1}, 087$ ) and $\Psi$ Inchon (pop. 799,982), Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Scoul, are the main ports but the development of Inchon is hampered by $n$ tide variation of $28-30$ feet.
Flag.-White, with red over blue device in centre, three black parallel bars, some broken, in each quarter.
National. Day.-August 15 (Independence Day). British Embassy

Seoul
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency William Stanley Bates, C.M.G. ( $\mathbf{x} 975$ ). Counsellor, R. G. Tallboys, O.B.E. (Commercial).
ist Secretaries, I. C. Sloane (Head of Chancery and Consul); R. Butters (Commercial); Brig. B. J. Harrold, m.в.e.
and Secretaries, P. Fluck (Commercial); W. Morris (Political): C. F. Mochan (Admitistration). Vice-Consul, A. G. Copcutt.
Attachés, A. Hay (Commercial); N. J. G. Bowle. Cultural Altaché, G. E. B. Coe (British Councll Representative). There is an Honorary British Consul at Pusan.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea-Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; a Supreme People's Soviet was elected in September 1948, and ${ }^{-1}$ Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. The population is around $14,500,000$.

Korean Workers ( $=$ Communist) Party
political Committee of the Central Commiltee, Kim Il Sung; Choe Yong Kun; Kim II; Pak Song Chol; Kim Yong Chu; O Chin U; Kim Tong Kyu; So Chol; Kim Chung Im; Han Ik Su, Yi Kun Mo: Yang Hyang Sop; Yi Yong Mu (ull members); Hyon Mu Kwang; Kim Man Kim; Kang Song San; Ch'oe Chae U; Kim Yong Nam; Yu Chang Sik; Chan Mun Sop (alternate members).

Secretariat of the Central Committee, Kim II Song (Secretary-General); Choe Yong Ko; Kim II; Kim Yong Chu; O Chin U; Kim Tong Kyu; Kim Chung Im; Han Ik Su; Hyon Mu Kwang; Yang Hyong Sop; Yon Hyong Muk; Kim Yong Nam; Yu Chang Sik.
Flag.-Broad red horizontal band bordered by white lines bearing a five-point red star on a white disc in centre; blue horizontal bands at top and bottom.

## KUWAIT

(The State of Kuwait)
Amir, H.H. Shaikh Sabah al Salem al-Sabah, born 1915; acceded Nov. 24, 1965.
Crown Prince and Prime Minister (Dec. 1965), H.H. Shaikh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah; appointed Crown Prince, May 31, 1966.

## Kuwatt Embassy in London 46 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7. [01-589 4533]

Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sheikh Saud Nasir Al-Sabah ( 1975 ). Area and Population.-Kuwait extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 7,500 square miles and a population (Census, 1976) of $1,066,400$. It is officially estimated that about 47 per cent. of this total are Kuwaitis, the remainder being large numbers of other Arab peoples, Persians, Indians and Pakistanis. The total European and American population is about 7,000 . Kuwait has a hot, dry climate with - summer season extending from April to September. During the coldest month (January) the temperatures can fall below freezing, but normally range between $50^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Shade temperatures are about $85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$; and can reach $130^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.; $180^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. has been recorded in the sun. Humidity rarely exceeds 60 per cent. except in July and August.

Government.-Although Kuwait had been independent for some years, the "e exclusive agreement" of 1899 between the Shaikh of Kuwait and the British Government was formally abrogated by an exchange of letters dated June 19, 1961. This exchange was immediately followed by Iraqi claims to sovereignty over Kuwait and, in accordance with the terms of the exchange, the Amir requested British military assistance to help him maintain his sovereignty and independence, which was immediately supplied. British troops were withdrawn in October, 1961 , and replaced by the Arab League Security Force composed of contingents from various Arab States. The withdrawal of this Force was completed in January, ro63. On May 7, 1963, Kuwait was admitted to the United Nations and on Oct. 4, r963, Iraq recognized Kuwait's independence. On May 13,1968 , 11 exchange of Notes was signed giving notice that the 196 x defence agreement with the United Kingdom would end on May 13, 1971.

Elections were held in December, 196r, for a Constituent Assembly, which held its first meeting in January, 1962. A council of Ministers including non-members of the ruling family was formed in January, 1962, to replace the former Supreme and Joint Councils. Under the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly, the first $50-m e m b e r$ National Assembly was elected in January, 1963. The Fourth National Assembly which was elected for four years in January 1975 was dissolved by Amiri Decree on August 29, 1976. The Constitution itself remains in force but an ad hoc committee to be set up for the purpose is to submit recommendations for its revision. In the absence of

## National Assembly, all laws are issued by Amiri

 Decree.Education, etc.-As. $\boldsymbol{m}$ result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. Kuwait University was opened in 1966. In 1975, 583 students graduated out of a total 4,445 . In 1976 there were over zor,907 pupils at 326 government schools.

Public Utilities.-Kuwait has a domestic water supply from water distillation plants which operate on waste natural gas from the oil fields. These plants can produce over $60,000,000$ gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two $15,000,000$ gallon reservoirs and one of $3,000,000$ gallons. There are also two $7,500,000$ gallon reservoirs at Shuaiba and two of similar capacity at Abraq Kheitan.

In 196I natural source of fresh water was discovered at Raudhatain in the north of the State. This has been developed to produce $5,000,000$ gallons per day for at least 20 years and a pipeline has been built to carry the water to Kuwait town. Kuwait signed an agreement with Iraq on Feb. 1r, I964, allowing her to draw up to r20,000,000 gallons of sweet water a day from the Shatt-al-Arab, but this has yet to be implemented. Electricity is produced by three power stations in Kuwait ( $\mathbf{r} 60 \mathrm{MWh}$ ) and two at Shuaiba ( 400 MWh ). A new power station at Dolia, west of Kuwait City, will be operational in 8978 . The State is served by a network of dual carriageway roads and more are under construction.

Communications.-Ships of British, Dutch, Kuwaiti and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. British Airways, Kuwait Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa and several international and Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communications, telephone and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government, which has built an earth satellite station.

Finance.-Banking is carried out by the National Bank of Kuwait, the Commercial Bank, the Gulf Bank, the Al Ahli Bank, the Burgan Bank, and by the Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East. There are also a large number of investment banks in some of which the Government holds equity. The banking system is controlled by the Central Bank of Kuwait.
Revenue for the financial year $1976-77$ was budgeted at $K D z, 171,926,800$. Estimated total expenditure for 1976-77 was $K D x, 192,000,000$ including $K D 59,700,000$ on health, $K D 89,700,000$ on defence, $K D 89,700,000$ on education, and $K D$ $263,000,000$ on construction projects. The financial year begins on July I.

Production and Trade.-Until 1974, the Kuwait Oil Company was wholly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. The Government of Kuwait then began to participate by stages in the ownership of the Company and an agreement was signed in November 1975 which brought 100 per cent. government ownership.

The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait City. Oil is exported through - specially constructed port at Mina al Ahmadi, which is about five miles from the Company's administrative and residential centre at Ahmadi. Production of crude oil in 1976 was approximately 93 million metric tons. The

Company employs about 3,000 people, including Kuwaitis, British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis and citizens of other Arab Countries.

Oil is also lifted in the Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone, south of the State. Concessions for this $=$ are held by the American Independent Oil Company (AMINOIL) from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia. AMINOIL's production in 1976 (i.e. Kuwait's share) approximately 4 million metric tons.

The Arabian Oil Company of Japan, having been awarded in 1958 the oil concession for the Partitoned Zone offshore sea-bed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their respective half shares, commenced exploratory drilling in the summer of 1959 and struck oil in commercial quantity early in 2960. The first shipment of crude oil was made in March 2g6x; production in 1976 was approximately 7.6 million metric tons. A concession covering the offshore min of Kuwait proper wn awarded to the Shell Company in November $\mathbf{x 9 6 0}$, and the concession agreement in the name of the Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Company was signed in Kuwait on January 15, 196x. Exploratory drilling began in 1962 but w. suspended in the autumn of 1963. The establishment of the Kuwait National Petroleum Company was authorised by an Amiri Decree on October 5, 1960. This company took over the distribution of petroleum products in Kuwait from the Kuwait Oil Company on June $\mathbf{x}$, 196x, and was, in partnership with the Spanish Company Hispanoil, awarded the concession to exploit an relinquished by the KOC Ltd in 1962.

In addition to petroleum products, wooden prefabricated office accommodation, skins and wool are also exported. Trade in 1975 amounted to: Imports, KD693,000,000; Exports (including reexports), KDz,663,000,000.

> Trade with U.K.

Imports from U.K. . . . $£ 99,200,000$ £ $144,300,000$ Exports to U.K....... $419,300,000 \quad 587,100,000$ CAPTTAL. $~ \Psi ~ K$ Kwait (population, excluding suburbs, 400,000 ).

Flag.-Three horizontal stripes of green, white and red, with black trapezold next to staff.

National Day.-February 25.

## BRITTSH EMBASSY

Arabian Gulf Street, Kuwait
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Albert Thomas Lamb, C.M.G., M.B.B., D.f.C.

Counsellor, G. E. Fitzherbert (Head of Chancery).
ast Secretaries, B. L. Denny; H. G. Hogger; J. C. Long, M.B.E. (Consul); A. S. M. Marshall (Commercial); J. S. Khoury (Commercial).
and Secretary, L. F. S. Hughes (Admin).
British Council Office, P.O. Box Safat 345 Kuwait. Representative, R. I. S. Tong. There a library in Kuwaft.

## LAOS

(People's Democratic Republic of Laos)
President, Souphanouvong, assumed office, Dec. 2, 1975.

Prime Minister, Kaysone Phomvihane.

> EMBASSY IN LONDON 5 Palace Green, W. 8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Platthana Chounlamany ( 5976 ).

Position and Extent.-The People's Democratic Republic of Laos is in the northerly part of IndoChina, lying between China and Viet-nam, on the north and east, and Burma and Thailand on the west. Laos has a common boundary with Cambodia to the south. The area of the country is approximately 90,000 sq. miles, with $I$ population (estimated , 1976) of about $3,000,000$.
History.-The Kingdom of Lane Xang, the Land of $\quad$ Million Elephants, was founded in the 14th century, but broke up at the beginning of the $35^{\text {th }}$ century into the separate kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of Champassac, which together came under French protection in $\mathbf{1 8 9 3}$. In 1945 the Japanese executed a coup de force and suppressed the French administration. Under a Constitution of 1947 Laos became a constitutional monarchy under King Sisvang Vong of the House of Luang Prabang, and an independent sovereign state in 1949.

The next twenty-five years in Laos were marked by power struggles and civil war. International conferences were held in Geneva in 1954 and $196 x-2$ to produce I settlement based on neutrality and independence. But the resulting Coalition Governments were short-lived. Personalities involved include the present adviser to the Government, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who in 1957 formed a Government of National Union, including Pathet Lao (Communist) ministers, and held office as Prime Minister with intervals from 1962 to 1975 ; Prince Boun Oum of Champassac who formed a rightist Government in December 1960, fled Laos in 1975 and was consequently condemned to death, and Prince Souphanouvang, who took part in a later coalition with Souvanna Phouma and Boun Oum in 1962-63. Attempts to seize power by Capt. Kong Le ( 1960 ), Gen. Phoumi Nosavan ( 1965 ) and Gen. Thoa Ma (1966 and 1973) were unsuccessful.

Recent Events.-After 1967 North Vietnamese forces steadily increased their military activities in Laos. Although there were regular seasonal fluctuations in the fighting, which resulted in many areas of the country changing hands several times, Government forces gradually lost ground. By February 2x, 1973, when a ceasefire agreement was signed in Vientiane between the Pathel Lao and the Government in Vientiane, Communist forces had occupied or dominated most of the strategic areas of Laos, including the Plain of Jars in the north, and the Bolovens Plateau in the south. The 1973 Vientiane Agreement and its Protocol of September 1973, provided for a cease-fire; a timetable for the withdrawal of foreign forces; a halt to U.S. bombing and the "neutralization "of Vientiane and of the Royal capital, Luang Prabang. The agreement also made provisions for Provisional Government of National Union and for a Political Consultative Council (eventually formed on April 5, 1974) with equal representation from the Pathei Lao (now known as the Lao Patriotic forces) and the Vientiane Government, which would hold office until new elections could be held. After the fall of Saigon in April 1975, internal resistance to the Pathet Lao crumbled; Communist troops occupied the whole country and, though still paying lipservice to the 1973 Agreement and maintaining facade of coalition, the Pathet Lao took over the government and began to implement an authoritarian régime with policies of austerity and economic self-sufficiency. On December 2, 2975 following the abdication of the King, Laos was declared a People's Democratic Republic and the pathet Lao assumed full charge of the country.
Finance.-Budget estimates for the fiscal year r977/78 not available. The unit of currency
h the Kip (K). In July 8977 the official exchange rate $\quad 200 \mathrm{Kip}$ to US8.

CAPirai.-Vientiane population (estimated z977) 120,000.

Flag.-Blue background with central white circle, framed by $=$ horizontal red stripes.

NATIONAI DAX.-December ${ }^{2}$.

## DHIR EMBASSY

Vientiane
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Donald Patul Montagu Stewart Cape (1976)
612.410
st Secretary, P. J. Barlow (Head of Chattery and Consul).
and Secretary, D. G. Taylor (Admin. and ViceConsul).

## LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, Ellas Sarkis, elected May 8, 1976; assumed office, Sept. 23, 1976. CAbINET
[Dec. 9, 1976]
Prime Minister, Information, Economy and Commerce, Salim Hoss.
Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Defence, Fuad Butros.
Interior, Housing and Cooperatives, Salah Selman.
Public Healkh and Hydro-Electric Resources, Ibrahim Shaito.
Public Works, Transpori and Tourism, Amin el Bizri. Agriculture, Irdustry and Petroleum, Michel Duumit. Education, Labotr and Social Affairs, Assaad Rizk. Justice, Finance and PTT, Farid Raphael.
Council for Development and Reconstruction, Mohammed Atallah (President).

## LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON ax Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8 [OI-329 7265]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nadim Dimechkie (xg66). Counsellor, Chawki Nicholas Choueri. ist Secretary, Nizar Farhat. Hal Secretary, Gllbert Aoun. Atsaché (Tourism), Mounir El-Shelkh. Consular Section, I5 Palace Gardens Mews, W. 8 (or-229 8485).
Area and Population.-Lebanon forms a strip about 280 illi in length vill varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterrancan littoral, and extending from the Isracl frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir ( 55 miles north of Tripoli) EII the north; its castern boundary runs down the Aati-Lebanon Nill and then down the Great Central depression, the Beqaa, from which fow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided Into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There $\|$ mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses. The t jtal area of Lebanon is about $4,300 \mathrm{sq}$. miles, population (U.N. estimate, 1969 ), $2,645,000$. (For Map, see p. 882. )

Government - Lebanon became in independent State on Sept. $x, ~ \geq 920$, administered under French Mandate until Nov. 36, r94. Powers were transferred to the Lebanese Government from Jan. I, z944, and French troops were withdrawn in 3946 .

Suleiman Franjieh was elected President in 1970, for a term of six years. In April r975, serious fighting
broke out in Belrut between members of the predominantly Christian Phalangist Party and Palestivian guerrillas based in Lebanon. On May 35 , the Government of M. Rashid Solh resigned, an the President appointed amilitary government led by Brig. Noureddin Rifai on May 23, Which lasted only three days. After a renewed outbreak of violence on June 24 , the country was on the verge of civil War. On June 30 , new cabinet was foxmed with the sole intention of restoring peace. It I. by Rachid Karame, and contained 1 representative of each of the main religious communildes.

However, the government min powerless to stop the fighting, which continued and increased throughout 1975 and 1yyfi In Aprli 1976 constitutional amendment facilitated the resignation of President Frangié. On May 8, the Lebanese Parliament elected Mr. Elias Sarkis President. In the autumn, the Arab Deterrent Forces composed mainly of Syrian troops, imposed III effective ceasefire yo brought nincteen months of civil war to an end throughout Lebanon, except in the South.

Production.-Fruits ern the moni important products and include citrus fruit, apples, grapes, limawa and olives. There is a minal but growing industry, geared mainly to the production of conimin goods. The most important industries we foods and drinks (confectlonery, jams, sugar, wines and beer, etc.), textiles, chemicals, furniture, plastics, leather, clothing and footwear, refrigerators, cast and forged metal products, and building materials. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.-A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with branch of the standard-gauge line which II from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Beirut Tripoli.

Archeeology, etc.-Lebanon some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of first to third century Roman temples and Jubail (Biblos), - of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world, and ancient Tyre which is in course of excavation.

Language and Literature.-Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also an official language and widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 20 daily papers are published, including 2 in French, I in English and $\quad$ in Armenian; and a further 40 periodicals.

Education.-There are five universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University, the Beirut University College (originally for women) and the Arab University which recent foundations in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

Finance.-Revenue and Expenditure, 1974 (Estimated) $\mathcal{C L x} 385,300,000$. The monetary unit the Lebanese $\mathcal{L}(L)$. (See also p. 84.)

Principal Imports-Gold and precious metals, machinery and electrical equipment, textiles and yarns, vegetable products, iron and steel goods, motor vehicles, mineral products, chemicals and chemical products, pharmaceuticals, prepared foods, beverages, tobacco products, live animals m 10 lm I products.

Principal Exports.-Gold and precious metals, frutts and vegetables, textiles, building materials, furniture, plastic goods, foodstuffs, tobacco and wine.

> Trade with U.K.

1974
1975
Imports from U.K. . . . . $660,800,000 £ 69,588,000$ Exports to U.K......... $28,600,000 \quad 8,025,000$

There is also $\quad$ considerable and very important the trade through Beirut, including gold, crude oil and a wide range of machinery and consumer goods. Lebanon is the terminal for two oll pipe lines, one formerly belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at the - of each pipeline which can supply Lebanon's needs. The Tripoli refinery has been nationalised. The pipe line is no longer functioning.

Cartral_ $\Psi$ Beirut (population, excluding suburbs, about 600,000 ). Other towns are $\Psi$ Tripoli ( 210,000 ), Zahlé $(45,000), \Psi$ Sidon $(42,000)$. Aley ( 14,500 ), $\Psi$ Tyre ( 12,000 ).

Flag.-Horizontal bands of red, white and red with I green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of white band.

National Day.-November mis

## Brtish Embassy <br> Beirut

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Sir Peter Wakefield, E.B.E., C.M.G. (2975)

## LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)
President, Dr. William R. Tolbert.
Vice President, (vacant)
Presidential Affairs, F. R. Townsend.
Finance, J. T. Phillips.
Foreign Affairs, C. Cecll Dennis.
National Defence, H. A. Greaves.
Health and Welfare, E. Bernard.
Commerce, Industry and Transportation, W. E. Dennis.
planning and Economic Afjairs, D. F. Neal.
Public Works, G. J. Tucker.
Agriculture, Miss F. Chenoweth.
Education, Dr. A. A. Hoff.
Local Government, Rural Development and Urban Reconstruction, S. D. Hill.
Mines and Lands, A. Holmes.
Information, Cultural Affairs and Toursm, Dr. E. B. Kesselly.

Labour and Youth, J. J. Peal.
Posts and Telecommunications, Mrs. A. Jones.
Justice, O. Bright.
Without Porffolio, Dr. C. A. Clarke.
Ditrector of Cabinet, S. Kla-Williams.
Action for Development and Progress, J. K. L. Moulton.

> Liberian Embassy in London
> Prince's Gate, S. W. 7
> [ox- 5899405$]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Herbert Richard Wright Brewer (1975).
rst Secretary and Consul, J. V. Nelson.
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, W. L. Harmon.
An independent republic of Western Africa, occupyling that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the IVory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., distance of about $35^{\circ}$ miles, with an wil of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude $8^{\circ} 50^{\circ}$, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. F founded by the

American Colonization Society in $\mathbf{1 8 2 2}$, 1 h has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population at the Census of 1974 Wive $x, 48 \mathrm{x}, 524$.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years (8 years in the first instance) assisted by a Cabinet; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of $x 9$ members elected from each of the nine Counties. They hold office for a period of six years. The House of Representatives is composed of 70 members, each member holding office for four years. William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia since x944, died on July 23, r97x, and was succeeded by Dr. Tolbert (see above). The Army of Liberia consists of one division of $a$ brigades of militia, three regular infantry battalions, one engineer battalion and a small coastguard. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S. A.I.D. (successor to I.C.A.), and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to advise various projects. Technical assistance is also being provided by several other countries, including the United Kingdom. UNESCO, WHO and FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance. The U.S.A. and more recently 1.B.R.D., has also made loans for the improvement of power and water supplies, roads and hospitals.


Trade with U.K. 1975

2976
Imports from U.K.... $\subset 23,752,000 \quad \subset 23,893,000$ Exports to U.K...... 6,085,000 $30,035,000$
The principal exports are iron ore, crude rubber, uncut diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, transport and iron-ore mining equipment and foodstufts.

The language of the Republic is English. AmeriEIII weights and measures are used.

Capital, $\Psi$ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 201,600. Other ports are $\Psi B u c h a n a n, \Psi$ Greenville (Sinoe) and $\Psi$ Harper (Cape Palmas).

Flag.-Alternate horizontal stripes ( 5 white, 6 red), with 5 -pointed white star on blue field ${ }^{4}$ upper corner next to flagstaff.

NATIONAL DAY.-July 26.

## Brtish Embassy

Monrovia
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency John Henry Reiss, O.B.E. (1973). ist Secretary and Consul, L. Underwood. $3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretary and Vice-Consul, G. Tippett.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, ix to 20 days; also by French, Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A., British Caledonian, U.T.A., Pan American Airways, Iberia, Nigerian Airways, K.L.M., Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Middle East Airlines and Air Afrique aircraft call at Robertsfield, 35 miles from Monrovia. Ghana and Nigerian Airways call at Spriggs Payne airfield, III the outskirts of Monrovia.

## LIBYA

Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Col. Mu'ammer al-Qadhafi (or " Gaddafi ").
Member of the General Secretariat, Maj, Abdul Salam Jalud.
Member of the General Secretarial and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Lt. Col. Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.
Member of the General Secretariat and Chief of Staff, Lt. Col. Mustafa Kharrubi.
Member of the General Secretariat, Maj. Khuwayldi al Humaidi.
Chairman of the General People's Committee, Abd al Ati al Ubaydi.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ali Abdal Salam Traiki.

## Libyan Embassy in London 58 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7 [ox-5895235]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mohamed Younis AIMismari.
Counsellors, Abdulhamid A. Shaikhy. Syad M. Gaddafeddam; Saad S. Abdussayed; Ahmed I. Alfakih (Head of Press Office); Khalifa A. Bazelya (Cultural); Aboshnief A. Elkezza (Commercial); Ali Mabruk Jabua (Financial).
Libya, the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by the Republics of Chad and Niger, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three former provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population ( 1973 Census preliminary results) of 2,257,037. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and aboriginal tribes in the Fezzan. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers, and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agri-

culture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Jaghbub, Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Murzuch, Brach, Gat, Jalo and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya are dominated by crude oil, but some wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins are also exported. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods. The major producing companies are Esso, Oasis, Mobil, Um Al Jawabi (formerly Amoseas), A.G.I.P., Occidental, Aquitane and Libyan National Oil Co.

September 1973, the Libyan Government announced that it would be taking a 5 I per cent. share in all foreign-owned companies. A few companies have been completely nationalized. In addition to the Esso main pipeline from Zelten to the terminal at Mersa Bregha and the Oasis Company's pipeline from Dahra to Ras-es-Sider, Mobil operates $\quad 576$-mile pipeline from Amal to Ras Lanuf and the Occidental line from Intisar field to Zuetina. A new gas liquefaction plant $\begin{aligned} & \text { non }\end{aligned}$ by Esso was opened at Mersa Bregha in June 1970. Production of crude oil in 1976 was 700 million barrels.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are outstanding, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli. An Italian expedition has found in the S.W. of the Fezzan $n$ series of rock-paintings more than 5,000 years old. The Museum in the Castello at Tripoli has been completely re-organized and is of great interest to visitors.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area where motor road (of international standards) runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. A road from the coast to Sebha, in the Fezzan, was completed in Oct. 196z. A Czech-built road between Nalut and Ghadames was completed in 1972. The 1976-80 Five Year Development Plan provides for the expenditure of LD 520 million on major road projects, and for a further LD 50 million on agricultural roads. In the meantime roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. There are airports at Tripoli and Benghazi (Benina), Tobruk, Mersa Bregha, Sebha, Ghadames and Kufra regularly used by commercial airlines and military airfields at Jamal Abdul Nasser (formerly El Adem near Tobruk) Okba ben Nafi' (formerly Wheelus Field near Tripoli) and at Al Watiyah south of Zuara.

Government.-Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911-12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province 11 transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as Libia Italiana. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 2x, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations. The monarchy was overthrown by a revolution on Sept. x, 1969, and the country declared I republic. In $\mathbf{x 9 7 x} \square$ Libyan Arab Soci-
alist Union was created - the country's sole political organisation. In January 1976 the General People's Congress was designated the supreme constitutional authority. The Revolutionary Command Council which had governed Libya since 1969 has been seplaced by the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress and the Council of Ministers has been superseded by the General People's Comunittee. Libya's title has also been changed to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirrya.

Local Government.-Until the amendment of the Constitution in 1963, Libya was a Federal State, each of the three Provinces, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan, being administered by Governor assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. In April 1963, however, comprehensive unity was proclaimed and the Federal system (together with the Governors and the Executive and Legislative Councils) abolished. The country was then divided into ten divisions, each administered by an Inspectorate (Muyaaqiba). Local government is now administered by People's committees, who are answerable to Basic People's Congresses.

Currency.-The Libyan pound was abolished in August, 1971, and a new currency the Libyan dinar of 1,000 dirham was introduced. Dinar $=£ 2 \cdot 00$ sterling (see also p. 83).

Technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations to foster Libya's economic and educational development.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953, but terminated at the Libyans' request in January, 1972.

## Trade with U.K.

1975
Imports from U.K.. $\mathcal{L}_{107,041,000} £_{134,647,000}^{1976}$ Exports to U.K.... 127,000,000 166,608,000
Capital. - Tripoli.
The principal towns with the latest available estimates of population are: $\Psi$ Tripoli ( 551,477 ); $\Psi$ Misurata (IO3,302); $\Psi$ Benghazi (282,192); Homs-Cussabat ( 88,695 ); Zawia ( 72,207 ); Gharian $(65,439)$; $\psi$ Tobruk ( 58,869 ).

Flag.-Libya uses the flag of the Confederation of Arab Republics (Libya, Egypt, Syria) which is a red, white and black tricolor with eagle in gold in the centre' National Day.-Sept. I.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

${ }_{30}$ Sharia Gamal Abdul Nasser, Tripoli.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Anthony James Williams, C.M.G. (1977).

Counsellor, R. L. Balfour, M.v.o.
${ }_{1 s t}$ Secretary, P. M. Nixon.
and Secretaries, K. Farnworth (Administration); L. Banks (Commercial); C. J. Holden (Information); M. J. Sensier (Consular).

There is a British Consular Office at Tripoli.

## LIECHTENSTEIN

## (Fïrsteatum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, x906; suc. July 26, 1938; married March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek. Heir, Crown Prince Hans Adam, b. Feb. 14, 1945; married July 30, 1967, Countess Marie Kinsky.

Prime Minister, Dr. Walter Kieber.
Liechtenstein is represented in diplomatic and consular matters in the United Kingdom by the Swiss Embassy, q.v.

At the General Election on Feb. 1 and 3, 1974, the

Progressive Citizens' Party won 8 seats and Patriotic Union Party 7. Dr. Walter Kieber was asked to form a new Government.

A Principality min the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 65 square miles and a population in 1976 of 24,25 . The main industries metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, electronic microscopes, ceramics, artificial teeth and sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and woodwork. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, bolts and bolt-shooting apparatus, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, bed down, conveyor belts, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings, and furniture. Revenue 1976, Swiss francs $\mathbf{8 0}, 020,498$. Expenditure 1976, Swiss francs $179,9 \times 6,510$.

The language of the Principality is German.
CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (I976), 4,632 .
FLAG.-Equal horizontal bands of blue over red; gold crown blue band aII staff.

British Consul Genetal, James Ernest Reeve (office at Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zürich) Consul, G. Ellis (office at Bellerivestrasse 5,8008 Zürich).

## LUXEMBURG

## (Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duke, H.R.H. Jean, borm Jan 5 , xg21, married, April 9. I953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, 3 sons and a daughters; succeeded (on the abdication of his mother) Nov., 1964. Heir Apparent, Prince Henri, born April 16, 1955.
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreigń Affairs and Spont, M. Gaston Thorn.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, of the Budget and of Planning, M. Raymond Vouel.
Minister of Economic Affairs, of the Middle Classes, of Transport, of Energy and of Tourism, (vacant).
Minister of Employment and Social Affairs, M. Benny Berg.
Minister of Public Health, of the Environment, of the Civil Service and of the Armed Force, M. Emile Krieps.
Minister of Agriculture, of Viticulture and of Public Works, M. Jean Hamilius.
Minister of the Interior, M. Jos. Wohlfart.
Minister of Justice and of National Education, M. Robert Krieps.
State Secretaries, M. Maurice Thoss; M. Guy Linster; M. Albert Berchem.

> EMbassy and Consulate 27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.I
> $\left[\begin{array}{ll}\text { [ox-235 } 696 \pi]\end{array}\right.$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency André Philippe, G.c.v.o. (1972).
A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the soverelgnty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in $18 \times 5$, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815 -66, and was included in the German "Zollverein ". In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918 . By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxemburg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in
$192 x$ an economic union was made with Belgium (B.L.E.U.). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Graud Duchy man modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxemburg is mov a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Communities.

Besides B.L.E.U., Luxemburg is also member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg Customs Union (Benelux, 1960). The Court of the European Communities has its seat in Luxemburg, as does the Secretariat of the European Parliament, the European Investment Bank and the European Monetary Co-operation fund.

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (Jan. 1975) 357,300, nearly all Roman Catholics, There is a Chamber of 59 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with $m$ annual productive capacity over $6,000,000$ tons. Government revenue for 1975 was estimated at L.F. $3^{0}, 510,318,000$, expenditure L.F.30,78r,613,000. The Luxemburg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy, Approximate Exchange Rate, 70 Francs $=$ Cx (June $x, 1976$ ). There are 170 miles of railway.

> Trade with U.K.

1972
 Exports to U.K....... $6,363,000 \quad 7,847,000$ The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1972), 78,300 , is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language; all speak German and many English.
FiAg.-Three horizontal bands, red, white and blue. National Day.-June 23 .

## British Embassy

28 Boulevard Royal, Luxemburg
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant).

## MADAGASCAR

(The Democratic Republic of Madagascar)
President, Capt. de Prégate Didier Ratsiraka.
CABINET*
Prime Minister, Defence, (vacant). Interior, Lt.-Col. Mampila Joana.
Public Service and Labour, Dr. Marius Randranto.
Posts and Telecommunications, Rakotovao Andriantina.
Counsellor to the Presidency, Lucian M. X. Andrianarahirjaka.
Economy and Commerce, Justin Rarivoson.
Finance and Planning, Rakotovao Razakaboana. Public Works, Radio Célestin.
National Education, Justin Rakotoniaina.
Rural Development, Pierre Rajyaonah.
Scientific Research, Dr. Rémi Tiandrazana.
Health, Dr. Jean-Jacques Séraphin.
Transport, Supply and Tourism, Evariste Vazaha.
Population and Social Conditions, George T. Indrianjafy.
Justice, Ampy Porthos.
Youth, Christian R. Richard.
Foreign Affairs, Jean Bemananjara.
Art and Revolutionary Culture, Gaston Lahy.

Madagascar lies 240 miles off the cast coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It has $m$ area of $\mathbf{2 2 8 , 0 0 0}$ sq. miles and $=$ population of about $8,000,000$. It became a French protectorate in 1895, and $■$ French colony in 1896 when the former queen was exiled. Republican status was adopted on October 14, 1958. Independence was proclaimed on June 26,1960 , when agreements confirming Madagascar's membership of the French community and co-operation with France on defence, monetary, judicial, educational and other matters were signed.

Following demonstrations in Tananarive on May 13, 1973, the Parti Social Democrate (PSD) Government which had been in power since independence under Monsieur Tsiranana (President 1959-1972) was replaced by military government under General Ramanantsoa who resigned in January r975, His successor, Col. Ratsimandrava, was assassinated on February 13 after only 6 days in office. A mutiny liv a police camp in the capital was put down with about 20 casualties. A Directoire Militaire under General Andriamahazo then took over and martial law was declared. The Directoire was replaced by a Supreme Council of the Revolution of members of the armed forces under Capitaine de Frégate Didier Ratsiraka on June In, $_{5}$ 1975. Twelve civilian ministers whose activities are coordinated and directed by the Supreme Council were also appointed. The first act of the new Government was to nationalise insurance and banking.

Both houses of the Malagasy Parliament, and the activities of political parties were suspended.
In December 1975 a new constitution was approved in a referendum, and Lt. Cdr. Ratsiraka was appointed President.
Revised agreements with France were signed on June 4, 1973, providing for the withdrawal of the French forces stationed in the country since independence. The French naval base at Diégo Suarez has been turned into I civilian ship repair yard and French influence has been greatly reduced. Madagascar has also withdrawn from the Franc Zone and has announced a claim to the Islands of Juan de Nova, Glorieuses, Isle de l'Europe, Bassa da India and Tromelin which had remained integral parts of the French Republic after independence.
The people are of mixed Polynesian, Arab and Negro origin. The languages spoken are Malagasy and French. There are sizeable French, Chinese and Indian communities.
The island's economy is still almost wholly based on agriculture, which accounts for three-quarters of its exports. Development plans have placed emphasis on increasing agricultural and livestock production, the improvement of communications and the creation of small industries.
Total exports in 1973 amounted to FMG $44^{\circ 7}$ million. The principal exports in order of value were coffee ( 25 per cent. of total), cloves (xo per cent.), vanilla, rice, meat and meat products, sugar and butter beans. Minerals exported include chrome ore, graphite and mica.
Total imports in 1973 amounted to FMG $45^{\prime \prime}$ million compared with FMG 51 million in 1972. The main imports are manufactures, petroleum, fertilizers, cement and rice.

Trade with U.K.


Exports to U.K. . . . . . . . 1,213,000 1,902,000
The rate of exchange is about Malagasy francs (FMG) $460=6 I$ (June 1975 ).

CAPITAL.-Tananarive (population about 400,000 ). Other maln towns the chief port

Tamatave ( 55,000 ); Majunga ( 50,000 ); Fianarantsoa ( 47,000 ) ; Diégo Suarez ( $4 \mathrm{x}, 000$ ).

Flag.-Equal horizontal bands of red (above) and green, with vertical white band by staff.

National Day.-June 26 (Independence Day). British Embassy
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Mervyn Brown, C.M.G., O.B.E. (r975) (resides at Dar-es-Salaam). Counsellor, J. C. Strong (resides at Dar-es-Salaam). Commercial Officer and Vice-Cossul, A. J. Marcelin.

## THE MALDIVES

President, His Excellency Amir Ibrahim Nasir. Area, etc.- The Maldives are a chain of coral atolls, some 400 miles to the south-west of Sri Lanka, stretching from just south of the equator for about 600 miles to the north. There are 12 clearly defined atolls, separated from each other by deep channels through which the currents run strongly. No point in the entire chain of islands is more than 8 feet above sea-level. The total number of islands is over 2,000 , some being very small; about 220 of them are inhabited. The population of the islands (estimated, 1975) is 123,000 . The people are Mosiems and the Maldivian language is akin to Elu or old Sinhalese. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

Government.-The Maldives form I Republic which is elective. There is $\quad$ Parliament (the Citizens' Majlis) with representatives elected from all the atolls. The life of the Majlis is 5 years. The Government consists of a Cabinet, which is responsible to the Majlis. By the agreement signed with the British Government in 1965, the Maldives form a composite sovereign and fully independent state, free to conduct their own external relations with other countries.

On March 6, 1975, the Prime Minister, Ahmed Zaki, was arrested and exiled, and presidential rule was imposed.

Until March 29, 1976 the R.A.F. maintained a staging post on Gan Island, in Addu Atoll, the most southerly atoll, lying just south of the equator.

Production, etc.-The vegetation of the islands is coconut palms with some scrub. Hardly any cultivation of crops is possible and nearly all food to supplement the basic fish diet has to be imported. The principal industry is fishing and considerable quantities of fish are exported to Japan. Dried. fish is exported to Sri Lanka, where it is I delicacy. The tourist industry is expanding very rapidly. The Maldician Fishing Line has -fleet of some 60 merchant ships.

Caprtal.-Malé (population, estimated 1970 , $x_{3}, 6 \mathrm{zo}$ ). There is mimir strip on Hulule Island about $x$ mile from Malé.

Flag.-Green field bearing a white crescent. with wide red border.

## British Representation

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency David Pascoe Aiers, C.M.G. (r976). (concurrently British High Commissioner to Sri Lanka).

## MALI

(Republic of Mali)
Chief of State, Presidemt of the Government, Col. Moussa Traore, born 1937, assumed office Nov. 20, 1968.

The Republic of Mali, an inland state in northwest Africa has an area of 465,000 square miles and a population ( 1976 census) of $6,308,000$.


Formerly the French colony of Soudan, the territory elected on Nov. 24, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community. It associated with Senegal in the Federation of Mali which was granted full independence on June 20, 1960. The Federation was effectively dissolved on August 23 by the secession of Senegal. The title of the Republic of Mali was adopted on Sept. 22, 5960 . The Republic is no longer $\quad$ member of the French Community. On July 1 , 1962, a Mall franc equal in value to the Franc CFA was introduced and a new State bank set up. The Franc Malien now has $n$ fixed rate of exchange of $2 F M=$ I CFA Franc.
The régime of Modibo Keita was overthrown on Nov. 19. 1968, and the President arrested by group of Army officers, who formed a National Liberation Committee and appointed $\mid$ Prime Minister. Lieut. Traore assumed the functions of Head of State. A new civil constitution to come into being in 1979 was approved in a national referendum on June 2x, 1974.

Mali's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed), cotton fibres, meat and dried fish. The principal rivers are the Niger and the Senegal. Goods to the value of $£ \mathrm{x}, 453,000$ were 1 mported from the United Kingdom in 1976 ( 1975 . $\mathcal{L}, 697,000$ ) Exports to U.K. 1976 © $\mathcal{E}, 797,000$ ( $1975 \mathcal{L} 576,000$ ). CAPITAL.-Bamako (404,000). Other towns are Gao, Kayes, Mopti, Sikasso and Segou (all regional capitals), and Timbuktu.
Flag.-Vertical stripes of green (by staff), yellow and red. NATIONAL DAY.-September 22.

British Embassy
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Ernest Powell-Jones, C.M.G. (resident at Dakar).

## MAURITANIA

(Islamic Republic of Mauritania)
President and Prime Minister, Moktar Ould Daddah, assumed office Nov. 28, 1958; re-elected for 5 years, 1966, $197^{1}$ and 1976.
Mauritania lies on the north-west coast of Africa immediately to the north of Senegal. It is bounded on the south and on the east by the Republic of Mali. To the north it is bounded by the territory formerly known as Spanish Sahara. (Mauritania and Morocco took possession of that territory in February 1976 when Spain formally relinquished
all right to it and in April 1976 agreed on a new frontier dividing the territory between them). Area 4 r9,000 sq. miles. The population was estimated at $\mathrm{x}, 48 \mathrm{r}, 000$ in 1977. (For MAP, see p. 869). The Republic of Mauritania elected on November 28,1958 , to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. It became fully independent on Nov. 28 , 1960. In 1972 Mauritania broke with the franc zone and established its own unit of currency, the Ougiva, equal in value to 5 francs CFA. Mauritania's main source of potential wealth lies in rich deposits of iron ore around Zouérate, in the north of the country. Exports began in 1963, via a railway laid for the purpose from the mine to the port of Nouadhibou. The deposits are being exploited under the aegis of the Société Nationale Industrielle Miniere following the nationalisation on November 28, 1974 of the internationally based company MIFERMA. There are copper deposits at Akjoujt which are being exploited by SOMIMA, a company which had international base but was nationalised on Feb. 25, 1975.

|  | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports from U.K | 64,554,000 | ¢3,950,000 |
| Exports to U.K. | 13,303,000 | 15,238,000 |
| Flag.-Yellow | crescent on | een ground |

Flag.- Yellow star and crescent on green ground National Day.-November 28.
CAPITAL.-Nouakchott ( 135,000 ).
British Ambassador, His Excellency John Ernest Powell-Jones, C.M.G. (Resident at Dakar).

## MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)
President ( $1976-82$ ), Lic. José López Portillo, born 19x6, elected July 4, 1976; to assume office, Dec. $x$, 1976.

## Cabinet

Minister of the Interior, Jesús Reyes Heroles.
Foreign Affairs, Santiago Roel García.
National Defence, Félix Galvan López.
Navy, Ricardo Cházaro Lara (Admiral).
Finance, Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid.
National Property, José Andrés Oteyza.
Industry and Commerce, Fernando Solana.
Agriculture and Livestock, Francisco Merino Rábago.
Communications and Transport, Emilio Mujica Montoya.
Public Works, Pedro Ramírez Vázquez.
Public Education, Porfirio Muñoz Ledo.
Labour and Social Affairs, Pedro Ojeda Paullada.
Secretariat of the Presidency, Carlos Tello Macías.
Agrarian Reform, Jorge Rojo Lugo.
Health and Public Welfare, Emilio Martínez Manautou.
Tourism, Guillermo Rossell de la Lama.
Hydraulic Resources, Jesus Robles Linares.
Attorney General of the Republic, Oscar Flores Sánchez.
Regent of the Federal District, Carlos Hank González. Attorney General of the Federal District, Agustin Alanís Fuentes.
Director of the Federal Electricity Commission, Hugo Cervantes del Río.

## Mexican Embassy in London

8 Halkin St. S.W. 3 [ox-235 6393]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Manuel Tello, C.M.G.
Minister-Counsellors, Sr. Héctor Cárdenas; Sr. Mario Tapia Ponce (Consular), Sr. Horacio Flores-Sánchez (Culiural).


Naval Attaché, Rear Adm. Salvador Gómez Bernard.
Counsellors, Sra. Francisca Celis-Campos, M.V.O. (Information); Sr. Lic. Oliver Farés (Commercial); Sr. Walter Astié Burgos; Sr. Lic. José Gurria Trevino (Coffee); Sr. Santiago de León Treviño (Financial) Sr. Manuel de Araoz, C.V.O.
Area and Population.-Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from $14^{\circ} 33^{\prime}$ to $32^{\circ}$ $43^{\prime}$ N. lat. and $86^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$ to $1 y^{\circ} 08^{\prime}$ W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 3 I states and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 762,604 square miles. At the Mexican General Census taken on Jan. 28, 1970, the total population was $48,3 \times 3,000$, but a present day estimate is $6 x, 000,000$.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the Sierra Madre, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. The lowlying lands of the coasts form the Tierra Caliente, or tropical regions (below 3,000 ft .), the higher levels form the Tierra Templada, or temperate region (from 3,000 to $6,000 \mathrm{ft}$.), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as Tierra Fria, or cold region (above $6,000 \mathrm{ft}$.). The only considerable rivers are the Rio Grande del Norte which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande de Santiago, the Rio Balsas and Rio Papaloapan. The remaining streams He governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas". The largest fresh-water lakes are Chapala ( 70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and Patzcuaro. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

History and Archroology.-The present Mexico and Guatemala were once the centre of a remarkable indigenous civilization, which had unknown beginnings in the centuries before Christ, flowered in the periods from A.D. 500 to 1100 and A.D. 1300 to 1500 and collapsed before the little army of Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés in the years following 1519. Pre-Columbian Mexico was divided between different but connected Indian cultures, each of which has left distinctive archæological remains: the best-known of these are Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Bonampak and Palenque, in Yucatán and Chiapas (Maya); Teotihuacon, renowned for the Pyramid of the Sun ( 256 feet high) in the Valley of Mexico (Teotihuacano); Monte Albán and Mitla, near Oaxaca (Zapotec); El Tajin in the State of Veracruz (Totonac); and Tula in the State of Hidalgo (Toltec). The last and most famous Indian culture of all, the Aztec, based on Tenochitlán, suffered more than the others from the Spaniards and only very few Aztec monuments remain.

A few years after the Conquest, the Spaniards built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochitlán, and appointed a Viceroy to rule their new dominions, which they called New Spain. The country was largely converted to Christianity, and distinctive colonial civilization, representing a marriage of Indian and Spanish traditions, developed and flourished, notably in architecture and sculpture. In 18ro a revolt began against Spanish rule. This was finally successful in 3821 , when a precarious independence was proclaimed. Friction with the United States in Texas led to the war of 1845-48, at the end of which Mexico was forced to cede the northern provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. In 862 Mexican insolvency led to invasion by French forces which installed Archduke Maximilian of Austria as Emperor. The empire collapsed with the execution of the Emperor in 1867 and the austere reformer, Juárez, restored the republic. Juarez's death was followed by the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, which saw an enormous increase of forelgn, particularly British and United States, investment in the country. In rgio began the Mexican Revolution which reformed the social structure and the land system, curbed the power of foreign companies and ushered in the independent industrial Mexico of today.

Government.-Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (as subsequently amended), Congress consists of Senate of 64 members, elected for six years, and of a Chamber of Deputies, at present numbering 213 , elected for three years. Presidents, who wield full executive powers, are elected for six years; they cannot be re-elected.

There are four political parties registered in Mexico, of which by far the largest and most influential is the Parti do Revolucionario Institucional (P.R.I.) which has for many years constituted the governing party.

Communications.-Veracruz, Tampico and Coatzacoalcos are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Guaymas, Mazatlán, Puerto Lázaro Cárdenas, Acapulco, Salina Cruz and Puerto Madero on the Pacific. The total tonnage of registered merchant marine in May, 1976, was $x, 053,679$ tons. There were 25,864 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1974. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the whole system; help in this has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and private sources in the United States. The railways were completely nationalised in 1970 .

The total length of road at the end of 1974 was $\mathbf{3 7 5 , 5 4 0}$ kilometres, of which 53,140 were paved,

68,900 dressed and 53,500 gravelled. Mexico City may be reached by at least three excellent highways (with 14 entry points) from the United States, and work is complete on roads southward from Mexico City to Yucatán as well as on two principal highways to the Guatemalan border (with three entry points).

At the end of February 1976, the national telegraph system had a network of 58,215 kilometres. The total length of lines within the network was 220,422 kilometres. International telegraph services to the United States frontier are provided by the government-owned Mexican Telegraph Company and then through the United States to Canada and Europe.

Teléfonos de México, a state-controlled company, controls about 98 per cent. of all telephone services; there were slightly more than 3.5 million telephones in service in mid-r975 and installations are expanding at an annual rate of 15 per cent. In 1976 there were $9,708,000$ kilometres of long distance lines. Satélite Latinoamericano, S.A. (SATELAT) is $\quad$ joint government/private sector venture disseminating television programmes to Latin America through Intelstat IV satellite facilities leased by the Mexican Government.
There is a good national and international network of air services. There are $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{II} 3$ airports and landing fields in Mexico, of which eighteen are equipped to handle long-distance flights. There are 166 airline companies, including two of the major national airlines-Mexicana de Aviación and Aeroméxico. Passenger traffic is growing by about 18 per cent. yearly, while cargo increases by some 14 per cent. a year.
Production.-The total area of arable land is estimated at $24,000,000$ hectares, of which an estimated $34,000,000$ hectares is under cultivation. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, rice, wheat, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tomatoes, chili, tobacco, chick-peas, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguey, or Mexican cactus, yields several fermented drinks, mezcal and tequila (distilled) and pulque (undistilled). Another species of the same plant supplies sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and chicle trees.

The volume of the fishing industry has grown from 187,922 tons in 1965 to 451,330 tons in 1975 for human consumption and 26,446 tons in 1965 to 157,795 tons in 1975 for industrial use.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries. The mining industry has shown a growth of 20 per cent. in two years. The stecl industry has expanded rapidly and produced $5,077,000$ tons of steel in 1975. The mineral wealth is great, and principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, iron and sulphur. Substantial reserves of uranium have been found. Production in 1974 amounted to: gold, 4,182 kilograms; silver, 1,200 tons; lead, $2 \pm 8,02 \mathrm{I}$ metric tons. In the non-metals sector, Mexico continues to produce 25 per cent. of the world's supply of fluorspar with a yearly output of $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{I}$ million metric tons. Sulphur production rose $70 \cdot 3$ per cent. in $x 973$ and jumped ${ }^{-1}$ additional 44.3 per cent. in 1974 to metric tons.
The total proven petroleum reserves were 5,775 million barrels in 1975 . Crude oil production in 1975 was $39,403,000$ cubic metres and current daily production is 895,000 barrels. Daily pro-
duction of natural gas is $\mathbf{2 2 3 . 5 7 7}$ cubic metres. Oil reserves were increased substantially due to very important new discoveries in Tabasco and Chiapas states. A new refinery at Tula, State of Hidalgo, is the nation's largest; and new refineries in Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, and Salina Cruz, State of Oaxaca, are under construction.

Paper production is growing about 9 per cent. per year and reached I. 2 million metric tons in $\mathbf{x 9 7 4 ,}$ but imports are still necessary to meet domestic demand.

Textile production is led by the artificial fibres sector, which is growing by about o per cent. each year, and produced 260,000 tons in 1974. The natural fibre textile industry has not registered dynamic growth in the past two years and continues to lose its share of the market to the synthetics, but is being re-structured to make it mmm efficient and competitive.

An indication of the rapid industrial expansion of Mexico is that output of electricity increased from 3,048 thousand kilowatts in 1960 to 9,629 thousand kilowatts in 1974. It is estimated that electric energy production increases by about in per cent. yearly and generating capacity will be at least $13^{\circ} 3$ million killowatts by the end of 1976 and 15.7 million kilowatts in 1978 .

Defence.-Supreme command is vested in the President, exercised through the Ministries of Defence (for Army and Air Force) and Marine.

Army. - The country is divided into 35 zones in which both the regular army and volunteer corps are trained. The Army, in 1976, had i mechanized I infantry and I parachute brigade, 5 z garrison battalions and 23 cavalry regiments. Peace-time strength is 65,000 . Military education is provided for officers, at the National Military School, the Application Centre for Army Officers and the Staff College, as well as in other specialized schools. To combat illiteracy in the Army, schools have been established in every regular and volunteer group.

Navy.-The Navy consists of - (former U.S.) destroyers, frigates (including 6 former U.S, destroyer escort transports), 19 fleet minesweepers, 17 escort minesweepers, $2 x$ new fishery protection cutters of 130 tons built in Britain in $1974-76$ and ro built in Mexico, so patrol boats, 1 survey ships, I transport, I landing ships ( 2 used for rescue and I repair), oilers and 5 tugs. There are 4 naval districts on the Atlantic and 4 on the Pacific coast. Naval personnel in 1976 totalled 18,000 officers and men including naval air force, coastguard and marines. There were 7 companies of marines active duty, with I regiment (3 companies) in reserve, formed by military service conscripts.

Air Force.-The Air Force has a strength of about 6,000 officers and men, and 200 aircraft. These include 15 T-33A dual purpose jet-trainer/ fighter-bombers, $\mathrm{C}, 118 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C}-54, \mathrm{C}-47$, Israelibuilt Arava and LASA-60 transports, 30 T-28A and 45 T-6 armed piston-engined trainers and 3 Puma, xo Bell 205 Iroquois, 5 Jet-Ranger II and other light helicopters, One HS 135 , a IetStar and 3 Islanders are employed on general and VIP transport duties. Primary trainers comprise 20 Beech Musketeers and 20 Bonanzas.

Language and Literature.-Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 95 per cent. of the population. In addition to Spanish, there are five basic groups of Indian languages spoken in Mexico. The 1970 Census showed that of the $3.1 \times 1,415$ inhabitants speaking an Indian language, $35 \cdot 7$ per cent. spoke Nahuatl; $14 \cdot 6$ per cent. Maya; $9^{\circ}$ I per cent Zapotec; $7^{\prime \prime}$ per cent.

Otomi; $7 \cdot 5$ per cent. Mixtec and 36 per cent. one or other of the 59 dialects derived from these basic languages. The National Library in the capital contained $1,034,000$ volumes in 1976 and has a yearly increment of 30,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a fourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.-Education is divided into primary, secondary, preparatory and university. Primary education free, secular and nominally compulsory. Total school population at all levels rose to $16,000,000$ in $1975-76$, from $11,500,000$ in 1970-7x. There were 53,489 kindergarten and primary schools in $1974-75$ and $x 2,700,000$ pupils at these levels at the end of 1975; 5,900 secondary schools with an estimated 2,024,042 pupils in 1976 . Preparatory, vocational and technical schools in 1974-75 numbered $x, 326$ with 590,089 students, while there were 299 teacher training colleges with 89,865 students and 507 professional schools, including universities, with 452,000 students.

The National Autonomous University of Mexico (1551) had 238,300 students in 1975. In 1975, illiteracy had fallen to 10.5 per cent. of the population above 6 years of age from 21 per cent. in 1965. Between 1971 and 1976, the number of schools increased by 137 per cent.and the number of pupils by $3^{8}$ per cent.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.
Finance. (Pesos).
As from September 1976, the Mexican Peso has been on floating basis and has fluctuated between $33 \cdot 50$ and $25^{\circ} 00$ pesos $=1$ 8U.S. (see also p. 84).
Total Imports. ............ Pesos 82,25x,950,0
Total Exports. .......... Pess 82,251,950,000
Trade with U.K.
$1974 \quad 1975$
 Exports to U.K...... $10,889,000 \quad 33,400,000$

Imports consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, sisal (henequen), sugar, tomatoes and shrimps, lead, silver, zinc and other metals, tobacco, sulphur and heavy fuel oil.

Capital.-Mexico City, est. pop. 1976-77 8,941,912; metropolitan area $12,57^{8,420}$. Other cities (est. pop. 1976-77) are: Guadalajara ( $\mathbf{x}, 725,107$ ): Monterrey ( $\mathbf{x}, 350,000$ ); Ciudad Juárez ( $570,40 \mathrm{x}$ ); León ( 557.030 ); Puebla ( 526,197 ); Mexicali $(360,556)$; Chihuahua ( 386,645 ); San Luis Potosi ( 303,571 ); and Mérida ( 250,306 ).

Flag.- Three vertical bands in green, white, red, with the Mexican emblem (an eagle on 1 cactus devouring a snake) in the centre.
National Day.- September 16 (Proclamation of Independence).

## British Embassy

(Calle Río Lerma 7x, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Norman Cox, C.M.G.
Counsellors, A. J. Payne; I. P. Allnutt, O.B.E. (Cultural).
Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché, It.-Col. B. D. O. Smith, M.v.O.
zst Secretaries, J. M. Crosby (Head of Chancery); E. V. Nelson, M.v.o. (Information); P. G. Harborne (Commercial); Dr. I. Baker (Scientific).
and Secretaries, A. C. W. Culbert (Consul); M. J. Peart; A. S. Green, M.V.o. (Administration); P. J. Smith (Commercial); G. Thomas (Cullural). Assistant Information Officer, Mrs. M. Jolly. Vice-Consul, A. D. Morales
There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Mérida, Monterrey, Tampico and Veracruz.

British Council Representative.-I. P. Alloutt, O.B.E., Calle M. Antonio Caso 127, Mexico \& D. F.

British Chambir of Commerce, Calle Tiber ro3, 6th Floor, Mexico 5, D.F.-Manager, T. D. Thornton.

Transit from London to Mexico City:-By air, ${ }^{3}$ hours; By sea, U.K.-New Yori, 5 to so days; New York-Mexico City, by rail, 3 days; by air, 4 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to ports on both the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Coast.

## MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)
Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-HenriMaxence Bertrand, borm May 3I, 2923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949: married April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, bom March 14, 1958, Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born January 23, 2957; and Princess Stephanie Marie Elisabeth, bom Feb. I, 1965.

President of the Crown Council, M. Pierre Blanchy.
Presidenf of the National Council, M. Auguste Medecin.

Minister of State, Andre Saint-Mleux, appointed 1972.

## Consulate-Genzral in london 4 Audiey Square, W. $x$

[01-629 0734]
Consul-General, I. S. Ivanovic.
Consul, A. J. Hucker, 5-6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.I [0x-242 8404].
A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontlers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises narrow strip of country about miles long (area approx. 467 acres), with 24,500 inhabitants (est. 1975) and yearly average of over 600,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there no cultivation, though there are Iome notable public and private gardens. Monaco has I small harbour ( 30 ft . alongside quay) and the import duties are the m- in France. The National Council consists of 18 members and the Council of Government of the Minister of State, as President, and three State Counsellors. There is 1 local police force of 160 II II

A new constitution was promulgated by Prince Ralnier on Dec. 17, 1962, which is subject to modification only with the approval of the elected National CouncII. It maintalns the traditional hereditary monarchy and gives guarantees for the right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike.

CApITAL-Monaco-ville ( 2,422 ).
FLAG.-Two equal horizontal stripes, red over white.

[^32]
## MONGOLIA

 (Mongolian People's Republic Bugd Nairamdakh Mongol Ard Uls) President: Yu Tsedenbal.Prime Minister: J. Batmounkh.

## Mongolian People's Revolutionary ( $=$ Communist) Party

Polithureau of the Central Committee, Yu Tsedenbal; J. Batmounkh; N. Jagvaral; S. Jalan-Aajav; N. Luvsanravdan; D. Maydar; D. Molomjamts; T. Ragchaa (full members); B. Altangerel; $\mathbf{D}$. Gombojav (deputy members).
Secretariat of the Central Committee, Yu Tsedenbal (xst); D. Molomjamts; N. Jagvaral; S. JalanAajav; D. Gombojav, S. Sosorbaram.

Mongolian Embassy<br>7 Kensington Court, W. 8 [01-937 0150]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, III Excellency Denzengiin Tserendondov (1973). Area Population.-The Mongolian People's Republic (Mongolia) is a large and sparsely populated country to the north of China. Its [ri is over 600,000 square miles. Its population, 1977 about $x, 500,0000$. However, this total constitutes only part of the Mongolians of Asia, number of whom ary to be found in China and in the neighbouring regions of the Soviet Union (especially the Mongolian Buryat Autonomous Reglon). This country, which is almost nowhere below 1,000 metres above level, forms part of the Central Asiatic Plateau and rises towards the west in the high mountains of the Mongolian Altai and Khanggai Ranges. The Khentai Mountain Range, situated to the north-east of the capital Ulan Bator, is less high. The Gobi region covers the southern half of the country. It contains some sand deserts, but between these less hospitable areas there is steppe land which provides pasture for great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, camels and horses (the latter II still the characteristic means of transport for the population). There are several long rivers and many lakes, but good water is scarce since much of the water is salty. The climate is hard, with a short mild summer giving way to $n$ long winter when tempreatures can drop as low w minus $50^{\circ}$ Centigrade.

History.-Mongolia, under Genghis Khas the conqueror of China and much of Asia, 11 for many years a buffer state between Tsarist Russia and China, although it was under general Chinese suzerainty. The outbreak of the Chinese Revolution in rgis rill the signal for a declaration of independence which was confirmed by the SinoRussian Treaty of Kiakhta (1915), but cancelled by a unilateral Chinese declaration in 1919. Later the country became a battleground of the Russian Civil War, and Soviet and Mongolian troops occupied Ulan Bator wis 1921: this was followed by another declaration of independence. However, in 1924 the Soviet Union in $I$ Treaty with China again recognized the latter's sovereignty over Mongolia; but this was never properly exercised because of China's pre-occupation with internal affairs, and later by the anti-Japanese war. The Mongolian People's Republic was formally established in 1924. Under the Yalta Agreement, Chiang Kai-shek agreed to a plebiscite, held in 1945, in which the Mongolians declared their desire for independence; this was granted. The country entered the United Nations in 1g6r. The heroes of Mongolian history during the earlier part of the century were Sukhebator, who died in 1923, and the Communist Choibalsang (died 1952), who Wlll much to turn the country into the Communist ilate it is today, and
carried out a systematic destruction of the power of the Lamas and the old princely houses which had previously been the dominant force in both the economy and the government.
Production, etc. - The total of Mongolia's livestock was planned to reach 24.6 million in 1977 . Traditionally the Mongolian is = herdsman, tending his flock of sheep, goats and horses, cows and camels and leading $■$ totally nomadic life. With the coming of the Communist régime (under the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) and especially since x952, great efforts have been made to settle the population, but a large proportion still live nomadiccally or semi-nomadically in the traditional ger (circular tent). The pastoral population was collectivized at the end of the rgsos into huge negdels (co-operatives) and State farms which have hastened the process of settlement, but within these the herdsmen and their families still move with their gers from pasture to pasture as the seasons change. The country, and two city districts (Ulan Bator and Darkhan), is today divided into 18 aimaks (provinces) and beneath these into 259 somons (countries), and these form the basis of the State organization of the country, parallel with which runs the apparatus of the Revolutionary Party.
Membership of the Communist bloc has brought Mongolia considerable quantities of aid from other Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, both of which supplied many thousands of workers to help with various construction projects. Mongolia's support of the Soviet Union in the Sino-Soviet dispute resulted in the cessation of Chinese aid and a halt in the supply of Chinese workers. Mongolia is now relying on eastern European, especially Czech, Polish and East German aid to supplement the massive assistance from the Soviet Union. Soviet and Bloc aid is hastening the process of industrialization; for although the economy remains based on the herds of animals, and the principal exports of the country are still animal by-products (especially wool, hides and furs) and cattle, factories serving the needs of the country have been started up and the coal and electricity industries are being developed to provide an industrial base. A joint Mongolian/Soviet enterprise for copper and molybdenum mining has been started in northern Mongolia. A major geological survey is being carried out by the CMEA countries, in order to prepare for the extraction of the considerable mineral deposits known to exist in Mongolia. A copper and molybdenum mining complex is at Erdenet. Coal production is expected to rise to $4 \cdot 5-4 \cdot 9$ million tons by 1980 .
Ulan Bator, which contains - quarter of the country's population, is the main seat of industry. Under the third 5 -year plan, a new industrial centre was founded at Darkhan, north of the capital near the Soviet frontier. It is now Mongolia's second town and is still being developed under the current, sixth, Five Year Plan. Its industries include lime, cement and building materials, a flour mill and a power station. Choibalsan, in the east, is also being developed industrially. Agriculture, formerly little practised, is now being extended. By the end of the sixth 5 -year plan ( $1976-80$ ), total cereal production is expected to be 500,000 to 530,000 tons. Communication is still difficult in the country as there are virtually meroads. The trans-Mongolian railway, following the line of the old north-south trade route, was opened in 1955 and links Mongolia with both China and Russia. Mongolia's fundamental difficulty is its very small population and labour force.

Foreign trade is dominated by the Soviet Union, Firit the eastern European countries taking most of
what is left. Trade with western countries is developing slowly.

Caprtal.-Ulan Bator. (Pop. 400,000.)
Flag.-Vertical tri-colour red, blue, red and in the hoist the traditional Soyombo symbol in gold. National DAY.-July is (Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic).

## Brtish Embassy

Ulan Bator
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Julian Dana Nimoid HartlandSwann.
and Secretary, J. P. Badingfield.
Attachés, N. Blundell; D. T. Allen.

## MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Moroceo)
King, H.M. King Hassan II, born July 9, 1929; acceded February 26, 196x, on the death of his father, King Mohammad V. Heir, Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, b. August 2x, 1963.

## Cabinet

(Aprll 1974)
Prime Minister, Ahmed Osman.
Cultural Affairs, Hadj M'Hamed Bahnini.
Co-operation and Training of Cadres, Mohamed Haddon Echiguer.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ahmed Laraki.
Information, Ahmed Taibi Benhima.
Justice, Abbas El Kissi.
Interior, Dr. Mohamed Benhima.
Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs, Dey Ould Sidi Baba.
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Gen. Driss Ben Omar el Alami.
Finance, Abdelkader Benslimane.
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Salah M'Zily.
Urbanism, Housing, Tourism and the Environment, Hassan Zemmouri.
Administrative Affairs and Secretary General of the Government, M'Hamed Benyakhlef.
Public Healh, Dr. Abolerrahman Touhami.
Commerce, Industry, Mines and Merchant Marine, Abdellatif Ghissassi.
public Works and Communications, Ahmed Tazi.
Higher Education, Abdellatif Ben Abdeljaliti.
Primary and Secondary Education, Mohamed Bouamoud.
Labour and Social Affairs, Mohamed Larbi el Khattabi.
Secretaries of State, Abdallah Gharnit (National Cooperation and Traditional Industry: Kamal Raghaye (Finance); Abdeslam Znined (General and Saharan Affairs); Mohamed Belkhayat (Economic Affairs); Tayeb Bencheikh (Planning and Regional Development); Dr. Mohamed Tahiri Jotti (Youth and Sports); Driss Basri (Interior); Jalal Said (Urbanism, Housing, Tourism and Environment); Hassan Loukach (Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs) ; Moussa Saadi (Commerce, Industry, Mines and Merchant Marine); Moulay Ahmed Cherkaoui (Foreign Affairs).

## Royal Moroccan Embassy and Consulate 49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7 <br> [ $\mathrm{OI}-58_{4} 8^{827}$ ]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency M. Badreddine Senoussi.
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Ahmed Benomar Sbay.
Area and Population.-Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent

between latitude $27^{\circ} 40^{\prime}-36^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. and longitude $\mathrm{x}^{\circ}-13^{\circ}$ W. with an area estimated at approximately I80,000 sq. miles, and a population (2975) of $\times 5,379,259$. It is traversed in the north by the Riff Mountains and in general S.W. to N.E. direction, by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Tangier which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the Pillars of Hercules, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Climate. -The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, (where I high degree of humidity is, however, prevalent) the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are $8 \mathrm{I}^{\circ}$ F. and $45^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.; for Marrakesh roi ${ }^{\circ}$ F. and $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. respectively.

Government.-Morocco became an independent sovereign state in $\mathbf{~ 9 5 6}$, following joint declarations made with France on March 2, 1956, and with Spain on April 7, 1956. The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammad ben Youssef, adopted the title of King Mobammad V.

A constitution, adopted by referendum on December 7,1962 , was in force from December 34, 1962, until June 7, 1965 .

Following serious disturbances in Casablanca in March, 1965 , attempts were made by King Hassan, in consultation with all political parties, to form government of national union. These efforts were unsuccessful and on June 7, $\mathbf{x} 9$, the King proclaimed "state of exception" and suspended Parliament. Assuming himself the office of Prime Minister, he announced the formation of a new government and indicated that constitutional changes were to follow. A revised Constitution was approved by a national referendum on July 24 , x970 and brought into effect soon after. It was superseded by another constitution, also approved by I national referendum, on March 1, 1972. This provides that not only political parties,
but trade unions, chambers of commerce and professional bodies will participate in the organization of the State and representation of the people; specifies that the King is the supreme representative of the people; makes changes in the composition of the Regency Council and the Sovereign's rights and establishes $\quad$ unicameral legislature. The new Chamber is to have 264 members, 176 elected by direct universal suffrage and 88 members elected by electoral colleges representing local government, industry, agriculture and working class groups. Parliamentary elections took place in June 1977.

Defence. -The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 50,000 strong. A Moroccan air force was formed in 1959 and in navy in 1960. The armed forces possess quantities of French, Soviet and American equipment, including aircraft.

Production and Trade.-Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The current Five Year Plan (1973-77) for economic development places particular emphasis on social improvement. Other priority sectors are industrial development, agriculture and tourism.

Agriculture employs more than 70 per cent. of the working population and accounts for about 40 per cent. of Morocco's exports. The main agricultural products are cereals, citrus fruits, olives, grapes, tomatoes and vegetables. Dates and figs are also grown and exported. Cork and wood-pulp are the most important commercial forest products. Esparto grass is also produced. There is a fishing industry and substantial quantities of canned fish, mainly sardines, exported. Livestock in 1972 included about $11,900,000$ sheep, $4,600,000$ goats, $2,785,000$ horned cattle and smalier numbers of donkeys, camels, horses and pigs.

Morocco's mineral exports are phosphates, anthracite, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, while the following are also produced: petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates totalled $17,800,000$ tons in $1975^{\circ}$. There are oil refineries at Mohammedia and Sidi Kacem, and oil sold in Morocco in 1975 amounted to $2,270,117 \mathrm{cu}$. metres. Production of crude oil in 1974 amounted to 25,159 tons.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, householdware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.
The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with France, the U.S.A., W. Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and Spain, was valued in 1974 at Imports, DH 4.683,587,000; Exports, DH $3.745 .948,000$ (both involving very small variations on 2973).

Trade with U.K.
$1974 \quad 1975$
Imports from U.K.... $£ 28,127,000 \propto 351500,000$ Exports to U.K....... $52,506,000 \quad 5 \mathrm{x}, 900,000$ There is a British Chamber of Commerce at Casablanca (c/o B.B.M.E., 80 Avenue Lalla Yacout).

Finance and Currency.- The unit of currency is the dirham. Exchange rate (see p. 84).
The 1976 Ordinary Budget amounted to DH 8,233,000,000 (1975: DH 8,849,000,000).

Communications.-The railway runs south from Tangier to Sidi Kacem. From this junction, one line runs castwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due south from Oujda skirts the MoroccoAlgeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger
project. Moroccan railroads cover $\mathbf{x}, 250$ miles and traction is electric or diesel. An extensive network of well-surfaced roads covers all the main towns in the kingdom.

Tangier is distant from London about $x, 200$ miles ㅌ Imatter of hours by air, 4 days by sea. Royal-Air-Maroc and British Caledonian Airways operate services between Casablanca and London. There are air services between Tangier, Agadir, Marrakesh (seasonal) and London, and also between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with London. Royal Air Inter operates internal services. There are also regular services by many airlines with many parts of the world.

Language.-Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns. The foreign population is estimated at $\mathbf{x 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ (1971). The national dally press consists of 3 Arabic and 4 French newspapers.

Education.-There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. There is a recular university at Rabat. Schoois for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

Capital.- $\Psi$ Rabat (population 565,000 ). The other chief towns are: $\Psi$ Casablanca $(x, 638,000)$; Marrakesh ( 407,000 ); Fez ( 399,000 ); Meknes ( 376,000 ); Oujda ( 323,000 ); Tetuan $(285,000)$. $\Psi$ Tangier ( $\mathbf{I 8 7} 7894$ ), $\Psi$ Kenitra ( 339,105 ). The towns of Fe , Marrakesh and Meknes were capitals at various times in Morocco's history.
FLAG.-Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon). National Day.-March I (Anniversary of the Throne).

## British Embassy Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Spenser Ritchie Duncan, C.m.G., M.B.E. (1975).
ist Secretary, P. K. Williams (Head of Chancery and Consul).
Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. R. Nias.

## British Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at Tangier and Casablanca.

British Council Representative, Dr. R. T. Taylor, P.O. Box 427 , Avenue Moulay Youssef, Rabat.

## MOZAMBIQUE (Moçambique)

President, Samora Moises Machel.
Area and Population.-The People's Republic of Mozambique lies on the east coast of Africa, and is bounded by South Africa in the south and west, Rhodesia in the west, Zambia and Malawi in the north-west and Tanzania in the north. It has an area of 297,657 square miles, with a population approaching 10,000,000 (1976).

Government.-Mozambique, discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498 , and colonized by Portugal in 1505, achieved complete independence from Portugal on June 25, 1975. The date had been agreed in September 1974 by Portugal and Frelimo. (Frente da Libertacão de Mocambique) the Marxist liberation movement. A transitional government, containing Portuguese and Frelimo elements, had been sworn in on Sept. 20, 1974.

A constitution w published on June 25, 1975, which stated, inter alia, that Wia President of Frelimo
would be President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and head of state. The legislative body would be the People's Assembly, consisting of $2 x 0$ members.
It was announced that the basis of the economy would be collectivised agriculture. Main exports are sugar, cashew nuts, copra, cotton, tea and sisal.

Capital. $\Psi$ Maputo (pop. 44r,363). Other main ports are Beira and Nacala.

Flag.-Red, green, black and yellow diagonals, divided by white stripes; motif in top left-hand corner of rifle crossed with Inoe, on abook inside $I$ cog-wheel.

## British Embassy

Av. V. I. Lenine, 3 ro, Maputo.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency John Henry Lewen (1975). xst Secretary, C. R. L. de Chassiron. and Secretary A. Vittery.
${ }^{3}$ rd Secretary, J. E. Kingsbury, M. B.E., B.E.M.

## (NEJD. See Saudi Arabia)

## NEPAL

Sovereign, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, born 1945; succeeded January 31, 1972; crowned Feb. 34, 1975.

## Council of Ministers

Prime Minister and Minister for Palace Affairs and Defence, Dr. Tulsi Giri.
Food, Agriculture and Irrigation, and Land Reforms, Rabindra Nath Sharma.
Foreign Affairs, Krishna Raj Aryal.
Home Affairs and Panchayat, Bhoj Raj Ghimire.
Law and Justice and Communications, Jog Meher Shrestha.
Finance, Dr. Bhekh Bahadur Thapa.
Commerce and Industry, Aitombar Dhoj Khati.
Ministers of State.-Harish Chandra Mahat (Power and Water): Balaram Gharti, Magar Gen. Admin.): Padma Sundar Lawati (Health): Bhola Nath Jha (Forest): Bahadur Gurune (Tourism, Works and Transport): Pashvpeti Shumsher J. B. Rana (Education).
There are also elght Assistant Ministers.

## Royal Nbpalest Embassy in London 12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [0x-329 6z3x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. General Kiran Shumshere J. B. Rana, K.C.V.O., K.B.E. (1974).
ist Secretary, Muhan Bahadur Panday.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Digamber Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana.
Attaché, Khadga Bahadur Khadka.
Nepal lies between India and Tibet an the slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest ( 29,028 ft .). If has I total area of 54,362 sq. miles and population estimated at about $53,000,000$. Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills and Terai Plains in covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. (For MAP, see p. 744.) Kathmandu, the capital, is connected with India by road, the mountain section of which was built by India under the Colombo Plan, and to Tibet by road from Kathmandu to Kodari on the border, which was built by the Chinese and opened on May 26 , 1967. The Indian-aided Sunauli Pokhara road (r28 miles) was inaugurated in April, 1972, and a road between Pokhara and Kathmandu, constructed by the Chinese, was opened in 1973 . The EastWest Highway (Mahendra Raj Marg) to run the length of the country, is wol almost finished.

The road is complete from the Eastern border to Butwal except for two major bridges (which will restrict traffic during the monsoon). Work in progress from Butwal westwards. Sections of the highway have been, or are being built, with aid from India, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., America and the Asian Development Bank.
Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, ollseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber. etc., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar. salt, spices, petrol, metals, etc. Nepalese imports from U.K. were valued at $£ x, 532,000$ in 1976 exports to U.K., €539,000.

Finance.-Revenue for the fiscal year 1977-78, is estimated at N.Rs. 1,724,500,000; Foreign Aid NRs. 1,130,570,000; and Internal Borrowing NRs. 242,250,000. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. Since the sterling pound was floated, the exchange rate has fuctuated. On July 2, 1977, it was NRs. $21 \cdot 3 x$ Buying Rate and NRs. $21 \cdot 52$ Selling Rate $=6$. There mind three commercial banks with branches throughout Nepal.

The inhabitants $\quad$ of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions aminduism and Buddhism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha, whose ruler founded the present Nepalese dynasty, became predominant in 1768. During the $1914-18$ and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, revolutionary movement in 1950 and 1953 achieved the aim of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas and of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before. After ten years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, the late King Mahendra resumed direct powers on December $\mathbf{3 6}$, 1960, with the object of leading $\quad$ united country to basic democracy.

The state of emergency ended on April 83, r963, the King appointing a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and seven other ministers, all of whom have seats in the indirectly elected Rastriva Panchayat (Parliament). A State Council (Rai Sabha) of 69 members, to advise the King on state affairs, constitutional matters and on the choice of the heir to the throne was also appointed on April 2, 1963. An Act was passed at the same time maintaining the existing ban on political parties.

CAPITAL.-Kathmandu, population (9977) 399,603. Other towns of importance are Morang $(340,693)$, Lalitpur ( $x 75,086$ ) and Bhaktapur (124,433). These population figures include some adjacent rural areas.

Flag.-Double pennant of crimson with blue border on peaks; white moon with rays in centre of top peak; white quarter sun, recumbent in centre of bottom peak. NATIONAL DAY.-February 18.

## British Embassy

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency John Denson, C.M.G., O.B.e. (r977). ist Secretaries, R. E. Holloway (Head of Chancery and Consul); D. A. Spain, O.B.E. (Aid). Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. T. Bowring. and Secretary, S. Davey. Vice-Consul, P. Covill.

British Council Representative, N. M. Ross, P.O. Box 640, Kanti Path, Kathmandu.

## NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden)
Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty Juliana, K.G., bom April 30, 1909; married January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, G.C.B., G.C.v.O., G.b.e. (The Prince of the Netherlands), borm June 29, 191x; succeeded, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina who died Nov. 28, $\mathbf{x 9 6 2}$. Issue:
(x) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, G.C.V.O., borm Jan. 31, 1938; married March 10, 1966, H.R.H. Prince Claus George Willem Otto Frederik Geert of the Netherlands, Jonkheer ni Amsberg; and has isste, Prince Willem Alexander, $b$. April 27, 1967; Prince Johan Friso, b. Sept. 25. 1968; Prince Constantijn Christof, b. Oct. 11, 1969.
(a) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elisabeth, born Aug. 5. 1939; married April 29, 1964, Prince Carlos Hugo of Bourbon-Parma and has issue, Prince Carlos, b. Jan. 27, 1970; Princess Margarita and Prince Jaime, b. Oct. 13, 1972; and Princess Maria Carolina Christina, b. June 23, 1974.
(3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943; married Jan. 10, 1967, Pieter van Vollenhoven: and has issue, Prince Maurits, b. April 17, 1968; and Prince Bernhard, b. Dec. 25, 1969; and Prince Pieter-Christiaan, b. March 22, 1972; and Prince Floris, $b$. April 10 , 1975.
(4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947. married June, 28, 1975, Jorge Guillermo; and has issue, Bernardo, $b$. June $\mathbf{2 7}$, 1977.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of General Affalrs, J. M. den Uyl (Labour).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, A. A. M. van Agt (Catholic).

Foreign Affairs, M. van der Stoel (Labout).
Home Affairs, W. F. de Gaay Fortman (AntiRevolutionary).
Education and Sciences, J. A. van Kemenade (Labour).
Finance, W. F. Duisenberg (Labour).
Defence, A. Stemerdink (Labour).
Housing and Planning, J. P. A. Gruijters (Democrats '66).
Transport and Waterways, T. E. Westerterp (Catholic).
Economic Affairs, R. F. M. Lubbers (Catholic).
Agriculture and Fisheries, A. P. J. J. M. van der Stee (Catholic).
Social Affairs, J. Boersma (Anti-Revolutionary).
Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare, H. W. van Doorn (Radical).
Public Heallh and Environment, Mrs I. Vorrink (Labout).
Development Co-operation, J. P. Pronk (Labour).
Without Portfolio in charge of Science Policy, F. H. P. Trip (Radical).

Netherlands Embassy in London $3^{8}$ Hyde Park Gate, S. W. 7
[01-584 5040]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robbert Fack (r976).
Ministers Plenipotentiary, H. T. Schaapveld; C. H. A. Plug.

Counsellors, J. G. Van Der Tas, A. U.W. vanWerven; A. P. vanWalsum; D. J. van Wijnen, C.V.o.
ist Secretaries, R. de Beaufort, c.v.o.; J. Schoen:
J. A. Krijgsman; J. A. van Alphen; J. Huisman. Naval Attaché and Air Attaché, Capt. J. R. Roele. Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Air Attaché, Cdr. F. Muijers.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Epke.
Area and Population. -The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. $50^{\circ} 46^{\prime}-$ $53^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and long. $3^{\circ} 22^{\prime}-7^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$., consisting of ix provinces plus Eastern and Southern Flevoland (reclaimed parts of the Ysselmeer) and containing a total area of $\mathbf{x 3}, 500 \mathrm{sq}$. miles ( $34,830 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{km}$ ). The population in Jan. 1977 was estimated at $33,8 \times 5,838$. The live birth rate in Jan., 1977 was 1 I. 7 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate was 8.3 .

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers-in fact, network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, Yssel and Scheldt.

The chief agricultural products are potatoes, wheat, rye, barley, corn, sugar bect, cattle, pigs, milk and milk products, cheese, butter, poultry, eggs, beans, peas, flax seed, vegetables, fruit, flower bulbs, and cut flowers and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, both mechanical and electrical, electronics, nuclear energy, petro-chemicals and plastics, shipbuilding, steel, textiles of all types, leather goods, electrical appliances, metal ware, furniture, paper, cigars, sugar, liqueurs, beer, clothing, rubber products, etc.
Production of crude oil ( 1975 ) $14,190,000,000,000$ K.cal and refined oil $439,920,000,000,000 \mathrm{~K} . c a l$; steel $4,823,000,000 \mathrm{Kgs}$. and gas $90,853,000,000$ cubic metres. Diamond cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance.

Government.-In 1855 the Netherlands became constitutional Kingdom under King William I, Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken = leading part in the destiny of the gation since the x6th century. The StatesGeneral comprise the Eerste Kamer (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provin-

cial Council; and the Tweede Kamer (Second Chamber) of $\mathbf{x} 50$ members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 38 years and upwards. Members of the Tweede Kamer are paid.

General elections were held on May 25, 1977 for the Second Chamber of the States-General. Party Representation is: Labour Party, 53; Christian Democrats, 49; Liberal, 28; Democrats '66, 8; Radicals, 3 ; Political Reformed, 3 ; Communists, 2; Reformed Political Union, x ; Pacifist Socialists, x; Democratic Socialists '70, $x$; Farmers' Party, x.
The First (Upper) Chamber of the States-General was elected by the Provincial Councils in June, 1974 Party Representation is: Labour, 21; Catholic People's Party, 16; Liberal, $\mathbf{1 2}$; Christian Historical Union, 7; Anti-Revolutionary, 6; Radicals, 4; Communists, 4; Democrats '66, 3 ; Political Reformed, x: Farmers' Party, $x$.

Defence. -The armed forces mix almost entirely committed to NATO. As a result of a far-reaching defence review, completed in 1974 and revised in 1976 the three services are expected to be reduced in size but to be re-equipped over the next decade with new ships, aircraft and Army vehicles. Under this plan, the Royal Netherlands Navy is to be modernized to provide three escort groups, each consisting of a guided-missile, Command ship and six frigates, for use in the NATO Eastern Atlantic and Channel areas, with substantial participation by conventional submarines and long range maritime patrol aircraft. The Royal Netherlands Army consists of an Army Corps of two active and one reserve Division each containing three brigades and an independent reserve brigade, and National Forces which are mainly reserve. The Army Corps is fully integrated into the NATO Central Army Command. The Royal Netherlands Air Force comprises nine squadrons of jet aircraft, the principal roles of which are offensive support, air defence. and reconnaissance. All these squadrons are assigned to the NATO Central Region. In addition there are various missile units stationed in Germany, also assigned to NATO.
Language and Literature.-Dutch is a WestGermanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used in the Netherlands Antilles. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eight national papers, four of which morning papers, and there many regional dally papers.
Education.-Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school ive compulsory. Secondary schools are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam (2), Nijmegen (R.C.) and Rotterdam, and there are technical Universities at Delft (polytechnic); Eindhoven (polytechnic), Enschede (polytechnic) Wageningen (agriculture).

Communications.-The total extent of navigable rivers including canals, is $4,892 \mathrm{~km}$. and of metalled roads $86,354 \mathrm{~km}$. In 1976 the total length of the railway system amounted to $2,825 \mathrm{~km}$., of which $x, 7 \pm 2 \mathrm{~km}$. were electrified. The mercantile marime in 1976 consisted of $x, 157$ ships of total 3,245,000 gross registered tons. The total length of air routes covered by K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) in the course of April, 2975 , to April, 2976, was $321,900 \mathrm{~km}$.

Finance Estimates, 1976<br>Aggregate Budget Revenue.....Fls. $74,100,000,000$ Aggregate Budget Expenditure. 83,200,000,000

## Trade

The Dutch are traditionally $\quad$ trading nation. Entrepôt trade, banking and shipping are of particular importance in their economy. The geographical position of the Netherlands, at the mouths of the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt, brings a large volume of transit trade to and from the interior of Europe to Dutch ports.

Principal trading partners are the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium/Luxemburg. Britain supplied 7.1 per cent. of Netherlands imports in 1976 (Fls. $6,473,000,000$ ) and took 9.8 per cent. of Netherlands exports (Fls. 8,800,000,000).

In common with other members of the European Economic Community, the Netherlands on July $x_{\text {, }}$ r968, removed remaining duties on imports from EEC countries and brought down duties en imports from other countries into line with the Common External Tariff of the EEC.

Excluding the building industry, the index of industrial production in the Netherlands ( $1970=$ 100) rose from $x 17$ in 1975 to 125 in 1976 and the index of industrial production per worker ( $1970-$ x00) rose from $13 x$ in 1975 to 145 in 1976 . In 1976 Dutch imports amounted to Fls. 9x,092,000,000 and exports to Fls. $90,221,000,000$ (excluding Belgium and Luxembourg).

## Trade with U.K.

$$
1975 \text { 1976 }
$$

Importsfrom U.K. $\mathcal{E x}, 113,460,000$ £ $1,500,350,000$ Exports to U.K.... $1,872,819,000 \quad 2,427,921,000$

Seat of Government, The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (1976) 682,452.

PRINCIPAL Towns.- - Amsterdam, 987,205; $\psi$ Rotterdam, r,031,403; Utrecht, 464,357; Eindhoven, 358,234; Haarlem, 232,048; Groningen, 201,662; Tilburg, 151,513 ; Nijmegen, 148,493 ; Enschede, 141,597; Arnhem, 281,126; Leiden, 267.554; Breda, $15 \mathrm{x}, 182$; Maastricht, 145,862; Dordrecht, 186,793; Apeldoorn 134,055 ; Hilversum, 94,041.
Flag. - Three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. National Day.-April 30 (The Queen's Birthday).

British Embassy
(Lange Voorhout, 10, The Hague)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Richard Sykes, X.C.M.G., M.C. (x977).
Counsellors, J. A. Sankey; D. F. Ballentyne (Commercial).
Defence and Naval Attaché, Capt. D. A. P. O'Reilly, R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. D. B. Hives.
Military Attaché, Lt.Col. P. G. Duffield.
Ist Secretaries, D. J. Moss (Head of Chancery); J. D. B. McKibbin (Chancery); A. D. F. Findlay (Agriculture); J. A. Shepherd (Economic) ; P. J. Sullivan (Commercial); Miss P. M. Kelly, M.B.e. (Information).

British Consular Offices
Amsterdam, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7.-ConsulGeneral, T. J. Trout, M.B.E.
Rotterdam, Parklaan $\mathbf{8 8}$.-Consul-General, W. F. B. Price.
There is Honorary British Consul at Aruba, Netherlands Antilles.
British Council Representative, C. N. P. Powell, D.S.O., O.B.E., Keizersgracht 343, Amsterdam (Library).

## OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The Netherlands West Indies formerly comprised Surinam in South America and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of the Netherlands Antilles is $394^{-x}$ sq. miles with - population of 234,400 . Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. The statute was amended in 1975 to provide for the full independence of Surinam on November 25, 2975. Henceforth the Realm comprises the Netherlands and the Netherland Antilles only.

Governor
Netherlands Antilles, Dr. B. M. Leito (x970).
Trade with U.K.
Netherlands Antilles 1974
 Exports to U.K........ $38,760,000 \quad 3 x, 219,000$

The capital of Curacao is $\psi$ Willemstad (pop. 154,928), of Aruba, $\Psi$ Oranjestad; of Bonaire, W Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of Statius (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom.

## NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)
President of the National Emergency Committee and Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, assumed office, Dec. I, 1974. Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alejandre Monticl Arguello.

## Nicaraguan Embassy and Consulate General <br> - Gloucester Road, S.W. 7 <br> [os-584 323I]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant). Minister-Counsellor, Dr. José Rizo Castellon.
Area and Population.-Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between $10^{\circ} 45^{\prime}-15^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $83^{\circ} 40^{\prime}-87^{\circ} 3^{8^{\prime} \mathrm{W}}$. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles (see MAP, p. 872 ). It has a population of $2,400,000$ of whom about threequarters are of mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent and the remaining so per cent. are Indians or negroes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic coast and were formerly under British protection.
Government.- The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 182 x , when its independence was secured. From 1972 the country was headed by I three-man National Governing Council A new Constitution, adopted in April 1974, provided for presidential elections to be held on Sept. r, 1974. General de Division Anastasio Somoza, Debayle was re-elected President (formerly in oftice, 1967-72) of the Republic, and took office on December 1,1974 for a term expiring on April 3x, 198r. Nicaragua is now II democratic representative republic divided into sixteen Departments and the National District, which includes Managua and its surroundings. The Government is divided into four branches: Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Electoral. Legislative power is vested in a Senate of 30 members and the ex-President, and chamber of Deputies with not less than 70 members.
Agriculture and Industry. - The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are cotton, coffee, sugar, sesame and bananas. Beans, rice, maize and
ipecacuanha are also important. Livestock and timber production, already considerable, une expanding. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications. - There are 252 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side and approximately 5,500 miles of telegraph. There are 27 radio stations and two television stations in Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital and extended to the provincial towns of León, Granada, Matagalpa, Chinandega, Diriamba and Jinotepe. The system in the capital, however, suffered heavy damage as $=$ result of the earthquake in December 1972. A ground station for satellite communication was inaugurated in 2973. Transport except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway runs from the Corinto on the Pacific coast vià Managua to Rama, where there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic. The country's main airport is at Managua. It is used by several airlines, including Panam and Lanica, the Nicaraguan national airline.

Language and Literature. -The official language of the country is Spanish. There are $\square$ daily newspapers published at Managua, apart from the official Gazette (La Gaceta) and 4 in the provinces. About 40 per cent. of the population are illiterate. There are universities at León and Managua.

Trade with U.K.
 Exports to U.K........ $9,980,000 \quad 1,200,000$ Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. The chief exports are cotton, coffee, beef, gold, sugar, cottonseed, bananas, copper and soluble coffee.

Capital, Managua, population post-earthquake, 400,000. The centre was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake of December 1972, and reconstruction will take several years. León, 119,347; Granada, 100,334; Masaya, 96,830 ; Chinandega, 95,437; $\Psi$ Bluefields, 17,706 ; Matagalpa, 65,928 ; Jinotepe, 15,957. $\Psi$ Corinto ( 9,650 ), on the Pacific is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Somoza on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the fish, banana and timber trade to the United States.
Flag.-Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under 1 rainbow).

## NIGER

## (République du Niger)

President, It.-Col. Seyni Kountché, assumed power April 15, 1974.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Capt. Moumoun! Djermakoye Amadou.
Situated in West Central Africa, between $12^{\circ}$ and $24^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. and $0^{\circ}$ and $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$., Niger has common boundaries with Algeria and Libya in the north, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, Mali and Upper Volta.
It has an area of about 459,000 square miles with a population (U.N. estimate, 1972) at $4,030,000$. Apart from a small region along the Niger Valley in the south-west near the capital the country is entirely savannah or desert. The main races in Niger are the Haussas in the east, the Djer-
mas in the south-west and the nomadic Touaregs in the north.
The first French expedition arrived in 1899 and the country was fully occupied by 1914. It decided on December 88 , 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 3, 2960 . Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 3962. These are now being revised.
The constitution of Niger, adopted on November 8, 1960, provided for $\begin{gathered}\text { presidential system of }\end{gathered}$ government, modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic, and $\quad$ single Chamber National Assembly. In April 2974 Lt.Col. Seyni Kountché seized power, suspended the Constitution, dissolved the National Assembly, and suppressed all political organizations. He then set up a Supreme Military Council with himself President and eleven other officers together with a temporary Government in which all the major portfolios are held by military officers. Niger is a member of the United Nations, the Conseil de l'Entente, O.C.A.M., O.A.U., C.E.D.E.A.O. and C.E.A.O. (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French.
Finance. - The currency of Niger is the franc CFA (Francs CFA 50-I French Franc). In 1976 the total budget amounted to Francs CFA 24,3 11,000,000.
Trade.-The cultivation of ground-nuts and the production of livestock are the main industries and provide the two main exports. A company formed by the Goverument, the French Atomic Energy Authority and private interests is exploiting uranium deposits at Arlit. Total value of trade in 1974 was: Imports, Francs CFA 23,144,000,000; Exports, Francs CFA $\mathbf{1 2 , 6 2 x , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 \text { . Imports }}$ from U.K. (1976)- £ $1,101,000$; exports to U.K. (1976)-£820,000.

## CAPITAL.-Niamey ( 100,000 ).

Fiag.-Three horizontal stripes, orange, white and green with an orange disc in the middle of the white stripe. NATIONAL DAY,-December $\mathbf{z 8}$. British Ambassador, His Excellency Joe Booth Wright (resident at Abidjan).


## NORWAY <br> (Norge)

King, Olav V, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. July 2, 1903: succeeded, Sept. 3x, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII; married March 21, 1929, Princess Marthe of Sweden (borm March 29, 1901: died April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald (see below) and two daughters.
Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Harald, G.c.v.O., b. Feb. 2x, x937; m. Aug. 29, 1968, Sonja Haraldsen, and has issue Princess Märtha Louise, b. Sept. 22, 197r; and Prince Haakon Magnus, b. July $20,2973$.

Cabinet
Prime Minister, Odvar Nordli.
Foreign Affairs, Knut Frydenlund.
Agriculture, Oskar Oksnes.
Justice, Fru Inger Louise Valle.
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Kjolv Egeland.
Defence, Rolf Hansen.
Commerce, Hallvard Bakke.
Industry, Bjartmar Gjerde.
Consumer Affairs and Administration, Fru Annemarie Lorentzen.
Communications, Ragnar Christiansen.
Fisheries, Eivind Bolle.
Labour and Municipal Affairs, Leif J. Aune.
Social Affairs, Ruth Ryste.
Environment, Fru Gro Harlem Brundtland.
Finance and Customs, Per Kleppe.
Without Portfolio, Jens Evensen.

## Royal Norwigian Embassy in London Offices: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1 [or-235 7x5x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Frithjof Halfdan Jacobsen (1975).
Minister-Counsellor, Olav Sole.
Counsellors, Herman Pedersen (Press and Information), Semund Remay (Fisheries): Hans Hoegh Henrichsen (Commercial); Nils Oskar Dietz (Economic).
2st Secretaries, Gunnar Henriksson Lindeman; Sven Smaaland; Oscar Torgersen (Consultant); D. R. Nielsen (Commercial).
Defence Attaché, Com. Bjarne Eia.
Asst. Defence Attaché, Maj. B. Schaathun.
and Secretaries, Ole F. Knudsen (Commercial); Arild Wegner (Political).
Atraches, Sigfred Hungnes (Consular); Bjorg Eimstad (Welfare).
Area and Population.-Norway (" The Northern Way "), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872 . It is $1,75^{2} \mathrm{~km}$. in length, its greatest width about 430 km . The length of the coastline $2,650 \mathrm{~km}$., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is $2,53 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{km}$. (Sweden 1.619 km ., Finland 716 km . and U.S.S.R. 196 km .). It divided into 19 counties (fylker) and comprises im area of $3^{86,308} \mathrm{sq}$. km. of which Svalbard is 62,049 and Jan Magen 372 sq . km . with is population (estimated, Dec., 1976) of $4,035,365$. In 1975 there were for every $\pm, 000$ inhabitants: 1073 live births; ro'o deaths; $12 \cdot 0$ deaths during first year of (per x,000 live births) ; $6 \cdot 5$ marriages.
The Norweglan coastline is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and v valleys. At the North Cape the nimi does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon
known - the Midinight Sun; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23 . During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia.

Production.-The cultivated area is about 10,000 sq. km. ( 3.4 per cent. of total surface area); forests cover nearly 25 per cent.; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The Gulf Stream pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a min current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are manufactures, agriculture and forestry, fisheries, mining, production of metals and ferro-alloys and shipping. Also in recent years industries providing both manufactured products and services for the development of North Sea oil and gas resources have assumed growing importance. In the fourth quarter of 1976, $1,807,000$ persons were employed in Norwegian industry. Manufactures are aided by great resources of hydro-electric power. Actual production in 2976 amounted to $82 \cdot 2 \mathrm{GW}{ }^{*}$. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norweglan fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country except U.S.S.R. In 1975 the total catch amounted to $2,307,222$ metric tonnes.
Government.-From 1397 to 18 I4 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4,1814 , with Sweden, under II personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 8814 , the Storting (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the Lagting (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the Odelsting (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone - dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.
On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7. 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

On January 14, 1976, Mr. Odvar Nordli was appointed Prime Minister - the leader of a new Labour Government.
Defence. -Norway is member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. The period of compulsory national service is 15 months (without refresher training) in the Navy and Air Force, and $x 2$ months (with refresher training) in the Army.
Education from 7 to $x 6$ is free and compulsory in the "basic schools" maintained by the municipalities with State grants-in-aid. From 1976 all schools catering for the $\mathbf{1 6 - 1 9}$ age groups will be organised along comprehensive lines, the aim being to offer facilities for some $85-90$ per cent. of the age groups. In 197147.4 per cent. of all 18 year olds received full time schooling. In addition to the many specialized schools and industrial and technical institutes, there are 29 colleges of education and 7 new regional colleges. There are 4 universities and $\eta$ state colleges of university level, with i total in autumn 1973 of 36,694 students, $32 \cdot 4$ per cent. of

[^33]
them women. Oslo University (founded 18 m ) had 19,367 ; Bergen University (1948) 7.351, and Trondheim University (created in 1968 by merging the State Institute of Technology, the State College for Teachers, and the Royal Norwegian Society of Science Museum) 6,230; the newest, Tromse University, started teaching in 1972 with $8_{7 I}$ students in science, the humanities and medicine.

Language and Literature.-Norwegian is one of the Scandinavian languages and the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludvig Holberg ( $1684^{-1754}$ ) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norweglan literature dates from the establishment of national university at Christiania (Oslo) in $x 8$ Ix and with the writings of Henrik A. Wergeland ( $5805-\mathrm{I} 845$ ). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen ( $\mathbf{x} 828$ z906) the dramatist, Björnstjerne Björnson ( $1832-$ x9ro) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1903, Jonas Lie ( $1833-1908$ ) novelist, Knut Hamsun ( $8859-1952$ ) novelist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1920 , and Sigrid Undset ( $\mathrm{x} 882-$ 1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself 10 Nobel Prizewinner in 1928. In 1973 there were 67 daily newspapers in the country with total circulation of $2,555,000$, and 77 newspapers published $x$ to 5 times a week with a total circulation of 331,000.

Communications.-The total length of railways open at the end of 1975 was $4,28 \mathrm{Ikm}$., excluding private lines. The extension of the main line from Fauske to Bodö, 60 miles north of the Arctic Circle, Tw completed in 1962 and opened on June 7 by King Olav. The number of telephones at the end of 1975 was $1,406,995$ which is 35 telephones per 100 inhabitants. There $m 77,300 \mathrm{~km}$. of public roads in Norway (including urban streets). At the end of $x 975,2,511,789$ road motor vehicles were registered.

Civil Aviation.-Scheduled internal airservices are operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Wideróes Flyveselskap A.S.

Mercantile Marine.-The Mercantile Marine, December 3I, I975, consisted of $x, 946$ vessels of $26,154,000$ gross tons (vessels above roo gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks fourth among the merchant navies of the world.

|  | Finance |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1976 | 1977 |
|  |  | milio | roner |
| Revenue. |  | 39,045 | 43.79x |
| Expenditur |  | 41,239 | 50,100 |

Rate of Exchange (1977) Kr.9•08=£ K . See also p. 83.

Trade


The chief imports are raw materials, motor vehicles, chemicals, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of crude oil and gas, manufactured goods, fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

Caprtal. $-\Psi$ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (Jan. $x_{0}$ 1976), 462.732. Other towns are $\Psi$ Trondheim, I34,910; $\psi$ Bergen, 213,434 ; $\psi$ Stavanger, 86,639 ; $\Psi$ Kristiansand, 59,488; $\Psi$ Drammen, ${ }^{50,777 \text {; }}$ $\Psi$ Tromsö, 43,830; $\Psi$ Aalesund, 40,868; $\Psi$ Haugesund, 27,386; Moss, 25,786.

Flag.-Red, with white-bordered blue cross.
National Day.-May 17 (Constitution Day).
AIR Transit rrom U.K.-London-Hergen or Oslo, 1 hr. 50 mins.

## British Embassy

Thomas Heftyesgate, Oslo 2.
Ambassador Lxirruoramary and Plempotentiary, His Excellency Charles Peter Scott, C.M.Go, O.B.B. ( $\mathbf{x} 975$ ).

## Brttish Consular Offices

There British Consular Olitices at Bergen and Olso and Honorary Consulates at Tromso, Aalesund, Kristiansand N., Narvik, Stavanger, Trondheim, Tonsberg, Kristiansand S. and Haugesund.

British Council
Representative, J. D. Edmondston, O.B.E., Fridtjof Nansen Plass 5, Osio x.

## SVALbARD

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island)
By Treaty (Feb. 9, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain ") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 34, r925, Norway assumed sovereignty. In September, r94I, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. Atter destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantling of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about $x, 500$ ) to the U.S.S.R. Atter the war the

Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. 873,406 metric tons of coal were shipped from Norwegian and Russian mines i. Svalbard in 1973 (Norwegian mines, 4 Ix,503 metric tons).

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between $74^{\circ}-8 x^{\prime}$ N . lat. and between $10^{\circ}-35^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of main island, known as Spitsbergen ( 55,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait: the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island ( 68 square miles) 127 miles to the $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{i}}$; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 355 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and $\mathrm{I}, 300$ miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsó to Green Harbour a to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

Jan MAyEn, an island in the Arctic Ocean ( $70^{\circ} 49^{\prime}-7 \mathrm{I}^{\circ} 9^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $7^{\circ} 53^{\prime}-9^{\circ} 5^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

## Norwegian Antarctic

Bouvet ISLAND ( $54^{\circ} 26^{\prime}$ S. lat. and $3^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$ E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Peter the First Island ( $68^{\circ} 4^{8}$ S. lat. and $90^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long.), was declared $\quad$ dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May i, $x 931$.

Princess Ragnhild Land (from $70^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, to $68^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ S. lat. and $24^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ to $33^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ E. long.' has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1935.

Quern Maud Land.- On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between $20^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and $45^{\circ}$ E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

## OMAN <br> (The Sultanate of Oman) <br> Sultan, Qaboos bin Said, succeeded on deposition of Sultan Said bin Taimur, July 23, 1970.

Council of Ministers
Personal Adviser and Governor of the Capital, Sayyid Thuwaini bin Shihab.
Communications, Abdul Hafidh Salim Rajab.
Public Works, Karim Ahmad al Haremi.
Diwan Affairs, Sayyid Hamad bin Hamud.
Education, Ahmed Al-Ghazali.
Health, Dr. Mubarak al-Khadduri.
Information and Culture, Sayyid Fahd bin Mahmoud al-Said.
Justice, Sayyid Hilal bin Hamad al-Sammar.
Interior, Sayyld Muhammad bin Ahmed.
Land Affairs, Dr. Asim Al-Jamali.
Social Affairs and Labour, Khalian bin Nasr alWahaibi.
Awkaf and Islamic Affairs, Shaikh Walid bin Zahir al Hinai.
Commerce and Industry, Mohamed Zubair.
Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum, and Minerals, Said Ahmed al-Shanfari.
Youth Affairs, Sayyid Fahar bin Taimur.
National Heritage, Sayyid Faisal bin Ali.
Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Qais Abdul Munim Al-Zawawi.
Minister without Portfolio, Shaikh Braik bin Hamud al-Ghafarí.
(The Sultan acts as his own Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence.)

Oman Embassy in London 64 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7. [0x-584 6782 ] Ambassador, His Excellency Nassir Seif El Bualy.

The independent Sultanate of Oman lies at the eastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula. Its seaboard is nearly $x, 000$ miles long and extends from near Tibat on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali, with the exception of the stretch between Dibba and Kalba on the east coast which belongs to Sharjah and Fujairah of the United Arab Emirates. Ras Darbat Ail marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub al Khali, or "Empty Quarter" as the South Eastera Arabian Desert i called.
Physically and historically modern Oman can be split into two main parts, the North and the South, divided by large tract of desert. Northem Oman has three main sections. The Balinah, the coastal plain, varies in width from 30 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to almost nothing at Muscat where the mountains descend abruptly to the sea. The plain is fertile, with date gardens extending over its full length of 150 miles. The dates, which ripen in early July, well before the Basra product, are famous for their flavour. The Hajar, 1 mountain spine running from North East to South West, reaching nearly zo,000 feet in height on Jabal Akhdar. For the most part the mountains are barren, but numerous valleys penetrate the central massif of Jabal Akhdar and in these there is considerable cultivation irrigated by wells or a system of underground canals called falages which top the water table. The two plateaus leading from the western slopes of the mountains, the Dhahirah or back, in the north and the Sharqia in the south east also have centres of settlements and cultivation. They fall from an average height of x,000 feet into sands of the Empty Quarter. Camels raised in this area are prized throughout Arabia. The Wahiba Sands separate the North from the South with nearly 400 miles of inhospitable country crossed by one motorable track, the only land link. Dhofar, the Southern Province, is the only part of the Arabian Peninsula to be touched by the South West Monsoon. Temperatures are more moderate than in the North and sugar cane and coconuts are grown on the coastal plain, while cattle are bred on the mountains.
Muscat is the original capital of Oman, but Matrah, 3 miles away, where $\mathbb{A}$ new port has been built and where there is more room for expansion, is the commercial centre, and government offices and private houses are moving out to Ruwi and Qurum along the road to Seeb Airpott. The other main towns on the northern coast are Sur, Khaburah and Sohar, all of which are ports but without sheltered anchorage. In the interior Nizwa and Rostaq, both former capitals, are the centres of population. The main town of Dhofar is Salalah, and Raysut and Murbat are the ports.

The area of Oman has been estimated at 120,000 sq. miles and the population at 750,000 (1973). The inhabitants of the North are for the most part Arab but along the coast there is a strong infusion of negro blood, while in the Capital Area which stretches from Muscat to Seeb there are large communities of Hindus, Khojas and Baluch, in addition to Zanzibaris of Omani origin. In Dhofar there is also an infusion of negro blood
around Salalah, but in the mountains the inhabitants are either of pure Arab descent or belong to tribes of pre-Arab origin, the Qarra and Mahra, who speak their own dialects of semitic origin.

Since 1973 ships have been using Port Qaboos at Matrah, where deep water berths have been constructed as part of the new harbour facilities ( $£ 20 \mathrm{~m}$. ). In 2974,365 vessels entered the port. 169 tankers called at the oil company port at Mina al Fahal and carried away over 206 million barrels of crude oil.

The telegraph office, an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah and an international telephone service have been operated since January $x 975$ by OMANTEL. The Sultanate of Oman and Cable \& Wireless share in the company in the ratio of $60 / 40$. There are cleared or graded motorable tracks linking most main population centres of the country with the coast and with the towns of the United Arab Emirates. Over 300 miles of tarmac road are now open linking the capital area with the new international airport at Seeb and the town of Sohar and others are being built, for example to link Muscat and Nizwa.

Finance.-On May 7, 1970, a new currency was brought into circulation. The main unit is the Rial Oman RO $0^{\prime} 770=\mathrm{flx}^{\mathrm{I}}$ (July 1975 ). Each Rial is divided into $x, 000$ new Baiza. There are notes of Rials $10,5, x, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ and roo Baiza and coins of Baiza roo, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 2. The Indian External Rupee ceased to be legal tender from May 2x, 1970. The metric system was introduced in 3975 but there is also - local system in which one kiyas $=$ the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 liyas $=$ one Muscat maund; 10 maunds=one Farasala; 200 maunds=1 Bahaf. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Palis=one Farrah; wu Farrahs = one Khandi.

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$$
\text { Exports to U.K.. .... } 13,997,000 \quad 73,234,000
$$

Commerce and Trade.-Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, U.S., West Germany and India. Imports for the year 1975 exceeded RO 23 xm . Chief imports were machinery, cars, building materials, refined petroleum and food and telecommunications equipment.

Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd. (owned 60 per cent. by Oman Government and 34 per cent. by Shell) began exporting oll on Aug. $1,1967$. Exports are currently at a rate of 368,000 barrels a day. Wintershall A.-G., Sun Oil and ELFER AP have off-shore concessions and Eif-Aquitane Sumitomo has $\quad$ new inland oll concession.

Development.-For many years the Sultanate was a poor country with 1 total annual income of less than $£ x, 000,000$. The advent of oil revenues since 1967 and the change of régime in 1970 have improved prospects and have enabled the initiation of a wide-ranging development programme, especially concerned with health, education and communications. New hospitals have been completed in the main provincial centres and there are now 13 hospitals and 150 doctors. 270 schools, with 70,000 pupils, were in operation in 1977. At Salalah, the main coastal town of the southern province of Dhofar, a new civil airport is planned. A metalled road joins Salalah to Taqa and the port of Rayzut and several housing schemes have been completed. A thermal power station and desalination plant is under construction EII Muscat and work has recently begun on a flour mill. There int also plans to build a cement factory near Muscat.

Caprial. $\Psi$ Muscat, population (estimated), 7,000.
Flag.-Red, green and white with crossed daggers in red sector.

## British Embassy <br> Muscat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles James Treadwell, C.M.G. (2975).

First Secretary, D. E. Tatham (Head of Chancery).
Defence Attaché, Col P. G. Rosser, M.B.E.
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. P. J. Hirst.
ist Secretaries, M. F. H. Scrase-Dickins; E. T. A. Parsons.
British Council Representative, M. R. W. Dexter, Mutrah, Oman.

## PAKISTAN

President, Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, born x905, elected Aug. 10, 1973.
Administering Military Council, Gen. Mohammed Sharif; Gen. Muhammed Zia-ul-Haque; Air Marshal Zulfiqar Ali Khan; Adm. Mohammed Shariff.

## Pakistan Embassy <br> 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.I <br> [01-235 2044$]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana.
Ministers, Bakhtiar All (Head of Chancery); Illahsbukhsh Soomro.
Counsellors, Salahuddin K. Leghari; Khalid Hasan (Press); Zafar Iqbal (Economic); Javaid Qayum Khan; Nazir Ahmad (Education).
ist Secretary, Muhammad Abdul Wasay Farouqi.
Area and Population.- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of country situated to the northwest of the Indian sub-continent, bordered by Iran, Afghanistan, the disputed territory of Kashmir and India. It covers 1 total area of $310,403 \mathrm{sq}$. miles. The Government of Pakistan census in 1972 showed a population figure of $64,892,000$. (A 1977 estimate was $73,400,000$.) Of these, about 1 per cent. are Moslems, about 6 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindus, 5 per cent. Caste Hindus, under 1 per cent. Christians, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Buddhists.

Running through Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir, and their sources in the Himalayas.

Government.-Until April 17, 1973, when the Republic of Bangladesh seceded and was formally created to replace East Pakistan, Pakistan consisted of two geographical units, West and East Pakistan, which were separated by about $\mathrm{r}, 100$ miles of Indian territory. Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.
In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consisted of former territories of British India. The States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur (in Punjab and Sind), with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) vim defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Viscount Radcliffe). The following States also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. (All these States have since been merged in the relevant Provinces of what is now Pakistan). The

States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan were occupjed by India on November 8, 1947.

Pakistan became in Republic on March 23, 1956, when a Parliamentary Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1958, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law. General (later Field Marshal) Mohammed Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 28, 1958, General Ayub Khan also became President of Pakistan. Following a period of unrest in both East and West Pakistan, marked by rioting and massed strikes, President Ayub Khan on March 24, 1969, announced his resignation and handed over control of the country to the armed forces. The Com-mander-in-Chief, General Yahya Khan, proclaimed martial law on March 25 and appointed military governors for East and West Pakistan. The Constitution was abrogated, National and Provincial Assemblies dissolved and Provincial Governors dismissed. Law and order were rapidly restored. On March 3x, 1969, Gen. Yahya Khan assumed the Presidency and formed - Council of Administration.

A Legal Framework Order, published by the President in March, 1970, laid down the principles 11 which new Constitution for Pakistan would be based, including the division of West Pakistan into four provinces-The Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

The first general elections ever held in Pakistan - a basis of "t one man, one vote ", were held on Dec. 7,1970 , with a postponement until January 17 , 2971, in 9 East Pakistan constituencies which had been severely affected by the cyclone disaster in the Ganges delta. The Awami League in East Pakistan, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and the Pakistan People's Party in West Pakistan, led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, won large majorities, the latter party in Punjab and Sind. Following the elections there was total disagreement between the two main parties : the question of new Constitution for Pakistan, Sheikh Mujlb insisting on complete autonomy for East Pakistan. The proposed opening of the National Assembly at Dacca on March 25, 197x, was postponed by the President. Civil war broke out.

The unofficially styled "Bangladesh" seceded from the Government of Pakistan by unilateral declaration 1 II March 26, 197x, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman flown to West Pakistan where he was in due course tried for treason. Meanwhile, in East Pakistan, fierce and brutal fighting continued between West Pakistan forces and Bengali guerrillas. Several million Bengali refugees fied to India. Fighting in East Pakistan intensified towards the end of the year and eiI December 3 it spread to West Pakistan where Pakistan and Indian forces were engaged. On December 16 the Pakistan forces on the eastern front surrendered, and the following day Pakistan accepted a cease-ire in the West. Following the resignation of Gen. Yahya Khan - President and the succession of Mr. Bhutto on December $\Omega$ Sheikh Mujibur Rahman we released from detention and flown to London on January 8, 1972. From there he proceeded to Dacca where he reasserted that Bangladesh was an independent country and that all ties with West Pakistan were severed. "The Democratic Government of Bangladesh " was formally proclaimed on April $17,197^{2}$.

The United Kingdom had recognized Bangladesh ${ }^{3 I}$ February 4; but already, on January 30, r97a, President Bhutto announced that Pakistan 10 il left the Commonwealth $\quad$ - protest against the
decision by Britain, Australia and New Zealand to recognize Bangladesh. $\mid .1$ decision, taken with regret, was, he said, minal and irrevocable ${ }^{[1}$ and "essential to Pakistan's self-respect ".

A new Constitution was adopted by the National Assembly on April 10, 1973. It wis enforced on Aug. 14, 1973 and provides for a federal parliamentary system with the President constitutional head and the Prime Minister as chief executive.

Education.-Formal education in Pakistan is organized into five stages. These are five years of primary education ( $5-9$ years), 3 years of middle or lower secondary (general or vocational), z years of upper secondary, 2 years of higher secondary (intermediate) and in to 5 years of higher education in colleges and universities. Education is free to upper secondary level.

Examinations for the first two stages are conducted by the Provincial Education Departments for the award of certificates. Public examinations Er conducted at secondary and higher secondary/ intermediate levels by the concerned Boards of Intermediate and Secondary education. Public examinations are alsu held for scholarships and conducted by the Directorates of Education. Examinations at higher levels of education are conducted by the universities.

Provincial Governments are responsible for the total financial support of the government institutions and for grants to non-government institutions. But policy making is authorized by the national Government, which makes annual grants. The Government of Pakistan announced in March, 1972, the Education Policy, 1972-80, the main objects of which to promote ideological solidarity and eradicate illiteracy. According to the Policy, education in classes I-VIII has been made free since Oct. $x$, r972. It is anticipated that primary education will become universal for boys and girls by 1984.

Education in classes IX and $X$ has been made free in all schools from 1973. The present rate of increase in enrolment at secondary and intermediate levels about ro per cent. per annum. By 1980 , it is estimated that the enrolment will be more than double, rising from 400,000 to 850,000 in classes IX and $X$ and from $\times 60,000$ to 360,000 in classes XI and XI.

The number of existing school teachers is about $\mathbf{2 6 0 , 0 0 0}$. It is estimated that an additional 235,000 elementary and secondary school teachers and additional 300,000 adult and further education teachers, men and women, will be needed by 1980. The number of primary schools in 1970 was 39,000 . There were 3,435 secondary schools and 300 general colleges.

Production.-Pakistan's economy is chiefly based in agriculture. According to the 1972 census classification, the employed labour force engaged in agriculture amounted to 56.6 per cent of the total persons employed. The principal crops are cotton, rice, wheat, sugar cane, maize and tobacco. There are large deposits of rock salt. Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is 33 million acres.

Other Products: Pakistan also produces hides and skins, leather, wool, fertilizers, paints and varnishes, soda ash, paper, cement, fish, carpets, sports goods, surgical appliances and engineering goods, including switchgear, transformers, cables and wires.

Trade.-Pakistan imported manufactured goods and raw materials to the value of $\$ 2,530$ million in $1976-77$ and exported mainly agricultural products valued at $\$ \pi, 550$ million. Principal imports
are listed as: machinery, food grains, iron and steel manufactures, transport equipment, electrical goods, mineral oils, chemicals, fertilizers, drugs and medicines, and vegetable oils. Principal exports are cotton yarn and cloth, carpets, sports goods, rice, raw skins and fish.


Finance. -The unit of currency is the Rupee of 100 Paisa ( $x$ crore $=$ so million Rupees). For rate of exchange, see p. 83 .

The State Bank has a capital of about Rs. $30,000,000$ and is wholly owned by the Government. Total bank deposits in Pakistan in Dec. 1975, were Rs.2,793 crores.
The 1976 -77 Budget anticipated Revenue receipts of Rs. 1819.87 crores and expenditure (excluding development expenditure) of Rs. $16 \times 4 \cdot 7$ I crores.

Communications-The main seaport is Karachi (which handled $9,900,000$ tons of cargo in 1974/5). The main airport at Karachi occupies an important position on international trunk routes and is equipped with modern facilities and equipment. Pakistan International Airlines (P.I.A.) operates air services between the principal cities within the country as well as abroad.
Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.
CAPITAL-Islamabad, pop. 235,000. $\Psi$ Karachi (pop. $3,498,634$ ) is the largest city and seaport; Lahore has population of $2,165,372$.
Flag.-The National Flag of Pakistan is đark green, with white vertical stripes at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.
National Days.-March 23 (Pakistan Day), August 54 (Independence Day).

## BRITISH EmbASSY <br> Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, P.O. Box 1 122, Islamabad.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Christopher Wyndowe Bushell, C.M.G. ( $\mathbf{9 7}$ 6).

Counsellors, C. H. Seaward (Economic and Commercial); P. R. Fearn (Head of Chancery).
Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. K. C. Came. Naval and Air Attaché, Cdr. N. J. Cocks, R.N. xst Secretaries, G. A. Shepherd; E. R. C. Holland, M.B.E. (Administration); D. M. Harrison; D. H. Doble; A.R. Murray; C. P. Burdess; J. H. Turner (Commercial).
There is a British Consulate-General at Karachi. British Council Representative, D. A. Latter, P.O. Box 1135 , Islamabad.

## PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 3955, and incorporated: (I) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of West Pakistan with effect from October 14, 1955. The Province was reorganized with effect from July x , 1970, into the four separate Provinces of Punjab (including Bahawalpur), Sind
(including Karachi), North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan together with Islamabad Capital Territory and the Tribal Areas.

## PANAMA

(República de Panama)
President of the Republic, Ing. Demetrio Lakas, appointed, Dec. 18, 1969, re-appointed, Oct. Ix, 1972, for a term of six years.
Vice-President, Lic. Gerardo González Vernaza.
Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, Brig.Gen. Omar Torrijos.

Cabinet
Interior and Justice, Lic. Jorge E. Castro.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Nicolás Gonzúlez Revilla.
Finance, Sr. Miguel Sanchiz.
Finance, Sr. Luis M. Adames.
Commerce and Industry, Lic. Julio Sosa.
Public Works, Sr. Néstor T. Guerra.
Agricultural Development, Lt. Col. Rubén Dario Paredes.
Health, Sr. Abraham Saied.
Education, Sr. Aristides Royo.
Labour and Social Affairs, Lic. Adolfo Ahumada.
Planning, Sr. Nicolas Arditto Barletta.
Housing, Lic. Tomás Altamirano Duque.
Controller General, D. Castillo.
Minister to the Presidency, Lic. Fernando Manfredo. panamanian Embassy in London
39 Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, S.W. 7 [oI-589 875x]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Roger Decerega (1976).
Minister-Counsellor, Sr. Miguel Chavez-Boyd.
Consulate-Wheatsheaf House, 4 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4 [ox-353 4792/3].
There are also Consular Offices of the Republic at Glasgow and Liverpool.
Panama lies on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America (see MAP, p. 842). After 10 revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence from Colombia and established $\square$ separate Government.
Since 1968 control of Panama has been increasingly taken over by Gen. Omar Torrijos, Commander of the National Guard, following a military coup. On October 15 , 1972 , at an assembly of representatives from the 505 electoral districts, the President and Vice-President were installed for six-year term, and General Torrijos was designated as "Leader of the Revolution" with wide overriding powers. In September, 1977, in Washington, President Carter of the U.S.A. and Gen. Torrijos signed a treaty giving Panama control of the Panama Canal in the year 2,000 .
The area of the Republic is $3 x, 890 \mathrm{sq}$. m ., the population (r975 est.) $x, 678,000$. The soil is moderately fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, sugar, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important rôle in in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 25 years. In 1972 there were $x, 906$ official primary schools and 65 private primary schools; 69 official secondary and 138 private secondary schools. Primary students numbered 273,324 in official and 14,241 in private schools in 297 x ; secondary students, 60,352 official and 26,443 private. The average number of students at Panama University in 1973 was 21,216 and at the Catholic University (Universidad Santa Maria Le Antigua) about 728.
Lansuage and Literature.-The official language is

Spanish. There are 4 Spanish language and English language newspapers published dally in the capital.
Finance.-Budget estimates for 1976 showed revenue and expenditure in balance at $B .463,000,000$.
The monetary unit is the Balboa ( $=\$$ I U.S.) ; no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1973 <br> Balboas | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ \text { Balboas } \end{gathered}$ |
| Imports. | 448,88r,000 | 767,800,000 |
| Exports. | 135,655,000 | 203,100,000 |
|  | vith U.K. $\dagger$ |  |
|  | 1974 | 1975 |

Imports from U.K... $£ 12,196,000 £ 15,827,000$ Exports to U.K...... $\quad \mathbf{z , 0 9 2 , 0 0 0} \quad \mathbf{2 , 3 3 4 , 0 0 0}$ $\dagger$ Including Colon Free Zone.
The imports are mostly manufactured goods, machinery, lubricants, chemicals and foodstuffs; exports are bananas, petroleum products, shrimps, sugar, meat and fishmeal.

CApITAL, 世Panama City. Population (r970 Census, preliminary), 418,000.

Flag. - Four quarters; white with red star (top, next staff), red (in fly), blue (below, next staff) and white with red star. National DAy.-November 3.

Dependencies of Panama.-Taboga Island (area 4 sq. miles) is a popular tourist resort some 12 miles from the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal. Tourist facilities are also being developed in the Las Perlas Archipelago in the Gulf of Panama. There is a penal settlement at Guardia on the island of Coiba (area 19 sq. miles) in the Gulf of Chiriqui. BRITISH Embassy
(r2o Via España, Panama)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robert Michael John (1974). sst Secretary and Consul, R. M. Jackson.

There is a British consular office at Panama City, and honorary consul at Colon.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool, 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 85 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

## PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)
President, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954, re-elected 1958,1963 , 1968 and 1973 .
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Nogués.
Finance, General César Barrientos (ret.).
Interior, Dr. Sabino A. Montanaro.
Defence, General Marcial Samaniego (ret.).
Justice and Labour, Dr. Saul Gonzalez.
Education and Worship, Dr. Raúl Peña.
Public Works and Communications, General de División Juan A. Cáceres.
Agriculture and Livestock, Ing. Hernando Bertoni.
Agriculture and Civestock, Ing. Hernando Bertoni. turión.
Without Portfolio, Arq. Tomás Romero Pereira.
President of Central Bank, Dr. César Romeo Acosta.
paraguayan Embassy in London
Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7 [ox-937 1253$]$
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Numa Alcides Mallorquin (1969).
Minister-Counsellor and Consul General, Bernardo Galeano.
1st Sectelaries, Jorge A. Colmán; Mrs. G. S. de Jauregui.
There is $\pm$ Paraguayan Consulate in Liverpool.

Area and Population.-Paraguay is an inland subtropical State of South America, situated between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil.

The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with - population (est. 1975) of $2,500,000$.

Eastern Paraguay consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, none of which exceeds 2,300 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are normally navigable for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Some of the tributary streams are also navigable. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams fowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confuence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucú," or "endless," is drained by Lake Ypoa, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935 . The Chaco is a flat plain, rising uniformly towards its western boundary to a height of $x, 140$ feet; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought, but the building of dams and reservoirs has converted part of it into good pasture for cattle raising.

Government.-In 1535 Paraguay was settled a Spanish possession. In 18 II it declared its independence of Spain.
The 1967 constitution provides for a twochamber parliament consisting of $30-$ member Senate and a 60 -member Chamber of Deputies. Two-thirds of the seats in each chamber are allocated to the majority party and the remaining one-third shared among the minority parties in proportion to the votes cast. Voting is compulsory for all citizens over 18 .

The President is elected for 5 years and may be re-elected for further term. He appoints the Cabinet, which exercises all the functions of government. During parliamentary recess it can govern by decree through the Council of State, the members of which are representative of the Government, the armed forces and various other bodies.
The first elections under the new constitution were held on Feb. xi, 1968.
Production.-About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle raising. Canned and frozen beef, timber, tobacco, cotton, soya, edible oils and essential oils are the main exports. The forests contain many varieties of timber which find good market abroad. Paraguay's hydroelectric power station at Acaray produces $90,000 \mathrm{~kW}$. of which $\square$ surplus is exported to Argentina and Brazil.

Brazil and Paraguay are carrying out a project to develop the potential of the River Paranà-annual output is planned at 10.7 million kWh . Similarly, Paraguay and Argentina are to develop the hydroelectric complex at the Yacyreta rapids. This has a potential annual output of 3.5 million kWh . Work on the Itaipu hydroelectric scheme began early in 1976 and work on the Jacyretá scheme is scheduled to begin in 1978 .

Communications.-A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asuncion with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). This service is liable to
cancellation without warning when the river is low or in flood. There are direct shipping services between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Asunción; and Liverpool, London and Asunción. Eight airlines operate services from Asunción.

There are 8 xo km . of asphalted roads in Paraguay, connecting Asunción with São Paulo ( 26 hrs.) via the Bridge of Friendship and Foz de Yguazú and with Buenos Aires ( 24 hrs .) via Puerto Pilcomayo, and about 4,050 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition, but liable to be closed or to become impassable in wet weather. A 1000 km . unpaved road links Asunción with the Bolivian border. There are services to Buenos Aires, São Paulo and Paranagua, y port on the Brazilian coast.

Defence.-There $\quad$ permanent milltary force of about 14,000 all ranks, most of whom are conscripts doing their military service; and about 6,500 armed police (again mostly conscripts). Three gunboats and a number of small armed launches patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.-Spanish is the official language of the country but outside the larger towns Guarani, the language of the largest single unit of original Indian inhabitants, is widely spoken. Four morning, one afternoon and three weekly newspapers published in Asunción.

Education.-In 3976 there were 2,850 primary schools. They had 35,200 teachers and 458,000 students. The National University in Asunción had in 1976 teaching staff of $x, 125$ and 9,280 students. The Catholic University had $\mathbf{4 , 5 6 0}$ students and about 438 teachers.

## Finance

1976
Guaranies $\quad$ Guaranies
Revenue. . . . . . . . 61,655,000,000 73,743,532,000 Expenditure . . . . . . 59,175,000,000 72,244,358,250

Currency.-A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange in June $x 976$ was Gs. $225=$ £ r. (See also p. 84.) Trade.-The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, consumer goods, textiles, vehicles and machinery. Main exports: Soja, cotton, tobacco, meat, timber, seeds, maize, fruit and vegetable oils.

Trade with U.K.
$1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K. . . . . $66,484,000 \quad £ 5,478,000$ Exports to U.K......... 6,837,000 7,897,000 Capital, $\Psi$ Asunción, about $x, 000$ miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires. Pop. (census, 1970), 437,000; other centres being $\Psi \mathrm{En}-$ carnación, 47,333; Concepción, 52,826 ; and Villarica $3^{8,05 z}$.

FLAG.-Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue with the National seal on the obverse white band and the Treasury seal mer the reverse white band.

NATIONAL DAY.-May 14.

## British Embassy <br> 25 de Mayo 17 y ,

 Casilla de Correo 404, Asunción Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Charles William Wallace, C.v.o. (1976)rst Secretary and Consul, P. R. Pendleton.
Defence Attaché, Lt. Col. B. Bradbrook (resident in Buenos Aires).
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretary and Vice-Consul, G. L. Minter.
Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air approximately . hours flying time via Rio de J eiro.

## PERSIA. See IRAN

## PERU

(República del Peru)
President, General Francisco Morales Bermúdez, assumed office, Aug. 29, 1975.
Prime Minister, Minister of War \& C-in-C of Army, General Guillermo Arbulú Galliani.
Navy, Vice-Admiral Jorge Parodi Galliani.
Air Force, General Dante Parodi Moran.
Interior and Police, General Luis Cisneros Vizquerra.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Embajador José de la Puente Radbill.
Economics \& Finance, De Luis Barúa Castañeda.
Education, General Otto Eléspuru Revoredo.
Public Health, General Humberto Campodónico Hoyos.
Labour, General Luis Galindo Chapman.
Agriculture, General Luis Arbulú Ibañez.
Integration, Vice-Admiral Rafuel Durand Rey.
Industry and Tourism. General Gastón Ibañez O'Brien.
Commerce, General Luis Arfas Graziani.
Food, General Rafael Hoyos Rubio.
Transport \& Communications, General Elivio Vannini Chumpitazi.
Energy \& Mines, General Arturo La Turre di Tolla.
Housing \& Construction, Sr. Geronimo Cafferata Marazzi.
Fishing, Sr. Francisco Mariátegui Angulo.
Without Portfolio, General Germán Velarde Bozang, General Carlos Quevedo Farfán; General Jorge Chavez Quelopana; General Isaac Costa Ferreccio; General Luis Montoya; General César Vinatea Móntenegro: General José Soriano Morgan; General Césa Helio Rusas Cresto; General Enrique Falconi Mejia .

## Peruvian Embassy and Consulatr

52, Sloane Street, S. W. I
[or-235 1917]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Don Adhemar Montagne ( z 969 ).
Minister, Sr. Dr. Don Alejandro San Martin Caro. Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. Juan Equsquiza.
Air Attaché, Maj. Gen. José Aste.
Area and Population.-Peru is maritime Republic of South America, situated between $0^{\circ} 00^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$ and

$18^{\circ} 3 x^{\prime} 00^{\circ}$ S. latitude and between $68^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 27^{\prime \prime}$ and $88^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. longitude. The of the Republic including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and $3^{2}$ square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles with total population (census, 1972) of $14,12 \pi, 564$ -

Physical Features.-The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being Huascaran ( 22,211 feet), Huandoy ( 20,855 feet), Ausangate ( 20,235 feet), Misti volcano ( 18,364 feet), Hualcan ( 20,000 feet), Chachani ( $\mathbf{x 9 , 0 3 7}$ feet), Antajasha ( $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 2 0}$ feet), Pichupichu ( $\mathbf{x 7 , 7 2 4}$ feet), and Mount Meiggs ( $\mathbf{x}, 55^{8}$ feet).

There are three main regions, the Costa, west of the Andes, the Sierra or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the Punas or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the Montana, or Selva, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population.

In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas mu bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.-Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 8478 , died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quechua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of $182 \mathrm{x}-1824$ established its independence, declared on July 28, 182x. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18 , 1856 . (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The Constitution provides for the election for six years of a President by direct vote of the people and of a Congress composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Presidential and Congressional elections on $I$ basis of proportional representation were held on June 9 , 3963, and a new President, Sr. Belaúnde Terry, held office from July 28 until deposed by $I$ revolutionary junta on Oct. 3, x968, and sent out of the country. The junta appointed $=$ Cabinet composed of officers from the three armed services and named General Velasco - President. In a bloodless coup on August 29, 1975, Gen. Valasco was replaced by Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez.

Production.-Agriculture employing 46 per cent. of the labour force accounted for only about 34.5 per cent. of the Gross Domestic Product in 1973. The chief crops are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat, barley, grapes and coffee. Mineral exports in 1974 were valued at U.S. $\$ 562$, ro3,000 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore and silver.

Peru is normally the world's largest exporter of fishmeal. The value of fishmeal exports dropped from U.S. \$267,000,000 in $197 x$ to U.S. $\$ 233,254,000$ in 1972 and U.S. $\$ 35,894,000$ in 1973 because of adverse climatic conditions, but is now recovering.

Communications.-In recent years the coastal and sierra moin. have been opened up by means of
roads and air routes and there is air communication, well communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazll, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the Andean Highway from the Pacific port of Callao, via Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco ( $\mathbf{x} 4,700 \mathrm{ft}$.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, forms $\quad$ link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road iwn through the Boqueron del Padre Abad, ir pass rediscovered un July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and is asphalted throughout.

The first rallway w opened in 8850 and the 2,400 miles of track are now administered by the Government. There is also steam navigation on the Ucayali (see Andean Highway above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and number of international services call at Lima.
Defence.-The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription (z years), and numbers about 45,000 of all ranks. Armoured units are equipped with American, Russian and French vehicles. Engineer units are employed on the construction of roadways in Peru using American equipment. Navy.-The Navy consists of 3 cruisers; 4 destroyers; 2 frigates; $\quad$ corvettes; U.S. submarines and 2 German submarines, the latter added to the fleet in 1974 and 1975; 4 LST's; 5 river gun-boats; 4 fleet oilers; 4 fleet auxiliaries; z river transports; $x 4$ patrol boats; - patrol launches; I floating dock and $\mathbf{z}$ tugs. The main Naval base is in Callao and supports all ships of the Fleet. There are training establishments in Callao and La Punta. The Naval Air Arm consists of U.S. and French helicopters: U.S. anti-submarine aircraft and $\mathrm{DC}_{3}$ 's. Air Force. - The Air Force is equipped with British Hunter and Canberra aircraft; American training, fighter and transport aircraft plus helicopters; French Mirage aircraft and Alouette helicopters. There are military airfields at Talara, Piura, Críclayo, Lima, Pisco, Joya, Iquitos and Arequipa plus $n$ seaplane base at Iquitos. There are also a Civil Guard and a Republican Guard whose members number respectively 30,000 and 5,000 .
Education.- Education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 15 . In 1972 a new Law of Education radically changed the structure of the system. There are to be three levels: Initial (up to 6 years), Basic ( $6-15$ years) and Higher (over 15 years). Basic education corresponds approximately to the former Primary and Secondary level pupils. In 1975 there were 3,729,028 pupils attending in the normal basic level of education. State basic education schools numbered 19,167 with x06,496 teachers. Technical education numbered 250,788 pupils, 377 schools and ro,320 teachers. Private basic schools numbered 3,517, teachers $\mathbf{1 x , 5 3 5}$ and pupils 376,169. A new system of Higher Schools of Professional Education is being developed to cater for pupils from 15 years to 18 or 19 years. In 1975 there were 9 such schools, with 234 teachers and 5,523 pupils. These schools will replace the top three classes of the former secondary school ( $\mathbf{x} 6-18$ years) and from them pupils may enter University. In 1975 there were state ( 34,979 students) and II private ( $5 \mathrm{r}, 53^{2}$ students) Universities in Peru: 14 of the universities are located in Lima: the oldest, San Marcos, was founded in 155 r.

Language and Literature. - Spanish, the language of the original Spanish stock from which the
governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, was formerly the only official language of the country. However, in May 1975, the Quechua language was declared by Decree Law as the second official tongue. Quechua and Aymara are widely spoken by more than half the population of the country. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained $=$ high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 182 x was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879 -1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1976 there were 7 main morning papers, including the official gazette El Peruano, one afternoon paper daily and about 50 provincial papers.

Finance. - The unit of currency is the Sol of roo centavos. For rate of exchange, see p. 84.
x973-74 (two years)
Public revenue. Soles $843,219,000,000$
Public expenditure
146,219,000,000
In 1975, Peru's balance of payments deficit was U.S. $\$ 565,077,000$.

Trade.-Import trade of Peru in 1975 totalled U.S. $\$ 2,491,000,000$ and exports U.S. $\$ 1,378,460,000$.
Trade with U.K.
 Exports to U.K....... $28,794,000$

41,900,000
The principal imports are machinery, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are minerals and metals, fishmeal, sugar, cotton and coffee.

Capital.-Metropolitan Lima (including $\Psi$ Callao), population $3,595,000$. Arequipa ( $561,33^{8)} \quad \Psi$ Iquitos $(540,560), \quad \Psi$ Chiclayo ( 533,266 ).

FLAG.-Three vertical bands, red, white, red; coat of arms on white band. National Day.-July 28 (Anniversary of Independence).

## British Embassy

Edificio El, Pacifico-Washington (Piso 12), Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa, Lima.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George William Harding, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1977).
ist Secretaries, D. W. R. Lewis (Head of Chancery); M. Elliott (Commercial).

Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. D. L. G. James, R.N.

2nd Secretaries, S. S. Calder (Commercial); R. G. Lewington (Information); G. S. Cowling (Technical Assistance).

## British Consular Offices

There British Consular Offices at Lima and Callao.

British Council Representative, O. R. Siddle, Apartado 11114, Edif. Pacifico-Washington, Ave Arequipa, Lima
Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, via New York and Colon, 2x-27 days: via Liverpool and Colon, x-30 days. Direct British Caledonian service Lima-London.

## THE PHILIPPINES <br> (Repúblika III Pilipinas)

President, Ferdinand Marcos, b. 1917 , elected Nov. 10, 1965, assumed office Dec. 30, 1965, re-elected for 4 years, Nov. 1x, 1969.

Cabinet
Foreign Affairs, Carlos P. Romulo.
Justice, Vicente Abad Santos.
Finance, Cesar Virata.
Defence, Juan Ponce Enrile.
Education, Juan L. Manuel.
Labour, Blas F. Ople.
Trade, Troadio Quiazon.
Public Works, Alfredo L. Juinio.
Health, Clemente S. Gatmaitan.
Agriculture, Arturo Tanco.
[The above are the principal appointments.]

> Philippine Embassy
> 9a Palace Green, W. 8
> [or-937 3646$]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency José Manuel Stilianopoules y Estela (1977).

Minister-Counsellor, Pablo A. Araque.
Armed Forces Attaché, Capt. Artemio Tadiar.
Area and Population.-The Philippines are situated between $21^{\circ} \quad 20^{\prime}-4^{\circ} \quad 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $116^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ $126^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 1 I4,834 square miles, of which total ro6,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having is combined area of 7,929 square miles.
The principal islands are:-

| ame | sq. miles | Name | miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luzon. | 40,422 | Mindoro | ..3,759 |
| Mindana | -36,538 | Leyte. | 2,786 |
| Samar. | 5,050 | Cebu. | r,703 |
| Negros. | 4,906 | Bohol |  |
| Palawan. | . 4,550 | Masbat | 62 |

Panay............ 4, 4, 450
Masbate. . . . ..... I, 262
Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyanes and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines was estimated at the end of 1975 at $42,759,000$.
The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Moslems, in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000 , and other much smaller forcign communities, notably Spanish, American and Indian.

The Portuguese navigator Magellan came to the Philippines in 1521 and was slain by the natives of Mactan, small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas", after the son of the King of Spain, and in $\mathbf{x 5 7 5}$ the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 2764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the SpanishAmerican War of 1898 rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May x; 1898), Manila was captured by American
troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. $\mathbf{2 3}, \mathbf{3 8 9 8}$, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 2898 . However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899 , against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902 . Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946 with a presidential form of government based on the American system. On January $\mathbf{1 7}, 1973$, a revised constitution, providing for I parliamentary form of government with a unicameral legislative, was proclaimed after its ratification in national referendum. Since September 2x, 1972, however, the country has been under martial law: the President, who has also assumed the position of Prime Minister under the new constitution, has postponed indefinitely elections for the new National Assembly, while he attempts to carry out a programme of social reforms. In the meantime government functions by presidential decrees.

Language and Literature.-The official languages are Pilipino and English. Pilipino, the national language, is based on Tagalog, one of the MalayPolynesian languages which according to the 1960 census is spoken by 44 per cent. of the population. English, which is the language of government and of instruction in secondary and university education, is spoken by at least 40 per cent. of the population. Spanish, which ceased to be an official language in 1973, is now spoken by only 2 per cent. 73 per cent. of the population are literate. There is a National Library in the capital with branches in other urban centres and a flourishing press. Education accounts for about 30 per cent. of local expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive and there are 37 private universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Thomas (founded in $\mathbf{x 6 r 1}$ ), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; there are also 6 State-supported universities, including the University of the Philippines, founded 1go8. Students at private and state

colleges and universities in $1975-76$ numbered 1,421,530.

Roads and Railways.-Communications suffered serious damage during the War of $194 \mathrm{I}-45$ owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system is undergoing rehabilitation and extension and, including all types of services, covered 74,768 kilometres in 1972. In 1974 there were 792,253 road vehicles registered. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 740 miles are still operated. The Philippine National Railway, on Luzon Island, has been converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.-There are 92 ports of entry in the Philippines and 3,377 vessels of various types, totalling 591,443 tons, are engaged in inter-island traffic. There are $\mathbf{5 4}$ ocean-going vessels regis-, tered in the Philippines, totalling 740,233 gross tons.

Civil Aviation.-Air transport plays a key part in inter-island travel and an important one in communications overseas. The Civil Aeronautics Administration (C.A.A.) operates and maintains 70 national airports. Phillippine Air Lines have regular flights to Hong Kong, Taipei, Sydney, Singapore, and Tokyo and operate four transPacific flights a week to San Francisco, in addition to inter-island services. Air Manilla (Inc.) also operate charter international and local air services.

Finance

1975
Receipts. . . . . . . P. P. $6,8333,000$ Expenditure....... $18,5 \times 1,000$

1976
P. 17,399,000 $P_{.}=$Philippine Peso. Official rate of excha, $22,39,000$ $P_{\mathrm{I}} \cdot 00=$ U.S.26c. Rate of exchange (1974) for imports is $P .6^{\prime} \cdot 7^{2}=$ U.S. $\$ \mathrm{I}$; exports $P .6 \cdot 79 \mathrm{I}=$ U.S.\$I.
(See also p. 84.)
Trade
1975
Total imports.... \$3,459,000,000 \$3,633,480,000
Total exports..... 2,294,000,000 $2,573,680,000$
Trade with U.K. $1975 \quad 1976$
Imports from U.K... $\mathcal{L} 54,606,000 \quad £ 86,180,000$ Exports to U.K..... $40,574,000 \quad 33,485,000$

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber. There is, however, an increasing number of manufacturing industries and it is the policy of the Government to diversify its economy.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, bananas, embroideries and tobacco.

CapITAL.- $\Psi$ Manila, in the island of Luzon: population (x975): City area, $5,438,253$; Manila with suburbs (incl. Quezon City, Pasay City, Caloocan City, Makati, Parañaque, San Juan Mandaluyong and Navota), $3,356,404$. The next largest cities are $\Psi$ Cebu $(418,517)$, $\Psi$ Davao ( 515,520 ), $\psi$ Iloilo ( 247,956 ), , $\psi$ Zamboanga ( 240,066 ), and Bacolod ( 196,492 ).

FLAG.-Equal horizontal bands of blue (above) and red; gold sun with three stars on a white triangle next staff. National Day.-June iz (Indepeadence Day).

## Brtish Embassy <br> Manila

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency William Bentley, C.M.G. (1976)
Counsellor, P. J. George, O.B.E.
Defence Attaché, Lt. Col. C. J. Dale.
rst Secretaries, A. T. Baillie (Head of Chancery); P. F. Newman (Commercial)
and Secretaries, C. J. Gunnell (Commercial); A. J. F. Caie (Information); K. Ferguson (Administration and Consul).

## POLAND

## (Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa) <br> Council of State

Chairman, Henryk Jabloúski.
Deputy Chairmen, Edward Babiuch; Wladyslaw Kruczek: Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak; Zdzislaw Tomal.
Secretary, Ludomir Stasiak.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, Piotr Jaroszewicz.
Deputy Premiers, Mieczyslaw Jagielski; Franciszek Kaim; Jozef Tejchma; Kazimierz Olszewski; Tadeusz Pyka; Longin Cegielski; Tadeusz Wrzaszcyzk; Jósef Kepa; Kazimierz Secomski; Jan Szydlak.
Foreign Affairs, Emil Woitaszek.
Defence, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.
Internal Affairs, Stanislaw Kowalczyk.
Finance, Henryk Kisiel.
Mining, Weodzimierz Lejczak.
Heavy and Agricultural Machinery Industry, Franciszek Adamkiewicz.
Internal Trade, Adam Kowalik.
Transport, Tadeusz Bejm.
Culture and Art, Jozef Tejchma.
Forestry and Timber Industry, Tadeusz Skwirzynski.
Communications, Edward Kowalczyk.
Chemical Industry, Henryk Konopacki.
Machine Industry, Aleksander Kopec.
Light Industry, Tadeusz Kunicki.
Food Industry, Emil Kolodziej.
Agriculture, Kazimierz Barcikowski.
Justice, Jerzy Bafia.
Foreign Trade and Marine Economy, Jerzy Olszewski. Health and Social Welfare, Marian Sliwinski.
Building and Building Materials, Adam Glazur.
Chairmen of Committees, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk (Planning Commission); Jaroslaw Nowicki (Main Customs Office).
Science, Technology and Higher Schooling, Sylwester Kaliski.
Education and Schooling, Jerzy Kuberski.
Labour, Wages and Social Affairs, Tadeusz Rudolf.
Regional Economy and Protection of the Environment, Maria Milczarek.
Power Industry and Nuclear Power, Andrzej Szozda. Raw Materials, Eugeniusz Szyr.
War Veterans' Affairs, Gen. Mieczyslaw Grudzien. Religious Affairs, Kazimierz Kakol.
Metallurgy, Franciszek Kaim.
United Workers' (= Communist) Party
Politbureau of the Central Committee, E. Gierek; E. Babiuch; H. Jablonski; M. Jagielski; P. Jaroszewicz; W. Jaruzelski; W. Kruczek; S. Olszowski; J. Szydlak; J. Tejchma; Z. Grudzien; S. Kania; J. Kepa; Stanistaw Kowaiczyk (full members) ; K. Barcikowski; T. Wrzaszczyk; J. Lukaszewicz.
J. Pinkowski; S. Kania; J. Lukaszewicz; J. Szydlak; A.Werbian; R. Frelek; Z. Zandarowski (Secretaries); Z. Kurowski (member); Zbigniew Zielinski.
Secretariat of the Central Committee, E. Gierek (First); E. Babiuch; Alojzy Karkoska; Stefan Olszowski; J. Lukaszewicz; J. Szydlak; A. Werblan; R. Frelek; Z. Zandarowski (Secretaries); Z. Kurowski; Zbigniew Zielinski (members).

Polish Embassy in London 47 Portland Place, W. z [08-580 4324]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Artur Starewicz (197).

Minister Plenipotentiary and Counseltor, Andrzej Jedynak. Counsellors, Andrzej Konopacki (Commercial); (Press); Miron Trzeciak; Janusz Czamarski (Scientific); Jan Rabs; Ernest Bryll (Cultural). istSecretaries, Mieczyslaw Schwarz; Jerzy Poziomek; Darius Gawronski.
2nd Secretaries, Jreneusz Sikora; Lech Zembrzuski. Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Antoni Wasilewski.
Area and Population.-In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about $35,000,000$, of whom 30 per cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very great war-time losses, at the census of December 3 , 1950, the population had fallen to $24,977,000$ in an area of 121,000 square miles. In 1975, it was estimated to be $34,186,000$. Roman Catholicism is the religion of 95 per cent. of the inhabitants.

Government.-The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 19I8, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznania and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the

small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into treaty with Poland (France had done so in 192x) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17 , 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 2939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused In the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952, and was modified in February 1976. It changed the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by $\quad$ Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion were recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyniski. Dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznań in June, 1956, and subsequently M. Wladyslaw Gomulka, who had been expelled from the Party in 1949 , was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. At the same time Cardinal Wyszynski was allowed to resume his functions. In Jan., 1957, elections to the Sejm were held and in Feb., 1957, 1 reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office. Elections to the Sejm have been held in 196x, 1965, 1972 and 1976. The expression of severe popular discontent in December 1970, in the form of rioting in the northern parts of Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin led to the ousting of Gomulka, and substantial Government and Party changes followed. Edward Gierek succeeded - First Secretary. In Jume 1976 the government introduced steep price rises for food stuffs but after strikes and riots in number of Polish cities, notably Radom and Ursus, these proposals were dropped.

Education.-Elementary education (ages 7-15) is compulsory and free. Secondary education is optional and free. There are universities at Krakow Warsaw, Poznan, Lódź, Wroclaw, Lublin and Toruí and a considerable number of other towns.

Language and Literature.-Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being used. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543 ). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism, whose chief Polish exponent was Adam Mickiewicz, was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz ( I 846 -1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905 , Boleslaw

Prus ( 8847 -1912), and Stanislaw Reymont ( 1868 1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. There are now 42 daily papers published in Poland, Ix of them in Warsaw.

Production and Industry.-On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 99 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized ", but $74^{\prime}$ x per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

## Finance

|  | 1974 <br> Zloty | $\begin{array}{r} \text { rillion } \\ \text { mill } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue $\dagger$. | 604,100 | 720,000 |
| Expenditure | 602,300 | 713.800 |

The foreign trade exchange rate is $7 \cdot 54$ zlot $\gamma=£ 1$ but this is not used in practice. A special rate of $33^{\circ 2}$ $z \operatorname{lot} y=$ EI (June 1976) is in force for non-commercial transactions with western countries. All foreign trade is conducted in foreign currencies. (See also p. 84).

Trade with U.K. 1975

1976
Imports from U.K... $£ 182,172,000 £ 189,000,000$ Exports to U.K.. . . $114,000,000$ I54,000,000

CapITAL. -Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (土975) x,436,100. Other large towns are Lodz ( 798,300 ); Kraków (684,000); Wroclaw (575,900); Poznan ( $5 \times 6,000$ ); Gdansk ( 421,000 ); Szczecin ( 369,700 ); Katowice (343,700); Bydgoszcz (322,700); Lublin ( 271,900 ); Bytom ( 234,400 ); Zabrze ( 203,700 ); Czestochowa (200,300).

Flag.-Equal horizontal stripes of white (above) and red. National DAY.-July $2 z$.

## British Embassy

(No. I Aleja Róz, Warsaw)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Frank Norman Reddaway, C.B.E. (1974).

Counsellors, J. H. Fawcett (Head of Chancery); K. E. H. Morris (Commercial).

Defence and Air Attaché, Gp.-Capt. M. C. N. Smart, A.F.C.

Naval and Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. Leech.
ist Secretaries, K. C. James; Dr. J. S. Campbell; D. E. H. Fellings; E. Patterson.
and Secretaries, R. A. E. Gordon; J. C. R. Gray; K.W. James (Consul); H.W. Atkins.

British Council Representatives, J. Herbert., Al. Jerozolimskie 59, 00-697Warsaw.

## PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)
President of the Republic, General António Ramalho Eanes, assumed office, July, 1976.

Cabinet
(March 25, 1977)
Prime Minister, and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mário Soares.
Ministers of State, Prof. Henrique de Barros; Prof. Jorge Campinos.
Defence, Lt. Col. Firmino Migucl.
Interior, It. Col. Costa Brás.
Agriculture and Fisheries, Dr. Antônio Barreto.
Social Affairs, Dr. Armando Bacelar.
Public Works, Eng. Almeida Pina.
Transport and Communications, Dr. Rui Vilar.
Labour, Dr. Antônio Maldonado Gonclha.
Finance, Dr. Medina Carreira.
Justice, Dr. António Almeida Santos.
Trade and Tourism, Prof. João Mota Pinto.
Industry and Techrology, Alfredo Nobre da Costa.

Education and Scientific Research, Dr. Mário Sottomayor Cardia.
Planning and Economic Coordination, Eng. António Sousa Gomes.
Housing, Town Planning and Construction, Eng. Eduardo Pereira.

## Embassy in London <br> ix Belgrave Square, S.W.I [0I-235 533I]

Ambassador Extraordiniry and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Armando Martins (x977).
Counsellor, Sr. J. D. N. Barata, O.B.E.
and Secretaries, Dr. J. M. G. Salgueiro, Dr. A. Almeida Fernandes.
Area and Population.-Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, covering an area of 34,000 square miles. It lies between $36^{\circ} 58^{\prime}-42^{\circ} 12^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $6^{\circ} 1 \mathrm{I}^{\prime} 4^{8^{\prime \prime}-9^{\circ}}$ $29^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$ W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S ., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The population (including the Azores and Madeira) of $8,613,125$ (1970 census) has been swollen by the arrival since 1974 of approximately $600,000-700,000$ refugees from the former colonics.

New statutes granted greater autonomy to the North Atlantic islands of the Azores and Madeira in 1976.

Government.-From the eleventh century until xgio the government of Portugal was monarchy. and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822 . In rgio an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government.

After the fall of the monarchy in 1910, a period of great political instability ensued until eventually the military stepped in. In 1928 Dr. Salazar was appointed Finance Minister, with very wide powers, and in 1932 he became Prime Minister. The Constitution of 1933 gave formal expression to the corporative "Estado Novo" (New State) which he came to personify. Dr. Caetano succeeded Salazar as Prime Minister in 1968 but his failure to liberalize the régime or to provide any alternative to continuing the wars in the African colonies resulted in his government's overthrow by a military coup on April 25, 1974. The next two years were characterized by great political turmoil. No fewer than 6 provisional governments held office between April 1974 and July 1976. The first post-coup President, General Spinola, resigned in September 1974, and was succeeded by General Costa Gomes, who remained in office until a presidential election was held in 1976.

During 1975 Communist and other extreme left elements, both civilian and military, made determined and repeated attempts to control the Government. The political situation was confused and unstable for most of the year, but with the failure of nit attempted coup by the extreme left in November 1975 the situation began to become more stable. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on April 25, 1975, and for the Assembly of the Republic on April 25, 1976. Both showed that the Communists and the extreme left generally lacked wide support among the population. In the April, 1976 Legislative Assembly elections the Socialist Party of Dr. Mário Soares won the largest number of votes ( $34 \cdot 97$ per cent. of the total). In local elections held on Dec. 12, of that year the Socialist Party was again victorious, with $33^{2} 24$ per cent. of the votes. General Ramalho Eanes was elected President on June 27,2976 , with $6 x \cdot 54 \%$ of the vote.

Defence.-All physically fit males are liable for
military service, but conscription is becoming increasingly selective as the armed forces are being greatly reduced following the end of the colonial wars, and reorganized and re-equipped for a conventional national defence rôle. The present strength of the Army is about 33,000 . One brigade is carmarked for N.A.T.O. service. The Navy consists of about 12,000 officers and men, including 2,000 marines, manning about 7o craft of varicus types, many of which are obsolete. The present serving strength of the Air force is about 9,000 , (including paratroops) and about 200-300 aircraft of various types.

Education is free and compulsory for six years from the age of 7 . Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lyceums, commerciai and industrial schools, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are old established Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Oporto and Lisbon. Three new Universities have been established at Lisbon, Braga and Aveiro.

Language and Literature.-Portuguese is ERomance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil, and is the lingua franca of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the Lusiadas (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camoes), born in 5524 , died in 1580 . Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is flourishing.

Newspapers and Broadcasting.-Many new newspapers have sprung up since 1974 and there are now so main daily newspapers in Lisbon and 3 in Oporto, and 3 main weekly newspapers. Most have been losing money and the Government has announced plans for a radical reorganization of the newspaper industry. There are a TV channels (both black and white) and 5 radio stations ( 3 state controlled) broadcasting nationwide.

Civil aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. There are direct flights between London and Faro in the Algarve.

Agriculture. - The chief agricultural products are cork, maize, wheat, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, fies, almonds, tomatoes, timber, port wine and table wines. There are extensive forests of pine, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country.

Industry.- The country is so far only moderately industrialized, but is fairly rapidly extending its industries. The principal manufactures, some of which are still protected by high tariffs, are textiles, clothing and footwear, machinery (including electric machinery and transport equipment), foodstuffs (tomato concentrates and canned fish), chemicals, fertilizers, wood, cork, furniture, cement, glassware and pottery. There is a modern steelworks, and two modern and very large shipbuilding and repair yards at Lisbon and Setúbal working mainly for foreign ship-owners. There are several hydro-electric power stations and a new thermal power station. Minerals.-The principal mineral products are pyrites, wolfram, tin, iron ores, copper and sodium and calcium minerals.

Finance.-Portugal is member of the European Monetary Agreement, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International

Finance Corporation. The country has substantial, but declining, gold and foreign exchange reserves. The $197^{6}$ Budget showed a deficit of Escudos 34,778 million. Total revenue, Escudos $\mathbf{x o 5 , 5 2 5}$ million; expenditure Escudos 70,743 million.

Currency.-Escudo (of roo Centavos). Conto consists of $x, 000$ escudos. The rate of exchange (July 1976) Was Escudos $55 \cdot 50=\mathcal{L} I$ (see also D. 83 ).

Trade.-Total trade of Portugal in 1975 amounted to imports valued at Escudos 97,692 million and exports valued at Escudos 49,310 million. The British share of the Portuguese import market amounted to 8.7 per cent. and the United Kingdom imported $21 \cdot 3$ per cent. of all Portuguese exports.

Portugal is a member of EFTA, GATT and OECD. Portugal has signed - Trade Agreement with EEC and the Government has announced its intention of achieving full membership of the E.E.C. The principal imports are cereals, meat, raw and semi-manufactured iron and steel, industrial machinery, chemicals, crude oll, motor vehicles, dried cod fish and raw materials for textiles.

The principal exports for 1975 were textiles, foodstuffs, timber, cork, diamonds, electrical and other machinery, and chemicals.

> Trade with U.K.

Imports from U.K.... $£ 185,637,000$ 1974 $£ 157,600,000$ Exports to U.K...... 236,176,000 201,081,000

Captral, $\Psi$ Lisbon. Population (estimated, 1970), 783,000. $\Psi$ Oporto 310,000; $\Psi$ Setubal 100,000.
Lisbon distance $x, 110$ miles; transit 50 hours; by air, $2_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}$ hours.
Flag.-Vertical band of green (next staff) and square of red, bearing arms of the Republic, framed. National Day.-April 25.

## BRITISH EMBASSY Lisbon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Lord Moran, C.M.G. (1976). British Council Representative, M. G. Elterton.

## MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are two administratively autonomous provinces of Portugal, having locally elected Assemblies and Governments.

Madeira is a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles south-west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles with a population of 253,220 ( 1970 ). $\Psi$ Funchal in Madeira, the largest island ( 270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 54,068 ; Machico (10,905). Trade with U.K., 1972: Imports from U.K., $£ 1,745,000$; Exports, $£ 866,000$.

The Azores are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Faial, Graciosa, São Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and in population of 291,028 (1970). $\Psi$ Ponta Delgada, the capital of the group, has a population of 21,347 . Other ports are $\psi$ Angra, in Terceira, $(56,476$ ) and 4 Horta ( 2,509 ). Trade with U.K., 1972: Imports from U.K., $£ 609,000 ;$ Exports, $£ 63,000$.

## PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

The former Portuguese overseas territories of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola achieved independence in 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively.
$\Psi$ MACAU, in China, on an island in the Canton

River, has an area of 5 square miles and $=$ population (1970) of $248,3 \times 6$.

After some months of confused fighting between rival indigenous factions, portuguese Timor (the eastern part of the island) was incorporated into Indonesia in July 1976. Situated in the Malay Archipelago, it has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1970), 6ro,541. Capital, $\%$ Dili, pop. 7,000.

## QATAR

Amir of Qatar, H.H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad AlThani; assumed power February 22, 1972 (also Prime Minister).

## Council of Ministers

Minister of Defence and Heir Apparent, Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani.
Minister of Education, (vacant).
Foreign Affairs, Shaikh Suhaim Bin Hamad AlThani.
Finance and Petroleum Affairs, Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani.
Municipal Affairs, Shaikh Mohamed Bin Jablr AlThani.
Economy and Commerce, Shaikh Naser Bin Khaled AlThani.
Justice (vacant).
Electricity and Water, Shaikh Jasem Bin Moh'd AlThani.
Interior, Shaikh Khalid Bin Hamad Al-Thani.
Industry and Agriculture, Shaikh Faisal Bin Thani AlThani.
Heailh, Sayed Khalid Bin Mohammed Al-Mana.
Public Works, Sayed Khaled Bin Abdullah AlAttiyah.
Labour and Social Welfare Affairs, Sayed Ali Bin Ahmed Al-Ansari.
Communications and Transport, Sayed Abdullah Bin Naser Al-Suwaidi.
Information, Sayed Issa Ghanim AI-Kawari.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Embassy In London } \\
& \text { xo Reeves Mews, W.x. } \\
& \text { Iox-499 } 883 \text { x }
\end{aligned}
$$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Shaikh Ahmed Bin Saif Al-Thani.
Counsellor, Ahmed Abdullah Al-Khal.
Until r97x, Qatar was one of the nine independent Emirates in the Arabian Gulf in special treaty relations with the Government of the United Kingdom. In that year, with the withdrawal of H.M. Forces from the area, these special treaty relations were terminated. On April z, 1970 Provisional Constitution for Qatar was proclaimed, providing for the establishment of a Council of Ministers and for the formation of a Consultative Council to assist the Council of Ministers in running the affairs of the State. The first Cabinet was formed of ro members on May 29, 1970. Qatar is a member of the Arab league as well as of the United Nations.
The state of Qatar covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about $4,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles, with I population estimated in 1975 at about 180,000 .
The great majority of the population is concentrated in the urban district of the capital Doha. Only a small minority still pursue the traditional life of the semi-nomadic tribesmen and fisherfolk. There are townships on the coast at Khor, Dukhan, Wakra and Umm-Said. Although Qatar is a desert country, there are many gardens and farms near Doha and to the North and encouragement is being given to the development of agriculture.

Doha is an expanding town with good shopping facilities and services and in airport built to international standards. Regular air services connect Qatar with Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Muscat, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, the Indian sub-continent and Europe.

In April, 1973 , the new Qatar Riyal was introduced. It is tied to the U.S. dollar. During 1977 the exchange rate was approx. $Q R 6^{\prime} 75=£ \mathrm{I}$.

Current industrial development projects include a fertilizer plant, a cement factory, and a natural gas liquids plant. In addition the government is developing an iron and steel and ore reduction plant, and a petrochemical complex. The township of Umm-Said is being developed as an industrial area. Qatar is also rapidly expanding its infrastructure including electrical generation and water distillation, roads, ports, hotels, houses, and Government buildings.

The Qatar Broadcasting Service transmits on medium, shortwave, and V.H.F. Regular television transmissions in colour began in 1974 and a second channel is planned.

The Qatar General Petroleum Corporation is the state-owned company controlling Qatar's interests in oil, gas and petrochemicals. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority, is responsible for Qatar's oil production of about 450,000 b.p.d. through its two operational divisions; Onshore (formerly the Qatar Petroleum Company, or consortium which first shipped oil in 1949 and was taken over in 1976) and Offshore (formerly Shell Company of Qatar which was taken over in February 1977). Explorations continue for further oil and also in connection with large reserves of natural gas.

Trade with U.K.

$$
1975
$$

Imports from U.K.... £55,700,000
1976
$<86,700,000$ 348,800,000 (estimated)
CAPITAL-Doha. Population 180,000.

Flag.-White and maroon, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising ${ }^{17}$ angles divides the colours.

British Embassy
(Doha)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency David Gordon Crawford (x974). zst Secretary, D. L. Hardinge (Commercial).
znd Secretary, D. Moorhouse (Vice Consul and Administration).
Attaché, D. Meadowcroft (Commercial).
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretary, E. A. Mohan.
British Council Representative, W. H. Jefferson.

## RUMANIA

(Republica Socialistâ România)
President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, elected, March 28, 1974.
State Council, N. Ceausescu (President); Emil Bobu; Stefan Voitec; Stefan Peterfi (Vice-Presidents): Silviu Curticeanu (Presidential Secretary of the State Council).

## Council of Ministers

## Prime Minister, Manea Manescu.

Deputy Prime Ministers, Emil Drăgănescu; Janos Fazekas; Mihai Marinescu; Angelo Miculescu; Paul Niculescu; Gheorghe Oprea; Ion Pătan; Gheorghe Rădulescu; Gen. Ion Ionită; Gheorghe Cjoară; Cornel Burtica; Ion Staxescu.
Minister of National Defence, General-Colonel Ion Coman.
Interior, Teodor Coman.
Foreign Affairs, George Macouescu.

President of the State Planning Commiltee, Mihai Marinescu.
Agriculture, Food Industry and Water, Angelo Miculescu.
Finance, Florea Dumitrescu.
Technical Material Supply, Maxim Berghianu.
Metallurgical Industry, Neculai Agachi.
Machine Building, Ioan Avram.
Chemical Industry, Mihail Florescu.
Electric Power, Trandafir Coeirta.
Mines, Petroleum and Geology, Constantin Bäbătaŭ.
Transport and Telecommunications, Traian Dudas.
Light Industry, Lina Ciobanu.
Industrial Construction, Vasile Bambăcea.
Forest Economy and Construction Materials, Vasile Patilinet.
Heallh, Nicolae Nicolaescu.
Labour, Gheorghe Pana.
Tourism, Ion Cosma.
Internal Trade, Janos Fazekas.
Foreign Trade, Ion Pãtan.
Education, Suzana Gâdea.
Justice, Constantin Stătescu.
Presidents of:
Committee for People's Council Affairs, Iosif Uglar.
State Committee for Prices, Gheorghe Gaston Marin.
Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Miu Dobrescu.
National Council for Science and Technology, Ion Ursu.
Minister Secretaries of State, Emilian Dobrescu; Gheorghe Petrescu; Buior Almasan; Dumitru Bejan, Dumitru Alecu; Petre Blajovici; Marin Capisizu.

## The Communst Party

Executive Political Committee, N. Ceausescu;; M. Mănescu; E. Ceauseseu; G. Cioară; L. Ciobanu; E. Bobu; C. Burtică; G. Oprea; I. Pătan; I. Uglar; E. Drăgănescu; J. Fazekas; P.' Lupu; P. Niculescu; G. Pană; D. Popescu; G. Rádulescu; L. Răutu; V. Trofin; I. Verdet; I. Dincă; S. Voitec; I. Ionită (full members); I. Banc; M. Dalea; M. Dobrescu; I. Iliescu; S. Andrei; N. Giosan; I. Coman; V. Patilinet; R. Winter; I. Ursu; M. Telescu; T. Coman; L. Fazekas; M. Gere; S. Mocuta (alternate members).
Secretariat of the Central Committee, N. Ceausescu (Secretary General); C. Dăscålescu; D. Popescu; I. Verdet; C. Burtică; I. Uglar; E. Bobu; I. Banc; S. Andrei; A. Duma; I. Stănescu.


Rumanian Embassy in London 4 Palace Green, W. 8
[oI-937 9666]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Pretor Popa (1973).
Counsellors, Ioan Amariei (Political); Adrian Gheorghiu; Nicu Bujor (Political).
Military Attaché, Col. Cornel Popa.
Area and Population.-Rumania is $\quad$ republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical Dacia and Scythia Pontica, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1856). The area of Rumania is $237,500 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{km}$. and the population in January, 1977 was $21,559,416$.
Government.-The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859 , when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 3866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the Treaty of Berlin (July 13,5878 ) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the Dobrudja (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated. On March 37, 188x, it was recognized as $\overline{\text { it Kingdom. }}$
The outcome of the War of 1914-18 added Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat and Crisana-Maramures, these additions of territory being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, $19 \mathrm{x9}$, and the Treaty of Petit Trianon, 2920.
On June 27,3940 , in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about $20,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles, with a population of about $4,000,000$.
In August, 1940 , Rumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobrudja (about 3,000 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1913 . Rumania became "The Rumanian People's Republic" in December, 1947, on the abdication of King Michael.

A new Constitution, modelled the Sovict Constitution of 1936 , was adopted unanimousiy nill September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in February, 1957; in March, 196r, and in March, 1965. A new Constizution was approved by the Grand National Assembly in 1965 when the name of the state was changed to The Socialist Republic of Rumania. The Constitution states (Art. 3) that the leading political force of the whole society is the Rumanian Communist Party. The Constitution was modified in March, 1974.
Agriculture.-The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of Rumania, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive, and the timber industry is important.

Socialization of agriculture was completed when plans for collectivization were fulfilled in the spring of $x 962$, some three years ahead of the planned date.

Natural Resources and Industry.-Before the war petroleum and agriculture were the backbone of the Rumanian economy. Though the production of both industries has increased, they no longer hold the same dominant position. Rumania's oil resources enabled her to produce $14,590,000$ tons of crude oil in 1975 and there are plentiful supplies of natural gas, together with various mineral deposits including coal, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, copper and uranium in quantities which allow substantial part of the requirements of industry to be met from local resources. Since 1948 industrialization has proceeded rapidly and the State is well on the way to establishing a mixed industrial economy. Heavy investments have been made in electrical power, the chemical industry, the metallurgical industry and the engineering industry and growing attention is being paid to light industry. The economy is centrally organized on the basis of Five-Year Plans which cover all branches of national activity including investment and production.

1975 production figures were: crude oil, 14,590,000 tons; coal, $29,385,000$ tons; electric power, 53,72 m million kWh ; methane gas, 27,00x million cur. metres; steel, 9,549,000 tons; pig iron, $6,602,000$ tons; wheat, $4,912,200$ tons; maize, 9,240,700 tons; sugar-beet, 4,905,100 tons.

Language and Literature.-Rumanian is a Romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, which has the status of a Ministry. In 1976, 59 daily and weekly newspapers were published. The leading religion is that of the Rumanian Orthodox Church; the Roman Catholics and some Protestant denominations are of importance numerically. The Jewish community has declined through emigration.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, with $4,275,497$ in attendance in 1975-76, including 164,567 in higher education. There are Universitles at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Timisoara, Craiova and Brasov. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj, Brasov, Galati and Iasi, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and agricultural colleges at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Craiova and Timisoara.

Communications.-In 1975 there were $13,039 \mathrm{~km}$. of railway open for traffic. The mercantile marine had a gross tonnage of $1,250,000$ tons in 1975. The principal ports are Constanta (on the Black Sea), Sulina (on the Danube Estuary), Galati, the most important, Braila, Giurgiu and Turnu Severin. Rumania is a member of the Danube Commission whose seat is at Budapest.

Finance

| 1974 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lei | 1975 |
| Lei |  |

Revenue. . . . . . . 210, 31 r,200,000 238,535,300,000 Expenditure . . . . 207,322,000,000 236,168,600,000

The Rurnanian Lei (of yoo Bani) had been revalued three times since the war by Feb. x, 1954; With I I89' 33 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions, the effective exchange rate on July 1977 was Lel $20 \cdot 50=$ Cx. (See also p. 84.)

## Trade

1974<br>Lei<br>1975 Lei<br>$26,548,500,000$ 26,546,900,000

Imports. . . . . . . . . . 25,563,400,000 Exports. . . . . . . .... $24,225,800,000$

No detailed statistics for foreign trade have been published since 1974. Imports are chiefly semimanufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; export consists principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, machines and industrial equipment. Trade with U.K., althcugh relatively small, has been growing steadily over the past few years. External trade with Communist countries dropped from 80 per cent. in 1960 to 50 per cent. in 1970.


Imports from U.K. .... £39,802,000 $£ 49,173,000$ Exports to U.K. ...... 36,081,000 49,514,000

CapITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovita, population (1977), $1,934,025$. Other large towns are: Constanta ( 290,226 ); Lasi ( 284,308 ); Timisoara (282,691); Cluj (262,421); Brasov (262,04I); Ploiesti ( 254,59 ); Craiova ( $249,46 \mathrm{I}$ ); $\Psi$ Galati ( 246,501 ); $\Psi$ Braila ( 199,891 ); Arad ( 295,423 ); Oradea ( $18 \mathrm{x}, 709$ ) ; Sibiu ( 169,692 ); Pitesti ( $(65,387$ ); Tirgú Mures ( 152,561 ).
FLaG.-Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic in the centre band. National Day.-August 23 (Liberation Day, 1944).

British Embassy
24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest $=$
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Reginald Louis Secondé, C.M.G., c.v.o. (r977).

Counsellor, C. G. Mays (Commercial).
Defence, Naval and Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. P. M.Wilson.

## RWANDA (Republic of Rwanda)

 President, Major General Juvēnal Habyarimana, assumed office, July 5 , 1973 .Rwanda became an independent republic on July 1, 1962. Formerly part of the Belgian-administered trusteeship of Ruanda-Urundi, it has an area of $10,169 \mathrm{sq}$. miles and a population of $4,000,000$, mainly of the Bahutu tribe, with Batutsi and Batwa minorities. Coffee, cotton and tea are grown and there is some mineral production. Hides, extract of quinine and pyrethrum flowers are also exported.

A University was opened at Butare in 1963 .
The currency is the Rwanda franc. In 1975 total imports were valued at $R w . F r .8,3662,00,000$; total exports, Rw.Fr. $5,640,000,000$; imports from U.K. 1974, Rw.Fr. 226,700,000; exports to U.K., Rw.Fr. 9r,100,000. Revenue in 1975 totalled: Rw.Fr. ${ }_{13}, 2 \times 3,000,000$; Expenditure Rw. Fr. 14,447,000,000

At 1 referendum held in September, $196 x$, under supervision of the United Nations, $I$ large majority voted against the retention of the monarchy which was accordingly abolished on Oct. 2, 196x. Elections for a new Legislative Assembly were also held in September, 196x, and the Assembly clected M. Kayibanda as President of the National Council, to hold office as Head of State and Head of the Government. He was deposed in 1973, and replaced by a military government under Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana. Admission of Rwanda to membership of the United Nations was approved on July 26, 1962.

CAPITAL_-Kigali ( 7,000 ).
Flag.-Three vertical bands, red, yellow and green with letter R on yellow band.

National Day.-July x.

British Ambassador, His Excellency R. J. Stratton, C.M.G. (resident at Kinshasa).

## EL SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)
President, Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero; elected February 1977; assumed office July x, 1977, for a five-year term.
Vice-President, Dr. Julio E. Astacio.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mayor y Licenciado Alvaro Ernesto Martinez.

## Salvadorean Embassy and Consulate

16 Edinburgh House, 9B Portland Place, W.x. [0x-636 9563]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Manuel Arturo Calderón (r977). Area and Population.-The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with - general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an area of 7,722 square miles with a population (Dec. 1975) of $4,210,400$. El Salvador is therefore a densely populated country with some 500 persons per square mile. It is divided into 14 Departments. (For Map, see p. 84.)

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano ( $7,700 \mathrm{ft}$.) and the San Vicente volcano ( $\mathbf{7 , 2 0 0} \mathrm{ft}$.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is I wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 3, 1965, when considerable damage was done to San Salvador.
The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (llopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

Government.-EI Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. Under new Constitution adopted in 1950, the President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two. In the legislative elections under proportional representation held in March, 1976, the result was, 54 deputies of the Official party were elected. The opposition did not participate. In the presidential elections held on February 20, 1977, the candidate of the Official Party, Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, secured - wide margin over his opponent, Col. Ernasto Claramount Roseville. He took the oath as President on July $x$.
Agriculture.-The principal cash crops are coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes, cotton, which is cultivated on the coastal plains, and sugarcane Also cultivated are maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and cereal bags. Diversification and modernization of agriculture are in progress, including the exportation of meat, principally to the U.S.A.
Industry.-There is growing industrialization and existing factories make textiles, constructional steel, furniture, cement and household items. El Salvador is a leading exporter to the Central American

Common Market, of which she is a member. The first trade zone was inaugurated in November 1974 and the National Assembly approved ${ }^{\text {and }}$ new port Development Law. The free-trade scheme has already attracted several industries.

Education.-The illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature. -The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There - 4 daily newspapers published ${ }^{-1}$ the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

Communications.-The former El Salvador Railways and the Salvadorean Section of International Railways of Central America have been merged under the Executive Autonomous Port Commission (CEPA) which also administrates the previously foreign-owned port of Cutoco, at La Union. The new railroad organization is styled FENADESAL. There is continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The roads are paved and in good condition. There are good motor roads between Acajutla, the principal port, and the capital ( 23 miles), and between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. Pan American Airways, TACA, LANICA, COPA, AVIATECA, SAM, Iberia and LACSA connect El Salvador with the rest of the world. British Airways, SABENA, Iberia and other important airway companies are represented in San Salvador. The llopango international airport can receive jet aircraft. The new Cascatlán Airport is expected to be finished in 1979.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and six television stations.

| Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977 |
|  | Colones |
| Revenue (Budget) | 1,086,826,620 |
| Expenditure (do.) | 1,086,826,020 |
| Surplus. | 2x,209,600 |
| Public Debt (Dec. 3x) | 923,100,000 |
| Direct Governmental | 443,800,000 |
| Internal. | 105,200,000 |
| External | 338,600,000 |
| Guaranteed by | 249,900,000 |
| Internal. | 109,800,000 |
| Extern | 185,100,000 |
| Non-Guar | 184,400,000 |
| Trade |  |
| 1975 | 1976 |
| Colones | Colones |
| Imports. . . . . . . . . 8,51 r,691,000 | x,782,005,000 |
| Exports. . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{I}, 289,987,000$ | x,796,580,000 |
| Trade with U.K |  |
| 1975 | 1976 |
| Imports from U.K... $\subset 8,333,000$ | ¢ $12.478,000$ |
| Exports to U.K.... 6,343,000 1,603,000 |  |
| Par of Exchange a.50 Colones=\$I (U.S.) (see |  |
| also p. 84). <br> Coffee to the value of $\$ 56,500,000$ was exported |  |
|  |  |
| \& $167,000,000$. Other exports are sugar |  |
| (\%) ${ }_{5} 7,342,000$ ), shrimps, sisal (in the form of bags |  |
| used for exporting coffee, sugar, | etc.), balsam. |

towels, hides and skins. The chief imports are iron and steel goods, motor cars, fertilizers, manufactured goods, chemical products and petroleum.

CapITAL-San Salvador. Population, 685,000 . Other towns are Santa Ana ( 224,000 ), San Miguel ( 145,700 ), $\Psi$ La Union (Cutoco), $\Psi$ La Libertad and $\Psi$ Acajutia.

FLAG.-Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue; coat of mim on white band. National DAY.-September 25.

British Embassy
IxA Avenida Norte (BIS), No. 61x, Colnia Dueñas, (Apartado 23-50), San Salvador Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Achilles Symeon Papadopoulos, M.v.O., M.B.E. (x977). 1st Secretary and Consul, E. D. O'Mahony. San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

## SAN MARINO (Repubblica di San Marino) Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti". Consulate General london Saxone House, 74 A Regent St., W. I. Consul General, Sir Charies Forte. Vice-Consul, R. E. Rudge.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by - pious stonecutter of Dalmatia in the 4 th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims, and those of neighbouring dukedoms, during the 15th-18th centuries, and its integrity and sovereignty is recognized and respected by Italy. The Republic is governed by a State Congress of 10 members, under the Presidency of two Heads of State. The Great and General Council, a legislative body of 60 members, is elected by a universal suffrage for a term of 5 years. A Council of Twelve forms in certain cases a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population (June, 1973) is 21,000. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three towers, - fine church and Government palace, theatre and museums. The principal products are wine cereals, and cattle, and the main industries are ceramics, lime, concrete, cotton yarns, colour and paints. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Rebublic of San Marino has been in force since 1899 .

Flag.-Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of EIM of the Republic in centre).

## SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

President and Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Defence, Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa.
Prime Minister, Economic Co-ordination and Tourism, Sr. Miguel Trouvoada.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Leonel Mario d'Alva.
Interior, Sr. José Fret Lau Chong.
Health and Social Affairs, Dr. Carlos Alberto Dias da Graça.
Labour and Justice, Sr. Manuel Quaresma dos Santos Costa.
Education and Culture, Sr. Alda Graca do Espirito Santo.
Information, Maj. Daniel Daio.
The islands of São Tomé and Principe are situated in the Gulf of Guinea, off the west coast of Africa.
They have an area of 372 square miles, and $■$ population (1970) of 74,500 .

Following Portugal's decision to grant independence, a transitional government was installed on

Dec. 21, r974, and the islands became independent democratic republic on July $\mathbf{x 2}$, $\mathbf{x 9 7 5}$.

Cacao the main product.
Capital.- $\Psi$ São Tomé ( 3,187 ).

## SAUDI ARABIA

(Al Mamlaka al Arabiya as-Sa'udiyya.)
King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, borm 19xz, ascended the throne March 25, 1975.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, borm 1923.

## Council aninisters

Prime Minister, H.M. King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz. First Deputy Prime Minister, H.R.H. Amir Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.
Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard, H.R.H. Amir Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz.
Defence and Aviation, H.R.H. Amir Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.
Public Works and Housing, H.R.H. Amir Mut'eb bin Abdul Aziz.
Interior, H.R.H. Amir Nayef bin Abdul Aziz.
Municipal and Rural Affairs, H.R.H. Amir Majid bin Abdul Aziz.
Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Amir Saud al-Faisal bin Abdul Aziz.


Finance and National Economy, Shaikh Muhammad Al Ali Aba al-Khail.
Agriculture and Water, Dr. Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Aziz bin Hassan Al al-Shaikh.
Higher Education, Shaikh Hassan bin Abdullah A al-Shaikh.
Commerce, Dr. Sulaiman Al-Abdul Aziz al-Sulaim.
Communications, Shaikh Husain Mansouki.
Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Shaikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.
Justice, Mohammed bin I Brahim Al al-Shaikh.
Labour and Social Afairs, Shaikh Ibrahim bin Abdullah al-Angari.
Information, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani.
Health, Dr. Hussein Abdul Razzak al Jazeyeri.
Pilgrimage and Trusts, Shaikh Abdul Wahhab Ahmed Abdul Wasi'.
Education, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Abdullah al-Khuwaiter.
planning, naila Hisham Mohiyiddin Nazer.
Telegraphs, Posts and Telephones, Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal.

Electricily and Industry, Dr, Ghazi Abdul Rahman al-Qusaibi.
Ministers of State, Shalkh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'oud; Dr. Muhammad al-Amran; Dr. Muhammad Abdul Latif al-Melhem.

## Savdi Arabian Embassy 30 Belgrave Square, S.W.r. [0x-235 083x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sheikh Faisal Alhegelan ( $\mathbf{x} 976$ ). Counsellor, Salem Azzam, c.v.o.
3st Secretaries, Saleh al-Fouzan; Yasien Khalil Allaf; Farouk M. O. Taurik; Amin Malki; Abdullah O. Barry; Abdullah Naif Mohamed Al-Rajhi. Defence Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Mohammad Sabri.
Cultural Counsellor, Abdul Aziz Mansour Al-Turki. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabla, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd becoming also King of the Hijaz. By the Treaty of Jedda (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud an independent ruler, King of the Hijaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.
The total area of the Kingdom $W$ about 927,000 sq. miles, with a population (U.N. estimate, 1969 ) of $7,200,000$.
In the r8th century Nejd was in independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In r9zI he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hijaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which Ii now part of the Kingdom.
Nejd ("Plateau") has wim definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at about $3,500,000$, the majority being Muslims of the Wahhabi persuasion. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3.000 acres, at al-Kharj, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oll was found in commercial quantities it Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa, in 1938, and in 1973 total production of crude oil for the whole country, including offshore concessions, averaged some 8,000,000 barrels per day. Exports other than oil are negligible, The capital is Riyadh ( 666,840 ), and the principal trading centres Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) ( ( $\mathbf{x}, 27$ ) . $\Psi \mathrm{Al}$ Khobar ( 44,817 ) and $\Psi$ Dammam ( 127,844 ) on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail and Jauf. The old ports (Persian Gulr) were $\Psi$ Qatif, $\psi$ Uqair and $\Psi$ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for saling craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years lease, has bullt a deep-water port for its own purposes if $\Psi$ Ras Tannura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, $1=$ brought into
 tion from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The Hijaz ("The Boundary"-between Nejd 1 IT Tihama) extends from Asir in S. to Jordan in N., and from the Red Sea and the Gulf of 'Aqaba in Ini W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabla. The envel on the Red Sea labout 800
miles, and the total area is about 382,500 sq. miles, with I population of from $3,000,000$ to $3,500,000$, including many nomad tribes. On the coast inl the small ports of Al-Wajh, Yanba'u, Raabigh and Jizzan. Jedda contains the ruins of the reputed "t tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind": and inland are many settlements through which ane the cim of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hijaz Railway. The Oasis of Khaibar, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kast Yahudi. The importance of the Hijaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (al Madinak al Munawwarah, "The City of Light "), waw the terminus of the Hijaz Rallway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 137,000 and is celebrated the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city be June 7.632 ( $x=$ Rabia, A.H. 15). The Mosque of the Prophet ( 500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jedda, and about miles south of Medina, and has $\begin{aligned} & \text { a population estimated } \\ & \text { wis } \\ & 301,000 \text {. The }\end{aligned}$ city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muslim religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham ", placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. $x, 557,867$ Muslim pilgrims visited Mecca during the ten day "Haj" period in 1975. $\Psi$ Jedda $(56 \mathrm{r}, 104)$ is the principal port and commercial centre of Saudi Arabia. A pow deep-water port was completed in 197x.
Asir (" The Inaccessible ") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk $i$ the southern limit of Hijaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about $x 80$ miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. The territory ificludes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without sufcess. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile in near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha (30,150).
Finance and Trade.-Oil is the main source of the country's wealth, though customs revenues and other taxes, as well in the foreign exchange accruing from the annual Pilgrimage to Mecca, also bring in a significant income. In the fiscal year 1975-76 Revenue was $S R$ x $01,178,000,000$ and Expenditure $S R 77,489,000,000$. $57 \cdot 4$ per cent. of total Government expenditure was allocated to development projects. The rate of exchange was $S R 6 \cdot 05=6 \mathrm{I}$ (July 1977). (See also p. 84.) The currency is strong, and backed by gold and foreign exchange reserves, second only to West Germany, of $£ 27,000,000,000$. With few exceptions, such as the ban on alcohol, there are no restrictions on trade or payment including foreign exchange transactions. There is no public debt. Imports in 1975 were valued at $S R$ 27,000,000,000, the United States of America being the leading supplier followed by Japan, West Germany and the United Kingdom. Exports in 1975 were valued at $S R$ 100,800,000,000.

Trade with U.K.

$$
1975
$$

1976
Imports from U.K... $£ 199,700,000 £ 400,400,000$ Exports to U.K..... 856,600,000 $978,500,000$

Communications.-The railway from the port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofur to Riyadh wis opened late 1951. Metal-
led roads connect all the main cities in the northern half of the country, and a road linking Abha, in the south, to this network will shortly be opened. The Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines, in association with Transworld Airlines operate Lockheed Tristars, Douglas DC3, Convair 340, and Boeing 707,720, 737 and 747 aircraft. Scheduled services are flown to all the main towns of the country. There are first class airports at Dhahran, where new airport was opened in 1962, and at Jedda. A new airport is under construction at Jedda and a new airport is planned for Riyadh; other airports, for internal fights, are also in the planning stage. Saudi Arabian Airlines have an extensive overseas operation including $x_{7}$ flights to London per week. A large nember of international airlines operate into Jedda and Dhahran.
Education.-With four exceptions, all schools Government-run. In 1974 there were (including schools for both boys and girls) a total of 2,675 primary, 589 intermediate, 160 general secondary and xi vocational secondary schools. There are Islamic Universities in Medina and Riyadh and Universities in Jedda (with $I$ branch at Mecca), Riyadh and Dammam. There is a University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran. Education at all levels is free.
CAPITAL-Riyadh, population about 666,840 .
SAudi Arabian Flag.-Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

## British Embassy

Kilo 5, Medina Road, Jedda
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Arthur John Wilton, C.M.G., M.c. (2976). Counsellors, J. C. Kay (Economic); R. O. Miles. rst Secretaries, D. I. Lewty (Head of Chancery): H. V. B. Brown (Commercial); J. H. Shipman. and Secretaries, M. J. Copson (Commercial); A. J. Smith; W. I. Rae (Commercial); F. G. Geere (Consul); R. O. Barnes (Commercial); A. J. Smith. $3^{\text {rd }}$ Secrearies, A. A. Howard (Vice-Consul); A. R. Michael (Commercial); T. P. Holloway. Defence and Millitary Attaché, Col. B. M. Lees. Altaché, T. Greenslade.

British Council Representative, B. Vale, P.O. Box 370x, Riyadh.

## SENEGAL

(République du Sénegal)
President and Head of Government, Léopold Senghor, elected President, Sept. 5, 1960; re-elected for five years, 2973.
Prime Minister, Abdou Diouf. Ministers of State
Armed Forces, Amadou Cledor Sall. Interior, Jean Collin.
Finance and Economic Affairs, Babacar Bâ.
Healih and Social, Doudo Ngom.
Foreign Affairs, Assane Seck.
Justice, Alioune Badara M'Bengue.
Relations with Assemblies, Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Daouda Sow.

Ministers
Rural Development, Adrian Senghor.
Higher Education, Ousmare Camara.
Industrial Development, Louis Alexandrenne.
Planning and Co-operation, Ousmane Seck.
Public Works, Town Planning and Transport, Mamadou Diop.
Culture, Alioune Sène.
Education, Abdel Kaden Fall.
Civil Service, Labour and Employment, Arnadou Ly.

There are also a Secretaries of State, following Cabinet reorganization on Nov. 2x, 1975 .

## SEnegal Embassy in London If Phillimore Gardens, W.8. [01-937 0925]

Ambassador Extraordihary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Suliou Diodj-Faye,
Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa between Mauritania in the north and the Republic of Guinea in the south. (For MAp, see p. 871.) It has an area of $77,814 \mathrm{sq}$. miles and $\quad$ population (estimated, 1976) of $5,000,000$.

Formerly French colony, Senegal elected on Nov. 25, 2958 , to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. Foundation of a Federation of Mali, to consist of the State of Senegal, (French) Soudan, Benin and Upper Volta, was announced in January, 1959, and the Federation came into existence on April 4, consisting of Senegal and the Sudanese Republic only, the others having meanwhile withdrawn. Mali was proclaimed fully independent by the President of the Federal Assembly, M. Léopold Senghor, on June 20 , 1960. However, these arrangements proved short-lived as on August 22, 1960, the Senegal Legislative Assembly formally approved measures to secede from the Federation and continue as III independent state. In March, 1963 (after an attempted coup d'état by the then Prime Minister in the previous December) a new constitution was approved giving executive powers to the President, on the lines of the present French constitution. Senegal has recently adopted proportional representation, and I three-party system (under which the 'liberal', 'socialist' and 'marxist' positions are authorised to be represented by the P.D.S., P.S. and P.A.I. respectively). Senegal's principal exports meground-nuts (raw and processed) and phosphates.

Trade with U.K

$$
1975
$$

Imports from U.K. . . . . . $\mathcal{E} 5,659,000 \quad £ 9,385,000$ Exports to U.K. . . . . ... 14,637,000 22,718,000 CAPITAL. - $\Psi$ Dakar ( $58 \mathrm{r}, 000$ ).
Flag.-Three vertical bands, green, yellow and red; a green star on the yellow band. National DAY.-April 4.

## Brtish Embassy <br> B.P. 6025, Dakar.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Ernest Powell-Jones, C.M.G. ( x 976 ).
ast Secretary, T. Grady, M.B.e. (Head of Chancery and Consul).
2nd Secretaries, J. T. Vass; J. C. J. Ramsden.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretaries, R. Daly, Miss A. R. Edes.
Cultural Attaché (British Council RepresentatPe). H. B. Bending.

SLAM. see Thailand

[^34]of the north-east horn of Africa, with a coast-line on the Indian Ocean extending from the boundary with Kenya ( $z^{\circ}$ South latitude) to Cape Guardafui ( $12^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.) ; and on the Gulf of Aden to the boundary with Diibouti. Somalia is bounded on the west by Dijbouti, Ethiopia and Kenya and covers an area of approximately $246,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles. The population, of which a large proportion is nomadic, is estimated (March, 1977) at 3,200,000. Livestock raising is the main occupation in Somalia and there is E modest export trade in livestock on the hoof, skins and hides. Italy imports the bulk of the banana crop, the second biggest export under agreement with the Somali Government. Imports from U.K. in 1976 totalled $£ 5,628,000$.

Government. - The Somali Republic, consisting of the former British Somaliland Protectorate and the former Italian trust territory of Somalia, was set up on July $\mathbf{x}$, s960. British rule in Somaliland lasted from 1887 until June 26,1960 , with the exception of a short period in 1940-4I when the Protectorate was occupied by Italian forces. Somalia, formerly an Italian colony, was occupied by the United Kingdom from 194i until the end of 1950, when it was placed under Italian administration by resolution of the United Nations. This trusteeship came to an end on July $x$, 1960, when Somalia became independent and united with the former British Somaliland Protectorate under the title of the Somali Republic. Aden Abdulle Osman was returned to office as the first substantive President of the Republic in 196r, after a year $=$ provisional President. Following national elections on June 10, 1967, Dr. Shermarke suceeded to the Presidency and on July 6 appointed Mr. Egal as Prime Minister. On October 15, 1969, the President was assassinated and Army commanders assisted by the police took over the Government without resistance. A Revolutionary Council under Major. Gen. Siad assumed full control of the state. The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party became the only legal political organization following its inaugural congress in June 1976. The Government thenceforth comprised $■$ Political Bureau, of five members including the President, and a central committee of 74 including zo Departmental Ministers.

Capital.- $\Psi$ Mogadishu (Mogadiscio), population (estimated 1971), 220,000. Other towns are Hargeisa ( 50,000 ), Kisimayu ( $x 8,000$ ), $\Psi$ Berbera ( 19,000 ) and Burao ( 10,000 ).

Flag.-Five-pointed white star on blue ground.
NATIONAL DAY.-July.

## British Embassy

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary His Excellency A. H. Brind, C.m.g. sst Secretary and Consul, A. B. Gundersen (Head of Chancery and Commercial).

## SOUTH AFRICA

 (Republiek van Suid-Afrika)State President, Dr. Nicolaas Diederichs, elected President, Feb. 2x, 1975; inaugurated April so, 1975.

## Cabinet

Prime Minister, B. J. Vorster.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, R. F. Botha.
Information and Interior, Dr. C. P. Mulder.
Justice, Prisons and Police, J. T. Kruger.
Transport, S. L. Muller.
Economic Affairs, J. C. Heunis.
Finance, Senator O. P. F. Horwood.
Posts and Telecommunications and Social Welfare and Pensions, Sen. J. P. van der Spuy.
Agriculture, H. Schoeman.

Defence, P. W. Botha.
Public Works and Immigration, A. L. Schlebusch.
Water Affairs and Forestry, A. J. Raubenheimer.
Labour and Mines, S. P. Botha.
Indian Affairs and Tourism, S. J. Marais Steyn.
Bantu Affairs, M. C. Botha.
Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, H. H. Smit. Health, Planning and the Environment and Statistics, Dr. S. W. van der Merwe.
National Education and Sport and Recreation, Dr. P. G. J. Koornhof.

## Embassy and Consulate

South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. $z$ [ax-930 4488]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Matthys 1. Botha (1977). Minister, J. F.Wentzel.
Counsellors, P.Wolvaardt; T. F. Wheeler.
rst Secretaries, Miss C. M. C. Nicole; J. N. Fourie; W. Van W. de Vries.
and Secretary, Miss N. D. Theron.
Armed Forces Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. R. Meintjes.
Naval Attaché, Capt. D. F. Silberbauer.
Air Attaché, Col. A. J. S. Van der Lith.
Area and Population.-The Republic occupies the southernmost part of the African continent from the courses of the Limpopo, Molopo and Orange Rivers ( $34^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$ South latitude) to the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of the Transkei, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, and part of Mozambique. It has a total area of $1,880,042$ square kilometres ( 455,626 square miles) and the Transkei has an area of $41,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{km}$. ( $15,830 \mathrm{sq}$. miles) and a total population (census of May, 1970) of 22,469,000 (White 3,835,000; African, 15,98,000; Coloured, $2,074,000$ and Asian, 642,000 ). Midyear estimates for 1974 show a total population of $24,920,000$ (White, $4,160,000$; African, 37,745,000; Coloured, $2,306,000$ and Asian, 642,000 ). Populations of the Provinces at the $197{ }^{\circ}$ census were: Cape Province ( 278,380 sq. miles), $4,293,000 ;$ Natal ( $33,57^{8}$ sq. miles), $2,264,000$; Transvaal (zo9,62x sq. miles), $6,478,000$; Orange Free State ( 49,866 sq. miles), $x, 682,120$; African Homelands, $7,138,197$.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about twothirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean: the north by the ex-Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vryheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1953, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and greatgrandson of Cetewayo, 居 Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.


The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous Table Mountain ( 3,582 feet), while the Great Swartberg and Langeberg run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape Province. Between these two ranges and the Roggeveld and Nieuwveld ranges to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the Sneeuberg, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the Drakensberg ( $x$ x,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at I general elevation of some 3,800 fcet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also maiuly uII elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the Magaliesberg and Waterberg ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Bankenveld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces. The Orange, with its tributary the Vaal, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of South West Africa and the Cape Province. The Limpopo, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa.) Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

Government.- The self-governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, xgro, under the South Africa Act, 1909, in a legislative union under the name of the Union of South Africa, the four colonies becoming Provinces of the Union. The Union of South Africa continued as a member of the British Commonwealth until 196 x . A referendum held among white voters on October 5, ro6o, decided by narrow majority in favour of Republican status. $x, 633,77^{2}$ votes were cast-a poll of $90^{\circ} 73$ per cent.-with $52^{\circ} 05$ per cent. in favour. The Union of South Africa became a republic on May 3x, 196x, and withdrew from the Commonwealth. On October 26, 1976, the Transkei became the first of the Bantu homelands to be given independence.
The Senate as reconstituted by the Senate Act, 1960, consists of 54 members, appointed or elected for a term of five years. Eleven are appointed by the Government ( 8 for the Republic, $■$ for South West Africa and a Coloured representative). Forty-three are elected (Transvaal, 34; Cape Province, 11; Natal and Orange Free State, each 8; and South West Africa, 2). The Act of 1960 reintroduced proportional representation at elections to the Senate and excluded Native representation.
The House of Assembly consists of 371 elected members, 55 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 20 Natal, 76 Transvaal, 14 the Orange Free State, and 6 South West Africa. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. White female franchise was introduced under the provision of Act No. 18 of 1930 . Cape Bantu voters ceased to be entitled to elect 3 members in Nov. 1959.
In June 1977 the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist

Party, 122; United Party, 30; Progressive Reform Party, zz; South African Party, 6.

Defence. The South Africa Defence Act, 1957. became law on Nov. x, 1958. This Act, amended in 1963, provides that every citizen between the ages of 27 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of 240 days training with the Citizen Force or Commandos spread over II period of eight years. Thereafter citizens are required to serve with the Reserve for a prescribed period of time.

Education.-The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Departments of Cultural Affairs and Higher Education under the Minister in concerned with universities, technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools. State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped.

Communications.-The total open mileage of Government-owned railway lines at the end of March 1976 was $22,477 \mathrm{~km}$., of which 4.921 km . were electrified. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to R.I, $836,05 \mathrm{I}, 548$ (railways, harbours, airways, pipelines and road transport). Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in South and South West Africa.

Production and Trade.-Final figures for the principal crops produced in 1976-77 were: Wheat, 2,015,000 metric tonnes; Maize 7,400,000 mt.; Barley, $63,000 \mathrm{mt}$.; Oats, roz,000 mt.; ground nuts, 106,000 mt.

Mineral production is of the greatest importance in the South African economy. Value of mineral production in 1976: gold, R.2,380, 775,000 ; diamonds, 7,295, 133 metric carats; silver, $R$. 10,617,725. Production in 1976: coal, 77,059,617 metric tonnes; copper, $x, 3$ rx, 894 rat.; tin, concentrates and metallic, $5,625 \mathrm{mt}$. ; asbestos, $369,840 \mathrm{mt}$.

Value of trade in 1976, Imports, R.5,886,350, 710: Exports, R.4,500,715,226.

## Trade with U.K. 1975

 1976 Exports to U.K.... 540,289,000
£645,363,000 Currency.-The South African o12,992,000 with the £ sterling in 1946. A new decimal currency the Rand ( $R$.) was introduced in South Africa on Feb. 14, 1961, with a par value of ros(50p). Sterling. Rate of exchange (July 1977) R.x $49=$ £r.

Finance.-Estimated revenue for the year ended March 3x, 1978, was RM7,404 (1977 RM6,455): total estimated expenditure $R \mathrm{M} 8,992$ ( 2977 RM7,792). The total government debit as at December 31, 1976 was RMiz,ro6.

Capital.-The administrative seat of the Government is Pretoria, Transvaal; population (census 2970), $563.3^{84}$; the seat of the Legislature is $\Psi$ CAPE TOWN, population ( 1970 ), $x, 107,764$. Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 11 days, and by air mail two days. There is modern and well-equipped aerodrome seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, men in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance. Other large towns are Johannesburg. Transvaal ( $\mathrm{x}, 44 \mathrm{x}, 335$ ); $\Psi$ Durban, Natal, the largest seaport ( 350,935 ): $\Psi$ Port Elizabeth, Cape $(475,869)$; Germiston, Transvaal ( $22 \mathrm{x}, 972$ ); BLOEMFONTEIN, capital of Orange Free State ( 182,329 ); Springs, Transvaal ( $242,8 x 2$ ); Benoni Transvaal ( $25 x, 394$ );
$\psi$ East London, Cape ( 224,763 ); Welkom, O.F.S. (z10,629); and PIETERMARTTZBURG, capital of Natal ( $\mathbf{x} 60,847$ ).
Fiag.-Three horizontal stripes of equal width; from top to bottom, orange, white, blue; in the centre of the white stripe, the old Orange Free State flag hanging vertical, towards the pole the Union Jack horizontal, away from the pole the old Transvaal Vierkleur, all spread full.
National Day.-May 3 3.

## Brttish Embassy

Hill Street, Pretoria
9x Parliament Street, Cape Town (Jan.-June) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir David Scott, K.C.M.G. (1976). Minister, D. M. Summerhayes. C.M.G.
Defence Attaché, Grp. Capt. L. Swart, C.B.E., A.F.C. Counsellors, R. B. Dorman (Head of Chancery); R. W. Chisholm.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. E. C. Perkins, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. D. A. Polley, O.B.E.
rst Secretaries, W. J. Vose, O.B.E. (Labour); Miss. S. J. Lambert (Economic) ; P. J. W. Le Breton (Political and Press); B. W. Fairweather (Administration); J. B. Noss (Economic).
and Secretaries, P. K. C. Thomas; W. F. L. Coleshill (Vice-Consul).
Cultural Altaché and British Council Representalive, R. le Fanu, 170 Pine Street, Pretoria.

There mil British Consular Offices at Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

## South West Africa

Administrator-General, Justice Marthinus Steyn.
South West Africa stretches from the southern border of Angola (lat. $17^{\circ} 23^{\prime}$ S.) to part of the northern (Orange River) and north-western borders of the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa; and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Botswana in the east.

The territory has an area of $318,26 \mathrm{x}$ sq. miles, including the area of Waivis Bay ( 434 sq. miles) which, although part of the Republic of South Africa, is for convenience administered as part of South West Africa. The population 746,328 in 1970 (Census) and the main population groups are: Ovambo ( 342,455 ), Whites $(00,658)$, Damara ( 64,973 ), Kavango (49,577), Herero (49,203), Nama ( 32,853 ), Coloured ( 28,275 ), East Caprivians (25,009), Bushmen (21,909), Rehoboth Baster ( 16,474 ), Kaokovelders $(6,457)$, Tswana ( 3,7 19) and others ( $\mathbf{x} 4,766$ ).

Government.-A German protectorate from $\mathbf{1 8 8 0}$ to 19x5, South West Africa was administered until the end of 1920 by the Union of South Africa. In terms of the Treaty of Versailles the Territory wdeclared " "C" Mandate and entrusted to South Africa with full powers of administration and legislation over the Territory. After the dissolution of the League of Nations and in the absence of a trusteeship agreement, South Africa informed the United Nations that she would continue to administer South West Africa in the spirit of the Mandate. Since the establishment of the United Nations, South West Africa has been the subject ot dispute.

The South African Government announced on Oct. 2, 1968, the formation of a Legislative Council of 42 members for Ovamboland, six members nominated by each of the seven tribal authorities in the territory and a nominated Executive Council of seven members, with - Chief Councillor elected by the Legislative Council. Certain administrative powers ititil in South West Africa in February.

3969, transfered to the South African Government.
On June 3 , 397x, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an advisory opinion inequested by the U.N. Security Council on the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in "Namibia" (South West Africa). The Court decided by $x_{3}$ votes to $z$, that (inter alia) "the continued presence of South Africa being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory". Dissenting opinions were submitted by the British and French judges; several other judges issued separate opinions in respect of parts of the Court's advisory opinion. A member of the South African legal team had contended at the hearings that South Africa had no obligation to submit to general international supervision of its administration of South West Africa, as the Mandate by the League of Nations had come to an end at the dissolution of that organization. The South African Prime Minister rejected the Court's majority opinion in - statement also made on June ar, x971. In September 1975 constitutional talks were begun in Windhoek between delegates from the II ethnic groups of the territory in order to determine the future of South West Africa.

Production and Education.-Mining, agriculture and fisheries are important. Animal husbandry accounts for 99 per cent. of the total gross output of commercial agriculture. The average rainfall over 70 per cent. of the Territory is below 400 mm . per annum. In 1970 there were 480 native schools, with 2,649 teachers and 107,572 Native pupils. For the Whites there were 83 schools with 1,155 teachers and 22,253 pupils.

> Trade with U.K.

$$
1975
$$

 Exports to U.K. . ..........24,257,000 33,323,000 CapItal.-Windhoek (population, 1970 census, $6 x, 260$ ). The ports $\Psi$ Walvis Bay and $\Psi$ Lüderitz.

## SPAIN <br> (España)

Head of the Spanish State, King Juan Carlos I de Borbón y Borbón, born Jan. 5, 1938, acceded to the throne, Nov. 22, 1975.
Prime Minister (President of the Government), Sr. Adolfo Suárez Gonzalez, appointed July 3, 1976.


Cabinet
(July 4, 3977)
1st Depury Prime Minister, Defence, Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado.
and Deputy Prime Minister, Economics, Sr. Enrique Fuentes Quintana.
3rd Depuly Prime Minister, Political, Sr. Fernando Abril Martorell.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Marcelino Oreja Aguirre.
Justice, Sr. Landelino Lavilla Alsina.
Finance, Sr. Francisco Fernández Ordóñez. Interior, Sr. Rodolfo Martin Villa.
Education and Science, Sr. Iñigo Cavero Lataillade. Industry and Energy, Sr. Alberto Oliart Savsol.
Transport and Communications, Sr. José Lladó y Fernández Urrutia.
Agriculture, Sr. José Enrique Martínez de Genique. Trade and Tourism, Sr. Juan Antonio Garcia Diez. Public Works and Housing, Sr. Joaquin Garrigues Walker.
Labour, Sr. Manuel Jiménez de Parga.
Culture and Social Welfare, Sr. Pío Cabanillas Gallas. Prime Minister's Office, Sr. José Manuel Otero Novas. Health and Social Security, Sr. Enrique Sánchez de León.
Ministers without Portfolio, Sr. Manuel Clavero Arévalo; Sr. Lgnacio Camuñas Solis.

## Spanish Embassy in London 24 Belgrave Square, S.W.I <br> [01-235 5555]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Marqués de Perinat (1976).
Minister-Counsellor, Sr. D. Pedro Ortiz-Armengol. Area and Population.-A National State in the south-west of Europe, between $36^{\circ}-43^{\circ} 45^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $4^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{E} .-9^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, ou the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrences. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles- $7 \times 2$ formed by the Mediterranean $\quad$ wl 605 by the Atlantic-and it comprises $n$ total mon of 196,700 square miles, with ${ }^{\text {p }}$ population (1975) of $35,47^{2,000}$. Returns for 1970 gave 656,103 births, $28 \mathrm{x}, 777$ deaths and 247,492 marriages.
Physical Features.-The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of in elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain rangesthe Pyrenees, the Cantabrias Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, \&c. The principal rivers mi the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro and the Minho.

Government.-In April, 1931, the last monarch of Spain, Alfonso XIII, left the country; a Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, niw formed. The Republican Assembly (Cortes) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. On July $\mathbf{1 8}, 1936$, 1 counterrevolution broke out in many military garrisons Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader wal General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the MilitaryFascist fusion, or Falange) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (Popular Front) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 3939, the Civil War was declared to have ended,
the popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the Nationalists (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas, which replaced the former Cortes, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of Caudillo (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State. In the Civil War of 1936 -39 over $x, 000,000$ lives were lost.

On July x, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstitution of the Cortes de España. This mir reorganized by an Organic Law of 1966 and is composed of approximately 564 members-ministers, 19; members of the National Council of the Movement, 109; Presidents of various State bodies, 5: representatives of the national syndicates, 150; 100 members elected by heads of families and married women; university rectors, 12; representatives of professional, academic and scientific bodies, 28: representatives of local administration, 186; and 25 members directly appointed by the Head of State.

A referendum held in 2967 approved an Organic Law of the State introducing I number of changes in state institutions. The offices of Head of State and Head of Government were separated, but General Franco continued to hold both offices until June 1973.

On July 22, 1969, General Franco nominated Prince Juan Carlos (Alfonso) of Bourbon (born Jan. 5, 1938; grandson of the late King Alfonso XIII) to succeed him as head of state at his death or retirement. The nomination was approved in the Cortes by a large majority. Following the death of General Franco, on November 20, 1975, Juan Carlos acceded to the throne on Nov. 22, 1975 .

In Spain's first general elections since 1936 the centre-left coalition Union of the Democratic Centre on June $\pm 5$ won $\times 65$ seats in the 350 -member Congress of Deputies and 105 of the 207 elected seats in the Senate. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party emerged as the main opposition party by winning 118 seats in the Congress, while the Spanish Communist Party won 20 .
Defence.-Army: There are in Spain one armoured, one mechanized, one motorized, and two mountain divisions; one cavalry brigade, two artillary brigades, one air-transportable brigade, I parachute brigade, in infantry brigades, artillery brigades, mountain brigade (Independent) and I battalion surface to air missiles. The Guardia Civil also forms part of the Army though it operates a gendarmerie in the rural $x$ under the control of the Ministry of the Interior.
The active Spanish Navy consists of 1 cruiser, I helicopter carrier, 20 destroyers, 11 frigates and corvettes, 3 anti-submarine launches, 23 minesweepers, 6 submarines, 14 landing craft, 4 squadof helicopters, and II large number of auxiliary and small craft.
The Air Force is divided geographically into 3 Regions covering Spain plus an Air Zone for the Canaries. There are also separate functional Air Defence, Tactical and Transport Commands. The Air Force consists of in fighter-bomber squadrons. one anti-submarine squadron, and one search and rescue squadron. There are also in variety of training and miscellaneous aircraft and some helicopters.
Education.-A new law of education (1970) providing free education for all children aged 6 to 23 is now in the process of implementation. 30 per cent. of primary schools and 80 per cent. of secondary schools are still rim privately, although state spending mil education multiplied fourfold beiwein 1960 and 2970 . There wi eighteen bia
universities, the oldest of which, Salamanca, founded in z230. Other ancient foundations are Valencia ( $\mathbf{2} 245$ ), Oviedo ( $\mathbf{x} 317$ ), Valladolid ( $\mathbf{x} 346$ ), Barcelona (1450), Zaragoza ( $\mathbf{x} 474$ ), Santiago (I501), Seville (I502), Granada (1526), and Madrid (x590). Private universities are Deusto in Bilbao, and Navarra in Pamplona. Student numbers in the universities have risen to over 200,000 .
Language and Literature.-Castilian is the language of more than three-quarters of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is spoken in Provencal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the northwestern provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the Poem of the Cid, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra ( 1547 -36x6), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio ( 1562 1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca ( $1600-$ 1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors-J. Echegaray ( 1904 ), I. Benavente ( 1922 ) and Juan Ramón Jimenez ( ${ }^{2956)}$.


Public Debt (Dec. 3x, 1964) excluding parastatal organizations and State-guaranteed issues: Pesetas $186,928,600,000$.

The rate of exchange for the peseta in July, 2976 was 221 pesetas $=21$ sterling (see also $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{E}} 8_{3}$ ).

Production and Industry.-The country is geaerally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits-olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, bananas, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. The orange crop is exported mainly to Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, zinc, lead and iron ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1970 the coal output amounted to $\times 3,150,000$ metric tons. $4,150,000$ metric tons of iron ore and $7,366,000$ metric tons of steel were produced in 1970. Other production figures included ('ooo metric tons): cement, 16,500 ; sulphuric acid, 2,015; cotton yarn, 117 and wool yarn, 37. Production of electric power was 56,484 million kWh . The fishing industry is important.
The principal goods produced are manufactured goods, textiles, chemical products, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines and bicycles. $24,205,000$ tourists visited Spain in 1970 and spent $£ 700,000,000$. The Gross National Product wis approximately $£ 23,400$ million.

Communications.-In 1970 there were over 13,403 km . of railways in service and $138,670 \mathrm{~km}$. of paved roads. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1970 (excluding fishing boats) registered a total oe $3.338,190$ gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Air Ministry: there are several inland and international services operation.

|  | Tradr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1974 \\ & \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1975 \\ & \text { million } \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports | 44,287 | 15,067 |
| Exports | 7,241 | 7,789 |

The balance of payments on current account showed I deficit of $\$ 3,477$ million in 1975 and reserves stood at $\$ 5,799 \mathrm{~m}$. at the end of the year. Trade with U.K.

1974
Imports from U.K.... $£ 296,000,000 £ 332,000,000$ Exports to U.K. . ... $301,000,000 \quad 308,000,000$ Inclusion of the Canary Islands trade with U.K. raises the 1974 figures to: Imports from U.K., £294.519.000; Exports, £301,143,000.

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

CapITAL, Madrid. Population 3,146,07x. Other large cities are $\Psi$ Barcelona ( $\mathbf{x}, 750,000$ ), Valencia ( 648,000 ), $\Psi$ Sevilile ( 546,000 ), Zaragoza ( 470,000 ), $\Psi$ Malaga ( $36 x, 000$ ), Bilbao ( $4 \times 0,000$ ); Murcia (244,000).

Flag.-Three horizontal bands, red, yellow and red, with coat of arms on yellow band. National DAY.-July 18 (Fiesta Nacional Espanola).

Atr TRANSTT FROM U.K.-London-Barcelona ( $7 \times 3$ miles), 2 hrs. 25 mins.; Madrid ( 775 miles), ahrs. 5 mins.; Valencia, 2 hrs. Io mins.

## Brtish Embassy

(Calle de Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Antony Acland, k.c.v.o., C.M.G. (1977).

Minister, A. B. Urwick.
Counsellor, A. White, о.в.е. (Commercial).
Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. J. I. Dawson. Air Attaché, Wing. Cdr. S. A. Edwards.
Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. M. Lee, O.B.E., R.N. ist Secretary, A. R. Thomas (Head of Chancery). British Council Representative, G. R. Sanderson, Almagro 5, Madrid 4.
The Balearic Isles form an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is $x, 925$ square miles, with $\mid$ population of 558,287 . The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being $\Psi$ Palma in Majorca, pop. 234,098 ; $\Psi$ Mahon (Minorca), pop. $16,547$.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with population of $\mathbf{x , 1 7 0 , 2 2 4}$. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.-Las Palmas (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote ( 38,500 ), Fuerteventura ( 19,500 ) and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oests, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at $\psi$ Las Palmas (pop. ${ }^{287}, 03^{8}$ ) in Gran Canaria, where major oil companies have installations for re-fuelling shipping; and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Tenerife, La Palma ( 76,000 ), Gomera ( $3 \mathrm{r}, 829$ ), and Hierro ( $\mathbf{x} 0,000$ )), with seat of administration at $\Psi$ Santa Cruz in Tenerife, pop. $\times 51,361$.
 Bidassoa in La Higuera bay.
$\Psi$ Cruta is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar The total area is I square miles, with a population (1970) of 67,187 .
$\Psi$ Melilla is in town on $\quad$ rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492 . Population (1970) 64,942. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

Overseas Territories
The former provinces of Spanish Guinea, Fernando Póo and Rio Muni achieved independence on October 12, 1968, under the title of Equatorial Guinea.

Ifni, the former enclave in Morocco, was incorporated in the latter state by treaty, on June 30, r969, and the Spanish Sahara came under joint Moroccan and Mauritanian control in November 1975.

Spanish Morocco.-In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 protectorate over - part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:-

Alhucemas, the bay of that name includes six islands: population 366.

Peñon de la Gomera (or Peñon de Velez) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450 .

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier about z miles north of Cape del Agua; population 6 ro.

## SUDAN

(Democratic Republic of the Sudan)
President, Gaafar Mohamed El Nimeri, assumed office May 25, 1969.
Prime Minister, Sayed Al Rashid Tahir.
Defence, General Bashir Mohammed Ali.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mansour Khalid.

## Sudanese Embassy in London <br> 3 Cleveland Row, S.W.r. <br> [ox-839 8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Amir El Sawi (r976).
Area and Population.-The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, $22^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, $3^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ N. lat., and reaches from the Republic of Chad about $2 x^{\circ}$ $49^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. (at $12^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.) to the north-west boundary of Ethiopia in $38^{\circ} 35^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ ( at $18^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately $x, 300$ miles, and east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the zand parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea and Ethiopia; on the South lie Kenya, Uganda and Zaire; and on the west the Central African Republic, Chad, and Libya.

The White Nile enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the Bahy el Jebel, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The Blue Nile flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly 500 miles long, before it joins the White Nile at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance is at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now

accepted a the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa lie five of the six Cataracts.
The estimated area is about 967,500 sq. miles with a population of $19,500,000$, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with 1 small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs are mostly Moslems. The Nilotics of the Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile Valleys are generally animists, but some have been converted to Christianity and others are Moslems.

Government.-The Anglo-Egyptian Condominfum over the Sudan which had been established in $\mathbf{x} 899$ ended when the Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state. A Republic was proclaimed on Jan. x, 1956, and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. The Sudan was under military rule from Nov., 1958, until 1964 when new civilian Cabinet me appointed. Following a crisis in the coalition Cabinet of Mr. Mahgoub, the Prime Minister resigned on April 23, 1969, and was unable to form - new coalition. Government of the country was taken over on May 25, $\mathbf{9 6 6}$, by a ten-man revolutionary council headed by Col. Gaafar Mohamed El Nimeri. A coup d'état by a Communist group on July x9, 1971, was short-lived. The leader of the group, Lt.-Col. Babikr al Noor, had been in London for medical treatment when power mir seized by Maj. Hashem Atta. The B.O.A.C. plane in which the former was returning to Khartoum on July $m$ was forced down at Benghazi by Libyan fighter aircraft and Lt.-Col. Noor and an aide were arrested. They were later returned to the Sudan and executed. Maj.-Gen. Nimeri was overwhelmingly elected President in an uncontested election in October 197r. In February 1972 uII agreement was signed at Addis Ababa which brought to an end nearly 17 years of insurrection and civil war in the six southern provinces, and which recognized southern regional autonomy within $\quad$ unified Sudanese State. President Nimeri was re-elected to $\quad$ further five year term in May 1977.

Education.-School education is free for most
children, but not compulsory, beginning with Primary School (of which there are 4,000 ) which continues for 6 years. The final examination at Primary School is highly competitive and selects children for General Secondary Schools (of which there are 700 ) which continues for 3 years. The Higher Secondary Stage comprises 80 academic Higher Secondary schools ( 3 years); 15 vocational schools-Technical (4 years); Agricultural and Commercial ( 3 years) and 15 Primary Teacher Training Colleges ( 4 years). The medium of instruction is Arabic. English is taught as the principal foreign language in all schools.

Teacher Training is carried out in 15 Primary Teacher Training Colleges, 2 General Secondary Teacher Training Institutes and I Higher Teacher Training Institute.

Khartoum University is the largest educational institution and has ro faculties and 7,574 students. There is an Islamic University at Omdurman with x, irio students.

Selection for higher education is normally based on the Sudan School Certificate.

In addition to the three universities there $\quad$ I various technical post-secondary institutes as well - professional and vocational training establishments.

Production.-The principal grain crops are wheat and dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus and a promising start has been made with castor seed. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (mainly Egyptian type) cotton of which the Sudan is a major producer, but increasing quantities of short and medium staple (American) type cotton $n$ neing grown. Production in 1974-75 totalled $\mathbf{x , 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ bales. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Geriza Scheme (a Gov-ernment-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile) and its extension, the Managil Scheme. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Sugar is an increasingly important crop. The Sudan aims to be self-sufficient in sugar by $297^{8}$ and then to produce an exportable surplus; Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South. A new dam at Khashm el Girba began to store water in May, 1964, and will eventually provide irrigation to about 500,000 acres, most of which is being used to resettle the population of the Wadi Halfa area which has been flooded by the reservoir of the Egyptian High Dam. Another dam $i$ Roseires on the Blue Nile will enable new or increased irrigation emin a further $3,000,000$ acres well as providing hydro-electric power.

Communications.-The rallway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 3,200 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeid and Nyala. A line branches out southwards to Wau from the Sennar/Nyala western line. Regular rail and Nile steamer services connect Khartoum with Juba in Equatoria Province which in turn is connected by a bus service with Nimule on the Uganda border. $\psi$ Port Sudan is well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways fly regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon, the United Kingdom, the Gulf States, Kenya, Uganda, W. Germany, Iraq and Bahrain and are equipped with Boeing $737^{\prime}$ 's, a Boeing 707's and 4 Fokker Fa7 aircraft.

| x975-76 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1976-77

Expenditure $\mathrm{LS}^{436,050,000}$ $\mathrm{C} S=$ Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres.
Exchange Rate ES. $0 \cdot 349$ = U.S.8x. (May 1974)
(see also p. 84).
Trade
Revenue. ... £S 436,050,000
CS 448,400,000 377,900,000

3975

2976
Total Imparts $\operatorname{LS} 359,873,000$
Exports . . . . . . . . 151,468,000

Trade with U.K.
1974 1976
Imports from U.K. .... $£ 63,900,000 \propto 92,000,000$ Exports to U.K........ $8,600,000 \quad 14,200,000$ The principal exports in cotton and cotton seed, ground-nuts and gum arabic. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

CAPITAL, Khartoum (est. pop. 194,000). The town contains many mosques, a Catholic cathedral and an Anglican cathedral, which is no longer open for worship, and the University with extensive government buildings. Khartoum North and Omdurman have estimated populations of 58,000 and 167,000 respectively.
FLAG.-Three horizontal stripes of red, white and black with a green triangle next to the hoist. NATIONAL DAY.-January I (Independence Day).

## Brtish Embassy <br> Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Derek Charles Carden, C.M.G. ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 7}$ ). Counsellor, B. R. Pridhara.
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. J. A. C. Bird, о.8.е.

Ist Secretary, R. E. Palmer (Head of Chancery).
British Council Representative, D. D. Reid, O.B.E., Gama'a Avenue, P.O. Box 1253, Khartoum. There are British Council libraries at Khartoum, El Fasher, El Obeid, Omdurman and Wad Medani.

## SURINAM

$p_{\text {resident, Dr. J. H. E. Ferrier. }}$ Prime Minister, Henck Arron. Surinam is situated on the north coast of South America and is bounded by French Guiana in the east, Brazil in the south and Guyana in the west. It has an area of 63,250 square miles, with a population of 480,000 (December, 1971).

Formerly known as Dutch Guiana, Surinam remained part of the Netherlands West Indies until November 25 , 1975 , when it achieved complete independence. Surinam had received autonomy in domestic affairs under the Realm Statute which took effect December 29, 1954 .
Surinam has large timber resources. Rice and sugar cane un the main crops. Bauxite is mined, and is the principal export.

Tradr
${ }_{\text {1971 }}^{1972} \quad \stackrel{1972}{\text { Surinam Guilders }}$ 237,800,000 258,200,000
Imports $\qquad$ 294,500,000 305,700,000 Trade with U.K. $1973 \quad 1974$ Imports from U.K. . . $£ 2,904,000 \quad £ 4,099,000$ Exports to U.K....... 4,071,000 4,873,000 CAPITAL.- $\Psi$ Paramaribo (population, 1975, 210,000).
British Ambassador, His Excellency Peter Gautrey C.M.G., C.V.O. (resides at Georgetown).

There is a British Consulate at Paramaribo.
Honorary Consul. J. J. Healy.

## SWEDEN <br> (Sverige)

King of Sweden, Carl XVI Gustaf, grandson of the late King Gustaf VI Adolf, born April 30, 3946, succeeded September 15, 1973, married June 19, 1976 Fraulein Silvia Renate Sommerlath and has issue, Princess Victoria Ingrid Alice Désirée, born July $14,1977$.

Prime Minister, Thorbjörn Fälldin.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Labour, Per Ahlmark.
Justice, Sven Romanus.
Foreign Affairs, Karin Söder.
Defence, Erik Kronmark.
Health and Welfare, Rune Gustavsson.
Communications, Bo Turesson.
Economic Affairs, Gösta Bohman.
Budgetary Affairs, Ingemar Mundebo.
Education, Jan-Erik Wikström.
Agriculture, Anders Dahlgren.
Trade, Staftan Burenstam-Linder.
Industry, Nils G. Asling.
Housing, Elvy Olsson.
Local Government, Johannes Antonsson.
Ministers without Portfolio, Ola Ulisten, Ingegerd Troedsson, Britt Mogård, Olof Johansson, Birgit Friggebo.

## SWEDISH Embassy in London

Residence, 27 Portland Place, W. x ; Chancery, 23 North Row, W.I.
[0x-499 9500]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Olof Rydbeck ( x 976 ).
Minister Plenipotentiary, L. Bergquist.
Counsellors, Baron C. G. von Platen, c.v.o. (Economic and Financial); D. Winter (Press); G. Westin, M.V.O. (Consular); Miss K. Rosenström (Administration); N. G. Revelius, M.v.o.
xst Secretaries, L. G. Carlsson (Consular); Mrs. W. Tornberg (Consular); T. Westlund (Commodities); H. af Trolle.

Air and Military Attaché, Col. J. Winqvist, M.v.o.
Naval Attaché, Capt. L. Jedeur-Palmgren.
Trade Commissioner. J. H. Dahl (73 Welbeck St., W. . .)

Area and Population.-Sweden occupies the eastern urin of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 24 local government districts, "Lan", with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and population Jan. I, 1977 of $8,236,179$. In 1976 there were 98,220 births ( $\mathrm{Ix} \cdot 95$ per 3,000 inhabitants); death rate was $1 \times \cdot 03$ per $x, 000$ inhabitants and infant mortality rate (under mim year of age) 0.8 per cent. of all live births.
Government. Under the Act of Succession of June 6,1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte. JeanBaptiste Jules Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. He landed at Hälsingborg on Oct. 20, 88 xo , and succeeded Charles XIII in $\mathbf{1 8 5 8}$. There is $\quad$ unicameral Diet (Riksdag) of 349 members, elected for 3 years. The Council of Ministers (Statstdd) is responsible to the Riksdag.
Production and Industry.--Since the end of the First World War Sweden has become one of the leading industrial nations of Europe. Agriculture is still of the main activities, but its relative importance is declining and in 1975 less than 6 per cent. of the working population was engaged in farming and forestry. The country's industrial
prosperity is based on an abundance of natural resources in the form of forests, mineral deposits and water power. The forests are very extensive, covering about half the total land surface, and sustain flourishing timber, pulp and paper milling industries. The mineral resources include iron ore of excellent quality, lead, zinc, sulphur, granite and marble. There are also extensive deposits of low grade uranium ore. Important industries based on mining include fron and steel, aluminium, and copper. The engineering industry has expanded largely on the basis of products invented or developed by Swedish engineers. Sweden has now one of the most important shipbuilding industries in the world. Motor car manufacturing is I major industry. The establishment of in petro-chemicals indusiry has led to a rapid expansion in the output of chemicals and plastics.

Communications.-The total length of Swedish railroads is about 7,500 miles. At the end of 1974 there were 633 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, and in January, 1976, the number of broadcast receiving licences issued had reached $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 9}, 000$. The number of private cars in - on December 3x, 1975 was 2,76I,000.

The Mercantile Marine amounted on December 32, 1975 to $7,731,000$ gross tonnage, of which 3,494,000 comprised the tanker fleet. The Board of Civil Aviation under the control of the Ministry of Communications handles civil aviation matters. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines System and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and inter-continental air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines System.
Defence.-Based on the policy of non-alignment in peace leading to neutrality in war Sweden maintains a Total Defence intended to make any attack on her costly. Total Defence includes peacetime organizations for civil, economic and psychological defence well compulsory national service for all acceptable males. Some 50,000 National Servicemen are called up for $7 \frac{1}{2}-12$ months training each and all are recalled every fourth year for refresher training. On mobilization the Army strength totals $\quad$ armoured brigades and $z 0$ infantry brigades. The Navy has 6 destroyers, 1 frigates, 17 submarines, 34 torpedo boats, a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries and 65 coast artillery units. The Air Force has modern supersonic aircraft of Swedish manufacture forming $\square$ standing force of 280 air defence, 130 attack and zoo reconnaissance aircraft supported by modern air defence radar system. Facilities exist for rapid dispersal from main bases in war

Religion. -The State religion lill Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people officially adhere.
Language and Literature.-Swedish belongs, with Danish and Norwegian, to the North Germanic language group. Swedish literature dates back to King Magnus Eriksson, who codified the old Swedish provincial laws in $\mathbf{3 5 0}$. With his translation of the Bible, Olaus Petri ( $5493^{-1552}$ ) formed the basis for the modern Swedish language. Literature flourished during the reign of Gustavus III, who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786 . Swedish literature is studded with minv such as
 Almquist ( $7795-1866$ ), Rydberg ( $8828-1895$ ), Levertin ( 1862 -1906), Strindberg (1849-1912) and Lagerlöf ( $\mathbf{x 8 5 8 - 1 9 4 0 \text { ), Nobel Prize Winner in } 1 9 0 9 .}$ Contemporary authors include Lagerquist ( 189 x 1973), Nobel Laureate in 1951, Martinson (b 1904) - Johnson ( $\mathbf{x} 900-\mathrm{x976}$ ), Nobel Lareates jointly ias
1974. The Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel ( $\mathrm{I}_{33}{ }^{-}$ 1896) founded the Nobel Prizes for Literature, Science and Peace. In 1975 there were 146 daily newspapers with total circulation of $4,677,800$ copies, 4 major papers being published at Stockholm, at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.


Education.-Well developed and recently reorganized to provide (i) 9 years' compulsory schooling from the age of 7 to $x 6$ in the Grundskolan; (ii) further education from $x 6$ to $18 / \mathrm{xg}$ in the Gymnasia, which offer number of courses preparing for entry to the universities, other centres of higher education, the professions, etc.; (iii) the universities. There are six universities-Uppsala (founded 1477); Lund (founded 1668); Stockholm (founded 1878); Gothenburg (founded 1887); Umea (founded 1963) and Linköping (founded 1967); three affiliated university branches, empowered to grant first degrees only in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences, at Örebro, Växjö and Karlstad; and three universities of technology, at Stockholm, Gothenburg and Luled. Another institution of university status is the Karolinska Institute, which specializes in medicine and dentistry. Tuition within the State system, which is maintained by the State and by local taxation, is free.

| Finance |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1976-77$ | 1977-78 |
| Revenue (Estimated)... | 111,558 |
| Expenditure(Estimated) . $1 \times 1$ x,099 | 120,002 |

The Swedish Krona (of 100 Ore) exchanges at about $7 \cdot 50$ Kronor $=$ fi sterling (June, 1977). (See also p. 83.)

|  | Trade |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8975 \\ & \text { 'ooo Kronor } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports: | -74,000 | 84,000 |
| Exports. | . 72,103 | 80,000 |

## Trade with U.K. 1975 Imports from U.K. $£ 825,000,000$ <br> 1976 Exports to U.K... 886,000,000 1,045,000,000

 The chief imports from Britain are machinery and engineering goods, transport equipment, crude oil, petroleum products, chemicals, plastics, raw materials, iron and steel and other metals, textile fabrics, clothing, instruments and some foodstuffs. Sweden's chief exports to Britain are timber, pulp and paper, machinery, motor vehicles, iron ore, and fron and steel.CAPITAL. - $\Psi$ Stockholm. Population (r975): City 665,202; Greater Stockholm, $1,357,558$; $\Psi$ Gothenburg (Göteborg) (444,65x): $\Psi$ Malmö


 ( 86,9 II); Borás ( $\mathbf{r 0 5 , 1 7 7 \text { ); Eskilstuna ( } 9 2 , 6 6 3 \text { ). }}$

Flag. - Yellow cross on a blue ground. NAmonal Day.-June 6 (Day of the Swedish Flag).

## Brtish Embassy

(Residence, Laboratoriegatan 8; Chancery, Skarpögatan 8, Stockholm.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jeffrey Charles Petersen, C.M.G. (I977). Counsellors, R. M. Evans (Commercial); D. J. Wyatt, C.B.e. (Head of Chancery).
rst Secretaries, G. H. Burleigh (Commercial); M. E Cook (Labour); P. S. Dimond (Economic); J. B. Horrocks, M.B.E. (Consul); P. R. Holmes (Information).
Defence and Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. R. L. Easterbrook. Naval Attaché, Cdr. C. McK. Marr, R.N.
Military Altaché, Lt.-Col. P. J. Watson.
British Council Representative, W. D. Sharrocks.
British Consular Offices
There are British Consular Offices at Gävle, Göteborg, Hälsingborg, Luled, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.
British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Birger Jarlsgatan 6B, Stockholm.

## SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft-Confédération Suisse-Confederazione Svizzera.)

## CABINET

President of the Swiss Confederation (1977) and Head of Justice and Police, M. Kurt Furgler.
Vice-President (1977) and Head of Transport and Power, M. Willi Ritschard.
Public Economy, M. Ernst Brugger.
Political Department, M. Pierre Graber.
Mititary, M. Rudolf Gnägi.
Interior, M. Hans Huerlimann.
Finance and Customs, M. Georges-André Chevallaz.

## Swiss Embassy in London <br> x6-ı8 Montagu Place, W.x. [01-723 070x]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency, Dr. Ernesto Thalmann (1976).
Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. K. Fritschi.
Counsellors, J. P. Zehnder (Economic and Labour); J.-J. Indermuehle (Cultural Affairs); J. Rial.

Defence Attaché, Col. Hans W. Fischer.
yst Secretary, Paul A. Ramseyer.
Counsellor, H. H. Buchmann (Commodities and Agriculture).
Consul and Head of Administration, C. Glauser.
There is Swiss Consulate-General in Manchester.
Area and Population.-The Helvetia of the Romans, $\quad$ Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between $45^{\circ} 50^{\prime}-47^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $5^{\circ} 58^{\prime}-$
$10^{\circ} 3^{\prime}$ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, and comprises $n$ total area of $\times 5,950$ square miles with population (estimated Jan. x, 1973) of $6,385,000$. In 1973 there were 91,342 ( $1973,84,187$ ) live births, 56,489 deaths and $43,08 \mathrm{~m}$ marriages. The infant mortality rate was 13 per 1,000 live births. In 1970, out of a total of $6, \times 69,800,47.8$ per cent. of the population was Protestant, $49^{\circ} 4$ per cent. Roman Catholic and - 3 per cent. Jewish.

Physical Features.--Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to $\mathbf{1 5 , 2 1 7}$ feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior;

and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 6r per cent., and the Jura mounains $x z$ per cent., of the country. The Alps are at crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube ( 600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps ( $\mathbf{x} 5,732$ feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa ( 55,217 feet) and Matterhorn ( 14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Dufourspitze ( $55,203 \mathrm{ft}$.), Finsteraahorn ( $\mathbf{1 4}, \mathbf{0} 56$ ), Aletschhorn ( $\mathbf{x} 3,7 \times 1$ ), Jungfrau ( $\mathbf{1 3}, 675$ ), Mönch ( 13,456 ), Eiger ( 13,040 ), Schreckhorn ( 13,385 ), and Wetterhorn ( $x 2,150$ ) in the Bernese
 Breithorn ( $\mathbf{2}, 685$ ).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zuirich, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun Zug, Lugano, Brienz and the Walensee. There are also many artificial lakes.

Production and Industry.-Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about $3,000,000$ acres being under grass for hay and $2,000,000$ acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and electrical engineering, metal-working, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, watchmaking, woodworking, foodstuffs and footwear. Banking, insurance and tourism are major industries.

Government.-The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, in National Council (Nationalrat) of 200 members, and a Councll of States (Ständerat) of 44 members; both Chambers united ar called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (Bundestat) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. Each year the Federal Assembly elects from the Federal Council the President and the Vice-President. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.-All Swiss males must undertake military service in the Army. Elite (ages 20 to 32) initial training, yr8 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of $2 x$ days; then Landwehr ( $33-42$ ) and Landsturm ( 43 to 50). Flying personnel of the Air Force, which is part of the Army (ages 20-36): initial training I year, totalling 200 hours of flying. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of to 100 hours of flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army. Swiss Army equipment includes many Britisk items, notably Centurion tanks, Bloodhound missiles, and Venom, Vampire and Hunter aircraft.

Communications.-By the end of 1974 there were $4,992 \mathrm{~km}$ of railway tracks (Swiss Federal Railways, $2,926 \mathrm{~km}$; Swiss privately owned railways $\mathrm{a}, 066$ $\mathrm{km})$; the whole system is electrified. At the end of 1973, there were $89,940 \mathrm{~km}$ of telegraph and telephones lines. By June 1977 the number of telephone subscribers amounted to $2,56 x, 69 \mathrm{x}$ and the network was fully automatic throughout the country. In April 1977 there were $2,1 \times 7,263$ licensed radio receivers and $x, 827,231$ television receivers.

At the end of $x 976$ the total length of motorways was 975 km . The number of motor vehicles licensed at the end of 1976 was $2,20 x, 221$.

A merchant marine established in 1940, consisted in March 1977 of 26 vessels with 1 total displacement of 250,566 tons (gross). In addition 464 vessels with a total tonnage of 574,986 were engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1975 goods handled at the Basle R hine ports amounted to $7,895,53 x$ tons. 125 lake vessels transported $8,93^{2,950}$ passengers and 45,435 tons of freight in 1976. The national airline, Swissair, has a network covering $248,492 \mathrm{~km}$ and in 2976 carried total of $6,225,83 \mathrm{x}$ passengers. Its fieet of 47 aircraft includes $\square$ Jumbojets. It files to and from the Swiss airports at Zürich, Geneva and Basle.

Education.-Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organization. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i) Primary: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii) Secondary: Age $12-15$ for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii) Special schools make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv) Universities: Basle (founded 1460), Berne ( 8834 ), Fribourg ( 8889 ), Geneva ( $\mathrm{x}^{873}$ ), Lausanne ( $\mathbf{I 8 9 0}$ ), Zürich ( 8832 ), and Neuchâtel ( 1009 ), and the technical University of Zuirich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.-There me three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as national, but not an official language. German the dominating language in 89 of the 25 cantons; French If Fri-
bourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons.
Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler ( $\mathbf{x} 845$-1924) and Hermann Hesse ( $\mathrm{x}_{877}-1962$ ) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1946.
 £I (see also p. 83).


Trade with U.K. (including Liechtenstein)

$$
1976
$$

Sw. Frs.
Imports from U.K. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2,488,689,390$ Exports to U.K...................................... $8 \mathrm{Ir}, 800,167$

The principat imports are machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, motor vehicles, non-ferrous metals, chemical elements, clothing, food, medicinal and pharmaceutical products. The principal exports are machinery, chemical elements, non-ferrous metals, watches, electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, dyeing, tanning and colouring equipment. Switzerland is a member of E.F.T.A.

Capital, Berne. Population (x975) 162,405 . Other large towns are Zürich ( 422,640 ), Basle (212,857), Geneva ( $\mathbf{I} 73,6 \pm 8$ ), Lausanne ( 173,383 ), Winterthur ( $9 \mathrm{x}, 400$ ), St. Gallen ( 80,300 ), Lucerne $(67,400)$, Bienne ( $6 x, 600$ ) and La Chaux-de-Fonds ( 45,800 ).

Flag.-Red, with white cross. National Day. - August $x$.

AIr Transit from U.K.-London-Basle (446 miles), $x$ hr. 20 mins.; Geneva ( 468 miles), $z h r$. - mins.; Zürich (49x miles), $\quad \mathrm{hr}$. womins; Berne, a hrs. 20 mins.
Rail Transtr mom U.K.-London-Berne, 16 hrs.

## British Embassy

(Thunstrasse 50,3005 Berne)
Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alan Keir Rothnie, C.M.G. (x976). Counsellor, P. A. Grier, O.B.E.
2nd Secretaries, A. V. Hill; G. D. Darby (Consul).
Defence, Naval and Military Attache, Lt.-Col. A. A. Taylor.
Air Altaché, Wing. Cdr. D. T. McCann. Attaché, D. L. Wetton, M.B.E. (Commercial). Press and Information Altaché, P. A. Arengo-Jones.

## Brtish Consular Offices

There is Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne; Consulates-General at Zürich and Geneva, a Consulate in Basle and Consular offices at Lugano and Montreux. The Directorate of British Export Promotion in Switzerland is in the ConsulateGeneral Office in Zürich.

Brtish-Swiss Chamber of Commerce ror SWITZERLAND, Dufourstrasse, 5 I, 8008 Ziirich. Swiss-British Society, Berne.-President, Dr. Th. nill Mandach.
SWISS-BrITISH Society, Zürich.-President, Prof. H. Petter.
SwISS-British Socirty, Basle.-President, Mr. Simons.

## SYRIA <br> (Syrian Arab Republic)

Presideni, Lt.-Gen. Hafez el Assad, b. 1930, assumed office March 14, 1971, for 1 term of 7 years.
Prime Minister, Maj.-Gen. Abdul Rahman Khlefawl.

## Syrian Embassy in London <br> 5 Eaton Terrace, S.W.x. <br> [or-730 0384]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Adnan Omran (x974).
Area and Population.-Syria is in the Levant, covering - portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (Civil Register 1976) of $8,746,224$, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. (For Map, see p. 883.) The Orontes fiows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antakya (Antioch, Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaoology, etc. - The region is rich in historical remains. Damascus (Dimishq ash-Sham) is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the AntiLebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayed Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix. xy), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further cast is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the well has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knights Templars in the 12 th and $33^{\text {th }}$ centuries has been restored - museum.
Hittite cities dating from 2,000 to $\mathrm{x}, 500$ B.C. 3 have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Jerablus and Kadesh.

Government.-Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 19x4-x8 war, became independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, x958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic. It seceded from the United Arab Republic wiII Sept. 28, 1961.
A new Constitution was promulgated in March x973; this declared that Syria is a "democratic, popular. socialist State", and that the Ba'ath Party, which has been the ruling party since ry63, is "the leading party in the State and society ". Elections to the 195 -seat Peoples' Council in May 1973 resulted in a large majority for the Ba'ath Party.
Production and Industry,-Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the
highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebleh district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil, glass, soap, sugar, plastics and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Large new areas are coming under irrigation and cultivation in the north-east of the country as ir result of the Tabqa dam. There are also some light assembly plants. Mineral wealth is modest but oil has been found at Karachuk and other parts in the north-eastern corner of the country and drilling is continuing. A pipeline has been built to the Mediterranean port of Tartous, viâ Homs. An oil refinery is in production at Homs. and revenue is derived from the Kirkuk-Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline). Oil production in 1975 was estimated at about 8 million tons per annum. Syria also has deposits of phosphate and rock salt.

Language and Literature.-Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 3 daily newspapers and several periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and one daily newspaper in Aleppo.

Education.-Education in Syria is under State control and, although In few of the schools wit privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. Damascus University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts, commerce, agriculture, divinity, fine arts, and Higher Teachers' Training College. The number of students has risen from a few hundred in 1943 to over 40,000 . There are also about 20,000 students at Aleppo University (founded 196I) and over 3,000 at Tishrin University, Lattakia (founded 1975). Approximately $x 0$ per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.
Communications.-A narrow gauge rallway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus and on to Der'a near the Jordan border (the Hejaz railway). This line was cut between Damascus and Beirut during the civil war and has not yet been restored. A standard gauge line runs from Beirut through Tripoli (both in Lebanon) to Homs, Hamah, Aleppo and on along the Turkish border through Qamishlige to the Iraq frontier. Branch lines connect the ports of Tartous and Lattakia to the system and another line runs from Aleppo down Euphrates valley to Deir ez Zor and thence North to Qamishliye. The standard and narrow gauge lines connect at Rayak (Lebanon). All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads which vary from modern dual carriageways to narrow country lanes. An internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo the former being minternational Airport; from Aleppo there are fights to Turkey and Armenia.

Currency.- The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound ( $£ S y r$.). Exchange rate, see p. 84 .
Trade.-The principal imports are foodstuffs (fruit, vegetables, cereals, meat and dairy products, tea, coffee and sugar), mineral and petroleum products, yarn and textiles, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and timber.

Principal Exports.-Raw cotton, cereals, fruit, livestock and dairy products, other foodstuffs, textiles and raw wool.

Trade with U.K.
1975
1976
Imports from U.K. . . . §35,000,000
£64,400,000
Exports to U.K
4,900,000
$7,700,000$
Chief Towns.-Damascus (population $x, 655,804$ ) is the capital of Syria. Other important towns being Aleppo (population $x, 862,7 \times 3$ ), Homs ( 821,703 ) and Hama ( 747.578 ), and the principal port is $\Psi$ Lattakia ( 563,173 ).
Flag. - Red over white over black horizontal bands, with three green stars on central white band. National Day.-April 17.

## British Embassy

(Quartier Malki, II rue Mohammad Kurd Ali, Imm. Kotob, Damascus.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Albert James Macqucen Craig, C.M.G. ( 1976 ).

## THAILAND (Siam)

King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927 ; succeeded his brother, June 9, 1946; married Princess Sirikit Kityakara, April z8, 1950; crowned May 5 , 1950; daughter born, April 6, 195x; son and heir born, July 28, 1952; second daughter born April 2 , I955; third daughter born July 4, $\mathbf{x} 957$.

## CABINET

(October 1976)
Prime Minister, Tanin Kraivixien.
Deputy Prime Ministers, Gen. Bunchai Bamrungphong; Amphorn Chantharavichitr.
Minister to Prime Minister's Office, Dusit Siriwan. Defence, Adm. Sa-ngad Chaloryoo, R.T.N.
Finance, Suphat Suthatham.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Upadit Pachariyangkun.
Agriculture and Co-operatives, Insee Chandrastitya. Communications, Khunying Lursakdi Sampatisiri.
Commerce, Suthee Natuaratat.
Interior, Samak Sundaravej.
Justice, Sema Ratanamalai.
Education, Pinyo Sathorn.
Public Health, Lt. Yongyuth Sajijavanij.
Industry, Air Marshal Perm Limpiswasti.
University Affairs, Mrs. Wimulsiri Jamnarnwej.
There are also Deputy Ministers.
Royal That Embassy in London
$3^{\circ}$ Queen's Gate, S.W. 7

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\left[\begin{array}{lll}
1059 & 0 \times 73]
\end{array}\right.
$$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Area and Population.-The Kingdom of Thailand, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with $\quad$ population (estimated 1975) of $42,000,000$. For position, see MAP, p. 744. It has a common boundary with Malaysia in the south, is bounded on the west by Burma and on the north-east and east by the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is separated from the Thai northern border only by $\mathrm{B}^{\text {n narrow stretch of Burmese and Laotian }}$ territory.
The capital, Bangkok, with a population of about $4.500,000$, is situated in the south of the central plain area. To the north-east there is I plateau
area and to the north-west mountains. The south of Thailand consists of a narrow mountainous peninsula. The principal rivers are the Chao Phraya with its tributary the Meping and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government. -Thailand is a Constitutional Monarchy. The Constitution promulgated in October x976 provides for an appointed unicameral National Administrative Reform Assembly for four years, to be followed by period of four years in which power is equally divided between elected House of Representatives and an appointed Senate. There will then be $\begin{aligned} & \text { further period of four years during }\end{aligned}$ which the power of the House of Representatives is increased and that of the Senate reduced as much as possible. After that, the Senate may be dissolved, but the House of Representatives will remain.
Following disturbances at Thaimmasart University in Bangkok on Oct. 6, 1976, the elected government of M. R. Seni Pramoi was replaced by a National Administrative Reform Council (N.A.R.C.), composed of senior officers of all three armed forces and the police, headed by Admiral Sa-ngad Chaloryoo. On Oct. 22, 1976 Cabinet was appointed, headed by Tanin Kraivixien, and a new Constitution promulgated under which the N.A.R.C. became the Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, with the duty to determine policies concerning national security jointly with the Cabinet, which is constitutionally bound to carry out the policies thus jointly determined.

Language, Religion and Education. - Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, $\quad$ branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family, but its vocabulary especially has been strongly influenced by Sanskrit and Pali. It is written in an alphabetic script derived from ancient Indian scripts. The principal religion is Buddhism. In 197393.6 per cent. of the population were Buddhists, 3.9 per cent. Moslems, 0.6 per cent. Christians and 1 ' 9 per cent. other religions. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In $x 974$ there were $33,44^{8}$ schools of all kinds with $7,321,797$ pupils and 250,300 teachers. There are 10 Universities attended by $\pm 36,349$ students, 34 training colleges and 196 vocational schools (all types). New universities were opened at Chiengmai and Khon Kaen in 1966 and a further university has subsequently been opened at Songkhla in the south. In 1972 an open university (Ramkhamhaeng) was established in Bangkok with some 45,000 students.

Production and Industry.- The agricultural sector provides just under half the national income and employs about 70 per cent. of the working population. Rice remains the most important crop, accounting for 63 per cent. of the area planted. After rice ( $14,700,000$ tons est. in 1975) the main crops are cassava ( $7,430,000$ tons of roots), maize ( $2,540,000$ tons), and rubber ( 435,000 tons). Other crops of some importance are sugar cane, kenaf, groundnuts, tobacco, and coconuts. There is also - substantial forest extraction industry, the most valuable product of which is teak.

Mineral resources are mainly tin, antimony, tungsten, gypsum and fluorite. The most important of these, tin, is seeing something of a decline, mainly because of the exhaustion of reserves. The importance of lignite as 1 source of energy increased with higher oil prices.

Before the war, industry was mainly confined to the basic processing industries-sawmilling, ricemilling, etc. After the war, the Goverrment set up
a number of factories run by the Civil Service or the Armed Forces. The Government still has a sizeable stake in industry-notably the tobacco monopoly and factories for the manufacture of cement, glass, paper, jute, textiles, sugar and beer and spirits.

The then Government in 1962 instituted $\quad$ policy of encouraging the private sector to invest in industry, by means of tax reliefs and other incentives. The private sector industries are almost entirely of a secondary nature; soap products, gunny bags, textiles, car assembly, pharmaceutical preparations and packaging, dry batteries, etc. Over the last decade the size of the manufacturing sector has grown rapidly and now provides 18 per cent. of national income.

Communications.-Rivers and canals provide the traditional mode of transport for much of the country. Navigable waterways have a length of about $3,100 \mathrm{~km}$. in the dry season and $1,600 \mathrm{~km}$. in the wet season. About $3,830 \mathrm{~km}$. of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1974. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bangkok to Aranya Prathet, on the Cambodian border ( 160 miles E.); via Korat to Ubol (about 352 miles E.) and to Nongkhai ( 415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos; to Chiengmai (4ri miles N.); and to Haad yai ( 600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malay Peninsula, via Sungei Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

Thailand has some $18,000 \mathrm{~km}$. of highways and provincial roads, of which 63 per cent. are paved.

Bangkok has an international airport of importance, and services connect it direct with cities in Europe, America, and Australia, as well as countries in Asia. Thai Airways International (THAI), was formed in 1960 in association with SAS to operate international routes. Domestic routes are operated by Thai Airways Corporation. There are some $22,000 \mathrm{~km}$. of telegraph lines and improvements are being made to an already extensive micro-wave communications system. The harbour at Bangkok, which can take vessels up to ro,000 tons dead weight is congested, but six new berths are presently being constructed. A new deep-water port has been constructed on the east side of the Gulf of Thailand, but is not yet in full use.



Trade with U.K. 1975

## 1976


Thailand's main exports in 1976 (in millions of Baht) were: rice, 8,910 , sugar 6,842 , maize 5.596 , tapioca products 6,634 , rubber 5,333 and tin 3,057 . Other exports include ready-made garments, textiles, frozen shrimps, timber and articles of wood, mung beans and tobacco leaves. Main imports for the same period were petroleum and petroleum products $\mathbf{1 6 , 7 9 6}$, machinery 8,308 , transport
equipment 7,355 , iron and steel 6,324 , electrical machinery 4,512 , chemicals 2,357 and cotton 2,303 -

Capital, $\Psi$ Bangkok (population $4,300,000$ ); in the delta of Chao Phraya. Other centres are Chiengmai, Nakorn Sawan, Korat and Haadyal, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

Flag.-Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others). National Day.-December 5 (King's Birthday).

## British Embassy

(Bangkok)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir David Lee Cole, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1973).

Counsellors, H. A. J. Staples; J. P. Law, Q.P.M. Defence and Military Attaché, Col. I. T. C. Wilson, M.B.E., M.C.

Naval and Air Attaché, Cdr. G. C. Roberts, O.B.E., R.N.
rst Secretaries, R. Goring-Morris, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery); O. H. Robinson, O.B.E.; Miss. J. M. Murdoch, M.B.E. (Consul); P. B. Cormack; J. L. Brooke; R. J. P. Church; G. D. Quinn; Miss C. Swan.

British Coucil Representative, D. M. Waterhouse.

## TOGO

## (Republic of Togo)

President and Minister of Defence, Gen. Gnassingbé Eyadéma, born 1937, assumed office as Head of State, April I4, 1967.
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Edem Kudjo.
The Republic is situated in West Africa between $0^{\circ}-2^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and $6^{\circ}-15^{\circ}$ N., with - coastline only 35 miles long on the Gulf of Guinea, and extends northward inland for 350 miles. It is flanked on the west by Ghana, on the north by Upper Volta and in the east by Benin (see MAp, p. 953). It has an area of $21,000 \mathrm{sq}$, miles and i population (estimate, Dec. 1972) of $2,089,900$, including people of several African races.
The first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, assassinated on January $\mathbf{x 3}$, 1963, was succeeded by Nicolas Grunitzky, who was himself overthrown by an army coup d'état on January 23 . 1967. On April 14, 1967, the Commander-in-Chief of the Togolese army, Lt. Colonel (later promoted General) Eyadéma named himself President. Togo is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente, the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (O.C.A.M.), and the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.). The official language is French.
Finance.-The currency of Togo is the Franc C.F.A. (Francs C.F.A. $50=9$ French Franc) (Francs C.F.A. $450=$ £ 1 , at June, 1975).

Production and Trade.-Although the economy of Togo remains largely agricultural exports of phosphates have superseded agricultural products phe main source of export earnings, being 75 per cent. of the total in the first 11 months of 1974 compared with ix per cent. for cocoa and 6 per cent. for coffee. Other exports include palm kernels, copra and manioc. The production of phosphates entirely for export was begun by Franco-American consortium in $195^{8}$ but the Togolese Government has increased its participation in recent years and took over completely in February 1974.


Capital.- $\Psi$ Lomé, population (1974), 214,200.
Flag.-Five alternating green and yellow horizontal stripes; quarter in red at top next staff bearing : white star. National Day.-April 27 (Independence Day).

British Embassy
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Frank Mills, C.M.G. (resides at Accra).

## TUNISIA

 (Tunisian Republic)President, Habib Bourguiba, elected July 25, 1957 ; re-elected $1959,1964,1969$ and 1974.

CABINET
Prime Minister, Hédi Nouira.
Minister delegué in the Prime Minister's Office, Mohamed Sayah.
Justice, Slaheddine Baly.
Foreign Affairs, Habib Chatti.
Interior, Tahar Belkhodja.
National Defence, Abdallah Farhat.
Finance, Mohamed Fitouri.
National Economy, Abdelaziz Lasram.
Agriculture, Hassan Belkhodja.
National Education, Mohamed M'Zali.
Public Health, Mongi Kooli.
Cultural Affairs, Mahmoud Messadi.
Transport and Communications, Abdelhamid Sassi.
Social Affairs, Mohamed Ennaceur.
Youth and Sport, Fouad M'Bazaa.
Equipment, Lassaad Ben Osman.
Relations with National Assembly, Moncef Belhaj Amor.

In addition there are 5 Secretaries of State.
Tunisian Embassy in London ${ }_{29}$ Princes Gate, S.W. 7 [01-584 8117]
Ambassador, His Excellency Said Ben Ammar (I976). Counsellor, Mohamed Mahrezi.
Assistant Military Attaché, Lt. Habib El Elmi.
Attachés, Azouz Rafrafi; Mahmoud Slim; Belgacem Gabchoug.
Area and Population.-Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with total area of 63,380 sq. miles and the estimated population in 1975 was $5,600,000$.

Government.- A French Protectorate from 188i to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form 1 Tunisian Army. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May ro, 1956.

Following first general election held on March 25, 1956, Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected M. Bourguiba first President of the Republii On lune 1 , 1959, the Constitution was promulgated and on December 7 , 1959, the National Assembly held its first session.
In March 1975 the National Assembly proclaimed M. Bourguiba as President for life.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 13 regions (gouvernorats) each administered by $\quad$ Governor. In $\mathbf{x 9 7 2}$, the number
of regions was increased to 14 by the division of the Tunis region into two regions. By 1974, the number increased to eighteen.

Production, Trade, etc.-The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated.

The chief exports are crude oil, olive oil, phosphates and wine. The chief imports are machinery, food-stuffs, iron and steel, textiles and crude petroleum, etc. Some oil has been discovered in Tunisia and production was $3.709,000$ tons in 1976. In 1976 'Tunisia's total imports were equal in value to Dinars $656,700,000$ and total exports Dinars $338,300,000$. France remains Tunisia's main trading partner, supplying 35 per cent. of the country's imports and purchasing 17 per cent. of Tunisia's exports.

Trade with U.K. 1975

1976
Imports from U.K. . . . $\mathcal{L}_{26,729,000}^{1975} \mathcal{L}_{23,000,000}^{107}$ Exports to U.K. . . . . . $2,968,000 \quad 3,100,000$

Currency.-The Tunisian dinar was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. Although Tunisia remains in the Franc Zone the dinar is not tied to the French franc. The current rate of exchange is dinars $0 \cdot 735=£ \mathrm{II}$ (June, 1977).

So far as trade is concerned Tunisia was effectively part of metropolitan France until September, 1959, when she abrogated the Customs Union with the latter and new trade and payments agreement was negotiated. This reduced or eliminated the tariff advantages enjoyed by certain French goods. Under commercial agreements concluded in November, 1962, and February, 1964, import quotas were established for certain French goods. In June, 1964, however, following Tunisian measures regarding the take-over of foreign-owned lands in Tunisia, France gave notice that she would not renew the 1959 Trade Agreement, due to expire on Sept. 30, 1964. In May 1966, France opened import quotas for range of Tunisian goods (but excluding wine). Within these quota limits these goods can be admitted into France customs-free. In 1966 a policy of severe import restriction was adopted in order to reduce the country's chronic imbalance of trade. An ambitious programme of co-operative schemes for most areas of the economy was reversed in September, x969, and gave way to a more orthodox economic policy. Tunisia became an associate member of EEC early in 1969, and signed - new agreement with the E.E.C. in 1976.

Capiral, $\Psi$ Tunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, has a population of $x, 127,000$. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are: $\psi$ Sfax ( 482,000 ); $\Psi$ Bizerta ( 336,000 ); $\Psi$ Sousse ( 586,000 ); Kairouan ( 302,000 ).

Flag.-Red crescent and star in white orb, all on a red ground. NATIONAL DAY.-June 1.

## Brtish Embassy

Place de Victoire, Tunis
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency John Henry Lambert, C.M.G. (r977)
ist Secretary, G. S. Burton (Head of Chancery and Consul).
Commercial Attaché, I. Whitting.
British Council Representative, J. E. Lankester. There is a British Council Library in Tunis.

## TURKEY

President of the Republic, Fahri Korutürk, born 1903; elected President April 6, 1973.

Prime Minister, Suleyman Demirel.
Deputy Prime Ministers, Necmettin Erbakan; Alpasian Turkes.
Ministers of State, Seyfi Ozturk; Suleyman Arif Emre; Sadi Somuncuoglu; Ali Sevki Erek.
Justice, Necmettin Cevheri.
National Defence, Saadettin Bilgic.
Interior, Korkut Ozal.
Foreign Affairs, Ishan Sabri Caglayangil.
Finance, Cihat Bilgehan.
National Education, Nahit Mentese.
Public Works, Selahattin Kilic.
Trade, Agah Oktay Guner.
Public Heallh, Cengiz Gokcek.
Customs and Monopolies, Gun Sazak.
Food and Agriculture, Fehim Adak.
Communications and Transport, Yilmaz Ergenekin. Labour, Fehim Cumalioglu.
Industry and Technology, Oguzhan Asilturk.
Energy and Natural Resources, Kamran Inan.
Tourism and Information, Iskender Cenap Ege.
Housing and Reconstruction, Recai Kutan.
Rural Affairs and Co-operatives, Turgut Yucel.
Forestry, Sabahattin Savci.
Youth and Sports, Onol Sakar.
Culture, Avni Akyol.
Social Security, Turhan Kapanli.
Turkish Embassy in London
Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.I [01-235 5252]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Turgut Menemencioglu ( 1972 ).
Area and Population.-Turks are to be found scattered throughout a wide belt extending from China through the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Iran to the present day Turkish State.

Turkey itself extends from Edime (Adrianople) to Transcaucasia and Iran, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. Total population at the Census of October, 1975 was estimated at 40,197,669.

Turkey in Europe consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul and Edirne, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the Dardanelles-about 40 miles in length
with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles-the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west. Population (Census, 1975), 3,773,705.

Turkey in Asia comprises the whole of Asia Minor m Anatolia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Iran, and from the Black Sea to the Mediteran. -II and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. Population (Census, 1975), 36,423,964.

Government.-On October 29, 1923, the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Ataturk) President. Following the introduction of I multi-party régime in 1945, the Democrat Party was returned to power in 1950 and re-elected in 1954 and 1957. On May 27, 1960, the D.P. Government was overthrown by the Turkish Armed Forces which ruled through the Committee of National Union, body of military officers. The committee ruled from January to November, 196x, in conjunction with a civilian House of Representatives, the two bodies together forming the Constituent Assembly.

At elections held in October, 1969 , the Justice Party obtained 256 seats, the People's Republican Party 143 and the Reliance Party $\times 5$. Mr. Demirel's Justice Party Government (in office since Oct., 1965) resigned on March 12, 1971, following a memorandum to the President by the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces. Three all-party governments, two under Prof. Erim and the third under Senator Ferit Melen were in office between March 26, 197I and April 1973. After the resignation of the latter Senator Naim Talu formed a further government drawn mostly from the Justice and Republican Reliance Parties. Elections were held in October 1973 and PRP obtained 185 seats, JP I49 seats, DP 45 seats and NSP 48 seats. After several unsuccessful attempts to form a government, coalition under PRP party leader Mr. Bülent Ecevit with NSP as minority partner was formed on January 25, 1974.

However, this coalition collapsed in September, but continued to rule Turkey on a caretaker basis until Inew administration was formed by Senator Prof. Sadi Irmak in November. This largely technocratic government was denied a vote of confidence by Parliament, but continued in office until March 3X, 1975, when a right-wing coalition

of the Justice, National Salvation, Republican Reliance and Nationalist Action Parties was formed, under the Premiership of Süleyman Demirel, Chairman of the Justice Party.
The National Coalition government of Prime Minister Demirel continued in power until June 1977. The official results of the elections of June 5 , 1977 were as follows: Republican People's Party, ${ }_{213}$ (seats); Justice Party, 889 ; National Salvation Party, 24; National Action Party, 16; Republican Reliance Party, 3; Democratic Party, 1; Independents, 4. Mr. Bülent Ecerit formed a caretaker social-democratic Government. However, this Government was subsequently refused vote of confidence by the National Assembly on July 3 and resigned. Mr. Suleyman Demirel was asked to form a new Government, which was announced on July $2 x$.

Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 vilayet with subdivisions into kaza and nahiye. Each vilayet has a governor (vali) and elective council.

Religion and Education.- 98.99 per cent. of the population are Moslems. The main religious minorities, which are concentrated in Istanbul and on the Syrian frontier, are: Orthodox, ro7,000; Armenian Apostolic, 7x,000; Catholic, 25,000; Protestant, 77,000 ; others, $\mathbf{x 0 , 0 0 0}$ (Total Christians, 230,000) J Jewish, 44,000. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed - law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is free, secular and compulsory at primary level. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.
In 1976 there were 42,000 primary schools, with $5,5 \times 2,000$ pupils. There are three universities at Istanbul (Istanbul University, Istanbul Technical University and Bosazici (Bosphorus) University), three in Ankara (Ankara University, Hacettepe University and Orta Doğu (Middle East Technical) University), one each at Izmir, Erzurum and Trabzon. There is also a Faculty of Agriculture at Adana, Faculty of Veterinary Science in Elazig, and Faculties of Economics in Bursa and Eskisehir. The expenditure allocated to education in the 3 rd Five Year Plan (1973-77) is TL14,000,000,000, compared with $T L_{7,002,000,000}$ actually spent from 1968-72, but past experience has shown that targets in this feld are not always met.
Lansuage and Literature.-Until 1926, Turkish was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequeice of this change the number of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily, from about so per cent. in 1927 to nearly 80 per cent. by 1970. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by © popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neoLatin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Istanbul and Ankara, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek, Armenian and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects, but few trade commercial publications.

Agricultural Production.- 1975 was a year of significant growth in several sectors. Agricultural production rose to 28.8 per cent. of the gross domestic product at constant factor prices, while exports of
agricultural commodities represented 56.6 per cent. of the total exports. About $5^{8}$ per cent. of the working population are in the rural sector, but agriculture is still primitive in many areas and agricultural productivity is low. Estimated production figures for the principal crops in 1975 were ('ooo tons): Wheat, $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 5 0}$ (a record); barley, 4,500 ; rice, 165 ; pulses, $684 \cdot 3$; cotton, 48 o ; tobacco, 200; olives $588 \cdot 2$; sugar beet, 7,000 ; peaches, 170; apples, 800; citrus fruits, 750; sultanas, 1xo; hazelnuts, 350 . With the important exception of wheat, which is mostly grown on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred around Izmir, where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cetton area is in the Cukurova Plain around Adana. In 1974 it was estimated that there were $76,427,000$ head of livestock, including sheep, 40,539,000; goats, x8,746,000; and cattle, $13,387,000$. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Industry.-After agriculture, Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth which is, however, I yet comparatively unexploited. Coal production in 1975 amounted to 8,361,000 tons, and II,759,000 tons of lignite. The main export mineral is chromite. Production of iron ore in 1975 was $2,238,108$ tons; chrome ore, 933,240 tons; manganese, 35,928 tons; sulphur, 83,832 tons; blister copper, 26,952 tons and boracite, 970,920 tons. The research and exploitation of the principal mineral deposits are mainly in the hands of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey and the Stateowned Etibank respectively. The latter controls directly, on behalf of the Government, all the copper, sulphur and pyrite output of Turkey, well as much of the colemenite and chrome production. Since State-sponsored industrialization began in 1935, industry has played an increasing part in the Turkish economy. Here, also, as in the case of minerals, much of the industry of the country is controlled by the Government.

The progress made in the manufacture of sugar, cotton, woollen and silk textiles, and cement, has been such that the bulk of the country's requirements can now be produced locally, while other industries contributing substantially to local needs include vehicle assembly, paper, glass and glassware, iron and steel, leather and leather goods, sulphur refining, canning and rubber goods, soaps and cosmetics, pharmaceutical products, prepared foodstuffs and a host of minor industries. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to promote the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign countries. Local production of crude petroleum in 1975 totalled $3,095,486$ tons, a decrease of 8.8 per cent. from 1974.

In common with other developing countries, Turkey's economy was adversely affected by the steep rises in oll prices from 1973 onwards. Remittances from workers overseas, which had risen to $\$ 2 \cdot 2$ billion in 1973 , flattened out and declined owing to the recession in Western Europe. Exports at $\$ 1,40 \mathrm{xm}$. fell in 1975 by 8.6 per cent. compared with 1974 . At the same time, industrial growth continued at a high level ( $8 \cdot 6$ per cent.). The unemployment figure for Turkey is $2,500,000$, which is approximately 14 per cent. of the labour force.

Since the Second World War the United States Government has given Turkey financial aid totalling over 5 billion dollars, half of which has been for military and half for economic purposes. The other main official sources of foreign aid have been the O.E.C.D., and more recently the I.B.R.D., while the I.M.F. has made medium term loans for balance of payment support. The United Kingdom has pledged nearly $£ 66,000,000$ of aid to Turkey since 1963.

The third of Turkey's three Five Year Development Plans, for the years 1973-77, began in January 1973. The basic economic objective of the third plan is to achieve an average growth rate of 7.9 per cent. per annum in the gross national product.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.-The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length of lines in operation at the end of 1974 was 8,14x kilometres. In 1974, the railways carried 128,424000 passengers and 83,770,000 metric tons of freight.

Roads.-At the end of 1976 there were $33,762 \mathrm{~km}$. of national roads ( 23,625 of which were macadamized). The total state and provincial road system is some $59,069 \mathrm{~km}$. in length. The estimated number of motor vehicles in use at the end of 1976 was 544,273 of which there were 261,316 motor cars, $3_{2}, 083$ minibuses, 27,083 buses, 145,184 trucks and 78,607 lightweight trucks.

Posts.-In June 1976 the number of telephone subscribers in Turkey was 710,000.

Shipping.-In August 1976 there were 176 merchant ships over 300 gross tons, 14 passenger ships and 57 tankers, giving II total draft weight of x,406,139 tons

Civil Aviation.-The State airlines (T.H.Y.) operate all internal services and have services to London, Paris, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Amsterdam, Zürich, Frankfurt, Munich, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen, Nicosia, Tel Aviv and Vienna. Most of the leading foreign airlines, including British Airways, operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara. The T.H.Y. fleet is composed of D.C.ro's, D.C.9's, Fokker Friendships, Fokker Fellowships and Boeing 707's.

## (Financial year, March $\begin{aligned} & \text { Finance } \\ & \text { to February 28) }\end{aligned}$ 1975-76 1976-77 <br> TL' 000,000 <br>  <br> Estimated Revenue. . . . . . .... 99,442 142,264

Currency.-The Turkish Lira (TL) is divided into zoo Kurus. The official rate of exchange is $T L$ $30=$ ExI $^{2}$ (June 1976) and TLx6=U.S.8r. (See also p. 84.)

|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total imports | \$4,739,000,000 | \$5,128,000,000 |
| Total exports. | 1,401,000,000 | 1,959,000,0 |

The 1975 foreign trade deficit figure was 3.3 billion U.S. Dollars, for $197^{6}$ it was 3.0 billion dollars. The growth in G.N.P. is currently running at an estimated 7.2 per cent.

All imports are subject to licence and the issue of licences is limited to goods considered necessary for the country's economy. Lists of permitted imports are published annually at the beginning of January. The main imports are machinery, crude oil and petroleum products, iron and steel, vehicles, medicines and dyes, fabrics and yarns. The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, minerals, livestock and textiles.


Capital of Turkey, Ankara (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 275 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with $\quad$ population (1975) of r,698,542. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of Galatia Prima, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contalis the Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum, inscribed with $\quad$ record of the reign of Augustus Casar. A new city was laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. $\Psi$ ISTANBUL ( $2,534,839$ ), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium. It was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. $3^{28}$ and renamed Constantinople. Istanbul contains the celebrated church of St. Sophia, which, after becoming a mosque, was made I museum in r934; it also contains Topkapi, former Palace of the Ottoman Sultans, which is also $\mathbb{0}$ museum. Other cities are $\psi$ Izmir $(636,078)$; Adana ( 467,122 ); Bursa ( 346,084 ); Gaziantep ( 300,801 ); and Eskisehir ( 258,266 ).
Flag.-Red, with white crescent and star. NATIONAL DAY.-October 29 (Republic Day).

## British Embassy (Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Derek Dodson, K.C.M.G., M.C. (x977).
Counsellors, D. N. Lane; A. B. Ball, O.B.E. (Economic and Commercial).
Ist Secretaries, R. F. Gillett, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery): L. C. R. Seeley; M. A. Goodfellow; A. H. G. Amy; H. C. P. V. Waller.
and Secretary, J. Fisher.
${ }^{37 d}$ Secretary, H. D. MacPherson.
Consul, J. Hanratty,
Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. J. P. Sellers, D.F.C. Naval Attaché, Cdr. M. T. H. Styles, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. K. J. Ryall, D.F.C.

## British Consular Offices

There is a British Consulate-General at Istanbul and a British Consulate at Izmir.

Brimish Council.-27 Adakale Sokak, Yenisehir, Ankara, Representative, S. C. Alexander-There are also a centre and library at Istanbul and library at Ankara.
British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey Inc., Mesrutiyet Caddessi No. 34, Tepebasi Beyoglu, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.O. Box 190 Karaköy, Istanbul). Chairman, S. E. P. Nowill.

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

President, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayyan (Abu Dhabi).
Vice-President, Sheikh Rashid bin Sa'id Al Maktum (Dubai).
Prime Minister, Shaikh Maktoum bin Rashid.
Deputy Prime Minister, Shaikh Hamdan bin Mohammed.
Foreign Affairs, Sayed Ahmed Khalifa al-Suweidi.
Finance and Industry, Shaikh Hamdan bin Rashid.
Interior, Shaikh Mubarek bin Mohammed.
Defence, Shaikh Mohammed bin Rashid.
Economy and Trade, Shaikh Sultan bin Ahmed alMualla.
Information, Shaikh Ahmed bin Hamid.
Communications, Mohammed Saeed al Mualla.
Public Works and Housing, Mohammed Khalifa al Kindy.

Education and Youth, Abdulla Omran Taryem.
Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Sayed Maneh Said al Oteiba.
Electricity and Water, Shaikh Thani bin Eissa bin Hareb.

> Embassy In London 30 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7 $[0 \times-58 \mathrm{r} \times 8 \mathrm{x}]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Ptenipotentiary, His Excellency Sayed Mohammed Mahdi Al-Tajir.
The United Arab Emirates (formerly the Trucial States) is composed of seven Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujeirah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain) which came together as an independent state on December 2, 197t, when they ended their individual special treaty relationships with the British Government (Ras al Khaimah joined the other six on February 10,1972 ).

The British Government, by virtue of a treaty made in 8892 , had been responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Arabian Gulf and the British Political Agents in each state but on independence the Union Government assumed full responsibility for all internal and external affairs apart from some internal matters that remained the prerogative of the individual Emirates. Six of the Emirates lie on the shore of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West while the seventh, Fujeirah, lies on the Gulf of Oman.

Area and Population
The approximate area of the U.A.E. is 32,000 square miles and the population (according to a census in December 1975) is 655,937 , more than double the 1972 estimate. Security in the area is maintained under one central command by the Union Defence Forces (formerly the Trucial Scouts). Until May 1976 Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah had their own separate defence forces, of which the Abu Dhabi Defence Force was the largest, but they were then merged with the Union Defence Forces. Some of the separate police forces have also been merged.

Revenue is chiefly derived from oil and from customs dues on imports. Other formerly important sources of revenue, such as the export of dried fish and pearling, are now almost negligible. A substantial amount is spent on overseas aid, where commitments in 1975 reached a quarter of the gross national product, and on agriculture where more than half of the cultivable area of more than 50,000 acres has already been brought into use.

Trade with U.K.

## 1974

1975
Imports from U.K.... $£ 103,800,000 £ 198,650,000$ Exports to U.K....... 220,300,000 $\mathbf{1 5 9 , 1 6 1 , 0 0 0}$
Abu Dhabi is the largest Emirate of the U.A.E. in area, stretching from Khor al Odaid in the west to the borders with Dubai in the Jebel Ali area. It includes six villages in the Buraimi oasis, the other three being part of the Sultanate of Oman, and number of settlements in the Liwa Oasis system. Following negotiations with Saudi Arabia, some adjustment of the border has now been made in the Khor al Odaid region, but the agreement has not yet been ratified.

The Abu Dhabl Government owns a sixty per cent. interest in oil operations in the Emirate, through the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company. Several companies are operating; the two most important are the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. Ltd., on land and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. in the offshore concession area. The most important
offshore field is near Das Island where Abu Dhabi Marine Areas has its headquarters and which began production in 1962. Production from the on-shore Murban field began in December 1963 . AbuDhabi's oil revenues for 1975 are estimated at $\mathcal{L}, 650$ million. With its oil wealth the Emirates are expanding rapidly, not only in Abu Dhabi, now a fast growing modern town, but also elsewhere such as at Al Ain in the Buraimi Oasis. There are airfields at Abu Dhabi and Das Island, and an airstrip at Al Ain, and new harbour, Port Zaid, at Abu Dhabi. The population of the Emirates is 235,662 ( $\mathbf{x} 975$ census).

Dubai is the second largest Emirate both in size and in population, which was $206,86 \mathrm{x}$ at the last census. The town of Dubai is the main port for the import of goods into the U.A.E. and the interior of the Sultanate of Oman, and there is also a lively entrepôt trade. Oil was discovered offshore in x966 and production began in September 1973. A second offshore field was discovered in September 1973. The main operator is the Dubai Petroleum Company.

Development is proceeding fast. A new deep water harbour was completed in 1972 and is now being expanded, while a major dry dock has also been built. An international airport opened in May r97r, served on a schedule basis by ten international airlines and by two regular freight services. More than thirty banks are now operating in Dubai and telegraphic and telex communications, managed by Cable and Wireless, are good.

Sharjah, with a present population of 88,188 , has declined from its position 50 years ago as principal town in the area. It became the third oil producing Emirate in the summer of 1974, following the discovery of oil offshore by the Crescent Petroleum Company, a consortium of six companies from the United States headed by Buttes Oil and Gas. The offshore concessions on Sharjah's west coast, in the Arabian Gulf, are held by Shell Hydrocarbons, while Shell Minerals hold both the offshore and on-shore concessions for Sharjah's eastern dependencies on the Gulf of Oman coast. Linked by metalled roads to Dubai and Ras al Khaimah on the Arabian Gulf coast, Sharjah is centrally placed within the U.A.E., and is now experiencing construction and business boom. More than dozen banks are already in operation. Sharjah harbour has been deepened and expanded, while construction of new port at Khor Fakkan, the Gulf of Oman coast, is under way. A small airport is in use while a new one, which will be the biggest in the Middle East, is approaching completion.

Ras al Khaimah has a population of 57,282 of whom more than half live in the town. An ancient sea-port, near which archaeological remains have been found, Ras al Khaimah is the most agricultural of the Emirates, producing vegetables, dates, fruit and tobacco. The offshore oil concession is held by Vitol Exploration and the on-shore concession by Shell Hydrocarbons. Some oil has been found off the coast, but not in commercial quantities.

Fujeirah, with a population of 26,498 , is the poorest and most remote of the seven Emirates lying on the Gulf of Oman coast, and only connected by a metal road to the rest of the country since the end of 2975 . Largely agricultural, its population is spread between the slopes of the inland Hajar mountain range and the town of Fujeirah itself, together with a number of smaller settlements am the comparatively fertile plain on the coast. Shell Minerals hold the on-shore concession and offshore drilling by Reserve Oil and Minerals was due to begin by the end of 1976.

Ajman and Umm al Qaiwain are the smallest


Emirates having populations of $2 x, 566$ and 16,879 respectively. Both lie on the Arabian Gulf coast although Ajman has two inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. Both are beginning to benefit from the rapid development taking place in their neighbours, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah. Occidental of Ajman Incorporated hold both the major on-shore and offshore oil concessions, while in Umm al Qaiwain the on-shore concession is held by Shell Hydrocarbons and the offshore by Occidental of Umm al Qaiwain Incorporated and by a consortium headed by Zapata Exploration who made a noncommercial oil find early in 1975 .

BRItish Embassy
(Abu Dhabi)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency David Arthur Roberts (r977).
British Council Representative, C. W. Long, P.O. Box 6523, Abu Dhabi.

## UPPER VOLTA

(République de Haute Volta)
President, Gen. Sangoulé Lamizana, assumed power in 1966.
Foreign Affairs, Alfred Kabore.
Justice, Francois-Xavier Zongo.
Finance, Capt. Léonard Kalmogo.
Information and Posts and Telecommunications, Capt. Koulidiati.
Interior and Securily, Maj. Gabriel Some Yorgman.

Public Service and Labour, Zoumana Traore.
Planning, Boubac ar Soumana.
Tourism, Emile Bassano.
Upper Volta is an inland savannah state in West Africa, situated between $9^{\circ}$ and $15^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ and $2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ and $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ with an 1 II of about 100,000 square miles and $=$ population estimated in 1972 at $5.514,000$. It has common boundaries with Mali on the west, Niger and Benin on the east and Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the south. The largest tribe is the Mossi whose king, the Moro Naba, still wields a certain moral influence.
Upper Volta was annexed by France in $x 896$ and between 1932 and 1947 was administered as part of the Colony of the Ivory Coast. It decided on December II, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 5, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 196x. Upper Volta is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente, OCAM, OAU C.E.A.O. and C.E.D.E.A.O. (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French. The 1960 constitution provided for presidential form of government with a single chamber National Assembly, but in January, $\mathbf{x 9 6 6}$, the Army assumed power after popular demonstrations in Ouagadougou against the régime of the former President Yaméogo. A new constitution allowing for
partial return to civilian rule but with the Army still in effective control was adopted by $n$ referendum held on June 14, 1970. Following internal political manoeuvering the President suspended the constitution on Feb. 8, 1974 and dissolved the National Assembly. A Government of National Renewal was formed, with a majority of military members. A Government appointed 32 man committee has drafted new Constitution with a view to a return to Parliamentary democracy at the beginning of $197^{8 .}$ Full legislative and presidential elections are due to take place at the end of 1977.
Finance and Trade.-The currency of the Republic is the Franc CFA (Francs CFA $50=1$ French Franc). The 1976 Budget totalled Francs CFA 25,522,000,000.
The principal industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep and the chief exports are livestock, groundnuts, shea-nuts and cotton. Small deposits of gold, manganese, copper, bauxite and graphite have been found. Value of trade in 1974 amounted to: Imports, francs CFA 34,664,000; Exports, francs CFA $8,702,000$. Imports from U.K.£536,000 (1976); Exports to U.K. - £5,855,000 (1976).

CAPITAL-Ouagadougou ( $\mathbf{x 2 5 , 0 0 0 \text { ). Other prin- }}$ cipal town: Bobo-Dioulasso ( 80,000 ).
Flag.-Three horizontal stripes, black over white over red.
National Day.-December $x$.
British Representation
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Joe Booth Wright (resident in Abidjan).

## URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)
President, Dr. Aparicio Méndez (1976).

## Cabinet

Minister of Interior, General Hugo Linares Brum.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Alejandro Rovira.
Economy and Finance, Cr. Valentín Arismendi.
Transport and Public Works, Ing. Eduardo Sampson. public Health, Dr. Antonio Cañellas.
Labour and Social Security, Dr. José Enrique Etcheverry Stirling.
Agriculture and Fishing, Dr. Estanislao Valdés Otero, Education and Culture, Dr. Daniel Darracq.
National Defence, Dr. Walter Ravenna.
Industry and Energy, Ing. Quim Luis Meyer.
Director of Planning and Budget, Sr. Juan José Anichini.
Justice, Dr. Fernando Bayardo Bengoa.
Secretariat of Planning, Coordination and Diffusion, Brig. José D. Cardozo.

## Uruguayan Embassy and Consulate 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.I [01-589 8835]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant). Minister-Counsellor, Sr. Ramiro Píriz Ballón. ist Secretary, Senor Alfredo Cazes.
Area and Population. - The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata situated in lat. $30^{\circ}-35^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and long. $53^{\circ} 25^{\prime}-$ $57^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ W., with an area of 72,172 square miles, and population of $2,763,964$, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Many Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features.-The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the }\end{aligned}$ Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the

Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet.

The principal river is the Rio Negro (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to southwest into the Rio Uruguay. The boundary river Uruguay is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for $\quad$ considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin.
The climate is reasonably healthy. The summer is warm, but the heat is often tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.
Government.-Uruguay-or the Banda Oriental, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called-resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the r7th century, and roo years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726 to 1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825 , the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in $\mathbf{5 8 2 8}$. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

Elections were held - Nov. 28, 1971, which gave the Colorado Party a narrow majority.
According to the Constitution the President appoints I council of II ministers and the VicePresident presides over Congress. The legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and I Scnate of 30 members (plus the Vice-President), elected for five years by a system of proportional representation. Voting is obligatory and extends to all citizens of good repute and certain long standing residents who are not citizens, from the age of 18 . However, since February, 1973 the country has been governed by presidential rule with military support.
The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry. - Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1970 livestock census showed figures of 8,563,747 cattle, $19,892,758$ sheep, 420,972 horses, 418,709 hogs. It was estimated that in 1973 the number of cattle rose to $x \mathrm{x}, 000,000$. In addition to the meat packing industry, other foodstuffs, wine, beer and textiles are of importance.

The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leathercuring, beet-sugar, plastics, household consumer goods, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products.

Mineral Deposits.-Iron is now being quarried;
estimated yearly production is $2,000,000$ tons of first quality pellets.

Communications.-There about $7,820 \mathrm{~km}$. of national highways, and about $12,083 \mathrm{~km}$. of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

There are about $2,398 \mathrm{~km}$. of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A State Autonomous Entity was formed to administer the rail way systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

An airline, PLUNA, which is owned by the State, runs $=$ limited daily service to southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. The principal capitals of the interior and limited freight service are connected to Montevideo by IAMO, another State owned airline, using principally military aircraft and personnel. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.-Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, and technical and trade schools and evening courses for adult education are state controlled. There are about 322,053 pupils in the 2,362 state schools. In 1969 there were 140,700 pupils in secondary schools. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849 ) had, in 1969, 18,000 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Five daily newspapers are published in Montevideo with an estimated total circulation of 200,000 . Most of them are distributed throughout the country.

Finance- No recent figures of revenue and expenditure are available. The national debt at Dec. 31, 1972 amounted to \$Ur. 6x,597, 140,427 .

Currency. - The monetary unit is the peso. In May, 5963 , the gold content of the peso was fixed at - osg245 grammes of pure gold. After several devaluations the commercial exchange rate stood at June 21, 1977, at UrN $\$ 4 \cdot 69=\$$ U.S.1. Sterling exchange stood at June 21, 1977, at UrN \$8.04= $\mathcal{E}$. The quotations of the U.S. dollar and pound sterling in the financial fluctuating market as at the same date were 4.70 and 8.08 Uruguayan pesos respectively. Sterling exchange, see p. 84 .

|  | Trade |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976 |
| Total exports | \$U.S.38x,197,78x | \$U.S.546,746,000 |
| Total imports | 516,197,876 | 587,177,000 |

The major exports are meat and by-products, wool and by-products, hides and bristle and agricultural products. The principal imports are raw materials, construction materials, oils and lubricants, automotive vehicles, kits and machinery.
The principal export item to the U.K. is wool and the main imports are automotive vehicles, kits, machinery, raw materials and metals.

CapITAL, $\Psi$ Montevideo. Population ( 1975 census $x, 229,748$ ). Other centres (with 1967 estimates) are $\Psi$ Salto $(60,000), \Psi$ Paysandu ( 60,000 ), $\Psi$ Mercedes $(34,000)$, Minas $(34,000)$, Melo ( 30,000 ), and Rivera $(40,000)$.
FLAG.-Four blue and five white horizontal stripes surcharged with sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff. National DAY.-August 25 (Declaration of Independence, 1825).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 20-22 hours.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Montevideo
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency William Peters, M.V.O., M.B.E. (1977). ist Secretary, E. J. Sharland.
and Secretary, P. Langmead.
Naval Attaché, Capt. D. S. Leggatt, R.N. (resident at Buenos Aires).
Defence, Military and Air Attache, Col. B. H. Bradbrook, O.B.E. (resident at Buenos Aires).

## British Consular Offices

There is a British Consular Office at Montevideo.
Anglo-Uruguayan Cultural Institute, San José 1426, Montevideo.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandú, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Mercedes, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

British-Uruguayan Chamber of Commrrce, Avenida Agraciada 164r, Piso $2^{\circ}$, Montevideo.

## U.S.S.R.

Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialistiches kh Respublik= Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

## (K.P.S.S. $=$ Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

Constitutionally, the highest executive organ of the C.P.S.U. is its Central Committee, as elected by the Party Congress. The present Central Committee (elected at the XXVth Party Congress in March, 1976) consists of 287 full members; there are also I39 candidate members with a consultative voice and 85 members of the Central Revision Commission. The real power in the Party is vested, however, in the Politbureau, the Secretarial and the permanent Departments of the Central Committec.

Politbureau, Yu. V. Andropov; L. I. Brezhnev: V. V. Grishin; A. A. Gromyko; A. P. Kirilenko; A. N. Kosygin; F. D. Kulakov; D. A. Kunayev; K. T. Mazurov; A. Ya Pel'she; G. V. Romanov; V. V. Shcherbitsky; M. A. Suslov; D. F. Ustinov: (full members); G. A. Aliev; P. N. Demichev; P. M. Masherov; B. N. Ponomarev; Sh. R. Rashidov; M. S. Solomentsev (candidates for Membership).

Secretariat, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev (General Secretary) (since October 14, 1964); K. U. Chernenko; V. I. Dolgikh; I. V. Kapitonov; A. P. Kirilenko: F. D. Kulakov; B. N. Ponomarev; K. V. Rosakov; Ya. P. Ryabov; M. A. Suslov; M. V. Zimyanin.

Committee of Party Control, A. Ya Pel'she (Chairman).

Komsomol (Young Communist League). B. N. Pastukhov ( $x$ st Secretary).

## GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman (=President of the U.S.S.R.), L. I. Brezhnev (since June 16, 1977).
Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.
The Supreme Soviet (=Parliament) consists of two chambers.
Chairman (=Speaker) of the Council of the Union, A. P. Shitikov.

Chairman ( $=$ Speaker) of the Council of Nationalities, V. P. Ruben.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.
Chairman ( = Prime Minister), Alexel Nikolayevich Kosygin (since October 14, 1964).
sit Vice-Chairmen, K. T. Mazurov:N. A. Tikhonov.

Vice-Chairmen, I. V. Arkhipov; N. K. Baybakov; V. E. Dymshits; K. F. Katushev; V. A Kirillin; M. A. Lesechko; N. V. Martynov; I. T. Novikov; V. N. Novikov;Z. N. Nuriyev; L, V.Smirnov.

Ministries.-There are three groups of departmental ministries, with - total of 76 ministers- $3 x$ All Union Ministries, i.e. federal ministries, $3^{18}$ Union Republican Ministries (co-ordinating ministries of individual republics) and 14 Chairmen of State committees, etc., ranking as Ministers. The more important posts are occupied by:
Foreign Affairs, A. A. Gromyko.
Defence, D. F. Ustinov.
Foreign Trade, N. S. Patolichev.
Internal Affairs, N. A. Shchelokov.
Planning, N. K. Baybakov.
Science and Technology, V. A. Kirillin.
Buildings, I. T. Novikov.
State Security, Yu V. Andropov.
The Prime Ministers of the 15 constituent republics belong to the Council ex officio.

> Embassy or the U.S.S.R. IN LONDON i3 Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8. [ox-229 3628$]$

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nikolai M. Lunkov (ig73).

## Area and Population

The U.S.S.R is composed of $\times 5$ Union Republics (see below). Before the outbreak of the Second World War ( 1941 r-45 in U.S.S.R.), the U.S.S.R. consisted of II Republics-the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.
In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviety Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the rath constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of Bessarabia ceded by Rumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia, including the Danube estuary port of Izmail, and Northern Bukovina, also ceded by Rumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Rumanian frontier was confirmed by the $x 947$ Peace Treaty with Rumania.
In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16 th Republics respectively. In June, $\mathbf{x} 945$, Ruthenia was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukranian S.S.R. under the name of Transcarpathia. After the defeat of Germany, $=$ part of East Prussia with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of Memel (Klaipeda) W incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.S. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of Petsamo (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of Sakhalin and the whole of the Kurile Islands were incorporated into the lastnamed Republic in $\mathbf{2 9 4 5}$, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, Tannu-Tuva, until the Second World

War 1 nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of Tuva and, in 1961, the Autonomous Republic of Tuva, within the R.S.F.S.R.
In July, 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (Karelian) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.
Area and population (January $x_{y} 1976$ estimate) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. with their capitals:-


* (Adjusted to include transfer of 3 border regions -888 sq. miles and 162,000 inhabitants-by Uzbek S.S.R., Kazakh S.S.R. and U.S.S.R. decrees of May-June 197r.)
The total area of the U.S.S.R. is $8,620,822 \mathrm{sq}$. miles; the total population: $255,524,000$.

A striking demographic feature is the rapid urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent. of the total, in 1976 it reached $6 x$ per cent., owing to migration to the towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and $\quad$ higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 40 towns with over 500,000 (II in 1939).
The proportion of women to men is 53.6 to $46 \cdot 4$. (In 1973 the birth-rate was 17.6 ; the mortality rate, 8.6 ; the natural increase, $9 \cdot 0$ per $x, 000$.

More than four-fifths of the people were born after the 3917 Revolution.

## Main Nationalities (1970 Census)

The most numerous national groups of U.S.S.R. are: Russian, 129 m and Ukrainian, 41 m . There are between 5 and million Kazakhs, Tatars, Belorussians, and Uzbeks respectively. Azerbaidjani, Armenians and Georgians number between 3 and 4 million each group. There are some $z$ to 2.5 million Lithuanians, Jews, Moldavians and Tadjiks. In each of the following nationality groups the population numbers between $x \cdot 0$ and x. 8 million: Germans, Chuvashes, Latvians, Poles, Mordovians, Turkmens, Kirghizians, Bashkirs and Estonians.
The 1970 census revealed a remarkable difference between the growth rates of individual nationalities: while the Slav nations showed an annual increase of roughly one per cent., certain Central-Asian and Caucasian (mostly Moslem) nations recorded an annual net growth of three to four per cent.

## The Constitution

On 4 June 1977 the draft of a new Constitution to replace the current 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, was published in the Soviet press. It should be

adopted in October or November 1977. The new draft includes most of the provisions of its predecessor and a number of new ones; it has 173 Articles against 146.

The draft is divided into preamble and 9 Sections. The preamble describes the Soviet Union as a "developed Socialist society", which is said to be a logical stage on the road to communism. The highest aim of the Soviet state is said to be the building of a classless communist society.
Section I covers the bases of the social-political and economic system. The Soviet state is said to be one of the whole people (Article x) and built on the principle of "democratic centralism", described as the electivity of all organs of state power from bottom to top, their accountability to the people, the mandatory fulfilment of decisions of higher organs by lower organs, the combination of unitary leadership with local initiative and the responsibility of each state organ and official for the work he is doing (Article 3). The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is brought from the obscurity of Article 126 of the 1936 Constitution into the prominence of Article 6 of the new draft, where it is described as "the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system and of all state and public organisations". It is said to "determine the general perspective of the development of society, the line of internal and external policies of the U.S.S.R".

The economic system is based on "socialist ownership of the means of production", which comprises either state ownership or ownership by collective farms and other cooperative organisations or trade unions and other public organisations (Article g). The economy of the U.S.S.R. is said to comprise "a unitary economic complex, embracing all the elements of social production, distribution and exchange on the territory of the U.S.S.R". It is managed on the basis of state plans (Article 15).

This section also contains new chapters on social development and culture, foreign policy, and the defence of the socialist Fatherland. The foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. is said to be "directed to ensuring favourable international conditions for the building of communism in the U.S.S.R" (Article 28).

Section II is devoted to the state and the individual. This includes a long chapter on the basic rights, freedoms and duties of citizens of the U.S.S.R., all of which are subject to the proviso that "exercise by citizens of rights and freedoms must not injure the interests of society and state, and the rights of other citizens" (Article 39). The rights listed include the right to work, leisure, health protection, maintenance in old age, housing, education, access to the achievements of culture, freedom of scientific, technical and artistic creative work "in accordance with the aims of communist construction", the right to take part in the administration of state and public affairs, to submit proposals and complaints to state public organs (Articles 40-49), as well as to freedom of speech, the press and association "in accordance with the interests of the working people and with the aim of strengthening the socialist system" (Article 50).
Freedom to profess or not profess any religion and to conduct atheistic (but not religious) propaganda, and the separation of the Church from the State and the school from the Church are provided for by Article 52. Section II also includes a list of obligations which is more comprehensive than that of the 1936 Constitution and includes the obligation to work conscientiously, to safeguard socialist property, to contribute to the strengthening of the might and prestige of the state, to do military service, to respect the national dignity of other citizens, to contribute to the maintenance of public
order, to prepare their children for "socially useful labour", to protect nature and to further the consolidation of world peace (Articles 59-68).

Section III on the national-state structure of the U.S.S.R. describes it as a "unitary federal multinational state, formed as a result of the free selfdetermination of nations and the voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics (Article 69). "Each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R" (Article 7x).
Section IV on the Soviets of people's deputies and the procedure for electing them provides for the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Supreme Soviets of Union and Republics to be elected for term of 5 years and for local Soviets to be elected for $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years (Article 89). The minimum voting age and minimum age for deputies in all Soviets has been lowered to 18 (Article 95).
Under Section V, the higher organs of State power and administration of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is the highest organ of State power (Article zo6). It consists of two chambers, I Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities, which are to be equal in rights and consist of the same number of deputies (Articles 107 and 108). Sessions of the Supreme Soviet are convoked twice a year (Article 110 ); between sessions the Supreme Soviet is represented by its Presidium, which consists of $\llbracket$ Chairman (President), a First Deputy Chairman, 15 Deputy Chairmen, one from each Union Republic, a Secretary and 11 Members (Articles $1 \mathrm{I}_{7}$ and 138).

The highest executive organ of the State is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. (Article 127), consisting of the Chairman, his Deputies, U.S.S.R. Ministers and Chairman of State Committees, Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics ex officio and others (Article 128). The Council of Ministers is accountable to the Supreme Soviet (Article 129). A smaller body, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, comprising the Chairman and his Deputies, acts as the permanent organ of the Council of Ministers (Article 13x).
Section VI covers the bases of the structure of organs of state power and administration in Union Republics. Section VII deals with justice, arbitration and supervision by the Procuracy. Section VIII deals with the arms, flag, anthem and capital of the U.S.S.R. Section IX is on the procedure for bringing the Constitution into effect and amending it.
Chronological System.-On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June $x 6$, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

## language, Literature and Arts

Language and Literature.-Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: Eastern, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; Western, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and Southern, including SerboCroat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great ( $1682-1725$ ), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (byliny), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw - brilliant development
of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (17991837) and Mikhail Lermontov (2814-1841). The aoth century produced great poets like Alexander Blok ( $8880-1921$ ), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak ( $x 890-1960$ ), Vladimir Mayakovsky (x893-r930) and Anna Akhmatova (1888-1966). Realistic fiction is associated with the of Nikolai Gogol ( $1809-1852$ ), Ivan Turgenev ( $1818-1883$ ), Fedor Dostoyevsky ( $1821-1881$ ) and Leo Tolstoy ( $\mathbf{x 8 2 8 - 1 9 1 0 \text { ), and later with Anton }}$ Tchekhov ( $\mathbf{8} 860-1904$ ), Maxim Gorky ( 1868 -1936), Ivan Bunin ( $\mathbf{x} 80-1953$ ) and Alexander Solzhenitsyn (b. 1918).

Great in music include Glinka ( 1804 1857), Borodin ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} 33^{-8} 7$ ), Mussorgsky ( $1839-$ 188z), Rimsky-Korsakov ( $\mathbf{1 8 4 4 - 1 9 0 8 \text { ), Rubinstein }}$ ( $1820-1894$ ), Tchaikovsky ( $8840-1893$ ), Rakhmaninov ( $\mathbf{x 8} 73$-1943), Skriabin ( $2872-1915$ ), Prokofiev ( $189 \mathrm{x}-1953$ ). Stravinsky ( 1882 -1971) and Shostakovich ( 1906 -1975). Performers include Igor Oistrakh, M. Rostropovich, and S. Richter and the famous conductor Rozhdestvensky.

## FInANCE

A new "heavy" Rouble was introduced on January x, 196r. Prices and wages have been changed accordingly at the rate of no old Roubles $=$ I new Rouble. The official exchange rate is now approx. $£ x=R \cdot x \cdot 28$. It bears little relation to the actual purciasing power of the two currencies. Banknotes in circulation are those valuing R. I, 3 , $5,10,25,50$ and roo. There are also coins valuing Kopecks $1,2,3,5,10,15,20$ and R. . .

## Depence

Defence expenditure in the U.S.S.R. for 1976 is put officially at 17.4 billion roubles (or 7.8 per cent. of total budget). It is believed, however, that this does not represent the total spent on defence in the U.S.S.R. Much of this is concealed in estimates for other ministries. The general trend is I continuing emphasis on nuclear weapons while improving the levels and capabilities of conventional arms.

The basic military service is two years in the Army and Air Force and two to three years in the Navy and Border Guards.

The total size of the Soviet regular forces is now estimated to be about $3,650,000$, excluding some 750,000 uniformed civilians.

Operational ICBMs, i.e. Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles, now total about 1,530 . SLBMs number 845. The number of MRBMs and IRBMs appears to be fixed at about 600 . The operational personnel of the Strategic Rocket Forces totals about 375,000.

The Air Forces comprise about ix,050 operational aircraft (including about 8,250 combat aircraft). The total strength of the Air Forces, excluding the Naval Air Force ( 50,000 ), is about 450,000 men. The total personnel of the separate Air Defence Command is estimated at 550,000 men.

The total size of the Soviet Army is estimated at . $, 825,000$ men. is thought to be organized in 168 divisions, distributed as follows: 64 divisions in European U.S.S.R., 30 in Central and Southern U.S.S.R., 43 in the Sino-Sovict border area, $3^{\mathrm{I}}$ in Eastern Europe.

The total strength of the Soviet Navy and Naval Air Force is 450,000 Em . In total tonnage, it is the second largest navy in the world, and its main strength lies in the submarine fleet. There are now 84 nuclear-powered and 347 diesel-powered submarines.
The Soviet Navy now has its first aircraft carrier. Two more are in building. The landbased Naval Air Force comprises about 645 combat
aircraft, 430 of which are bombers. The surface ships comprise 38 cruisers and 8 x destroyers.

The para-military forces number some 175,000 security and $\mathbf{~ 7 5 , 0 0 0}$ border troops. There are also about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ millionDOSAAF members who participate in such activities as athletics, shooting and parachuting.
Minister of Defence, D. F. Ustinov (with rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union).
Chief of General Staff, Marshal N. V. Ogarkov. Chief, Political Administration, Soviet Armed Forces, Army Gen. A. A. Yepishev.
On May 14, 1955: In Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European associates (Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia) (and Albania which left the Pact in Sept. 1968) to serve as a counterpoise to NATO. A united military command wil set up in Moscow (Secretary-General, N. P. Firyubin; C.-inC., Marshal V. G. Kulikov; Chief of Staff, Army General A. I. Gribkov.

## Industry and Agriculture

One of the most remarkable aspects of the Soviet economy has been the transformation of messentially agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial power in the world. The 1976 output amounted to $105,000,000^{*}$ tons of pig-iron, $145,000,000^{\star}$ thins of steel, $118,000,000^{*}$ tons of rolled metal, 712,000,000* tons of coal, $520,000,000^{*}$ tons of crude oil, 124,000,000* tons of cement, $I, 3 \pm I, 000$ million $\mathrm{k} W / \mathrm{h}$ of electricity and $2,025,000$ motor vehicles.
Agricultural development has been far slower, mainly owing to lack of incentives among peasants organized in kolkhozy (collective farms). Repeated droughts, such - in 1975, were a contributing factor to $\quad$ permanent shortage of grain. Stock breeding has also suffered from the general mismanagement of farming. The livestock at Jan, $\mathbf{1}, 1976$ included 110,000,000 cattle, including 41,900,000 cows, and $146,900,000$ sheep and goats. The level of productivity remains very low. It remains to be seen whether new incentives for peasants introduced in 1966 and 1970 and $\mid$ variety of administrative reforms recently introduced in Moldavia and elsewhere will bring about 1 radical change in the situation. Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form $\quad$ considerable source of wealth.

> Trade with U.K. 1975

$$
1976
$$

Imports from U.K. . £210,297,000 Exports to U.K..... 408,42x,000
£240,400,000

## Communications

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have I good system of north-south and eastwest lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands), traversed it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia via Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (Turksib) which has made possible 1 large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the Trans-Siberian Railway (Magnito-gorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novo-sibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which of great
importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line (the BaikalAmur Railway) is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing TransSiberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.
Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.-The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batumi, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sevastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, icebound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carried about $475,500,000$ tons of freight in 1975. They are supplemented by system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the White Sea-Baltic Canal, and the Moscow-Volga Canal. The 63 -miles long VolgaDon Canal linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May 1952.

FLAG of the U.S.S.R.-Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.
National Day of the U.S.S.R.-November 7 (Commemorating the October Bolshevist Revolution of r9x7).

## British Embassy

 (Naberezhnaya Morisa Toreza 14, Moscow)Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Howard Frank Trayton Smith, K.C.M.G. (1975).

Minister, R. L. Wade-Gery.
Counsellors, J. W. Hutson, O.B.E. (Commercial), Dr. J. C. J. Thynne (Scientific); C. L. G. Mallaby (Head of Chancery); B. Spencer (Admin.).
Defence and Air Altaché, Air Cdre. P. D. Thorne, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Military Altaché, Brig. D. H. Bush.
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. H. Coward.
British Council Representative, A. A. Edmondson (Asst. Cultural Altaché).
There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R. apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.
1.-R.S.E.S.R.
(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic) Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M.A. Yasnov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. S. Solomentsev.
The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own.
The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and
the major northern half of its Aslatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 53 per cent. of the total population. It consists of $x 6$ Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tatar, Tuva, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Vorenezh and Yaroslav1).
Physical Features.-The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. extends over all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.
The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Obi with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."
Minerals.-The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus, in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku") and in Western Siberia. The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals-high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khopper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk-Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry. - The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops
agriculture more complex. An extensive programme of land improvement mainly involving this zone, announced early in 1974, aims to double its total agricultural output by 1990 . In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cericulture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown - the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.-the Bashkir and Tatar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Novokuznetsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizh-ny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Volgograd, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CapITAL, MosCow. Population 7,734,000 (Jan. I, 1976). Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 5 th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. $\Psi$ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1924 "Petrograd ") has a population of $4,372,000$ (Jan. I, 2976).

Other towns with populations exceeding 500,000 are:-


About 83 per cent. of the population are Russians. III.-UKRAINE

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. V. Shcherbitsky.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. F. Vatchenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. P. Lyashko. This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces-Cherkassy, Chernigov. Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelnitsky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.-The larger part of the Ukraine forms $\quad$ plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the southwest) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.-The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1970, the Ukraine provided 40 per cent of the total Soviet steel, 40 per cent. of metal goods and 33 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in the U.S.S.R. founded in the 9 th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240. Population (Jan. x, 1976), 2,013,000. Other towns with population over 500,000 are:-
Kharkov.................................... $\mathbf{x , 3 8 5 , 0 0 0}$
$\psi$ Odessa . ...................................1,023,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav) ......... 976,000
Donetsk (Stalino; Yuzovka, i.e. Hughesovka)
Zaporozhye (Aleksandrovskaya) .......... 760,000
Krivoy-Rog.............................. 634,000
Lvov (Lviv; Lwow; Lemberg) . . . . . . . . . . 629,000

## III.-BELORUSSIA <br> (White Russia)

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, P. M. Masherov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Sovitet, I. E. Polyakov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev.
The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European area of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of six provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.
CAPITAL, Minsk. Population $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{x} 89,000$ (Jan. $\mathrm{I}_{\text {, }}$ 1976).

Beiorussians make up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Poles coming next.

## IV.-UZBEKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. M. Matchanov.

Chaiman of the Council of Ministers, N. D. Khudayberdyev.
The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of $x$ I provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Dzhizak, Ferghana, Kashka-Darya, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya, Syr-Darya and Tashikent). It lies between the high Tienshan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include gold, natural gas, oil, copper, lead, zinc and coal.

The Uzbeks, a Turkic people, make up $65^{\circ} 5$ per cent. of the population, the Russians ( 12.5 per cent.), Tatars ( 5 per cent.) and Kazakhs ( 4 per cent.) come next.

There are major agricultural and textile machinery plants and several chemical combines. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R. producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the contruction of the Great Ferghana Canal ( 230 miles).

Capital, Tashkent. Population $1,643,000$ (Jan. $x_{\text {, }}$ 1976). Samarkand contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulugbek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a I5th-century observatory. Heavy damage was done to Tashkent by the series of earthquakes in April and May, 1966.
V.-KAZ.AKHSTAN.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, S. B. Niyazbekov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. A. Ashimov. The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest UnionRepublic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tienshan in the east , and bordering on China, was formed in $19 z 0$ as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted - Union Republic in 1936. It consists of the 29 Provinces: Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kok= chetav, Kustanay, Kzyl-Orda, Mangyshlak, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, Tselinograd, NorthKazakhstan, Pavlodar, Turgay and Uralsk.

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and misedeserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altal and Tienshan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the III. Kazakhstan is very rich in minerals: copper in Kounrad and Dzhezkazgan, lead and zinc in the Altai and Karatau mountains, iron ore in Radryg and Lisakovsk, coal in Ekibastuz and Karaganda and oil and natural gas in the Maangyshlak peninsula. Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in

Chimkent, north of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and southwestern parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the north and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin " lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production.

The Kazakhs (a Turkic people) are now in a minority in the Republic named after them; they constitute only 33 per cent. of its population, Russian settlers make up 42 per cent. and Ukrainians 7 per cent.

Caprtal, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population, 85 1,000 (Jan. I, 1976). Karaganda, II major mining centre, has a population of 570,000 (Jan. x, 1976).

## VI.-GEORGIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Commiltee, E. A. Shevardnadze.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, P. G. Gilashvili.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Z. A. Pataridze. The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the northwestern part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921 ; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 3936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjaria) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is 1 country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Lesser Caucasus in the south. A relatively lowlying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Surz Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rioni lowlands are subtropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatura), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is a leading producer of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viniculture, tea and tobacco-growing are the three main agricultural industries. The Black Sea harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up 67 per cent. of the population, the remainder largely being composed of Armenfans, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Osetians.

Capital, Tbilisi (Tifis), population $x, 030,000$ (Jan. 1, 1976).

## VII.-AZERBAIDJAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. A. Khalilov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. I. Ibragimov.
The Azerbaidjan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Iran. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922 and 1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became - Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is depression irrigated by the Kura and by the lower reaches of its tributary Araks. Sheltered by the
mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaidjan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. Industry is dominated by oil and natural gas extraction and related chemical and engineering industries centred on Baku and Sumgait. A large power station on the Araks was completed in 1969, In conjunction with Iran. Azerbaidjan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaidjani (Turks) make up three-quarters of the population of the Republic, Armemians, about - per cent., and Russians, xo per cent.

Capiral., $\Psi$ Baku. Population $\mathbf{x , 4 0 6 , 0 0 0 ~ ( J a n . ~} 1$, 1976).

## VIII.-LITHUANIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, P. P. Grishkyavichus.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. S. Barkauskas.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, I. A. Manyushis. Lithuania, formerly - Province of the Russian Empire, was declared independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 194x, until the autumn of 3944. The Republic forms i plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.
The Lithuanians make up four-fifths of the population, Russians and Poles, 8-9 per cent. each. Capital, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after the collapse and partition of Poland in I939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in 1944). Population 447,000 (Jan. I, 1976).

## IX.-MOLDAVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Commiltee, I. I. Bodyul.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. F. Ilyashenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, S. K. Grossu.
Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Rumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Rumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 . Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Rumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Rumanians from 194 I to 1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.
The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. Moldavians make up 64 per cent. of the population, with Ukranians, and Russians next.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population, 47x,000 (Jan. 1, 1976).
x.-LATVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. E. Voss.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, P. Ya. Strautmanis.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Yu. Ya. Ruben. The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August r940. Between 194I and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy per cent. of the total territory.

The Latvians make up 57 per cent. of the Republic's population, Russians 30 per cent.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940-4x and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, $\Psi$ Riga. Population, 806,000 (Jan. x, 1976).
XI.-KIRGHIZIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. U. Usubaliyev.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. S. Suyumbayev.
The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936 a Union Republic. It contains three provinces, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Osh. The Kirghiz Republic is I mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridge of the Central Tienshan, while mountains of the PamirAltai system occupy its southern part. There are number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains-Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Crops include sugar beet and cotton, and sheep are important in the mountains. Industry is being developed and some mining is done. The Kirghiz constitute 44 per cent. of the population, the Russians 29 per cent. The Uzbeks (in Eastern Ferghana) amount to 1 I per cent.

Capital, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population, 498,000 (Jan. x. 1976).

> XII.-TADIIKSTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committce, D. Rasulov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Kholov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, R. N. Nabiev.
The Tadijik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in $\mathbf{2 9 2 9 .}$ It includes the Gorno-

Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Kulyab and Leninabad Provinces.

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., Pik Kommunizma ( 24,500 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the SyrDarya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. Fiftysix per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), ${ }_{23}$ per cent. Uzbeks, the rest Russians and others.

CAPITAL, Dushanbe (formerly Stalinabad; Dyushambe). Population, 448,000 (Jan. I, 1976).
XIII.-ARMENIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, K. S. Demirchyan.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, B. E. Sarkisov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, F. T. Sarkisyan.
The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the southwestern part of Transcaucasia: it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat ( $\mathbf{I 7}, \mathbf{x} 60 \mathrm{ft}$.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. $3^{00}$.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the population is Armenian.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population, 928,000 (Jan. i, 1976).

## XIV.-TURKMENISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Committee, M. Gapurov. Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A.-M. Klychev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. Yazkuliev.
Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the AmuDarya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains five Provinces: Ashkhabad, Chardjou, Knasnovodsk, Mary and Tashauz. The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The cultivation of cotton, stock-raising and mineral extraction are the principal industries. The republic produces 16 per cent. of the Soviet Union's natural gas, as well astrakhan furs and carpets. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. The oil and silk industries are of old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up two-
thirds of the population, Russians 15 per cent., and Uzbeks eight per cent.

CapITAL, Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratski). Population, 297,000 (Jan. 1, 1976).

> XV.-ESTONIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Commiltee, I. G. Kebin.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. P. Vader.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. I. Klauson. Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1988. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941 and 1944, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and Ene the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, woodworking, etc.

The population consists of Estonians ( 68 per cent.) and Russians ( 25 per cent.).

Capital, $\Psi$ Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population, 408,000 (Jan. I, 1976).

## THE VATICAN CITY STATE <br> (Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini), born at Concesio (Brescia), Sept. 26, 1897 , elected Pope (in succession to John XXIII), June 21, 1963.
Secretary of State, Cardinal Jean Marie Villot, appointed April 30, 1969.
The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (Holy See) is vested in the Pope, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of $3,124,688$. During the reign of Pius IX ( $1846-1878$ ), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of unified Italy in $\mathbf{1 8 7 0}$. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay $750,000,000$ lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on $1,000,000,000$ lire State bonds a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City in 2975 was $\mathrm{I}, 000$.

FlaG.-Square flag; equal vertical bands of yellow (next staff), and white; crossed keys and triple crown device white band.

## British Legation

(9I Via Condotti, Rome)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Dugald Malcolm, C.M.G., C.V.O., T.D. (1975).
yst Secretary, M. A. Cafferty.

## VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)
President, Sr. Carlos Andrés Pérez, elected Dec. 9, 1973, assumed office March 12, 1974.

## Cabinet

Interior, Dr. Octavio Lepage Barreto.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Simón Alberto Consalvi.
Finance, Sr. Luis José Silva Luongo.
Defence, Gen. Fernandes Paredes Bello.
Development, Dr. Luis Alvarez Dominguez.
Environment and Natural Resources, Sr. Arnaldo José Gabaldón.
Social Development, Sr. Roberto Padilla Fernández. Education, Dr. Carlos Rafael Silva.
Health and Social Security, Dr. Antonio Parra León. Agriculture and Livestock, Sr. Gustavo Pinto Cohen. Labout, Dr. José Monzo González.
Transport and Communications, Sr. Jesús Enrique Vivas Casanova.
Justice, Dr. Juan Martin Echeverria.
Mines and Energy, Sr. Valentín Hernández Acosta.
Information and Tourism, Dr. Diego Arria Salicelli. Youth, Dr. Pedro Paris Montesinos.
Science, Technology and Culure, Dr. José Luis Salcedo Bastardo.
Secretary to the Presidency, Dr. Carnelo Lauria Lesseur.
Minister of State for Planning, Dr. Lorenzo Azpurua Maturet.
Minister of State for International Economic Affairs, Dr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero.
President, Investment Fund, Dr. Héctor Hurtado Navarro.
Governor of Federal District, Dr. Manuel Mantilla.
Venezuelan Embassy in London
3 Hans Crescent, S.W. $x$
[or-584 4206$]$
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sr. Juan Manuel Sucre-Trias (1977).
Minister-Counsellor, Lic. José Miguel Quintana.
Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Luis Eloy Añez (Economic). ist Secretary, José Parada.
and Secretaries, Lic. Rafael Hernández-Sanchez; Hedy Hernández Ortega Lic.
Counsellor, Dr. Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood (Cultural).
Attaché, O. Senior (Education).
Consulate-General: 7IA Park Mansions, S.W.x. General Consul, Roberto Erwin Lascano.

There is also - Consulate-General at Liverpool.
Area and Population.- A South American Repub-
lic, situated approximately between $0^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ S. lat. and $12^{\circ} 12^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat. and $59^{\circ} 45^{\prime}-73^{\circ} 09^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and territories. Venezuela has a total area of 353.894 sq. miles and population (estimate, 1975 ) of Ir,992,700 increasing annually at ate of 3.4 per cent.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by Guyana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are 72 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which

is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of Patos ( 170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.-The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Pico Bolivar ( $x 6,412$ feet) and Picacho de la Sierra ( 15,420 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas ( 8,53 I feet). Near the Brazillan border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana ( 7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Pacaw raima contains Maraguaca ( 8,228 feet) and Roraima ( 9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guyana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the Orinoco, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,600 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outfow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Maior Frank Risquez, claimed to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, I95I, at $63^{\circ}$ $15^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., $2^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ N. lat., and about $x, x 00$ metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 40 ft . draft, far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream), which with the adjacent town of San Felix is now officially known as Ciudad Guayana. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari,

Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by $=$ natural river or canal, known - the Casiquiare. A British scientific expedition travelled in April-May, 1968, by Hovercraft from Manaos in Brazil vià the Rio Negro, Casiquiare canal and Orinoco River to Trinidad. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which Maracaibo, with an area of 8,296 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia ( 290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia ( 2 r 6 square miles) about $\mathrm{I}, 400 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The llanos also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.
The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October, the dry, cooler season from November to March.
Government.-On January 23, 1958, the military dictatorship of Maj-Gen. Marcos Pérez Jiménez, which had lasted since 1953 and covered ■ period of remarkable economic expansion due to the Venezuelan oil boom, was overthrown by a popular and military uprising. Since 1958 Venezuela has had a freely-elected democratic government. In elections in December, 1958, Accion Democratica (A.D.) gained a clear majority and Sr. Rómulo Betancourt of A.D. was elected President. For most of his five-year term of office Sr. Betancourt governed in coalition with the Christian Socialist Party, Copei. Further national elections were held on December I, 1963, in which A.D. retained $=$ reduced majority. Dr. Raúl Leoni of A.D. was elected President. The inauguration of the new Government took place on March II, 1964. Formation of a broad-based coalition government composed of A.D., U.R.D. (Union Republicana Democratica) and F.N.D. (Frente Nacional Democratico) was announced on Nov. 5, r964. The F.N.D. left the Government in s965 and U.R.D. in April, 1968. A general election held in Dec., 1968, was narrowly won by Copei and Dr. Rafael Caldera assumed the Presidency in March, 1969. Copei, however did not have a majority in Congress, and to some extent governed with the consensus of A.D., who were returned to power with - Congressional majority in the General Election of Dec. 1973. President Carlos Andrés Pérez's term of office lasts until March 1979.
Language and Literature.-Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 44 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which ten are published in Caracas, and about 60 to 70 weekly news magazines. There are also a large number of fortnightly, monthly and quarterly publications.
Education is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There are ten universities in Venezuela, five in Caracas and the others in Maracaibo, Mérida, Valencia, Cumaná and Barquisimeto.
Production and Industry. - The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, groundnuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal and tobacco. There is an extensive beef and dairy
farming industry. The country does not produce all the grain it requires but is practically selfsufficient for its other food requirements.
The principal industry is that of Petroleum, which last year contributed 97 per cent. of Venezuela's foreign exchange income. Daily production of the oilfields was reduced by direct government policy in 1974, and this policy of reduction in offtake is to continue until 1976 as a conservation measure. Before the war of $1939-45$ over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands Antilles refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about zoo,ooo barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Both companies have invested heavily in desulphurization plant to satisfy anti-pollution measures in Eastern U.S.A., whither most of their product goes in the form of fuel oil. Other refineries are being operated at Caripitó, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupeido, El Chaure and El Palito. New contracts have been signed for exploitation of petroleum resources in parts of the Maracaibo region. The Venezuelan Government has unified income tax on firms involved in mining and petroleum at 60 per cent., and reformed the basis on which tax is calculated.
Rich iron ore deposits in Eastern Venezuela have been developed and production was $\mathbf{7 7 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ metric tons in 1972. Secondary processes for pelletizing and briqueting ore for export have been installed. The government-owned steel mill at Matanzas in the Guayana uses local iron ore and obtains its electric power from hydro-electric installations on the Caroni River. It produces seamless steel tubes, billets, wire and profiles. The production of more steel products is planned over the next few years. A new mill at Ciudad Guayana for the production of centrifugally-cast iron pipe came into operation at the end of 1970 , with annual capacity of 30,000 tons. It is planned to increase steel production to $55,000,000$ tons $\begin{gathered}\text { year }\end{gathered}$ by 1985 .

Other industries include petrochemicals, gold, diamonds and asbestos; textiles and clothing; plastics; manufacture of paper, cement, glass and plate glass; beer and other alcoholic beverages; tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, nonalcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly; preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing, sanitary ware, electric home appliances, pumps, aluminium and aluminium products, toys, agricultural machinery, bicycles, electronic components, cosmetics and many others.

Communications.-There are about 39.563 km . of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but $\quad$ very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 372 kilometres. Road and river communications have made rallways of negligible importance in Venezuela except for carrying ironore in the south-east. However, the government now plans a new railway from Guayana to the industrial zones round Valencia for carrying steel. British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them stateowned) which between them have $\square$ comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with the United States, Central America, South America, the Caribbean and Europe. In 1972 the Venezuelan state-owned merchaut fleet had 16 ships
with 1 total deadwelght tonnage of $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{2 5 , 9 5 0}$. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled, 96 commercial and one cultural, FM, broadcasting stations. There are three television stations in Venezuela, all in Caracas. One is government controlled.

> Finance


National income per head in Venezuela in 1973 was $\$ \mathrm{U} . S .8260$, the highest in Latin America.

Currency. -The unit of currency is the gold Bolivar of 100 centimos. The selling rate for foreign exchange for all purposes is Bs. $4 \cdot 30=$ U.S. \$I. The rates for other currencies fluctuate according to their quotations against the U.S. dollar. The Government still subsidises the imports of certain basic commodities.


The principal imports are machinery, foodstuffs, durable and non-durable consumer goods, iron, steel and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum and petroleum products, iron ore, coffee and cocoa, and diamonds.

> Trade with U.K.

Imports from U.K..... $£ 50,3 \times \mathbb{} 1000$
1975 Exports to U.K....... $135,226,000$ \&91,630,000
165,425,000 CAPITAL.-Caracas $(3,000$ ft.). Population,
Other principal towns are \# Maracaibo ( 650,000 ), Barquisimeto ( 330,000 ), Valencia ( 360,000 ), Maracay ( 250,000 ), San Cristobal ( 150,000 ), Cumaná ( 120,000 ) and Ciudad Guayana ( 550,000 ).
Flag.-Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band and coat of arms next staff on yellow band). National DAY.-July 5.

## British Embassy

Edificio La Estancia, Apartado 1246, Cludad Comercial Tamanaco, Caracas.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Lang Taylor, C.M.G. (1975).
Counsellors, P. W. Heap; D. A. Hamley (Commercial).
Defence Attaché, Cdr R. D. G. Williams, R.N.
British Council Representative, D. Aspinall.
British Consular Offices
There are British Consular Offices at Caratas, Maracaibo, Puerto La Cruz and Valencia.

## VIETNAM

(Socialist Republic of Vietnam)
President, Ton Duc Thang.
Vice-Presidents, Nguyen Luong Bang; Nguyen Huu Tho.
rime Minister, Pham Van Dong.
Deputy Premiers, Pham Hung; Huynh Tan Phat; Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap (National Defence); Nguyen Dug Trinh (Foretgn Affairs); Le Thanh Nghi (Chairman of State Planning Commission); Vo Chi Cong (Marine Products); Do Muoi (Construction).

Embassy in London
89 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.3.
[ox-586 2577]
Ambassador, (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, Le Ky Glai.
Attaché, Le Cong Phung.
Vietnam, with an area of 129,000 square miles, and an estimated population of $43,700,000$, is bordered on the north by China and the west by Laos and Cambodia.

Government.-Following the end of the war in Vietnam in 1975, and the establishment of a Provisional Revolutionary Government to administer South Vietnam, a National Assembly representing the whole of Vietnam was elected on April 25, 1976. The Assembly met in Hanoi on June 24, and on July $\mathbf{z}$ approved the reunification of North, and South Vietnam under the name of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The national flag, anthem and capital of North Vietnam were unanimously adopted for the Socialist Republic, and Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City.

A committee was elected to draft a constitution, pending the introduction of which the 1959 Constitution of North Vietnam applied to the whole country.

The President of North Vietnam since $\mathbf{1 9 6 9}$, Ton Duc Thang, was elected President and Pham Van Dong was elected Prime Minister.
CAPITAL.-Hanoi ( $\mathbf{x}, 378,335$ ).
FLAG.-Red, with yellow five-point star in centre.
NATIONAL DAY.-September 2.
British Embassy
${ }^{2} 6$ Pho Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robert Mathieson Tesh, C.M.G.
ist Secretary, Miss E. B. W. Luke (Consul).

## YEMEN

(Yemen Arab Republic)
Chairman of Command Council, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibrahim Mohammed al Hamdi, assumed office, June 13, 1974.
Prime Minister, Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani.

> Yemeni Embassy
> 4I South Street, W.I
> [ox-499 5246]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mohammed Abdullah al-Eryani (x974).
Minister-Plenipotentiary, Abdulwahab Mohammed Al-Shami.
Yemen, the Arabia Felix of the ancients, occupies the S. W. corner of Arabia between the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with an estimated area of 75,000 square miles and population of abcut $6,500,000$ including about $1,250,000$ emigrant workers in the Arabian peninsula and elsewhere, including the U.K. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range, form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant but irregular rainfall.

Trade. -The nain exports are cotton, hides and skins, and cotton seeds. Imports from U.K. in 1975 were valued at $\mathcal{\ell} 9,000,000$.

The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabxan capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

Government.-Following i bloodless military coup in Sana'a on June $\mathbf{2 3}, 1974$, a Military Command Council seized power. The Presidential Council resigned; the Constitution and the Consultative Council were suspended. On Oct. 23 , 1974 the Constitution was revived, but the Con-
suitative Assembly, whilst in theory reconvened, remained in suspense. The Command Council, no longer exclusively formed of military members, replaced the Republican Council as the supreme Constitutional body. In October 1975, by Constitutional Decree, the Chairman of the Command Council became Head of State and Commander in Chief.
CAPITAL, Sana'a (pop. 135,000). Other main cities are Taiz $(80,000)$ and Hodeida $(80,000)$.
Flag.-Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with 5 -point green star in centre of white band. (Adopted Dec., 1962).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Sana'a
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Benjamin Leckie Strachan (1976).
1st Secretaries, Viscount M. S. Buckmaster (Commercial, Head of Chancery and Consul); H. R. Leach, M.B.E.; P. V. Wallis
British Council Representative, C. K. Smith.

YEMEN
(People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)
presidential Council, Salim Rubi'a Ali (Chairman); Ali Nasser Muhammed; Abdul Fattah Isma'il.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Education, Ali Nasser Muhammed.
Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Saleh Yafai Muti.
There are 13 other departmental Ministers.

## Embassy <br> 57 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7 <br> [OI-584 6607]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Muhammed Hadi Awad.
Cotursellor, Hussein Saeed Al-Elfee.
Area and Population.-The Democratic Republic of Yemen lies at the southern end of the Arabian peninsula, having $\quad$ frontier with the Yemen Arab Republic, and a coastline extending 700 miles from the Red Sea eastwards along the Gulf of Aden. The area is largely composed of mountains and desert. Rainfall is generally scarce and unpredictable. The population outside Aden is concentrated in the fertile districts. In the more extensive desert and near-desert areas nomadic communities depend on their livestock for livelihood.

Included in the State are the offshore islands of Perim (in the Bab al-Mandeb Straits) and Socotra, formerly part of the sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, now merged in the People's Republic. Sovereignty over the island of Kamaran (area 70 sq. miles) in the Red Sea is under dispute following its occupation by forces of the Yemen Arab Republic during border conflicts in October, 1972 . The area of the People's Democratic Republic is r80,000 sq. miles, with population of $x, 598,275$ (Census, May 1973). The population of Aden alone ( 75 sq . miles) is about 250,000 . The principal districts of Aden township are: Crater, Khormaksar, Tawahi, and Ma'alla. Neighbouring communities are at Sheikh Othman, Medinat al-Shaab, and Little Aden, which is linked to the main town by sandy strip of coastline, and is the site of British Petroleum oil refinery. The other major coastal town is Mukalla.

Government.-The People's Republic of South Yemen was set up on Nov. 30,1967 when the British government ceded power to the National Liberation front, thus bringing to an end $x 29$ years of British rule in Aden and some years of protectorate status in the hinterland. Its name was
changed to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on Nov. 30, 3970. Territory of the Republic is that of the former Federation of South Arabia and the Aden Protectorates, consisting of the State of Aden and some 17 sultanates and emirates. It is now divided into six Governorates. Negotiations held between the British Government and representatives of the N.L.F. at Geneva from Nov. 21-29, 1967, ended in agreement on financial aid to South Yemen for civil and military purposes for a period of six months from the date of independence. Evacuation of British military forces which had begun in April, 1967, was completed on Nov. 29.
The Secretary-General of the National Liberation Front, Mr. Qahtan as-Shaabi, who had been appointed President from Nov. 30, 1967, held office until June 22, 1969, when he was deposed in a bloodless coup d'état and replaced by a Presidential Council led by Salim Rubi' a Ali. Under constitution promulgated on Nov. 30, 1970, Supreme People's Council of ioz members was appointed in May, r97r.
The Government receives substantial development and other aid from China, U.S.S.R. and other Socialist Bloc countries. Also Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi (Arab Development Funds).

Kuria Muria Islands.-The Kuria Muria Islands, which had been administered by Gt. Britain from Aden although 200 miles distant from Yemen territory, were retroceded to the Sultanate of Oman on Nov. 30, 1967.
Production.-Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants of the 60,000 square miles of the Republic, outside Aden town. This is largely of a subsistence nature, sorghum, sesame and millets being the chief crops, with wheat and barley widely grown at the higher elevations. Of increasing importance, however, are the cash crops which have been developed since the Second World War, by far the most important of which is longstaple cotton, which is now a major export, and revenue from which averages about $£ x, 500,000$ annually.

Under the Five Year Development Plan 1974-79 much importance is attached to the development of agricultural and fisheries projects. It is expected, that together, there will be a production increase of 54 I per cent. by $\times 978-80$ over the base year $1972-73$. Light industries are being established which will replace imports and use locally produced raw materials.

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Following the closure of the Suez Canal in 1967 the once prosperous trading economy of Aden fell into $n$ steady decline, which has not been reversed by the re-opening of the Canal. The British Petroleum refinery exports almost $2,500,000$ tons of petroleum products annually. In the main harbour, cargo handling for larger vessels is by lighter, but wharves at Maalla can accommodate alongside vessels up to 300 feet in length and 18 feet in draught.
Finance and Currency.-In the financial year $x 974$ 75 revenue was estimated at about $£ 18,000,000$ and expenditure $£ 38,000,000$. Currency is the South Yemen dinar (SYD), the total circulation of which is about $£ 48,000,000$.

Communications.-There are no railways in the Republic. Aden has 400 miles of good roads and construction of a further 300 miles will proceed under the Five Year Plan. A system of undeveloped but motorable roads links the towns and villages outside Aden. There is international airport at

Aden (Khormaksar) into which a limited number of international airlines operate.

Capital.-Aden (population, 250,000).
FLAG.-A tricolour, red, white and black horizontal bands, with triangle of light blue at the hoist pointing towards the fly and charged with $\begin{aligned} & \text { - }\end{aligned}$ five pointed red star.

National Days.-Independence Day, Nov. 30; . Revolution Day, Oct. 14.

British Embassy
Khormaksar, Aden.
Chargé d'Affaires, John Single Martyn Roberts. 1st Secretary, J. H. Greenfield (Consul). 3rd Secrelary. W. J. Allen(Vice Consul).

## YUGOSLAVIA

(Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavije)
President of the Republic, President of the Presidency, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the National Defence Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Josip Broz Tito, assumed office, Jan. 14, 1953, re-elected for 4 years, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1967 and July 29, 197x ( 5 yrs.). In May, 1974 he was elected President of the Federal Republic for an unlimited term.
Vice President of the Republic, Stevan Doroniski (elected May, 1977 for one year).
President of the SFRJ Assembly, Kiro Gligorov.
President of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic (Feb. 1977).

President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Dussan Petrovic.
Vice-Presidents of the SFRJ Assembly, Marijan Cvetkovic; Peko Dapcević; Sinan Hasani; Branko Peśić; Rudi Kolak.
Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Anton Vratusa; Dobrosav Culafić; Borislav Šefer; Miloš Minić.
Secretary-General, Ivica Cactic.
Foreign Affaits, Miloš Minić.
Defence, Nikola Ljubicić.
Internal Affairs, Franjo Herljević.
Finance, Momcilo Cemović.
Foreign Trade, Dr. Emil Ludviger.
Justice and General Adminustrative Matters, Ivan Franko.
Market and Prices, Imer Pulja.
President of the Constitutional Court, Nikola Sekulić.
Federal Committee Presidents:-
Social Planning, Milorod Birovliev.
Power and Energy, Dušan Ilijević.
Agriculture, Ivo Kustrak.
Tourism, Milan Vukasovié.
Transport and Communications, Boško Dimitrijević. Economic Cooperation with Developing Countries, Stojan Andov.
Labour and Employment, Svetozar Pepovski.
War Veterans, Mara Radić.
Health and Social Policy, Zora Tomić. Science and Culture, Trpe Jakovlevski.
Information, Muhamed Berberovic.

## LEAGUE OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS

President, Josip Broz Tito.
Praesidium, R. Albreht; D. Alimpić; M. Bakali; V. Bakarić; J. Balint; M. Baltić; D. Bijedić; J. Billić; A. Cemerski; R. Dugonjič; S. Dolanc; S. Doronjski; V. Djuranović; K. Gligorov; A. Grlićkov; F. Hodža; E. Kardelj; L. Koliševski; T. Kurtović; N. Ljubičić; K. Markovski; B. Mikulić; C. Mijatović; M. Minić; D. Petrović; M. Popović; F. Popit; M. Planinć; D. Ristić; D. Sarac; P. Stambolić; M. Spiljak; J. Smole; J. Vrhovec; T. Vlas̆kalić; J. Vujadinović; V. Zarković.

## Yugoslav Embassy in London 5-7 Lexham Gardens W.8. <br> $$
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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Zivan Berisavljevic ( 1977 ).
Minister Counsellors, Vladislav Jovanovic; Vjekoslav Lozina (Economic).
Counsellors, Jovan Premeru (Press and Culture); Momcilo Bajcetic (Consular); Petar Boskovic (Scientific).
Defence Attaché, Col. Milos Surlan.
Asst. Deferce Attaché, Lt.-Col. Miroslav Ribner.
2nd Secretaries, Radoslav Maksimoviě (Press and Culture): Dragoljub Stevanovic (Consular); Mdme. Ana Marija Besker.
$3^{3+d}$ Secretary, Mlle. Sonja Biserko (Economic).
Consulate, 7 Lexham Gardens, W. 8 .
Area and Population.-Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia, Serbia includes the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of the Vojvodina and Kosovo. In Iuly, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the French Line in Istria including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 2945. The mer of Ygoslavia
is estimated at 255,804 square kilometres ( 98,725 square miles) and the population in June, 1975 , at $21,352,000$. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly $2,000,000$ in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Government.-On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia at a joint session of the Skupšatina and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia Republic. In January, 1953 , a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

On April 7, 1963, a new Constitution was proclaimed under which the official name of the country was changed to "The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia". The existing two Councils of the Federal Assembly were replaced by five Chambers of 120 members each (Federal Chamber, Economic Chamber, Educational-Cultural Chamber, Social Welfare and Health Chamber, and Organizational/ Political Chamber), plus a Chamber of Nationalities of 70 members. A Constitutional Court was created. Elections to the new Federal Assembly were held in 1963 and in April, 1967.

In 1969 the Federal Assembly was reconstructed by the abolition of the Federal and Organizational/ Political Chambers and the addition of one new chamber, the Social/Political. All Chambers continued to have $\mathbf{s} 20$ members each except the Chamber of Nationalities which doubled its size to 140 . Elections to this Assembyy were held in April, 1969. Several amendments to the Constitution were made in 1971. The most important formed a new ruling body called the Presidency. The intention is that its members will take it in turns to become President of the Republic for a period of 12 months each. President Tito will however have the title of Life President. A new Constitution was proclaimed in 1974 followed by the reconstitution of the Federal Assembly, after elections based on the ncw delegatory system, into two chambers consisting of the Federal Chamber ( 220 delegates) and the Republican Provincial Chamber ( 88 delegates). A new Federal Executive Council (i.e. government) was also formed.

Defence.-The Army, Navy and Air Force on peace footing consist of 222,000 officers and men. Religion and Education. -The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. The 1953 Census revealed that $2,127,875$ of the population were without religion, $6,984,686$ were Orthodox, $5,370,760$ Catholic, 157,702 Protestant, 61,274 other Christians, $2,090,380$ Moslem, 2,565 Jews, 495 other nonChristians, $\mathbf{x 0} 0096$ undecided and 130,740 unknown. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952 . Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1969-70 there were 14,043 elementary schools with 156,895 teachers and $2,854,579$ pupils and 2,974 secondary schools (including adult and special schools) with 33,702 teachers and 801,169 pupils. In addition, in the $1970-7 \mathrm{I}$ academic year there were 13 art academies with 483 teachers and 2,225 pupils, so high schools with 557 teachers and 7,456 pupils, and Ix9 higher schools with 3,986 teachers and 79,325 pupils. There are nine universities: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Novi Sad, Nis, Pristina and Titograd.

Language and Literature.-The languages of the country Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Mace-
donian, all South-Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Turkish, Rumanian, Albanian, Italian, Slovak and Ruthenian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to cultural unity and I revival of Slav literature. There are


Serbian daily newspapers la Belgrade, - Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 2 Croat dailies in Zagreb, 2 dailies in Novi Sad, one in Hungarian, 3 dailies in Rijeka, one in Italian and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Pristina, Split, Maribor and Osijek.

Production and Indusiry.-About 47 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, although in recent years industry has expanded rapidly and industrial production has grown sevenfold since 1939 . Recent emphasis has been on the integration of small industrial enterprises into more efficient complexes. In agriculture the main emphasis is on increased investment in mechanization and fertilizers in the large socially-owned agricultural combines but now the private sector is being encouraged to mechanize and become more efficient and small size tractors, farm machinery and implements are being supplied.

The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the yields in 1974 were $6,282,000$ and $7,989,000$ tons respectively. The forest areas produced $57,430.000$ cubic metres of cut timber in 1973. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population in 1974 was approximately follows: cattle, $5,68 \mathrm{r}, 000$; sheep, $7,852,000$; pigs 7,401,000; poultry, $54,685,000$. Minerals are an important source of wealth particularly in the central and south-eastern regions. Estimated production in 1974 included the following ('ooo tons): coal 33,583; coke 1,315; electrolytic copper $\times 50$; pig iron 2,126 ; steel (total) 2,833; aluminium 147; zinc 56; mercury 546 and crude petroleum 3,458 .

Communications.-In 1973 there were approximately $10,400 \mathrm{kms}$ of standard and narrow gauge railway and approximately $98,400 \mathrm{kms}$ of classified roads. The 476 km . Belgrade-Bar rallway was
opened in June 1976. In 1974 there were $\mathbf{1 , 1 4 3 , 0 0 0}$ telephones in use in the country. The principal $\Psi$ ports on the long Adriatic seaboard of Yugoslavia are Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar, Ploće, Dubrovnik, Bar, Kotor (Carraro) and Koper. A new port is still under construction at Bakar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes.

Finance


The rate of exchange is variable and in mid-1976 ww $32 / 33$ dinars= $=1$ (see also p. 84).

## Trade with U.K. 1975

1976
Imports from U.K. . £ £ £ $94,200,000 ~_{\text {x28,456,000 }}$ Exports to U.K.... 24,300,000 33,502,000

CapITAL.-Belgrade, population (Greater Belgrade, 1971), 1,204,000. Other towns ( 602,000 ); Skopje ( 388,000 ); Ljubljana ( 258,000 ): Sarajevo (292,000); Novi Sad (214,000); Pristina ( 153,000 ) ; $\Psi$ Split ( $\mathrm{I} 52,000$ ); $\Psi$ Rijeka ( $\mathbf{x 3}, 000$ ); Titograd ( 99,000 ).

FLAG.-Five-point red star outlined by narrow yellow stripe, on a ground of three horizontal bars, blue, white and red. National Day.-November 29.

## British Embassy

Gererala Ždanova 46, Belgrade.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robert Farquharson, C.M.G. (1977). Counsellors, C. L. Booth; L. J. Middleton (Economic and Commercial).
Defence Attaché, Col. T. Holloway.
Naval and Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. I. Scott.
rst Secretaries, A. M. Wood; G. D. G. Murrell (Information); R. J. Ross (Labour) (resident at Athens); D. J. Young (Admin. and Consular). and Secretary, P. L. Thomas.
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Secretaries, A. Marshall; N. A. S. Jones; Miss M. Birch.

Brttish Consular Offices
There are British Consular Offices Belgrade, Zagreb and Split.
British Council Representative, Dr. D. S. Coombs, Generala Ždanova 34, Belgrade. British Council Reading Room Knez Mihajlova 45, Belgrade. There also a centre and library at Zagieb.

## ZAIRE

(The Republic of Zaire)
President of the Republic and Minister of Defence, Gen. Mobutu Sésé Seko, born Oct. 30, 1930; assumed office November 25,1965 ; elected for 7 -year term, Nov. 5, 1970.

## Exbcutive Council

## (As at May 1977)

The President; Vice-President and president of the political, economic and financial Commission, Nguza Karl-I-Bond;
Vice-President and president of the administrative, social and cultural Commission, Engulu Baongampongo Bakokele Lokanga.
Ministers: Foreign Affairs and Intermational Cooperation, Nguza Kar1-I-Bond.
Land Affairs, Duga Kugbetolo.

Political Affairs and Party Coordination, Engulu Baongampongo Bakokele Lukanga.
Agriculture, Senzayi Ryamukuru.
Commerce, Mbala Mbabu.
Culture and Arts, Lobho Lewa Djugundjingu.
National Defence, Mobutu Sese Seko.
National Economy and Industry, Neyembo Shabani.
National Education, Mbulamoko Nzenge Movoambe.
Energy, Kaponda Mueme Ndambu.
Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism, Citoyenne Lessedjina Kiaba Lema.
Finance, Bofossa W'Amb'ea Nkoso.
Justice, Mampuya Kanvnk'a-Tshiaba.
Mines, Takizala Luynna Misimbingiri.
National Orientation, Mbunze Nsomi Lebwanabi.
State Porlfolio, Kiakwama Kia Kiziki.
Posts and Telecommunications, Col. Wabali Bakitambisa.
National Plan, Mobutu Sese Seko.
(Director-General), Mulumba Lokoji.
Public Healh, Nsita Makansi.
Sport, Elonga Mali Mazungu.
Transport and Communications, Muleada Shamwange Mutebi.
Labour and Social Security, Yoko Yakambe.
Public Works and Land Management, Mandungu Bula Nyati.

ZAIRE EMBASSY 26. Chesham Place, S.W.I. [0x-235 6r37]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Kaninda Mpumbua Tshingomba, G.C.V.O.

The State of the Congo, founded in 1885 , became - Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908, and was administered by Belgium until June 30,1960 , when it became the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In October r97x the name changed to the Republic of Zaire. Situated between long. $12^{\circ}-3 I^{\circ}$ E. and lat. $5^{\circ} \mathrm{N} .-13^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$., the Zairian Republic comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a population (Census, 1970) of $21,637,000$, including 932,000 foreigners. The State is divided into 8 provinces (see below).

Government.-On June 30,1960 , the Belgian Congo became independent unitary state under the Presidency of M. Kasavubu with a provisional constitution, the Loi Fondamentale, drawn up by the metropolitan Belgian Parliament. On July in, M. Moise Tshombe announced the independence of the State of Katanga although he failed to obtain international recognition. Katanga did not come under the Government at Leopoldville until January 14, 1963 .

The constitutional and political situation remained unsettled, the United Nations having mixed forces in the country until 1964. By the middle of 1965 , the Congolese Government formed by M. Tshombe in July, 1964, had succeeded in gaining control of all the towns from the rebels and depriving them of military aid from outside the Congo. At elections held in the spring of 1965 the Government party won an overall majority of 86 , but the elections in three provinces were annulled on the grounds that they had been irregularly conducted. Following fresh elections held in these provinces in August, rg65. M. Tshombe's Government was dismissed by the President. A new Cabinet was formed by M. Evariste Kimba on October 19 and held office until the deposition on Nov. 25 of the President.

General Joseph-Desiré Mobutu, Commander-inChief of the Congolese National Army, announced on November 25, 9965 , that he had assumed the Presidency. After re-organizations in Dec. r966; and Oct. 5,1967 , new Cabinet, with the President

again as Prime Minister, took office on Mar. 5, 1969.
The office of Prime Minister was later dropped and $\quad$ Presidential régime instituted. The Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution, formed in 1967 , Was made the sole political party. With its deliberative assembly, the Party Congress, it is the supreme political institution of the country. Its executive body, the $15-\mathrm{man}$ Political Bureau, is headed by the President and takes precedence over the single-chamber 420 -person National Assembly as well as over the Government. The President changed his name to Mobutu Sésé Séko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Zabanga in r97a, but is usually known by the first three of these names only.

In March 1977 the so-called "Eighty Day War" occurred in the mineral rich Shaba region, when small forces of allegedly former Katangese gendarmerie crossed the border from Angola. The main incursion reached Kolwezi, an important mining centre, before being repulsed by join ZairianMoroccan force supported by an airlift organised by the French Air Force.

Climate.-Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about $80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. There has been some increase in sleeping-sickness since independence. Malaria, formerly under control in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa) and Matadi, has also begun to increase.

Extensive forest covers the central districts.
Provinces.-On December 24, 1966, the number of provinces was reduced from in to 8 , each under Governor and provincial administration. They have recently been redesignated as "regions" and are now as follows with names of capitals in brackets: Bas-Zaire (Matadi); Bandundu (Bandundu); Equateur (Mbandaka); Haut-Zaire (Kisangani); Kivis (Bukaru); Shaba, formerly Katanga (Lubumbashi); East Kasai (Mbuji-Mayi); West Kasai (Kananga).

Production. - The cultivation of oil palms is wide spread, palm oil being the most important agricultural cash product. Rubber, coffee, cocoa and timber are the next most important agricultural exports. The production of cotton, pyrethrum and copal fell sharply on independence but is now increasing. The country is rich in minerals, particularly Shaba (ex-Katanga) province. Copper is widely exploited and is the country's major source of foreign exchange carnings. Extensive radium
deposits exist near Lubumbashi and reef-gold exists in the north-east of the country.

There is a wide variety of small but flourishing secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, beer, cigarettes, cement, paint, sugar, furniture, metal goods and tyres, and local assembly of motor vehicles is now beginning. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power and the huge Inga dam on the river Zaire is now supplying electricity to Matadi and Kinshasa.

The chief exports are copper, palm oil and palmkernels, coffee, diamonds, rubber, cobalt, cassiterite, zinc and other metals.

Currency- - The present unit of currency, the Zaire, was introduced in 1967, replacing 3,000 Old Congolese francs. In March 1976 it was divorced from the U.S. dollar and devalued to $m$ parity of I Zaire =1 S.D.R. Rate against Sterling, $\mathcal{E} I=$ 1.48 Zaire.


Language, Religion and Education. -The people mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semiautonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, Eantu dialect with madmixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to $\quad$ "ाIIT
language in the East and South, while Lingala is the language of Kinshasa, and of large area along the river and in the north. It is estimated there are $5,000,000$ African Christians in the Republic (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000). The local Kimbanguist religion has over million adherents. The National University of Zaire has campuses in Kinshasa, Kisangani and Lubumbashi, with approximately 12,000 students.

CAPITAL, Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville), population (estimated, 1975) $x, 300,000$. Principal towns, Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville) ( $\mathbf{I 8 2 , 6 3 8 ) \text { ; }}$ Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville) ( 79,941 ); Likasi ( 74,478 ); Kananga ( 59,935 ); $\psi$ Matadi ( 59,184 ); Kolwezi ( $47,7 \mathrm{zz}$ ) ; Mbandaka ( 37,587 ); and $\Psi$ Boma ( 31,598 ).

FLAG.-Dark brown hand and torch with red flame in yellow roundel on green background. Nattonal Day.-June zo.

## Brtish Embassy

Kinshasa.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard James Stratton, C.M.G. (x974).
Counsellor, D. G. Reid (Consul General).
Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. D. Kane.
${ }_{\text {rst }}$ Secretaries, J. D. Massingham (Head of Chancery) ; W. B. J. Dobbs (Commercial); A. V. Waters (Vice Consul).

## EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)

Member States: Austria, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland. Associate Member: Finland.

Following the unsuccessful attempt to create a European Free Trade Area linking the E.E.C. with other members of the O.E.E.C., seven European States above came together in 1959 to form the European Free Trade Association. The seven were Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The EFTA Convention became effective on May 3, 1960, and just over a year later, on June 26, 1961, Finland became an associate member. Iceland applied for full membership in November, 1968, and acceded to the Association and to the FinlandEFTA Agreement on March x, 1970.

In 1973 all the EFTA Member States entered into a new relationship with the EEC. Two-Denmark and the United Kingdom-withdrew from EFTA at the end of December 1972 to become members of the EEC on January I, 1973. Agreements establishing industrial free trade between five of the other EFTA Member States (Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and the EEC came into force on that same date. Similar agreements with Norway and Finland came into force on July 1, 1973, and January x, 1974, respectively.

The Convention defines the objects of the Association ( I ) to promote economic expansion in the area of the Association and in each member state; (2) to ensure that trade between miember states takes place in conditions of fair competition; (3) to avoid significant disparity between member states in the condition of supply of nW materials produced within the area; and (4) to contribute to
the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

Members agreed to reduce progressively their tariffs on imports of industrial goods originating in the Area with a view to their complete elimination by January x , 1970 . They also undertook to abolish quantitative restrictions imports of goods from the free trade area. Provision m . made for alterations in these timetables and in May, 1963 , when tariffs had been reduced to 50 per cent. of the original rates, members agreed to bring forward the date when tariffs and quotas would be finally eliminated to December 31, 1966. Since that date therefore the member countries of the Association have constituted a virtually complete industrial free trade area. There is no common external tariff for the Association, each member country being free to fix the level of its tariffs against countries outside the area. The Convention includes rules governing the origin of goods manufactured in the area. It also contains provislons relating to the "rules of competition ${ }^{\text {" }}$-government subsidies, restrictive business practices, etc. There are special provisions relating to trade in agricultural and fish products.
The Council of EFTA consists of one ministerial or official representative from each member country. Each state has a single vote and recommendations must normally be unanimous. Decislons of the Council are binding mimember countries.
Secretary-General, Charles Müller, g-II rue de
Varembé, x21I Geneva 20.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The nine member states: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom.

The beginnings of the European Community date from May 9, s950, when Robert Schuman, France's Foreign Minister, proposed that France and Germany should pool their coal and steel in-
dustries under in independent ("supranational ") High Authority, in a Community open to the membership of any other European country wishing to joln. Not only Germany, but also Italy,

Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg accepted invitation.

The Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), Commoo Market and Euratom share a single institutional framework: In Commission, Council of Ministers, Parliament and Court of Justice. The core of the Community policymaking process is the "dialogue" between the Commission, which initiates and implements policy, and the Council of Ministers, which takes major policy decisions. The beginnings of democratic control are exercised by the European Parliament, while the Court of Justice ensures the rule of law and is the final arbiter nall matters arising from the Community Treaties.

Since the start of the Common Market and Euratom in 1958, the Parliament and Court of Justice have been common to all three Communities. Up to July, 1967, each Community had its EWI executive body (the EEC and Euratom Commissions, and the ECSC High Authority) and its own Council of Ministers.

In April, 1965, the Six signed a treaty providing for the merger of the three executive bodies in a single Commission and the three Councils in a single Council, with a view to the eventual merger of the three Communities themselves. The merger treaty came into force on July $x, 1967$; the single Commission and single Council then took office. They enjoy the meme powers under the three Community Treaties as did their predecessors.

On December I and 2 , 1969 , the Heads of State or Government of the Six met at the Hague and decided on the completion, strengthening, and, provided that other European countries wished to accept the Treaties of Rome, enlargement of the Community. They instructed the Commission to draw wa plan for economic and monetary union, and the Foreign Ministers to report by the end of July on possible moves towards political unification. They also resolved to intensify the co-ordination of research and development programmes.

II accordance with the Hague decisions the Council of Ministers agreed in April, 1970, that as from 1975 the Community would have its own revenue, independent of national contributions. The Foreign Ministers agreed (May, 1970) to hold formal political consultations twice $\|$ year.

In June, 1970, the Six invited Britain, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway to open negotiations on June 30 at Luxemburg on their applications i6 join the Community. Negotiations continued in 1975 and were concluded with the United Kingdom Government for all major questions by the end of June; on July 8, H.M. Government issued = White Paper on the results. On Jan. 22, 1972, the four applicant countries signed the Treaty of Accession in Brussels. Norway conducted a referendum on Common Market entry and as result withdrew its application. The enlarged Community of the Nine came into existence on Jan. I, r973-

With the advent of a Labour Government in the U.K. in 1974, there followed a period of renegotiation of the terms of Britain's entry into the Community, culminating in a referendum co June 5 , r975, as to whether or not the country should remain a member of the E.E.C. The result of the referendum showed two to one in favour of staying in. British Labour Party representatives who had hitherto boycotted the European Parliament now took up their 18 allotted seats.

In January 1976 the European Parliament approved a Report urging direct elections to the Parliament in $197^{8 .}$ On July $12-\mathrm{x} 3,1976$, the Heads of Government or State, meeting in European Council, decided to approve 140 member Parliament with Britain, France, West Germany and Italy allocated

81 seats each; the Netherlands 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16 , Ireland 15 and Luxemburg 6. Mr. Roy Jenkins was appointed President of the European Commission in 1977.

The "European Council", an addition to the institutionalized meetings provided, under the Treaties, evolved from the "summit" conference of December 1974, when the Heads of Government decided to meet at least three times a year in order to deal with Community problems and with matters requiring political co-operation.

At the end of 1975 Mr. Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, who had been invited to prepare a report on European Union submitted his conclusions. The Report was discussed by the European Council during 1976, but no immediate action was taken on it.

Office of the United Kingdom Permanent
Rrpresentative to the European Communities
Rond-point Robert Schuman 6, 1040 Brussels Ambassador and U.K. Permanent Representative, Sir

Donald Maitland, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1975).

## The Commission

On July x, 1970, the Commission was reduced from 14 members to nine, two each from Germany, France, and Italy, and one each from Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. After the three new countries joined, the number rose to $x_{3}$, with two seats each from Britain, France, Germany, and Italy and one each for the other members.

The members of the Commission are appointed by agreement among the nine member governments for in four-year renewable term; the president and vice-presidents are appointed from among the members for $n$ two-year term, also renewable.

The members of the Commission are pledged to independence of the governments and of national or other particular interests. They accept joint responsibility for their decisions, which are taken by majority vote.

In addition to being the initiator of Community action and having specific powers, the Commission acts as a mediator between the member governments in Community affairs and is the guardian of the Community Treaties.

## Commission of the European Communities Rue de la Loi, Brussels 1049 <br> President, Roy Jenkins (British).

Vice-Presidents, Wilhelm Haferkamp (German); Lorenzo Natali (Italian); François-Xavier Ortoli (French); Finn Olav Gundelach (Danish).
The Commission maintains information offices in London ( 20 Kensington Palace, Gardens, W.8), Washington (Suite 707, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037), New York ( I Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 245 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017) and other cities.

The new r3-member Commission was appointed by the Governments of the Nine and was sworn in on Jan. 6, 1977.

## The Council of Ministers <br> 170 Rue de la Loí, 1040 Brussels

This consists of ministers from each member government, the ministers concerned depending on the subject under discussion. Is is Community's main decision-taking body but its authority is not as great in ECSC matters as in those relating to the European Economic Community and Euratom. The powers of the Commission are proportionately greater under the ECSC Treaty. For coal and steel, decisions are usually by majority vote; on E.E.C. and Euratom matters decisions usually had to be unanimous in the early stages but many decisions can now be taken by a qualified majority vote. For certain important questions,
however, unanimity is still required. (Admission of new members is not decided by the Council, but by unanimous decision of the member governments.) Although the Council is the Community's ultimate decision-taking body, in almost all cases it can act only on the basis of proposals submitted by the Commission. The Council acts by issuing (a) "regulations" which are generally and directly binding throughout the Community; $(b)$ "directives" which set out the aims of policy but leave national governments to implement; (c) "decisions" which bind only those addressed (normally member states); (d) "recommendations" and (e) "opinions", which have no binding force. The meetings of the Council are prepared by $\quad$ Committee of Permanent Representatives of the member states.

The Presidency of the Council is held in rotation for periods of six months.

## European Parliament

Secretariat: Centre Européen, Kirchberg, Luxemburg.
The first direct elections to the European Parliament are due to be held in mid-1978. Of 410 seats, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy will have 81 each, the Netherlands 25 , Belgium 24, Denmark 16 , Ireland 15 and Luxemburg 6. At present the Parliament which meets in Luxemburg and Strasbourg has 198 members nominated by the national parliaments of the nine European Community member countries-the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy have 36 each, Belgium and the Netherlands 14 each, Denmark and Ireland ro each and Luxemburg 6 . Set up under the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty of 195z, the Parliament's authority was extended by the r952 Treaty of Rome to cover the European Economic Community and Euratom. It must be consulted on all major issues and has the right to dismiss the Commission by a vote of censure. Apart from general powers of supervision and consultation, it questions the Commission and the Council of Ministers and has measure of control over the Community"s annual budget including its final adoption. It can reject the budget as a whole and can amend items of nonobligatory expenditure (i.e. expenditure not specified in the original treaties-amounting to some 20 per cent. of the total budget). The Members of the Parliament serve on dozen specialised committees and currently sit in six political groupsSocialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals, European Conservatives, European Progressive Democrats and Communists. There are also six independents. President, Emilio Colombo (Christian Democrat, Italy).

## European Court of Justice

Boite postale $\mathbf{1 4 0 6}$, Luxemburg
The European Court superseded the Court of Justice of ECSC and is common to the three European Communities. It exists to safeguard the law in the interpretation and application of the Community treaties, to decide a the legality of decislons of the Council of Ministers or the Commission and to determine violations of the Treaties. Cases
may be brought to it by the mest Community int to it by the member States, the Community institutions, firms or individuals. Its
decisions are directly binding in the countries. The nine judges of the court are member ted, for six years by the member Governments in concert and are partially replaced every three years being elegible for re-appointment.
Judges, H. Kutscher (President); G. Bosco; A.
O'Keefe; A. M. Donner; J. Mertens de Wilmars;
P. Pescatore; M. Sørensen; Lord Mackenzie Stuart; A. Touffait. Advocates- General, H. Mayras; M. Capotorti; J.-P. Warner: G. Reischl. Registrar, A. Van Houtte.

## The European Investment Bank <br> 2 Place de Metz, Luxemburg

The European Investment Bank (EIB) was set up in 1958 under the terms of the Treaty of Rome with the essential function that of contributing to the balanced development of the Common Market.

It grants long-term loans to enterprises, public authorities and financial institutions to finance projects which assist the development of less advanced regions and areas where the conversion or modernisation of older, exhausted industries is required. Another important role of the EIB is that of helping to finance projects which serve the interests of the Community as a whole or more than one member country such - intra-Community communications and development and diversification of the EEC's energy sources.

Under the terms of different association or cooperation agreements with the Community involving the provision of development-finance, E.I.B. activities have been gradually extended to more than 60 other countries.

The Bank's total financing operations in 1976 amounted to $1,273^{\prime} 3$ million units of account ${ }^{\star}$, of which $\mathbf{x}, 086$ million were for investments in the E.E.C. and 187.3 million for outside the Community.

The members of the European Investment Bank are the nine member countries of the Community, who have all subscribed to the Bank's capital, which currently stands at $3543^{\prime} 75$ million units of account. The funds required to carry out its tasks are borrowed on the capital markets of the Community and non-member countries, and on the international markets.

As it operates on a non-profit-making basis, the interest rates charged by the E.I.B. are therefore close to the average rates charged on the markets where it obtains its funds.

The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank consists of Ministers nominated by the member countries, usually the Finance Minister, who lay down general directives on the policy of the Bank and appoint members to the Board of Directors, which takes decisions on the granting and raising of loans and the fixing of interest rates.

A Management Committee, also appointed by the Board of Governors, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Bauk.
President, Yves Le Portz.
Vice-Presidents, Maurits Esselens; Horst-Otto Steffe; Sir Raymond Bell; Giorgio Bombassei Fraseani de Vettor.
(The President and Vice-Presidents also sit as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen at meetings of the Board of Directors.)

## Secretary General, Henri Lenaert.

* The financial statements of the European Investment Bank are drawn up in terms of the European Unit of Account which in June 1977 was equivalent to $\mathcal{L}$. 65 .


## EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNTTY

This, the first of the European Communities, was established in 1952. Since then, for coal, iron ore and scrap, it has abolished customs duties, quantitative restrictions, the dual pricing system whereby prices charged on exported coal or steel differed from those charged to home consumers, currency
restrictions and discrimination in transport rates based on the nationality of customers and the special frontier charges which made international transport of these goods within the Community dearer than transport within national frontiers. It has applied rules for fair competition and a harmonized external tariff for the whole Community.

In the period 1952 to 1968 Community steel production rose rapidly from 4 '9 to 99 million tons. The coal industry, however, after expanding initially in conditions of acute energy shortage, found that growing share of the energy market was being won by oil. The task of the ECSC thus came to be to ensure the orderly retreat of coal at a price which would avoid social or economic dislocation. So far, since the start of the crisis, in 1957, the Community's coal industry has lost third of its labour force. The ECSC has been especially active in meeting the social problems raised by such changes.

Between 1954 and 1973 joint expenditure in retraining and resettling or assisting the retirement of workers came to over $£ 228$ millions. ECSC loans in the same period helped to provide over s20,000 new jobs. New priorities, for avoiding further rundown in the coal industry and enhancing its status, have been put forward since 1973. The ECSC also conducts its own housing programme for coal and steel workers.

Decisions of the European Commission in ECSC matters are directly binding on the industries concerned. The Commission now supervises the smooth working of the common market in ECSC products, ensures that the Treaty rules of fair competition are observed, stimulates investment and research, and aids workers threatened with unemployment. The Paris Summit of 1972 recognized the need for the EEC to prepare an energy policy covering all sources. Attempts to formulate such 1 policy have become a dominant issue in EEC affairs since the energy crisis. Of the various forms of energy, coal falls within the competence of the ECSC, nuclear energy within that of Euratom and all others within the EEC.

The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark joined the ECSC on Jan. I, I973.

## EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY <br> (THE COMMON MARKET)

Discussions were held at Messina, Sicily, in 1955 between the foreign ministers of the six member states of ECSC (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg and The Netherlands) on proposals for further advances towards economic integration in Europe, and after intensive study of these proposals, treaty was signed at Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Economic Community.

The Treaty aimed to lay the foundations of 1 III enduring and closer union between the European peoples by gradually removing the economic effects of their political frontiers. The Common Market was established during itransition period of twelve years which ended on Dec. 31, 1969. The Treaty provides for the elimination of customs duties and quotas in trade between member states; the establishment of common customs tariff and a common trade policy towards third countries; the abolition of the obstacles to free movement of persons, services and capital between member states; the inauguration of common policies for agriculture and transport; the establishment of asystem ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market; the co-ordination of economic policies; the harmonization of social and economic legislation to the extent necessary in order to enable the Common Market to work; the creation of a

European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living; the establishment of Economic and Social Committee which must be consulted on major proposals, consisting of representatives of employers, workers, consumers and other groups; the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to aid investment in underdeveloped areas and help to finance modernization; and the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development.

To date, this programme has been put into effect follows:

Reduction of trade barriers. - A first ro per cent. reduction in customs duties between member countries took place on January $\mathbf{x}$, 1959. Decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in May, 1960, and July, 1963 , resulted in a speeding up of the rate of tariff cutting. On May II, 1966, the Council of Ministers agreed that the abolition of internal duties should be completed on July $x, ~ 1968$, and this advanced target date was met. Quota restrictions on trade within the Common Market were completely removed on January 1 , $196 z$. Customs tariffs between the three new member states and the original Six were phased out by three stages ending on July $x$, 1977. A determined effort is being made to speed up the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade, e.g. different safety regulations and technical specifications.

Common extemal tariff.-The Common Market has a common external tariff (CET) which came into effect in July 1968 along with the abolition of customs duties among the Six, thus forming a customs union. The CET is based on the arithmetical average of those national tariffs it replaced, and after two international tariff-cutting rounds now stands at an average of 6 per cent. The three new members have gradually aligned their industrial tariffs up or down towards the CET and joined in the full customs union on July $1,1977$.

In international tariff and trade negotiations in the GATT framework, the Community is represented by the Commission, which negotiates under a mandate from the Council of Ministers.

Trade between the six member countries of the E.E.C. increased from 6,864 million u.a. equivalent (unit of account $=$ pre-1971 U.S. \&) to 112,251 million u.a. in r97z. Community exports to the rest of the world increased from 55,9 II u.a. equivalent in $195^{8}$ to 56,68 m million $u . a$. in 1972 ; imports rose to 52,526 million u.a. in 1972.

Although the Community was enlarged in 1973 , the oil crisis of that year affected the trading pattern with the onset of economic recession in some of the member States. Levelling off of demand during I975 reduced overall imports by 3 per cent., while exports rose by only $\quad$ per cent. over 1974 to 225 bn. u.a. The Community's trade with the rest of the world, however, was marked by a 6 per cent. decline in imports (mainly oil) to $1 \times 7.8$ bn. u.a., while exports rose by 5 per cent. to $113 \cdot 98 \mathrm{bn}$. u.a.

The deficit in the overall trade balance of the Community contracted to about 2.89 bn . $\mathrm{u} . \mathrm{a}$. in 1975 from 14.5 bn. u.a. in 1974. Excluding internal E.E.C. trade, the Community's 1975 external trade deficit shrank to 3.82 bn . u.a. from 15.8 bn . u.a. in 1974 .

Free movement of labour.-Freedom of movement for workers was achieved within the Common Market in July 1968 , and those who work in member countries other than their own are ensured of rights equal to those of local workers, and of full
transferability of social security benefits. They enjoy equal treatment in applying for jobs and receive priority over workers from non-member countries.

Services. - The right of Community firms to establish business in member countries other than their own is being progressively freed, $\quad$ is the right of Community citizens to engage in professional activities in member countries other than their own. In parallel with this programme, the mutual recognition of professional qualifications is being achieved. Freedom of establishment for $\quad$ number of liberal professions was delayed for years, but with provision by the end of 1976 for dactors to practise throughout the Community, progress elsewhere may improve.

Cayital.-So far unconditional and complete freedom of movement has been achieved for direct investments, transfers of personal funds and emigrants' remittances, short and medium term commercial loans and the buying and selling of stocks and shares. For other transactions, such as capital issues, there is conditional liberalization. Progress is being made towards equalizing access to domestic capital markets within the Nine.

Rules for Fair Competition.- The Common Market Treaty bans agreements which prevent, restrain or distort competition and, in particular, price-fixing, market-sharing, restriction of production or of technical development and discriminatory supply conditions if they are likely to affect trade between member states. The abuse of dominant position in the market by firm or firms is also banned. Implementing regulations adopted by the Council have caused some 36,000 restrictive agreements to be registered with the Commission. Decisions banning or authorizing particular agreements have begun to be taken, and a body of case-law is being established.

Agriculture.-The basic machinery for ${ }^{\text {a }}$ common organization of agricultural markets throughout the Community was established by decision of the Council of Ministers in January 1962 . It involved the setting of target prices, support buying, levies on imports, and export rebates. Community funds riII be allotted for the modernization of farming and the improvement of agricultural productivity in the Community.

Under a decision reached in December, 1964, common price levels throughout the Community came into effect in July, 1967 , for grains, pigmeat, and eggs and poultry. Further decisions taken on July 24, I966, established common marketing regulations and common price levels for fruit and vegetables, sugar, dairy produce and fats and oils; to come into force between July 1,1967 , and July $x$, 1968. On July 24, also, common price levels were fixed for beef and veal, milk and other dairy produce.

On July 1,1967 , grains, pigmeat, eggs and poultry reached the full single-market stage, thus bringing half the Community's farm production under the common agricultural policy's marketing and financial provisions. On May 29, 1968, the Six agreed on the pricing system for dairy produce and beef and veal in the single-market stage from July x , 1968 , having failed to agree by the original planned date of May 1 . The policy has developed and changed along the lines of the 1975 "stocktaking " of the common agricultural policy, which aimed to reduce the cost of the policy and tailor it to changing priorities.

Firm proposals accepted in principle in March, 2971 and formally adopted in March, 1972 provided for Community part-financing of pensions for farmers retiring between the ages of 55 and 65 and
other measures to reduce the number of small scattered farms and to improve agricultural efiiciency by offering modernization aid. The Community has now adopted a hill farming policy which applies to difficult farming areas throughout the Nine.

Economic Policy.-Member States are required by the Treaty to consider their economic policies matter of common concern and to consult their partners and the Commission in the concertation of these policies. From 1959 regular discussions took place in the Monetary Committee (senior officials from the national treasuries and Central Banks), the Central Bank Committee and others devoted to economic policy (later, in 1974 , replaced by a single committee, the Economic Policy Committee). Regular finance ministers' meetings were held.

Following the currency crisis of 1969 and the Hague Summit, ishort-term reserve fund of $\$ 2,000$ millions was set up. Then, in 197 r , the Six embarked on the first steps towards Economic and Monetary Union. The Werner Plan (named after the Luxemburg Prime Minister who chaired the Committee) laid down the path to be followed in the first phase up to 1973 ; establishment of a $\$ 2,000$ million medium-term reserve pool; intensification of short-term monetary policy co-ordination; concertation in international affairs; the progressive harmonisation of taxes and budgetary affairs; and the centrepiece, the narrowing of the permitted margin of fluctuation of members' currencies from the central rate from 4.5 per cent. (world margin) to 2.25 per cent.

The goal of economic and monetary union was affirmed by the 1972 Summit of the Nine, and the target date of $\mathbf{y} 80$ affixed. But by this time (long before the Nine were due to move towards the second phase in December 1973) the international monetary crisis, devaluation of the dollar and floating of the EEC currencies in 197 I had curtailed further progress towards EMU. The floating, first of the Pound Sterling and then of the Lira in 1972, outside the joint float of EEC currencies, left only six countries effectively coordinating their monetary policies. Between January 1974 when France allowed the franc to float separately and July when the franc rejoined the "snake" or fluctuation margin, there were only five.

During 1973 the Nine set up the embryonic Monetary Cooperation Fund but at the end of the year failed to consolidate this action by a significant pooling of reserves. By this time they were faced with the impact of quadrupling oil prices on their economies and prospects of world-wide recession. During 1974 and 1975 inflation, balance of payments deficits and their financing through "recycling ", the coordination of policies internationally and structural economic problems occupied the centre of discussions. On October 21, 2974, the Finance Ministers agreed to launch an initial $\$ 3,000$ million EEC loan to assist member states in balance of payments difficulties and help recycle "petrodollars " accumulating to the oil-exporting countries. The Nine heads of Government reaffirmed the goal of Economic and Monetary Union at the September 1974 Summit, but the weakness of sterling and the Lira and consequent wide fluctuations in the value of Community currencies hindered any practical move in that direction.
Industrial Policy.-The Council of Ministers has adopted a number of directives aimed at removing technical barriers to trade in foodstuffs and industrial products.

The Commission has put forward proposals for
harmonizing company law and taxation and the creation of $=$ European Company Statute, as well - proposals for the improvement, greater independence and cohesion of the Community aircraft, shipbuilding, paper and data-processing industries.

Transport.-The Treaty aims to establish a common policy on transport, with common rules for international transport within the Common Market, covering road, rail and inland water transport. Rates for freight which discriminate $\quad$ to the national origin or destination of goods transported are to be eliminated within the transitional period. In June, 1965 , the Council adopted in Commission proposal setting out the principles of a common policy to be put into force by the end of the transition period. The member governments did not agree on the implementation of these principles, but late in 1967 and early in 1968 a number of steps were agreed, on controlling social and economic conditions in intra-Community transport, especially road-haulage. Other measures covering railways were agreed by the Commission later in 1968 and early in 1969. In December, 1974, the Council agreed to lay down a uniform basis for calculating costs and financing railways. In the middle of 1974 substantial new road haulage quotas were agreed for the three new Member States.

Social Policy.-Under the Treaty, member states agree upon the necessity to promote improvement of the living and working conditions of labour so as to permit the equalization of such conditions in an upward direction. They also cooperate closely on matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational training, social security, industrial accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene and trade union law. The main instrument for social policy is the Social Fund, established under the Treaty and reformed in 1972. Since then, the Nine's agreement in 1974 on the principles of a social action programme has enlarged the scope for the Fund's operation, which now includes special provisions for migrants, the handicapped, young and redundant workers. In the two years since the Programme was initiated in 1974 the Council adopted - directive, that came into effect in February 1977, seeking to ensure that no firm or public authority can dismiss or make redundant io or more employees without proper consultation with the trade unions; two directives require member States to introduce pay and equaity of treatment for men and women; pilot schemes have been introduced to test and develop new methods of helping the poor; and special help has been allocated from the Social Fund to offset unemployment among young people, as well as extra aid to the handicapped and migrant workers. The total budget for the Social Fund for 1977 is 617 million u.a. (approx. $£ 257 \mathrm{~m}$ ). Under the rules of the Fund the Commission can assist in training and retraining schemes by reimbursing 50 per cent. of the cost financed by a public authority.

In 1975 - European Centre for the Development of Vocational training was established in West Berlin; in May 1976 the new European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions held its first meeting in Dublin, the first Community institution to be set up in Ireland.

Regional development policy.-On December 10, x974, the Summit of the Nine meeting in Paris approved - Regional Development Fund of $\mathrm{x}, 300$ million units of account (£540 million) to be spent over the three years ( $9975-77$ ). The money is used to help to provide or maintain jobs in the
poorer areas of the Community; during the three years the Community has sought to coordinate the regional development policies of the Nine. The Commission is proposing a budgetary allocation to the Fund of $£ 490 \mathrm{~m}$. in 1978.

The Community's external relations.-Under its common external trade policy the EEC has trade agreements of varying kinds with the following countries: Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Spain, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Malta, Cyprus, Morocco and Tunisia. Some of these arrangements are being remade and new trade agreements being considered or negotiated with other countries including Syria, Jordan and Algeria in the context of the EEC's Mediterranean policy which will lead to links with 14 countries bordering an the Mediterranean. The first of these was concluded with the Maghreb countries of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia at the end of April 1976.

In January 1975 the EEC completed negotiations for 1 trade, aid and cooperation agreement (Lomé Convention) with 46 (now increased to 52 ) developing countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, among them 22 ex-Commonwealth countries. (Protocol 22 of Britain's accession Treaty had held out the offer of $m$ relationship with the enlarged Community for these countries equivalent to that associating the 18 African Frenchspeaking countries with the EEC under the Yaounde Convention.) The convention came into force on April 1 , 1976. A different kind of associationholding out the possibility of eventual membership -with Greece and Turkey dates back to $\mathbf{2 9 6 I}$ and 1963.

Separate agreements, leading to an industrial free trade area by 1977, were concluded in 1972 with those members of the European Free Trade Association which did not seek candidature for EEC membership when Britain, Denmark and Norway filed their applications: Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal. These were joined by Norway when the referendum went against entry in the autumn of 1972.

Member states' bilateral agreements with the East European state-trading countries (which was officially due to expire at the end of 1974) are still due to be reshaped into a common commercial policy. The first steps have been made towards this with agreement among the Nine on the draft outlines, or models, for agreements with each of these countries.

Political cooperation.-Cooperation on general foreign policy questions began through the machinery set up in 1970 (Davignon Committec), and takes the form of frequent meetings of the foreign affairs ministers of the Nine. They worked closely together at ministerial level and committee level during the years of preparation and the final summit at Helsinki of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Actual military matters are not within the scope of political cooperation: all the members of the EEC except for Ireland ano members of the Atlantic Alliance, although France is no longer a member of NATO's integrated military organization. Consultation uil forelgu affairs is exemplified by the EEC's joint positions m the Middle East, Cyprus and United Nations matters. The Community also participated as an entity in the Conference nil International Economic Co-operation (North-South Dialogue) that began in Paris on December x6-18, 1976.

Scientific and technical collaboration.-In March, 1970, Britain und eight other European countries
accepted invitation by the Six to start discussing concrete projects for Europe-wide scientific and technical collaboration. Seven working parties have so far been set up covering data-processing, telecommunications, new forms of transport, metallurgy, pollution, meteorology and oceanography. The Paris Summit of October $197^{2}$ affirmed the aim of increasing collaboration in the fields of scientfic research and advanced technology. In May 1976 the Commission proposed a fouryear rolling programme of research for the Joint Research Centre (JRC) centring on nuclear safety and the environment.

Enlargement.-The question of possible enlargement of the Community played an important part in its development from the autumn of 196 x when Britain, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway first sought membership, and Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Cyprus sought association with the Community. The negotiations were vetoed by France in January, 1963. In May, 2967, Britain, the Irish Republic and Denmark formally submitted applications for Community membership. In July Norway followed suit and Sweden announced that it would seek to participate in the enlargement of the Community on terms compatible with its neutrality. These applications made very slow progress and appeared to come to a standstill when in December, 1967, France declared that Britain's economy would have to be strengthened before negotiations could begin. But shortly after taking office as President of France, Georges Pompidou stated in July, 1969, that there was no objection in principle to the admission of Britain to the Community. At the Hague "summit " meeting in December, 1969 (see above) the Six decided that provided that the completion of the Community not prejudiced, and provided that the Community was strengthened to provide for enlargement, then the entry of other European countries would be desirable. After deciding will a common negotiating position, the Six invited Britain and the other applicants to begin negotiations for membership.

The Entry Terms.-A single overall transitional period of five years, during which the Three were to adopt Community rules and regulations, started
on January $x$, 2973 , giving time for the gradual integration of the economies of the Three with the Six. The five-year period covers both agriculture and industry. The industrial tariff reductions take the form of five moves of 20 per cent., the first on April x, x973, $=$ further three on January I of $x 974$, 1975 and x976, and the final reduction m July $x^{\prime}$, 1977.

The first 40 per cent. alignment on the Community's Common External Tariff (CET)-i.e. 40 per cent. of the difference between the new members' tariffs and the CET-was made at the beginning of 1974, and three further alignments of 20 per cent. each will follow the same rhythm as internal tariff-cutting, so that from July $x, 1977$, the Three will apply the same tariffs $\quad$ the Six on goods from non-member states.
Greece, Portugal and Spain have formally applied to join the Community.

## EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY

 COMMUNITY (EURATOM)A second treaty, arising from the Messina discussions between the ECSC powers IIE additional means of co-operation, was signed in Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Atomic Energy Community. The task of Euratom, defined in detail in the Treaty, is to create within $a$ short period the technical and industrial conditions necessary to utilize nuclear discoveries and especially to produce nuclear energy on $\begin{aligned} & \text { large scale. Other }\end{aligned}$ sections of the Treaty cover the establishment and growth of nuclear industries, the procurement, ownership and control of nuclear materials, matters affecting health and safety, including training, and external relations, the stimulation of scientific research and the training of specialists, to assure through a Supply Agency adequate supplies of nuclear fuels, the supervision of the nuclear common market, inspection and control of the use of fissile material, and the safeguarding of both workers and the population at large by laying down basic standards for the protection of health. The United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland joined Euratom on Jan. x, 1973.

| Country | Monetary Unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Afghanista | Afghani of mnn Puls |
| Albania | Lek of auu Qindarka |
| Algeria. | Dinar of 100 Centimes |
| Angola. | Kwanza of 100 Lweis |
| Argentina | Peso of ian Centavos or 100 Old Pesos |
| Australia |  |
| Austria | Schilling of 100 Groschen |
| Bahamas. | Bahamian Dollar of $\mathbf{x} 0$ Cents |
| Bahrain. | Dinar of $\mathrm{x}, 000$ Fils |
| Bangladesh. | Bansladesh: Taka $=100$ Paise |
| Barbados | Dollar of suu Cents |
| Belgium. | Belgian Franc of 100 Centimes |
| Belize. | Dollar of roo Cents |
| Benin | Franc C.F.A. |
| Bermuda. | Dollar of 100 Cents |
| Bolivia. | Peso of 100 Centavos |
| Botswana | Pula |
| Brazil. . | Cruzeiro of 100 Centavos |
| Brunei. | Brunei Dollar of Sen |
| Bulgaria. | Lev of 100 Stotinki |
| Burma. | Kyat of 100 Pyas |
| Burundi | Burundi Franc |
| Cameroon (Federal | Franc C.F.A. |
| Canada........... | Dollar of 100 Cents |
| Cape Verde Islands | Escudo of wo Centavos |
| Cayman Islands... | Dollar of 100 Cents |
| Chile. | New Peso of roon old Escudos |
| China. | Renminbi or Yuan of ro Jiao ar yoo Fen |
| Colombia. | Peso ot min Centavos |
| Congo | Franc C.F.A. |
| Costa Rica. | Colon of 100 Céntimo |
| Cuba | Peso of soo Centavos |
| Cyprus. | Cyprus Pound of $x, 000$ Mils |
| Czechoslovakia.. | Koruna (Crown) of 100 Haléru (Heller) |
| Denmark | Krone of roo Ore |
| Dominican Republic | Peso of 100 Centavos |
| East Caribbean Territory | East Caribbean Dollar of roo Cents |
| Ecuador...... | Sucre of am Centavos |
| Egypt. | Egyptian Pound of 100 Piastres or x,000 Milliemes |
| El Salvador. | Colón of 100 Centavos |

Denominations in Circulation


20
Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Old Pesos 10,000, $5,000, x, 000,500,100,50$,

$$
\$ A 50,20,10,5,2,1
$$

Schillings 1,000 , 500, 100, 50, 20
B. $\$ 100,50,20,10,5,3, \mathrm{I}$; Cents 50
Dinars 50, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}$ : Fils 100
Taka 500, 50, $\mathbf{3 0}, 5$, =
\$ $200,20,10,5$, .
Fis. $5,000,1,000,500,100$, 50, 10
\$20, 10, 5, 2, $x$
Frs. $5,000, x, 000,500,100$, 50
\$50, 20, 10, 5, z
Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5,
pula 10, 5, 2, I
Cruzeiros 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, :
$\$ 100,50,10,5,1$
Léva $20,10,5,2,=$
Kyats xoo, 25, 20, $\mathbf{x 0}, 5$, x
Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10
Frs. 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100
Dollars 1,000, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, I
Esc $500 \$ 00,100 \$ 00,50 \$ 00$, 20800
$\$ 25,10,5, ~$ I
Pesos 50, 10, 5; Escudos 10,000, $5,000, x, 000$, and smaller
Yuan 10, 5, 2, I; Jico 5, 2, I
Pesos 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Frs. 10,000, 5,000, 1,000 500, 100
Colones $x, 000,500,100,50$, 20, 10, 5
Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5 , -
Ec5, x; Mils 500, 250
Korunas 500, 100, 50, 20,
Krone $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}, 500,100,50$, 10
Pesos $1,000,500,100,50,20$, IO, 5,
$\$ 100,20,5,1$
Sucres 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5
LE zo, x0, 5, x, 交, 乐; Piastres 10, 5

Old Pesos 25, 10, 5, x;
Pesos 5, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, I
Cents $50,20,10,5,2, x$
Schillings 100,50, 25, 10, 5, 1; Groschen 50, 10, 5, z, 1
B. $5,2,1$; Cents $50,25,15$, 10, 5, 1
Fils 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Paise 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, I
\$2; Cents 25, 10, 5, I
Frs. 100, 50, 10, 5 I; Centimes 50, 25
Cents $50,25,10,5,1$
Frs. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, I
Peso x; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5
Cruzeiros 300, 20, $x$; Centavos $50,20,10,5,2,1$
Sen 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Léva 2, $\mathbf{x}$; Stotinki 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Pyas 50, 25, 10, 5, $x$; Kyat 1.
Frs. 10, 5, 1
Frs. $100,50,25,20,5,2,1$
Dollars 5 : Cents 50, 25, 50,5 , $\pm$
Esc $10800,5 \$ 00,1850,1800$, Centavos $\$ 50, \$ 20, \$ 10, \$ 05$,
Cents 25, 10, 5, I
Escudos 100, 50, 10, 5, 1

Fen 5, 2, 1
Pesos 5, 2, 1
Frs. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Colones 20, 10, 5, 2, $\mathbf{x}$; Centimos 50, 25, 10, 5
Centavos $40,20,5,2$, I
Mils 500, 100, $50,25,5,3,1$
Korunas 5, 2, x ; Heller 50, 20, 10, 5, 3, I
Kroner 5, 1; Ore 25, 10,
Peso 1 ; Centavos $50,25,10$, 5. 1

Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, x
Sucre 1 ; Centavos 50, 20, го
Piastres 10, 5: Millièmes 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 2,


| Country | Monetary Unit | Denominations in Circulation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Notes | Coins |
| Jordan（Hashemite Kingdom of） Kenya．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Jordanian Dinar of 1，000 Fils <br> Kenya Shilling of 100 Cents | J．Dinars $20,10,5,3, \frac{1}{3}$ Shillings $100,30,10,5$ | Fils 250，100，50，25，20，10，5， Shillings 1：Cents 50，10， |
| Korea，Republic of （South Korea） | Won of yoo Jeon | Won 10，000，5，000， 8,000 ， 500，100，10，5，1；Jeon 50， 10 | Won 100，50， 50,51 |
| Korea | Won of nue Jeon |  | Jeon |
| Kuwai | Kuwait Dinar of 3,000 Fils | Dina |  |
| Laos． | Kip of 100 Ats | Kips 1，000，500，200，50， $20,10,5, I$ |  |
| Lebanon． | Lebanese Pound of 100 Piastres | Pounds 250，100，50，25，10， 5,1 | Piastres 50，25，10，5，2t， 1 |
| beria | Liberian II of soo Cents | $\text { Dollars 30, so, 5, } 1 \text { (U.S. }$ | Dollay 1；Cents 50，25，10， 5 |
| Libya． | Libyan Dinar of $\mathrm{x}, 000$ Dirhams | Libyan Dinars 10，5，工，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，$\frac{1}{4}$ | Dirham 100，50，20，10，5， |
| Luxembourg | Franc of 100 Centimest | Francs 100，50， | Francs 250，100，10，5， 1 ： Centimes 25 |
| Macau． | Pataca of 100 Avos | Patacas 500，100，50， 10,5 Fr． | Patacas 5， 1 ；Avos 50,10 ， Frs．20，10，5，2， 1 |
| Malagasy Republic | Franc Malgache <br> （F．M．G．） | Frs．5，000，1，000，500，100， 50 | Frs |
| Malawi． | Malawi Kwacha of mn Tambala | KM． $10,5,1$ ；Tambala 50 | Tambala 20，10，5，2， $\mathbf{z}$ |
| Malaysia | Malaysian Dollar（Ring－ git）of 100 Cents | Dollars $x, 000,100,50,10,5$ ． | Dollar I ；Cents $50,20,10,50$ |
| Mali（Republic of） | Franc Malien | Frs．10，000，5，000， 2,000 ， 500， 100 | Frs．100，50，25，10， |
| Malta | Maltese Pound of 100 cents or $x, 000$ Mils | £Mro，£M5，¢M\％ | Cents 50，25，10，5，2，8；Mils 5，3． 2 |
| Mauritan | Ouguiya of 5 khoums | UM $1,000,200$ ， $\mathbf{1 n n}$ | UM 20， $10,5, x, \frac{1}{8}$ <br> R．1：Cents 50，25，10，5，z，x |
| Mauritiu Mexico． | Rupee of 500 Cents Peso of 100 Centavos | Rs．50，25，10， 5 <br> Pesos 10，000， $\mathrm{x}, 000,500,100$ ， | R． 1 ：Cents $50,25,10,5, z, x$ <br> Peso 25，10，5．1：Centavos |
| Mongolian People＇s Republic | Tugrik of 100 Mongo | Tugriks 100，50，25，10，5，3， | 50，20，10，5，I <br> Tugrik I；Monso 50，20， 15, $10,5,2,$ |
| Morocco． | Dirham of 100 Centime | Dirham 100，50，10， 3 | Ditham 5，2；Centimes 50， 20，10，5，2， |
| Mozambique | Escudo of man Centavos | Escudos 1，000，500，100， $5^{\circ}$ | Escudos 20，10，5，2t，I： Centavos 50，20， 10 |
| Nepal． | Rupee of noo Paisa | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rupees } x, 000,500,100,50 \text {, } \\ & 10,5, ~ \end{aligned}$ | Rupee 1；Paisa 50，25，10， 5 2,1 |
| Netherlands（The）． | Florin（Guilder）of 100 Cents | Florins $1,000,100,25,10,5$ ， 21 ， 3 | Florins 10，2歪，$x$ ；Cents 25， $10,5, x$ |
| Netherlands Antilles（The） | N．A．Guilder of 100 Cents | Guilders $500,250,100,50$ ， $25,10,5,2 \frac{1}{2}, 1$ | Guilders $\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{10} ;$ Cents 5, $2 \frac{1}{2}$, I |
| New Zealand．． | New Zealand Dollar of 100 Cents | N．Z．\＄100，20，10，5．2， 1 | Cents 50，20，10，5，2， 1 |
| Nicaragua． | Córdoba of yoo Centavos | Córdobas $1,000,500,100,50$ ， $20,10,5,2,1$ | Cordobas I：Centavos 50， 25 |
| Niger （Republic of） | Franc C．F．A． | Frs．C．F．A． $5,000,1,000$ ， 500， 100 | Frs．C．F．A．100，50，25，10， 5 ， 2， 3 |
| Nigeria（Federal Republic of） | Naira $=1 . \mathrm{Kobo}$ | N．zo，10，5， 1 and Kobo 50 | k．35，10，5， x ，$\frac{1}{\text { d }}$ |
| Norway．．．．．．． | Krone of 200 Ore |  | Kroner 5， $\mathbf{3}$ ；Ore $50,25,30,5$, $2,1$ |
| Oman | Rial Omani of $x, 000$ Baiza | Rial Omani 20，10，5，工，乭， 1：Baiza 100 | Baiza 100，50，25，10，5， |
| Pakistan． | Rupee of 100 Paisa | Rupees 100，50，10，5， | Rupee x，$\frac{1}{2}$ ，辰；Paisa 50，25， 10，5，2， 1 |
| Panama． | Balboa of 100 Cents $(=U . S . \$)$ | S in U．S．A． | Balboa $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{60}$ ；Cent |
| Papua New Guinea Paraguay． | Kina－ 100 Toea Guaraní of roo Céntimos | Kina 20，10，5．$=$ Guaranies 10，000，5，000， | Kina x；Toea 20，10，5，3， 1 |
| Peru． | Gold Sol of yoo Centa－ vos | $x, 000,500,100,50,10,5, I$ Soles $1,500,500,200,100$, 50，10， 5 | Soles 10，5，x：Centavos 50 |


| Country | Monetary Unit | Denominations in Circulation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Notes | Coins |
| Phillippi | Philippine Peso of 100 Censavos | Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, | Peso 1; Centavos 50, 25, 30, |
| Poland | zloty of 100 Grosz | Zloty $1,000,500,200,100$, | $\text { ZLotys } 200,100,50,20,10,5,2,$ |
| Portugal. | Escudo of 100 Centavos | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { Escudos } \end{gathered}$ | 1; Groszy $50,20,10,5,31$ Esudos $50,20,10,5,2 \frac{1}{2}, 1 ;$ |
| Portuguese Timor. | Escudo |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dithams |
| Qatar | Qatar Riyal of 100 Dirhams | Q.R. 500, 100, 50, 10, 5 , | Dithams 50, 25, 10, 5, I |
| Reunion Is Rhodesia. | Franc (C.F.A.) Dollar of 800 c | Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500 RH\$ $10,5,2,1$ | Frs. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, $x$ Cents 25, 10, 5, 21, $1, \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rumani | Leu of xoo Bani | Lei $\mathbf{~ 2 0 0 , ~ 5 0 , ~ 2 5 , ~ 1 0 , ~ 5 , ~ 3 , ~}$ | Lei 3, 1 ; Bani $25, x_{5}, 10,5$, $3,1$ |
| Rwanda | Rwanda Fra | Frs. $1,000,500,100,50,{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Frs. $x 0,5,3, x, \frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Helena | St. Helena Pound of 100 Pence | 65, 1 | As in U.K. |
| Samoa (Western) | Tala of 100 Sene | Tala 10, 2, | Sene 50, 20, 10, |
| St. Tomé and Principé | Escudo of 100 Centa | Escs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20 | Ests. 50, 20, 10, 5, 21, $x$; Centavos 50, 20, 10 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | Rival of an Qursh or 100 Halalas | Riyals 100, 50, 10, 5, | Qursh 4, 2, x; Halala 50, 25, 10, 5, $x$ |
| Seyche | Rupee of 100 Cents | Rs. $100,50,20,10,5$ | Rupees 10, 5, x; Cents 50, 25, 5, 1 |
| Sierra Leone Singapore. . | Leone of 100 Cents S. Dollar of 100 Cents | Leone 5, 2, z; Cents 50 | Cents 50, 20, 10, $5, x, \frac{1}{8}$ <br> \$10, x ; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5 |
| Solomon Islands. | Solomon Islands Dollar of 100 cents | $25,10,5,1$ <br> Dollars 10, 5, | Dollars 1; Cents 20, 10, 5, 2, |
| Somali Democratic Republic | Somali Shilling of 100 Cents | S. Shillings 100, 20, 10, 5 | Shillings 3 , $\frac{1}{2}$; Cents x0, 5, 1 |
| South Africa (Republic of) | Rand of 100 Cents | Rands 20, 10, 5, 2, 2 ; ©SA $100,20,20,5, x$; x05. | Rand 1; Cents 50, 20, 10. 5 $2,1, \frac{1}{8}$ |
| Spain......... | Peseta of ras Céntimos | pesetas $1,000,500,100$ | Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 1; Céntimos 50 |
| Sri Lanka (Ceylon) | Rupee of 100 Cents | Rupees 100, 50, 10, 5, | Rupees 5, 2, x; Cents 50, 25 10, 5, 2, 1 |
| Sudan. | Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres or $x, 000$ M:lliemes | CS 10, 5, 1: Piastres 50, 25 | Ptastres $\mathbf{3 0}, 5,2 ;$ Milliemes 10 , 5, 2, I |
| nam | Guilder of 100 Cents | Guilders $1,000,100,25,10$, $5,2 \frac{1}{2}, x$ | Guilder 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1 |
| Swaziland | Lilangeni (plural Emalangeni) of 100 cents | E. 10, 5, 2; 1 | E. 1; Cents $50,20,10,5,2$, |
| Sweden | Krona of 100 Ore | Kronor 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5 | Kronor 10, 5, 2 . 1; Ore 50, 25, $10,5,2,1$ |
| Switzerland | Franc of 100 Centimes | Francs $x, 000,500,100,50$, 20, 20,5 | Francs 5, 2, 1; Centimes 50, 20, 30, 5, 2, 1 |
| Syria | Syrian Pound of 100 Piastres | Pounds 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, x | Pound x, $\frac{1}{2}$; Plastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 종 |
| Tansania. | T. Shilling of 100 Cents | Shillings $100,20,10,5$ Bahts a | Shilling 5, x; Cents 50, 20, 5 Baht x: Stangs 50, 35, 20, 50, |
| Thailan | Baht of 100 Stangs | Bahls 500, 100, 20, 10, 5, I; Stangs 50 | Baht x ; Stangs $50,35,20,10$, 5, I, $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Togo (Republic of) | Franc C.F.A. | Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100 | Frs. C.F.A. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 , $2, I$ |
| Tonga. | Pa'anga ( $T \$$ ) of 100 Seniti | Pa'anga 10, 5, z, $x$, $\frac{1}{2}$ | Pa'anga 2, 1; Senili 50, 20, 10, $5,2,1$ |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Trinidad and Tobago Dollar of xoo Cents | Dollars 20, 10, 5, I | Dollar 1: Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1 |
| Tunisia. . . . . | Tunisian Dinar of 1,000 Millimes | Dinars ro, | Dinar 5, x, 专; Millimes xoo, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, I |
| Turkey | Turkish Lira of 100 Киги | $\begin{aligned} & T L \text { x,000, } 500,100,50,20, \\ & 00,5 \end{aligned}$ | TL 10, 5, 2, 1; Киги 50. 25, 10, 5, 1 |
| Uganda. | U. Shilling of ram Cents | Shillings 100, 50, 20, 10 | Shillings 5, z, $\mathbf{y}$; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5 |
| United Arab Emirates | Dirham of 100 Fils | Dirhams 1,000, 100, 50, 10 , 5, 8 | Dirham x ; Fils 50, 25, 10, 5, 1 |
| United Kingdom. . | Pound of 100 new pence | C20, £xo, ¢5, £I | Pence 50, 10, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$; 55. (25p): 6 d. ( $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ ). |
| United States of America | Dollar of 100 Cents | \$100, 50, 20, $20,5,2,1$ | \$I: Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, I |


| Country | Monetary Unit | Denominations in Circulation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Notes | Coins |
| Upper Volta (Republic of) | Franc C.F.A. | Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100 | Frs. C.F.A. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, I |
| Uruguay...... | Peso of min Centésimos | Pesos 10, 5, 1, 0.50 | Pesos 1,000, $50,20,10,5$, |
| U.S.S.R | Rouble of roo Copecks | Roubles $100,50,25,10,5,3$, | Rouble 1; Copecks 50, 20, 15 , $10,5,3,2, x$ |
| Venezuela. | Bolivar | Bolivares 500, 100, 50, 20, | Bolivares 100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{2_{0}^{2}}{\underline{4}}$ |
| Vietnam (North) . | Dong of no Hào or 100 XII | Dong 10, 5, 2, x ; Hào 5, 2, x ; $\mathrm{Xu} 5$ | Xu 5, 2, 1 |
| Vietnam (South). | Dong of mm Xu | Dong 50, 10, 5, 2, x ; Xu 50, 20, 10 | $X u 5,2, x$ |
| Yemen (Arab Republic).......... | Riyal of roo Fils Southern Yemen Dinar | Rivals 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1 ; YD 10, 5, I Fils 500, 250 | Fils 50, 25, 10, 5, 1 <br> Fils 50, 25, 5, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ I |
| Yemen (People's Democratic Re- public) | Southern Yemen Dinar <br> (YD) of $x, 000$ Fils | YD 10, 5, I; Fils 500, 250 | Fils 50, 25, 5, 21, 1 |
| Yugoslavia....... | Dinar of 18 | Dinars $1,000,500,100,50$, 20, 10, 5 | Dinar 5, 2, 1 ; Paras 50, 20, 10 |
| Zaire (Congolese Republic) | Zaire of 100 Makuta or 10,000 Sengi | Zaires 10, 5, 1; Makuta 50, 20, 10 |  |
| Zambia........ | Kwacha of 100 Ngwee | Kwacha 20, 10, 5, 2, $\mathbf{x ;}$ <br> Ngwee 50 | Ngwee 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, |

## THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

## Headquarters: 67006 Strasbourg, France.

A European organization founded in 1949 whose aim is to achieve greater unity between its Members to safeguard their European heritage and to facilitate their economic and social progress. The aim of the Council is pursued through discussion and common action in economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and furtherance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The following is countries belong to the Council: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The organs are the Committee of Ministers, consisting of the Foreign Ministers of member countries: and the Parliamentary Assembly of 554 members, elected or chosen by the national parliaments of member countries in proportion to the relative strength of political parties. There is also Joint Committee of Ministers and Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly.

The Committee of Ministers is the executive organ of the Council. Certain of its conclusions take the form of international agreements or recommendations to governments. On certain major matters the Committee votes by unanimity but abstentions are permitted. Decisions of the Ministers may also be embodied in partial agreements to which limited number of member governments are party. The Committee of Ministers meets twice yearly. All Ministers have appointed Deputies to act on their behalf. The Committee of Deputies meets monthly to transact business and to take decisions min behalf of Ministers. Member governments accredit Permanent Representatives to the Council in Strasbourg, who are also the Ministers' Deputies.

The Committee is a forum for discussion between member governments on political and other matters, supervises the work of the technical expert committees and considers recommendations received from the Parliamentary Assembly. The Assembly's conclusions may take the form of recommendations to the Committee of Ministers

Secretary-General, G. Kahn-Ackermann.
III resolutions. Ministers, including Ministers other than those for Foreign Affairs, may address the Assembly and take part in its debates.

The Parliamentary Assembly holds three weeklong sessions a year. It debates reports on, inter alia, political, economic, agricultural, social, educational, legal and regional planning affairs. The Chairman in office of the Committee of Ministers presents a report at each session. The Assembly also debates reports received annually from the O.E.C.D., other European organizations and certain specialized agencies of the United Nations. It holds an annual joint meeting with the members of the European Parliament of the "Nine". Matters of mutual interest to the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly are discussed in the joint Committee. The Council's budget is voted annually in Decernber and is met by agreed contributions of member countries.

One of the principal achievements of the Council of Europe is the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) under which was established the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights. These organs have built up a valuable system of European jurisprudence in the field of Human Rights. Other major achievements of the Council of Europe are the European Cultural Convention ( $\mathbf{x} 953$ ) and the European Social Charter (r960). Ninety-two conventions and agreements have been concluded by the Council covering matters in all the fields of its competence, such ㅍ social insurance, equivalence of European diplomas for university entrances, equivalence of university degrees, public health patents, extradition, etc.

The Council's cultural and educational programme is administered by the Council for Cultural Co-operation to which in addition to members of the Council of Europe, belong Finland, Spain and the Holy See. A European Committee for Legal Co-operation administers the Council's legal programme. A few non-member states take part - observers in several of the Council's intergovernmental activities.
Permanent U.K. Representative, His Excellency
Peter John Foster, C.M.G. (1974) $£ 6,475$

## RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1976-77

## ATHLETICS

## WORLD RECORDS

(All the world records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.)
At the Congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation held in Montreal in July 1976 it decided that in future (a) with the exception of the one mile both the men and women world records should be accepted only at metric distances (b) up to 400 metres only records timed by fully attomatic timekeeping apparatus should be accepted, (c) records up to 400 metres should be accepted to $\mathrm{x} / \mathrm{ro0} \mathrm{sec}$. and (d) all other records should be accepted to $x / 10$ second.

| Distances | Time |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 metres |  |  | 9.95 |
| . metres (turn) |  |  | 19.83 |
| 400 metres |  |  | 43.86 |
| 800 metres |  | 1 | $43 \cdot 4$ |
| 1,000 metres |  | 3 | 13.9 |
| 1,500 metres |  | 3 | $32^{\prime 2}$ |
| I mile |  | 3 | $49 \cdot 4$ |
| 2,000 metres |  | 4 | 51.4 |
| 3,000 metres |  | 7 | 35.2 |
| 5,000 metres |  | 13 | 12.9 |
| 10,000 metres |  | 27 | 30.5 |
| 20,000 metres |  | 57 | $34 \cdot 3$ |
| 20,944 metres <br> ( 13 miles 24 yards) | I | 00 | 00 |
| 25,000 metres | I | 14 | 16.8 |
| 30,000 metres | I | 3 I | $30 \cdot 4$ |
| mo metres hurdles |  |  | 13.21 |
| 400 metres hurdles |  |  | $47 \cdot 45$ |
| 3,000 metres steeplechase |  |  | $08 \cdot$ |

Running
Name
J. Hines
T. Smith
L. Evans
A. Juantorena
R. Wohihuter
F. Bayi
J. Walker
J.: Walker
B. Foster
T. Quax
S. Kimombwa
J. Hermens
J. Hermens
P. Paivarinta
J. Alder
A. Casanas
E. Moses
A. Garderud

| Nation | Year |
| :--- | ---: |
| U.S.A. | 1968 |
| U.S.A. | 1968 |
| U.S.A. | 1968 |
| Cuba | 1977 |
| U.S.A. | 1974 |
| Tanzania | 1974 |
| New Zealand | 1975 |
| N.Z. | 1976 |
| G.B. | 1974 |
| N.Z. | 1977 |
| Kenya | 1977 |
| Netherlands | 1976 |
| Netheriands | 1976 |
| Finland | 1975 |
| G.B. | 1970 |
| Cuba | 1977 |
| U.S.A. | 1977 |
| Sweden | 1976 |

Distance
$4 \times 100$ metres
$4 \times 200$ metres
$4 \times 400$ metres
$4 \times 800$ metres
$4 \times 1,500$ metres

| Relay Racing <br> Time |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| min. sec. | Nation | Year |
| $38 \cdot 03$ | U.S.A. |  |
| 21.4 | U.S.A. | 1977 |
| $56 \cdot I$ | U.S.A. | 1977 |
| $708 \cdot 6$ | Germany | 1977 |
| $1438 \cdot 8$ | Germany | 1966 |

Jumping and Throwing


| Relays |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance | Tinte <br> min. sec. | Nation | Year |
| $4 \times 100$ metres | 42.50 | G.D.R. | 1976 |
| $4 \times 200$ metres | 1 $3 \times 6$ | G.B. | 1977 |
| $4 \times 400$ metres | 319.2 | G.D.R. | 1976 |
| $4 \times 800$ metres | $7 \quad 52 \cdot 3$ | U.S.S.R. | 1976 |


|  |  | metres | Name | Nation | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Jump | 6 6 | $2 \cdot 00$ | R. Ackermann | G.D.R. | 1977 |
| Long Jump | 22 xit | 6.99 | S. Siegl | G.D.R. | 1976 |
| Shot Putt | , 73 2 | $22 \cdot 32$ | H. Fibingerova | Czechoslovakia | 1977 |
| Discus | 23 x | $70 \cdot 50$ | F. Melnik | U.S.S.R. | 1976 |
| Javelin | 2269 | $69 \cdot 12$ | R. Fuchs | G.D.R. | 1976 |
| Pentathlon** | 482 |  | E. Wilms | Germany | 1977 |

**In 1976 the 800 metres was substituted for the 200, and the event now consists of roo hurdles, shot, high jump, long jump and 800 metres.

UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS') RECORDS
(Records made in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by any athlete.)

U.K. (All Comers') Records-Women-continued

| $4 \times 400$ metres | $3 \quad 28.5$ | - | U.S.S. | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \times 800$ metres | 825.0 |  | G.B. | 1970 |
| 100 metres hurdles | 12.95 | A. Ehrhardt | G.D.R. | 1973 |
| 400 metres hurdies | $56 \cdot 93$ | E. Weinsteln | Germany | 1977 |
| High Jump | ft. in. | R. Witschas | G.D.R. |  |
| Long Jump | 22 of | S. Sherwood | G.B. | 1974 1972 |
| Shot | - 1 | N. Chizhova | U.S.S.R. | 1973 |
| Discus | 32712 | F. Melnik | U.S.S.R. | 1973 |
| Javelin | 22610 | R. Fuchs | G.D.R. | 1973 |
| Pentathlon | 4.630 pts | M. Peters | G.B. | 1972 |

## UNITED KINGDOM (NATIONAL) RECORDS

(Records made anywhere by athletes eligible to represent Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

100 metres- $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 9} \sec$ ( P . Radford, 1958).
200 metres- 20.66 sec ( R . Steane, 1968 , D. Jenkins, 2973).

400 metres-44.93 (D. Jenkins, 1975).
800 metres- 1 min. $45^{\circ} \mathrm{osec}$ (S. Coe, 1977). 1,000 metres- -2 min. $18 \cdot 2 \mathrm{sec}$. (J. Boulter, 1969). 1,500 metres- $3 \mathrm{~min} .34 \cdot 5 \mathrm{sec}$. (S. Ovett 1977)
1 mile- $3 \mathrm{~min} .54: 7 \mathrm{sec}$. (S. Ovett, 1977).
2,000 metres- $5 \mathrm{~min} .02 \cdot 9 \mathrm{sec}$. (B. Foster, 1975).
3,000 metres $\rightarrow 7 \mathrm{~min} .35 \cdot 2 \mathrm{sec}$. (B. Foster, 1974).
5,000 metres- $13 \mathrm{~min} .14 \cdot 6 \mathrm{sec}$. (B. Foster, 1974).
x0,000 metres- $27 \mathrm{~min} .30 \cdot 8 \mathrm{sec}$. (D. Bedford, 1973).
20,000 metres- $58 \mathrm{~min} .39^{\circ} \mathrm{osec}$. (R. Hill, 1968).
12 miles $\mathrm{x}, 268$ yards xhr ( R . Hill, 1 g,68).
25,000 metres-1 hr. $15 \mathrm{~min} .22 \cdot 6 \mathrm{sec}$. (R. Hill, 1965).

30,000 metres-I hr. $3^{1} \mathrm{~min} .30 .4 \mathrm{sec}$. (J. Alder, 1970).

3,000 metres Steeplechase-8 min. 19'0 sec. (D. Coates, 1976).
xı metres Hurdles- 13.69 sec . (B. Price, 1973).
400 metres Hurdles- $48 \cdot 12 \mathrm{sec}$. (D. P. Hemery, 1968).
$4 \times 100$ melres Relay- $39^{\prime} 33 \mathrm{sec}$. (British Team, 1968).
$4 \times$ metres-I min. $24^{\prime}$ I sec. (British Team, 196x).
$4 \times 400$ metres -3 min .00 .5 sec . (British Team, 1972).
$4 \times 800$ metres -7 min. 37.4 sec . (British Team, 1970).
$4 \times \mathbf{x , 5 0 0}$ metres- $\mathbf{5} 5$ min. $04^{\cdot 6} \mathrm{sec}$. (G.B. Team, 1976).

High Jump- 7 ft . $0 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (B. Burgess, 1976).
Pole Vault-17 ft. $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (B. Hooper, 1977).
Long Jump- 27 ft .0 in . (L. Davies, 1968).
Triple Jump- $54 \mathrm{ft} .2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (A. Moore, 1976).
Shot-70 ft. $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (G. Capes, 1974).
Discus-209 ft. $1 x$ in. (W. Tancred, 2973).
Hammer- 246 ft .0 in. (C. Black, 2976).
Javelin-278 ft. 7 in. (C. Clover, 1974).
Decathlon-8,190 pts. (D. Thompson, 1977).
Walking
20,000 metres -1 hr. 11 min. $45 \cdot 8 \mathrm{sec}$. (K. Matthews, 1964).

- Hours-16 miles $3 \times 5$ yds. (R. Wallwork, 197x).

30,000 metres- $2 \mathrm{hr} .24 \mathrm{~min} . ~ 28 \cdot 2 \mathrm{sec}$. R . Thorpe, 1974).

50,000 metres -4 hr. II min. $22 \cdot 0$ sec. (R. Dobson, 1974).

## Women

100 metres- $12 \cdot 16 \mathrm{sec}$. (A. Lynch, 1974 ).
200 metres-22.8I sec. (S. Lannaman, 1976).
400 metres- $5 \mathrm{I} \cdot 28 \mathrm{sec}$. (D. Murray, 1975).
800 metres- 2 min. $00 \cdot 2 \mathrm{sec}$. (R. Stirling, 1972).
1,500 metres -4 min .04 .8 sec . (S. Carey, 1972).

- mile-4 min. $36 \cdot x \mathrm{sec}$ (M. Stewart, 1977).

3,000 metres- 8 min .52 .8 sec . (A. Ford, 1977).
100 metres Hurdles- $13^{\prime} 11$ sec. (S. Colyear, 1976).
400 metres Hurdles- 57.59 sec . (E Sutherland, 1977).
$4 \times 100$ metres Relay- 43.44 sec . (G.B. Team, 1976).
$4 \times 200$ metres Relay-1 min. $3^{8} \cdot 5 \mathrm{sec}$. (G.B. Team, 1977).
$4 \times 400$ metres- $3 \mathrm{~min}, 26.6 \mathrm{sec}$ (G.B. Team, 1975). $4 \times 800$ metres Relay- $8 \mathrm{~min} .23 \cdot 8 \mathrm{sec}$. (G.B. Team, 1971).

High Jump- $6 \mathrm{ft} . \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. (B. Lawton, 2973).
Long Jump- $22 \mathrm{ft} .2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{in}$ (M. Rand, 1964).
Shot- 53 ft. $6 \frac{1}{4}$ in. (M. Peters, 1966).
Discus- 196 ft .5 in . (M. Ritchie, 1977).
Javelin-220 ft. 6 in . (T. Sanderson, x977).
Pentathlon* ${ }^{\star} 4,385$ pts. (S. Longden, 1977).
*Events now roo Hurdles, Shot, High Jump, Long Jump, 800 metres.

## A.A.A. AND W.A.A.A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS <br> Held at Cosford, January $24 / 25,1976$

Men's Events


| A.A.A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS Held at Cosford, January 28/29, 1977 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men's Events |  |  |
|  | min. |  |
| A |  |  |
| 200-G. Cohen (Wolverhampton) |  | 22 |
| 400-C. Hamilton (Sale). |  | 49 |
| 8oo-S. Coe (Loughborou | I | 49 |
| 1,500-A. Mottershead (Manches | 3 | $50 \cdot 7$ |
| 3,000-R. Smedley (Birchfield) | 7 | $59^{\prime 2}$ |
| Steeplechase-P. Griffiths (Tipton) | 5 | $4^{2}$ |
| 60 Hurdles-P. Kelly (Wolverhampton) |  |  |
| igh Jump-M. Naylor (Hillingdon) | 6 | d |
| Pole Vault-M. Bull (Wolverhampton) | 16 |  |
| Long Jump-W. Kirkpatrick |  |  |
| (Ballymena) | 23 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Triple Jump-A. Moore (Birchfield) | $5 \times$ |  |
| Shot-G. Capes (Enfield). | 67 |  |

## Women's Events

Metres
min. sec.
6o-W. Clarke (Highgate)

400-V. Elder (Wolverhampton)
$8 \mathrm{Bo}-\mathrm{S}$. Smith (Hull) $54 \cdot 3$

1,500-M. Stewart (Birchfield).
3,000*-M. Stewart (Birchfield).
6o Hurdles-L. Boothe (Mitcham)
High Jump-R. Few (Mitcham)
Long Jump-S. Reeve (Birchfield)
Shot-J. Oakes (Croydon)

* Held on March 5 th.

UNITED KINGDOM $\nu$. ITALY (INDOORS) Held in Genoa, February 9, 1977

Men's Events

| Metres |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Ghisdulich (I) |  |
| G. Cohen (U.K.) | 47 |
| $800-C$. Grippo (I) | 47 |
| 1,500-V. Fontanella | 347.3 |
| $4 \times 200$ Relay-Italy |  |
| 6o Hurdles-G. Ronc | 7.8 |
| Iump-B. Bruni |  |
| Pole Vaull-V. Belloni ( I ) |  |
| Long Jump-E. Arrighi (1). | 24 |
| Triple Jump-R. Mazzuccat |  |
| Shot-G. Capes (U.K.) |  |

Italy beat United Kingdom by 74 points to 42.
Women's Events



Combined Result: Italy beat United Kingdom
by $x 0$ points to 70 .

## UNITED KINGDOM $v$. SPAIN (INDOORS) Men only

Held in San Sebastian, February 12, 1977
Metres
min. sec.
60 (A)-A. Hill (U.K.)................ . 6.88
(B)-L. Hoyte (U.K.)................ $\quad 6.8_{5}$
${ }^{400-G .}$. Cohen (U.K.)................... $\quad 47 \cdot 9^{8}$
$800-\mathrm{J}$. Goodacre (U.K.). ................ I 49.6
x,500-A. Mottershead (U.K.).......... 347.0
3,000-F. Cerrada (S).................. 7 57.9
60 Hurdles-J. Moracho (S)............ . $\quad 7.88$
High Jump-F. Morillas (S)............ $7^{7}{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Pole Vault-J. Rifaterra (S).
Long Jump-R. Blanquer (S)............ 14 so

Spain beat United Kingdom by 6 I六 points to $59 \frac{1}{2}$.
Octathlon ( 8 events- 60 metres, 300 metres, r,ooo metres, High Jump, Pole Vault, Long Jump and Shot and 60 metres hurdles).

Teams of Four-United Kingdom beat Spain by $\mathbf{x 6 , 9 1 6}$ points to $\times 6,9 \times 4$.

## UNITED KINGDOM $\nu$. GERMANY

 (INDOORS)Held in Dortmund, February 20, 1977

## Men's Events

Metres
60-F. Heckel (G).
min. sec.
400-G. Cohen (U.K.) 6.87
$800-\mathrm{S}$. Coe (U.K.)
47.95

- $47 \cdot 6$


WOMEN'S NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY Held in Stoke-upon-Trent, February 26, 1977 Seniors min. sec.


Team Result: Sale Harriers, 39 points.

## Intermediates

W. Smith (Feltham). Team: Bracknell, 78 points. Juniors
S. Arthurton (Leeds). Team: Sale, 49 points.
NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRYCHAMPIONSHIPS
Held at Parliament Hill Fields, March 5, 1977

Senior Race, 9 miles
min. sec.
B. Ford (Aldershot) ..... 4349 ..... $43 \quad 50$
A. Simmons (Luton) ..... 435
4 D. Black (Small Heath)
5 M. McLeod (Elswick) ..... 44 ..... $44 \quad 37$

6 B. Smith (Thurrock)

6 B. Smith (Thurrock)am. Result:pointsI Gateshead H. \& A.C. ( $\mathbf{x}$, zo, 34 ,$3^{8,} 39,43$ ) . .....................
155

- Cambridge \& Coleridge A.C. ( $8,30,41,47,64,148$ ) ..... $33^{8}$
3 Airedale \& Spen Valley ( 29,36 , $58,62,98,105$ ) ..... $33^{8}$
Junior Race, 6 miles
Won by N. Muir (Shettleston H.) in 30 min .21sec.
Team Result: Birmingham University, go points.Youth Race, 4 milesWon by M. Norton (Blackburn) in 23 min.25 sec .Team Result: Birchfield H., z ro points.
EUROPEAN INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS Held in San Sebastian, March 12/13, 1977
Men's Events

| etres | min. sec. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 60-V. Borzov (U | $6 \cdot 59$ |
| 400-A. Brydenbach (Belgium) | $46 \cdot 53$ |
| 800-S. Coe (G.B.) | $46 \cdot 5$ |
| x,500-J. Straub (G.D.R.) | 46.5 |
| 3,000-K. Fleschen (Germa | 57\% |
| 60 Hurdles-T. Munkelt (G.D |  |
| High Jump-J. Wszola (Polan |  |
| Pole Vault-W. Kozakiewicz (Poland) | 18 |
| Long Jump-H. Baumgartner (Gmy) |  |
| Triple Jump-V. Sanyeyev (U.S.S.R |  |
| Shot-H. Halldorsson (Iceland |  |Women's Events


| tres | in. se |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| 400-M. Koch (G.D.R.) | 58.14 |
| 800-J. Colebrook (G.B.) | O1'I |
| 5,500-M. Stewart (G.B.) |  |
| 60 Hurdles-L. Nikitenko (U |  |
| Jump-S. Simeoni |  |
| Long Jump- J. Nygrynova (Cze |  |
|  |  |

JUNIOR (UNDER 20) A.A.A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS
Held in Cosford, March 18/x9, 1977Men's Events
Metres min. sec.
200-M. McFarlane (Victoria Park) ..... 6.9
400-A. Kerr (Central Region) ..... 49.5
$800-$ G. Cook (Borough Road) ..... 51.7
1,500-K. Glastonbury (Cardiff) ..... $55^{\circ}$
$3,000-\mathrm{J}$. Espir
60 Hurdles-M. Holtom (Stoke).
High Jump-D. Morrais (Wolverh'pton) ..... ft.
Pole Vaull-D. Thompson (Essex) ..... 14
Long Jump-D. Thompson (Essex).i... ..... 47
Shot-A. Vince (Chelmsford) ..... 48

## WOMEN'S A.A.A. INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS <br> Held at Cosford, March 18/19, 1977

| Metres | m | sec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60-F. Nixon (Edinburgh) |  | 7 |
| $400-\mathrm{K}$. Bissell (Enfield) |  | 57 |
| 800-J. White (Mitcham) |  | 13.0 |
| 1,500-D. Kiernan (Havering) | 4 | 37.8 |
| 60 Hurdles-W. McDonnell (Haringey) |  | 8.6 |
| High Jump-D. Friar (Lakeland) |  |  |
| Long Jump-K. Hagger (Essex) |  |  |
| Shot-M. Tree (Medway) |  |  |

## NATIONAL to MILES WALK Held in Coventry, March 19, 1977

min. sec.

- R. Mills (Ilford) . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 72 \quad 37$
2 C. Lawton (Belgrave) ..... $72 \quad 58$
3 J. Warhurst (Sheffield) ..... 7320INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRYSenior Men ( 13,000 metres)min. sec.
I L. Schots (Belgium) ..... 3743
3 D. Uhlemann (Germany) ..... $37 \quad 52$
4 F. Fava (Italy)
3753
3753
5 B. Ford (England). ..... $37 \quad 54$ ..... $37 \quad 57$
6 E. Robertson (New Zealand).
6 E. Robertson (New Zealand).
Team Result:
points
I Belgium ( $x, 7,18,22,27,5$ ) . . ..... 126
2 England (5, 8, 9, 29, 35, 43)... ..... 129
3 U.S.S.R. (10, 11, 16, 20, 40, 47) ..... 1444, Germany (226); 5, New Zealand (243); 6,9, Spain (325): 10, Tunisia (33I); 11, Portugal(386); 12, U.S.A. (454); I3, Italy ( 490 ); 14, Republicof Ireland (506); 15 , Finland (55x).Junior Men ( 7,500 metres)min. sec.
I T. Hunt (U.S.A.). ..... $23 \quad 15$
2 S. Llorente (Spain) ..... $23 \quad 28$
3 A. Paunonen (Finland) ..... $23 \quad 39$Team Result: r, U.S.A. (36); 2, Spain (40);6, Finland (98); 7, Scotland ( $\mathbf{x} 36$ ); 8, Italy ( $\mathbf{x} 37$ );9, Germany (I42); 10, Wales (I47); 11, Switzerland(190) ; 12, R epublic of Ireland (222); 13, France (241);14, Tunisia (257); 15, Portugal (259).
I C. Valero (Spain) ..... $17 \quad 26$
2 L. Bragina (U.S.S.R.) ..... $17 \quad 28$
3 G. Romanova (U.S.S.R.) ..... 1735
Team Result: $x$, U.S.S.R. ( 5 ) ; 2, U.S.A. (48); 3,New Zealand (76); 4, Poland (rox); 5, England(土 18 ); 6 , Germany ( 126 ) ; 7, Spain ( 128 ); 8 Finland(136); 9, Canada ( 139 ) ; ro, Italy (162); Ir, Nether-lands ( 170 ) ; 12, France ( 173 ); 13, Switzeriand ( 186 );x4, Belgium (239); 15 , Republic of Ireland (250);16, Scotland (264); 17, Wales (356).
NATIONAL 20 KM . WALK Held in Stretford, May 14, 1977
min. sec.
- O. Flynn (Basildon) ..... $88 \quad 50$
2 R. Mills (Ilford)..... ..... 9x 07
Team Result: Sheffield 50 points.
SCOTLAND $\nu$. GREECE
Held at Meadowbank, June 4, 1977


| (S) |  | 50.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,500-R. Ward (S) | 3 | $46 \cdot 4$ |
| 5,000-J. Graham (S) | 14 |  |
| ro,0oo-J. Brown (S). | 29 | 18.0 |
| $4 \times 100$ Relay-Greece |  | $41 \cdot 17$ |
| $4 \times 400$ Relay-Scotlans | 3 |  |
| xı Hurdles-D. Wilson |  | 14.4 |
| 400 Hurdles-N. Valdirkas |  | 53.46 |
| Steeplechase-S. Kontossoros |  |  |
| High Jump-B. Burgess (S) |  |  |
| Pole Vault-D. Kytteas (G) | 5 |  |
| Long Jump-A. Kathionotis (G) | 25 |  |
| Triple Jump-A. Kathionotis (G) |  |  |
| Shot-L. Louka (G) |  |  |
| Discus-N. Tsiaris (G) |  |  |
| Hammer-C. Black (S) | 228 |  |
| Javelin-L. Makrygiam |  |  |
| Greece beat Scotland by in |  |  |

Greece beat Scotland by 112 points to 99.

## INTER-COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIPS Held in Leicester, June 5/6, 1977



Team Result: East Midlands (70), x; Yorkshire (65), 2 ; Essex \& Herts. (62), 3; Surrey (59), 4 ; Middle$\operatorname{sex}\left(57 \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 5 ; Hants. \& Sussex ( $40 \frac{1}{2}$ ), 6; Lancashire (34), 7; South Western Counties (32), 8; Warks. \& Stafford (30), 9; Kent (2z) \& Eastern Counties (2z), 10 = ; Cheshire \& North Wales ( $\mathbf{1 9}$ ), 12; Berks., Bucks., Oxon \& Northants. (r6), 13 ; Glos., Worcs., Hereford, Salop \& Avon (14), 14; South Wales ( 10 ), 15 ; Northern Border Counties (8), 16.

## FIRST UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS <br> Held in Cwmbran, June 10/x2, 1977

## Men's Events

|  | min. sec. |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Bennett (Birchfield) |  |
| A. Bennett (Bi | $3 \mathrm{~T} \cdot 2$ |
| 400-D. Laing (S.L.H.). | 47.5 |
| $800-$ D. Warren (Epsom) | I 50. |
| x,500-S. Ovett (Brighton) | $3 \quad 37 \cdot 5$ |
| 5,000-N. Rose (Bristol) | 13 |
| 10,000-I. Stewart (Tipton) | 27 |
| xı Hurdles-B. Price (Cardif | 14.19 |
| 400 Hurdles-P. Kelly (Wolverhmptn.) | $5 \times 1$ |
| Steeplechase-A. Staynings (Brist |  |
|  |  |
| Pole Vault-J. Gutteridge (Windsor) |  |
| Long Jump-T. Henry (Shaftesbury) | 25 x ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Triple Jump-A. Moore (Birchfield) |  |
| Shot-G. Capes (Enfield) |  |


| Discus-P. Tancred (Wolverhampton) <br> Hammer-P. Dickenson (Hillingdon). | 181 212 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Javelin-P. De Kremer (Bournemth.). . | 248 | 8 |
| Women's Events |  |  |
| Metres <br> roo-S. Lannaman (Wolverhampton). |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { sec. } \\ 1 \times 30 \end{array}$ |
| 200-S. Lannaman (Wolverhampton) . |  | $23 \cdot 16$ |
| 400-D. Hartley (Stretford) |  | 51.88 |
| $800-$ L. Kiernan (Havering) |  | . 5 |
| 1,500-H. Hollick (Sale) |  | 13.0 |
| 3,000-G. Penny (Cambridge |  |  |
| Hurdles-S. Colyear (Stretfo |  | 13.5 |
| High Jump-B. Gibbs (Le |  |  |
| Long Jump-S. Colyear (Stretford) | 2 L | a |
| Shot-V. Head (Bristol) | 5 5 | $6 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Discus-M. Ritchie (Edin | 176 |  |
| Javelin-T. Sanderson. (Wolverhmptn) |  | 8 |


| NATIONAL 20 MILES WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| A. Seddon (Enfi | $35 \quad 15$ |
| 2 M. Greasley (Sheffield) | $36 \quad 15$ |
| 1 D. Cotton (Holloway). | 37 2x |
| eam Result: Sheffield, 30 po |  |
| ENGLAND $v$. ITALY $v$. U.S.A. Held in Turin, June 20/21, 1977 |  |
| England v. Italy |  |
| rres | min. sec. |
|  |  |
| 200-P. Mennea (I) | $20 \cdot 37$ |
| $400-\mathrm{P}$. Mennea (I) | $46 \cdot 18$ |
| $800-$ C. Grippo (1) |  |
| 1,500-M. Kearns (E) | 3415 |
| 5,000-D. Black (E) |  |
| 10,000-F. Fava (I) | $28 \quad 20.9$ |
| $4 \times$ ruu Relay-Engla |  |
| $4 \times 400$ Relay-England.................. 3 . $08 \cdot 2$ |  |
| ryo Hurdles-G. Buttari (I)....... |  |
| 400 Hurdles-P. Kelly (E). . . . . . . . . . . . $51.3{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| Steeplechase-R. Volpi (I)............ a 40.4 |  |
| Walk-V. Visini (I) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 fr ft. ${ }^{515}$ in. |  |
| High Jump--B. Bruni ( 1 ) | - ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Pole Vault-R. Dionisi (I)............ $x_{7}$ 41 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Shot-M. Monelatici (I).............. $6_{64} \quad 6 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Hammer-G. Urlando (I)............. 230 $^{20}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Javelin-V. Marchetti (I) | 262 |

            Italy beat England by izi points to \(9 z\).
    
## England v. U.S.A.

| Metres | min. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 100-M. Kee (U.S.A.) | 10.47 |
| 200-B. Collins (U.S.A | 20.92 |
| 400-S. Vinson (U.S.A.) | 46.07 |
| 800-J. Robinson (U.S.A | 46.9 |
| 1,500-M. Kearns (E) | $4 \times 4$ |
| 5,000-D. Black (E) | 1325.5 |
| 10,000-M. McLeod (E) | $15^{\prime}$ I |
| $4 \times 100$ Relay-United States | $39 \cdot 63$ |
| $4 \times 400$ Relay-United State | 05.0 |
| xıo Hurdles-R. Gaines (U.S | 13.95 |
| 400 Hurdles-R. Walker (U.S.A |  |
| Steeplechase-G. Malley (U.S.A | 28.4 |
| 1,500 Walk-T. Scully (U | $42 \quad 33^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$ |
| High Jump-B. Fields (U.S.A.). |  |
| Pole Vault-L. Jessee (U.S |  |
| Long Jump-J. Lofton (U. | 35 187 |
| Triple Jump-M. Tiff (U.S.A |  |


| Discus-G. <br> Hammer-P <br> Javelin-R |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

DECATHLON AND PENTATHLON Held in Madrid, June 25/26, 1977 Dectithlon
x. D. Thompson (U.K.) 8,190 points.

Team Result: United Kingdom $1,22,646$; Denmark, 2, 21,647; Italy, 3, 21,47x; Spain, 4, 19,363. Pentashion
I. S. Longden (U.K.), 4,360 points.

Team Result: United Kingdom, 1, 12,373; Denmark, 2, Ix,906; Italy, 3, $\mathbf{x x , z 2 5 ; ~ S p a i n , ~ 4 , ~}$ 12.072.

## UNITED KINGDOM $\nu$. ITALY WALKING <br> Held in Lunio, July 3, 1977

Senior Men (zo km) min. sec.


3 V. Visini (I)..................... $95 \quad 53 \cdot 6$
Team: Italy 9 points; U.K. гz.
Juniot ( $x 0 \mathrm{~km}$ )
$\min$. sec.
I G. Gandossi (I) ................ $46 \quad 18 \cdot 8$
2 G. Morris (U.K.). . . . . . . . . . . . $46 \quad 33^{.2}$
3 A. Lopetuso (I) .................. 47 . $07 \times 4$
Team: Italy 8 points; U.K. $\mathbf{z}^{3}$.

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS <br> Held in Hendon, July 8/9, 1977

Senior Boys

| $M$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ndo |  |  |
| zoo-M. McFarlane (London) |  |  |
| 400-S. Wymark (Hunberside) |  |  |
| 800-C. Szwed (Warwicks.) | 1 |  |
| x,500-K. Irvine (Manches | 3 |  |
| 5,000-K. Tesh (Suffolk) | 4 |  |
| Steeplechase-S. Butler (Mersey | 5 | 51 |
| 1 ro Hurdles-M. Holtom (Staffs) |  | 13.6 |
| 400 Hurdles-G. Oakes (London |  |  |
| 400 Relay-Lon |  | 41.8 |
|  |  |  |
| High Jump-T. Foulger (Kent) |  |  |
| Pole Vault-A. Jackson (Herts.) | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Long Jump-A. Slack (W. Yorks.) | 23 |  |
| Triple Jump-S. Metcalfe (Humberside) | 46 | Ix |
| Shot-S. Hughes (S. Yorks.). | 49 |  |
| Discus-C. Wilkinson (Somerset) | ז56 |  |
| Hammer-S. Watson (Northumberland) | 181 |  |
| Javelin-M. Bamford (Middlesex) | 200 |  |
| Intermediate Boys |  |  |
| Metres <br> roo-D. Trick (Dorset) | min. |  |
| $200-$ C. Adams (S. Yorks.) |  |  |
| 400-S. Field (W. Midlands) |  |  |
| 800-J. Spooner (Kent) |  | $55 \cdot$ |
| 1,500-S. Cram (Durham) |  |  |
| 3,000-G. Smith (Durham) |  | 36. |
| Steeplechase-D. Parish (N. Y | 4 | 21 |
| 100 Hurdles-R. Willard (Manch |  | 13 |
| 400 Hurdles-J. Kearns (Surrey) |  | 5 |
| 400 Relay-West Midlands. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| High Jump-T. Llewellyn (London) |  | 7 |
| Pole Vault-J. Ball (Surrey) | 13 |  |
| Long Jump-T. Sinclair (Bed | 22 |  |
| Triple Jump-N. Leech (Suf | 45 |  |
| Shot-A. Zaidman | $5 x$ |  |


| Discus-P. Bowkett (Somerset) | 163 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hammer-M. Mitchell (Middlesex) | r89 | 5 |
| Javelin-G. Martland (Lancs.) | 205 | 3 |
| Junior Boys |  |  |
| Metres | min. |  |
| 200-M. Fabes (Sussex) |  | 22.7 |
| 400-T. Wiggan (S. Yorks.) |  | $53^{\prime}$ |
| $800-\mathrm{P}$. Elliott (S. Yorks.) | 2 |  |
| 1,500-P. Hicken (Cheshire) | 4 | $0 \cdot$ |
| 80 Hurdles-C. Dawes (Oxon) |  | Ix 4 |
| 400 Relay-Sussex |  | $46 \cdot 5$ |
| High Jump-P. Byrne (Staffs.) | 6 |  |
| Pole Vault-P. Lovell (Surrey) | ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |  |
| Long Jump-A. Marsh (Warwick | 19 | $10 \frac{1}{7}$ |
| Triple Jump-G. Molyneux (Lond | 42 | 4 |
| Shot-S. Webber (W. Midlands) | 45 | \% |
| Discus-D. Tonkin (Devon) | 1 | 7 |
| Hammex-D. Roberts (Mers | 166 | ? |
| Javelin-T. Rittenhouse (Dorset). | 183 | 。 |

Senior Girls

| etres | min. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| --J. McGregor (Cl |  | 11.8 |
| 200-K. Smallwood (Hants.) |  | I |
| 400-E. Beton (Cheshire) |  | 56.4 |
| 800-J. Prictoe (Lincs.) | 2 | 08 |
| 1,500-B. Madigan (Berks.) | 4 | 29.2 |
| roo Hurdles-Y. Wray (Salop |  | $14^{\circ}$ |
| 400 Relay-Cheshi |  | 48.5 |
| High Jump-A. Gilson (Dorset) |  | 94 |
| Long Jump-K. Murray (Surre | \% | 迷 |
| Shot-L. Newton (Berks.) | 44 | 0 |
| Discus-D. Sturman (Essex) | $13 \times$ | 0 |
| Javelin-Y. Gregory (W. Midland | $141$ |  |

Intermediate Girls

| $M e$ | in. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| roo-P. Baker (Norfolk) |  | 12.6 |
| $200-\mathrm{R}$. Richards (Essex) |  | 3 |
| $400-\mathrm{T}$. Burgess (Herts.). |  | 57.2 |
| 800-J. White (Surrey) | - | $05 \cdot 6$ |
| 1,500-D. Kiernan (Essex) | 4 | 34.5 |
| 80 Hurdles-W. McDonnel |  | 10.9 |
| 400 Relay-Essex. |  | $4^{8 \cdot \Sigma}$ |
| High Jump-D. Elliott (Nor |  | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Long Jump-S. Hearnshaw |  |  |
| (Humberside) | 2 I |  |
| Shot-M. Clark (Essex) |  |  |
| Discus-F. Condon (Berks.) | 29 |  |
| Javelin-F. Whitbread (Essex) | 142 |  |
| Junior Girls |  |  |
| Metres | min. | 118 |
| $200-\mathrm{J}$. Parry (Cheshire) |  | $23 \cdot 6$ |
| $800-\mathrm{L}$. Baker (W, Midlands) |  | 15.2 |
| 1,500-L. Driver (Mancheste) | 4 | $40 \cdot 9$ |
| Hurdles-D. Baker (Derby |  | $12 \cdot 1$ |
| 400 Relay-Middlesex. |  | $48 \cdot 5$ |
| High Jump-M. Keating (Devon) |  |  |
| Long Jump-S. French (Surrey) | 18 |  |
| Shot-T. Tinkler (Cambs.) | 35 | xol |
| Discus-S. Holwell (Leics.) | 119 | 6 |
| Javelin-J. Marsh (Suffolk) | $\times 25$ |  |

UNITED KINGDOM $v$. FINLAND Held in Oulu, July 9/ro, 1977

## Men's Events

Metres min. sec.
100-A. Bennett (U.K.) . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {IO }} .66$
200-A. Wells (U.K.) ................... 2 . 2 .x0
400-D. Jenkins (U.K.)................ . 46.03

| 800-D. Warren (U) | $52 \cdot 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,500-A. Paunonen (F) | 3 41:5 |
| 5,000-M. Vainio (F) | $\times 340.6$ |
| 10,000-D. Black (U.F | $2849^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
| mo Hurdles-A. Bryggare (F) | 13.55 |
| 400 Hurdles-P. Kelly (U.K.) | 51.22 |
| Steeplechase-J. Davies (U.K.) | $8 \quad 39.6$ |
| 400 Relay-United Kingdom | $39^{\cdot 61}$ |
| 1,600 Relay-United Kingdom | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 08.4\end{array}$ |
| ıo,000 Walk-R. Salonen (F) | $\begin{gathered} 43 \\ \text { ft. in. } \\ \text { in. } \end{gathered}$ |
| High Jump-A. Pesonen (F) |  |
| Pole Vault-A. Kalliomaki (F) |  |
| Long Jump-R. Mitchell (U.K.) |  |
| Triple Jump-P. Kuukasjarvi (F) |  |
| Shot-R. Stahlberg (F) |  |
| Discus-M. Tuokko (F) | 205 |
| Hammer-H. Polvi (F) |  |
| Javelin-S. Hovinen (F). | 269 II |
| Finland beat United Kin | points to |
| 110. |  |
| Women's Events |  |
| Metres | in. sec. |
| oo-S. Lannaman (U.K. | 11.30 |
| 200-S. Lannaman (U.K. | 69 |
| 400-D. Murray (U.K.) | $52 \cdot 23$ |
| 800-J. Colebrook (U.K | 200.6 |
| 1,500-H. Hollick (U.K. | $420 \cdot 5$ |
| 3,000-E. Pulkkinen (F). | 920.0 |
| too Hurdles-S. Colyear (U.K. |  |
| 400 Hurdles-C. Warden (U.K.) | 57. |
| 400 Relay-United Kingdom. | 44.04 |
| 1,600 Relay-United Kingdom | $34 \cdot 3$ |
| igh Jump-S. Sundq |  |
| Long Jump-S. Reeve (U.K.) |  |
| Shot-R. Metson (F). | 52 ro |
| Discus-S. Salminen (F) | 188 |
| avelin-T. Sanderson (U) | 199 |
|  |  |

UNITED KINGDOM "A" $v$, FRANCE
Held in Nice, July $\mathbf{x 6 / 1 7}$, 1977
Men's Events


France beat United Kingdom by $240 \frac{1}{2}$ points to 191 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Women's Events


| 800-J. | 202.8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,500-C. Tranter (U.K.) | 4 13.0 |
| 3,000-S. Hassan (U.K.) |  |
| 400 Relay-Great Britain | 44.9 |
| 1,600 Relay-Great Britain | 38 |
| 1oo Hurdles-B. Caines (G.B. |  |
| - Hurdles-F. McC |  |
| High Jump-S. Prenveille (F). |  |
| Long Jump-M. Walls (U.K |  |
| Shot-J. Oakes (U.K.). |  |
| Discus-B. Massart (F) | 156 |
| Javelin-A. Bocle (F) |  |

United Kingdom beat France by $184 \frac{1}{2}$ points to $114 \frac{1}{2}$.

## A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS <br> Held at Crystal Palace, July 22/23, 1977

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 10. |
| 200-E. Edwards ( | 21.0 |
| -T. Andrews (U.S.A. |  |
| 800-M. Savic (Yugoslav | I 46.3 |
| 1,500-E. Coghlan (Eire) | $43^{\circ}$ |
| 5,000-D. Black (Small Heath) | 1333 |
| 10,000-B. Foster (Gateshead) | 2745 |
| 110 Hurdles-B. Price (Cardiff) |  |
| 400 Hurdles-R. Graybehl (U.S | 49 |
| Steeplechase-D. Coates (Gatesh | 28 |
| 3,000 Walk-R. Mills (llford) | 08 |
| 0,000 Walk*-B. Adams (L | $4410 \cdot 0$ |
| thon** D. Cannon (Gateshea |  |
|  |  |
| gh Jump-A. Dainton (Harlo |  |
| le Vault-L. Jessee (U.S.A.) | 17 |
| Long Jump-D. Thompson (Es | 24 |
| Triple Jump-D. Johnson ( |  |
| hot-G. Capes (Enfield) |  |
| Discus-P. Tancred (Wolv |  |
| Hammer-C. Black (Edinburgh) |  |
|  |  |

Decathlon $\dagger$ - P. Zeniou (N. London) $\quad 7,087$ points

* Held at West London Stadium on March 26.
$\dagger$ Held at Wolverhampton on May 7 and 8.
** Held at Rugby on May 7.

NATIONAL 50 KM WALK
Held in Milton Keynes, July 23 , 1977
hr. min. sec.
I B. Adams (Leicester) .......... $4 \quad 25 \quad 28$

2 J. Warhurst (Sheffield) .......... $4 \quad 27 \quad 33$
d P. Hodkinson (Cambridge).... $4 \quad 36 \quad 27$
Team Result: Sheffield, 47 points.
UNITED KINGDOM $v$. POLAND $v$. SWEDEN Held in Stockholm, July 25/26, 1977 UNITED KINGDOM $\nu$. POLAND

## Mens Events



High Jump-R. Ackermann (G.D.R.) .
Long Jump-B. Kunzel (G.D.R.)......
Shot-I. Slupianek (G.D.R.)
Discus-F. Veleva (U.S.S.R.)...........
Javelin-R. Fuchs (G.D.R.).
Team Result: I, G.D.R. ( 114 pts.); 2, U.S.S.R (93); 3, United Kingdom (67); 4, Germany (67); 5, Poland (57); 6, Rumania (54); 7, Bulgaria (52); 8, Finland (35).
ft. in.

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS
Held at Crystal Palace, $19 / 20$ August, 1977

| S. Lannaman (V) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| S. Lannaman (Wolverhampton) |  |
| V. Elder (Wolverhamp |  |
| --C. Boxer (Aldersho |  |
| x,500-P. Yule (Port: | $4 \quad 12 \cdot 7$ |
| 000-C. Gould (Barn | 920.7 |
| 100 Hurdles-L. Boothe |  |
| 400 Hurdles-L. Sutherland |  |
| - |  |
| Ји | 20 812 |
| i-B. Bedford (Mitcham) | 50 |
| iscus-M. Ritchie (Edinbur |  |
| velin-T. Sanderson (Wolverh |  | Pentathlon*-S. Longden (Essex) 4,152 points

* Held at Wolverhampton on May 8.


## OXFORD $\nu$. CAMBRIDGE

Cross Country, held December 4, 1976, Oxford beat Cambridge by $3 x$ points to 48 . Women (rst. contest) Oxford beat Cambridge by zo points to 34 -

Athletics, held in Oxford on May 14, 1977. Cambridge beat Oxford in the ro3rd contest by Ix5 points to 97 . Oxford have won 50 times since x864, Cambridge 46 and there have been 7 ties. Cambridge have won all three women's contests, first held in 1975 .

## UNITED KINGDOM v. U.S.S.R. Held at Meadowbank, Edinburgh 25/26 August 1977 <br> Men's Events

| Metres | min. | sec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. W |  | 10.68 |
| 200-G. Cohen (U.K.) |  | 21.40 |
| 400-D. Laing (U.K.) |  | 47.02 |
| $800-\mathrm{V}$. Podolyakov (U | $\pm$ | 48.4 |
| 1,500-F. Clement (U.K. | 3 | 41.1 |
| 5,000-B. Foster (U.K.) | 13 | 42 |
| 10,000-I. Stewart (U.K. | 28 | 03.1 |
| xıo Hurdles-V. Myasnikov ( |  | 13.8 |
| 400 Hurdles-A. Pascoe (U.K |  | $50 \cdot 93$ |
| Steeplechase-J. Wild (U.K.) | 8 | $45 \cdot 5$ |
| 400 Relay-United Kingdom |  |  |
| 1,600 Relay-United Kingd | 3 |  |
| High Jump-G. Belkov (U.S.S.R.) |  |  |
| Pole Vault-V. Trofimenko (U.S.S.R | 17 |  |
| Long Jump-R. Mitchell (U.K.) | 25 |  |
| Triple Jump-V. Brigadny (U.S.s | 52 |  |
| Shot-G. Capes (U.K.) | 65 | 8 |
| Discus-P. Mikhailov (U.S.S.R | 188 |  |
| Hammer-V. Dmitrenko (U.S.S.R | 249 |  |
| lin-I. Gromov (U.S.S | 256 |  | $z 0 \mathrm{~km}$. Walk**A. Solomin (U.S.S. R .)

1 hr. 24 min. 29.9 sec. United Kingdom beat U.S.S.R. by ixI points to 98

[^35]Women's Events

| Metres | min. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| --A. Lync |  | $11 \cdot 7$ |
| S. Lannaman |  | 23.9 |
| 400-D. Hartley (U.K.) |  | $5 \times$ |
| $800-\mathrm{N}$. Muchta (U.S.S.R | 2 |  |
| 1,500-M. Stewart (U.K.) | 4 | 18.6 |
| 3,000-I. Bondarchuk (U.S | 9 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| roo Hurdles-T. Anismova |  |  |
| 400 Hurdles-L. Sutherland (U) |  | 7 |
| 400 Relay-United Kingdom |  | $43^{\prime} 7$ |
| 1,600 Relay-United Kingd |  |  |
| High Jump-T. Ger |  |  |
| Long Jump-S. Reeve (U.K.) |  |  |
| Shot-N. Chizhova (U.S.S.R | 65 |  |
| Discus-F. Veleva (U.S.S.R |  |  |
| lin-T. Sande |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## U.K. v. GERMANY <br> Held at Crystal Palace, August 28/29, 1977

## Men's Events

| Metres | min. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| soo-A. Bennett (U. |  | 10.4 |
| zoo-A. Bennett (U.K.) |  | 21.4 |
| 400-G. Cohen (U.K.) |  | 45.8 |
| 800-S. Coe (U.K.) | I | $47 \cdot 8$ |
| $\pm$ Mile-S. Coe (U.K.) | 3 | 57.7 |
| 5,000-J. Goater (U.K. | 13 | 32 |
| ııo Hurdles-B. Price (U.K.) |  | 14.09 |
| 400 Hurdles -A. Pascoe (U.K. |  |  |
| Steeplechase-D. Coates (U.K. | 8 |  |
| 400 Relay-Germany |  | 40 |
| 1,600 Relay-United Kingd |  | 07.5 |
| High Jump-A. Schneider (G) |  |  |
| Pole Vault-B. Hooper (U.K. | 17 |  |
| Long Jump-R. Mitchell (U.K.) | 25 |  |
| Triple Jump-K. Connor (U.K |  |  |
| Shot-G. Capes (U.K.) | 67 |  |
| Discus-A. Wagner (G.) |  |  |
| Hammer-C. Black (U.K. | 236 |  |
| Javelith-D. Ottley |  |  |
| Kingdon |  |  |

## Women's Events

| Metres | min | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -A. Lynch (U |  | X1'40 |
| 200-A. Lynch (U.K.) |  | ${ }^{23} 37$ |
| $400-\mathrm{V}$. Elder (U.K.) |  | $52 \cdot 63$ |
| 800-J. Colebrook (U.K.) | 3 | 02.8 |
| 1,500-M. Stewart (U.K.) | 4 | 10.6 |
| 3,000-A. Ford (U.K.). | 8 | 52.8 |
| 400 Relay - United Kingdo |  | $43^{60}$ |
| 1,600 Relay-United Kingdor | 3 | 31.4 |
| 100 Hurdles-L. Boothe (U.K |  | 13.79 |
| Hurdles |  | 56.93 |
| High Jump-B. Holzapfel (G.) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{ft} . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | in. |
| Long Jump-S. Reeve (U.K.) | 2 I |  |
| Shot-J. Cakes (U.K.) | 52 | 64 |
| Discus-I. Manecke (G.) | 87 | 4 |
| Javelin-E. Hel |  |  |
| United Kingdom beat Ge |  |  |

## FIRST WORLD CUP

Held in Dusseldorf on September 2, 3, and 4, 1977
The First WORID CUP consisted of separate Matches for Men and Women and Eight Teams with one competitor for each event represented the following entities: Africa, America (excluding the United States), Asia, Europe, Oceania and the United States, plus, in the men's contest, teams from Germany and the German Democratic Republic, and in the Women's contest, from the

German Democratic Republic and U.S.S.R. These latter were the winning teams in the European Cup. The teams representing Europe did not include any representatives from the countries separately taking part.

Scoring was by points: 9 for first, 7 for second and $6,5,4,3,3, \|$ for the remaining places.



Team Result: Europe, 207 points, I; G.D.R. xo2, 2; U.S.S.R., 89, 3; U.S.A., 59, 4; America, 55. 5; Óceania, 45, 6; Africa, 31, 7i: Asia, 29, 8.

WALKING
"Lugano " Cup, held in Milton Keynes, September 24/25, 1977
20 Km min. sec.
x, D. Bautista (Mexico) ............... 84 sec. 04
2, D. Colin (Mexico) ................... $8_{4}^{3^{2}}$

3, K-H. Stadtmuller (GDR).......... 84
$50 \mathrm{Km} \quad \mathrm{hr}$. min. sec.
x, R. Gonzales (Mexico) .............. 4416
2, P. Aroche (Mexico) ................. 4455
3, P. Gregucci (Italy) .................... ${ }^{4}{ }^{27}$
Team Result: Mexico, 886 points, r; G.D.R., 18 r,
2; Italy, 162, 3. United Kingdom finished roth with 72 points.

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of the Jockey Club.
The Jockey Club (incorporating the National Hunt Committee, $4^{2}$ Portman Square, London, W.r.). Stewards are: The Lord Howard de Walden (Senior Steward); Capt. H. M. Gosling; R.N. Richmond-Watson (Deputy Senior Slewards); Lt. Col. P. H. G. Bengough, o.b.e.; J. Hambro; Major E. M. Cameron; Sir John Thomson, K.B.E., T.D.; The Lord Manton; J. B. Sumner.

## Leading Owners and Trainers, 1977 <br> (Flat Season up to Oct. 7)

Winning Owners
R. Sangster $£ 308, \mathbf{x 1 4}$ H.M. The

Queen... $\quad$ 23²,987 Lady Beaver-
brook.... 154,335 Mrs. G. Getty

| II....... | 87,845 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Turner. |  |
| P. Goulan |  |
| ris. | 63.78 I |
| R. Moller. . | 55,817 |
| Mrs. E. |  |
| Kettlewell | 50,607 |
| Countess |  |
| Esterhazy |  |

Winning Trainers
M. V.

OBrien. . $£_{699,189}$
W. R. Hern 300,27x P. Walwyn 256,040 B. Hills.... 167,093
H. Cecil. . . 165,345
R. Price. . . $\quad$ 37,305
B. Hobbs. . $x 36,063$
M. Stoute. . $\quad$ 135,984
M. W. Easter-
by........ 107,925
J. Dunlop. . 96,228
J. W. Watts $95,8 \times 2$

Leading Breeders, 1977
(Up to Oct. 7)
Value ©201,184
E. P. Taylor.....
H.M. The Queen. 132,987
Mrs. J. W. Hanes. 78,944
Cleaboy Farms Co. 82,488
R. C. Wilson. 59.929

Dollanstown Stud
White Lodge Stud
L. Grimthorpe 53,162
H. J. Joel.
N. Schibbye

55,817 52,655 48,537 45,232

Winning Jockeys, 1977 (Up to Oct. 7) rst and 3rd Unpl. Motal Per.

| P. Eddery | 160 | 12 | 9 x | 399 | 774 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. Carso | 143 | 128 | 95 | 458 | 824 | $17 \cdot 35$ |
| J. Merce | 99 | 96 | 50 | 287 | 532 |  |
| E. Hide | 99 | 93 | 100 | 398 | 690 | 14.35 |
| L. Piggott. | 94 | 71 | 55 | 241 | 46 x | $20 \cdot 3$ |
| M. L. Thomas | 87 | 88 | 62 | 506 | 743 | 7 |
| J. Lowe. | 80 | 45 | 65 | 329 | 519 | 15.4 |
| B. Taylo | 78 | 72 | 65 | 301 | $5 \times 6$ | 15.1 |
| E. Johnson | 72 | 58 | 35 | 240 | 405 | 17.78 |
| G. Starkey | 68 | 58 | 53 | 306 | 485 | 14.02 |
| P. Cook. | 68 | 47 | 8 I | 376 | 57 |  |

Winning Sires, 1977
(Up to Oct. 7)
Races Horses won Value

| Northern Dancer (1961), by Nearctic. | 4 | II | ¢,306,707 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Royal Palace ( I 964 ), by |  |  |  |
| Ballymoss | 17 | 28 | 157,783 |
| Yellow God (1967), by Red |  |  |  |
| God. | $x 6$ | 26 | 132,070 |
| Relko (1960), by Tanerko. | 10 | 14 | 126,591 |
| Busted ( 1963 ), by Crepello. | 15 | 37 |  |
| Tribal Chief ( $\mathrm{P}^{67} 7$ ), by |  |  |  |
| Princely Gift | 15 | 35 |  |
| Northfield (1968), by Northern Dancer. | 17 | 26 |  |
| Bold Lad (x964), by Bold Ruler. | 14 | 24 |  |
| Round Table (1954), by Princequillo. |  |  |  |
| Blakeney (1966), |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | 28 | 67,866 |
| Forli $(1963)$, by Aristo- phanes | 5 | ro | 64,685 |
| Welsh Pageant (1966), by |  |  |  |
| Tudor Mel | 16 | 28 |  |

THE DERBY, $1967-1977$
For particulars of the Derby from $1780-1966$ see $1921-67$ editions.
The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7 , 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3i
 of Westminster, Bend Or ( $\mathbf{x} 880$ ), Shotover ( $\mathbf{x} 882$ ), Ormonde ( 1886 ), and Flying Fox ( $\mathbf{x} 899$ ). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby-War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780 . From 1940 to 1945 substitute Derby run at Newmarket. By winning his 5 th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

| Year | Owner and Name of Winner | Betting | Jockey | Trainer | No. of Run'rs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 | Mr. H. J. Joel's Royal Palace | 7-4 F. | G. Moore | N. Murless | 25 |
| 1968 |  | 4-5 F. | L. Piggott. | M. V. O'Brien | 22 |
| I969 | Mr. A. M. Budgett's Blakeney . . . | 15-2 | E. Johnson. | A. M. Budgett | 13 |
| 1970 | Mr. C. W. Engelhard's Nijinsky ${ }^{\circ}$ | 15-8 F. | L. Piggott. | M. V. O'Brien | 26 |
| 1973 | Mr. P. Mellon's Mill Reef. | 100-30 F. | G. Lewis. | I. Balding. | 18 |
| 1972 | Mr. J. Galbreath's Roberto (Ir.) | 3-IF. | L. Piggott | M. V. O'Brien | B |
| 3973 | Mr. A. M. Budgett's Morston | 25-1 | E. Hide.. | A. M. Budgett | 11 |
| 1974 |  | $50-x$ |  |  |  |
| 1975 1976 | Dr. C. Vittadini's Grundy ${ }^{\text {Mr. }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ¢ | P. Eddery. | P. Walwyn... M. Zilber. | 18 |
| 1977 | Mr. R. Sangster's The Minstrel (i) | 5-1 | L. Piggott. | M. V. O'Brien | 23 23 |

Marked» also nou the Two Thousand Guineas; ${ }^{\circ}$ the St. Leger.
Record times, $=$ min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in $1933 ;$ Windsor Lad in 1934 ; $=$ min. 33.8 sec . Mahmoud in 2936.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First Run, a8og. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

| Year | Owner and Name of Winner | Betting | Jockey | Trainer | No. of Run'rs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 | Mrs. B. Davis's Mon Fils. | 50 to I | F. Durr. . . . . . | R. Hannon. | 11 |
| 2974 | Mme. M. Berner's Nonoalco | 19 to 2 | Y. Saint-Martin . | F. Boutin. | 12 |
| 8975 | Mr. C. d'Alessio's Bolkonski. | 33 to I | F. Dettori. . . . . | H. Cecil. | 24 |
| 8976 | Mr. C. d'Allessio's Wollow | Evens F. | G. Dettori | H. Cecil | 17 |
| 1972 | Mr. N. Schibbye's Nebbiolo. | 20 to I | G. Curran. | K. Prenderg | 18 |

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 2814. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. Fillies. g st.

|  |  |  |  |  | No. of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER | Betting | Jockey | Trainer | Run'rs |
| 2973 | Mr. G. H. Pope's Mysterious. | II tox | G. Lewis. | N. Murless | 14 |
| 1974 | H.M. The Queen's Highclere | 12 to | J. Mercer | W. R. Hern. | 15 |
| 2975 | Mrs. D. O'Kelly's Nocturnal | 14 to I | J. Roe | N. Murless. | 16 |
| $\mathbf{~} 976$ | Mr. D. Wildenstein's Flying Water (Fr.) | $1{ }^{\text {to }}$ I F. | Y. Saint-Martin. | A. Penna. | 25 |
| 1977 | Mrs. E. Kettlewell's Mrs. McArdy. ... | 16 to 1 | E. Hide. . . . | M. Easterby | 18 |

OAKS. 3779 . Epsom. $\times \frac{1}{2}$ Mile. Fillies. st.

| Year | OWNER AND NAME OP Winner | Betting | Jockey | Trainer | No. of Run'rs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2973 | Mr. G. H. Pope's Mysterious. | 33 to 8 F . | G. Lewis. . | N. Murless | 10 |
| 8974 | Mr. L. Freedman's Polygam | 3 to IF F. | P. Eddery | P. Walw | 15 |
| 3975 | Mr. J. Morrison's Juliette Marny | I2 to I | L. Piggott | J. Tree | 12 |
| 1976 | Mr. D. Wildenstein's Pawneese (Fr.) | 6 to 5 F. | Y. Saint-Martin. | A. Penna. | 14 |
| 1977 | H.M. The Queen's Dunfermline.. | 6 to 1 | W. Carson...... | W. R. Hern. |  |

ST. LEGER. $1776(8)$. Doncaster. I 㝵 mile, 127 yards.

| Year | OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER | Betting | Jockey | Trainer | No. of Run'rs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Sigma 973$ | Col. W. Behrens's Peleid. | 28 to I | F. Durr......... | W. Elsey | 13 |
| 1974 | Lady Beaverbrook's Bustino | İ to ro F . | J. Mercer | W. R. Her | 10 |
| 2975 | Mr. C. St. George's Bruni. | 9 to I | A. Murray | R. Price. | 12 |
| 1976 | Mr. D. Wildenstein's Crow (Fr.). | 6 to I JF. | Y. Saint-Martin . | A. Penna. | 15 |
| 1977 | H. M. The Queen's Dunfermline.. | 10 to I | W. Carson..... | W. R. Hern | 13 |



|  |  |  |  | King George VI and |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Chester Cup <br> Chester-21m. 97 yd. | Jubilee Handicap Kempton Park- $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. | Eclipse Stakes Sandown Park-1 1 m. | Queen Elizabeth Stakes Ascot-1立 miles. |
| 1974 | Attivo 4y 7st 51b. | Jumpabout 4y 7st 121b | Coup de Feu 5y 9st 51b | Dahlia 4y 9st 41b |
| 1975 | Super Nova 5y 7st 7ib | Jumpabout 5y 8st 51b | Star Appeal 5y 9st 7lb | Grundy 3y 8st 7lb. |
| 1976 | John Cherry 5y 9st 41b. | Royal Match 5y gst | Trepan 4y 9st 71b | Pawneese 3y 8st 518 |
| 1977 | Sea Pigeon $7 \mathrm{y} 8 \mathrm{8tt} 8 \mathrm{lb}$. | Lord Helpus 4 y 9 9st 51b. | Artalus (Ir.) 3 yr 8st 81 lb | The Minstrel 3y 8st 81b. |


| 1974 | Prix de L'Arc de <br> Triomphe <br> Longchamp-11 m. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1975 |  |
| 1976 |  |
| 1977 | Allez France 4y 9st 3lb.... <br> Star Appeal 5y 9st 6ib.... <br> Ivanjica 4y 9st 1lb....... <br> Alleged 3y 8st 111b....... |


| Cheltenham Gold Cup abt. $3 t$ | Cambridgeshire Newmarket-9f. | Middle Park Stakes Newmarket-2yrs.-6f. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Captain Christy 7y 12st | Flying Nelly 4y 7st 71 | Steel Heart 9 |
| Ten Up 8y 12st. | Lottogift 4y 8st 7lb. | Hittite Glory |
| Royal Frolic 7y 12st | Intermission 3y 8st 6lb. | Tachypous 9st |
|  | Sin Timon 3 y 8st | Formidable |


| Cesarewitch <br> Newmarket- 2 f m . | ashington Int'national Laurel Park- $1 \frac{1}{2}$ m. | Champion Stakes Newmarket- $1 \frac{1}{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{m}$. | Grand National <br> Liverpool-4m. 856 yds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ocean King 8y 7st 71b | Admetus (Fran | Glacometti 3y | Red Rum 9y |
| Shantallah 3y 8st 101b | Nobiliary (France) | Rose Bowl 3y 8st 71 | L'Escargot 12 |
| John Cherry 5y 9st 13 | Youth (France) | Vitiges 3 y 3st 111b | Rag Trade 10y |
| Jou Cat |  | Flying Water (Fr.) $4 y$ | Red Rum 12y 11st 816 |

## CRICKET

Marylebone Cricket Club（ $\mathbf{1 7 8 7}$ ），Lord＇s，N．W．8．Pres．，D．G．Clark；Sec．，J．A．Bailey：Asst．Sec． Admin．，Gp．Capt．W．R．Ford，C．b．E．，R．A．F．（ret．）；Asst．Sec．Cricket，J．G．Lofting；Asst．Sec．Accountancy， Wg．Cdr．V．J．W．M．Lawrence，R．A．F．（ret．）；Curator，S．E．A．Green．

## TEST MATCHES

Pakistan v．New Zealand， 1976
First Test．－（Lahore，Oct．9－13）．Pakistan won by six wickets．Pakistan 417 and 105 for 4 ；New Zealand 157 and 360 ．

Second Test．－（Hyderabad，Oct．23－27）．Pakistan won by ten wickets．Pakistan 473 for 8 （dec．）and 4 for no wkt．；New Zealand 219 and 254 －

Third Test．－（Karachi，Oct．30－Nov．4）．Drawn． Pakistan 565 for 9 （dec．）and 290 for 5 （dec．）；New Zealand 468 and 262 for 7 ．

India v．New Zealand， 1976
Firrst Test．－（Bombay，Nov．10－15）．India won by 162 runs．India 399 and 202 for 4 （dec．）；New Zealand 298 and 14 I.

Second Test．－（Kanpur，Nov．18－23）．Drawn． India 524 for 9 （dec．）and 208 for $!(d e c$ ．）；New Zea－ land 350 and 193 for 7.

Third Test．－（Madras，Nov．26－Dec．z）．India won by 216 runs．India 298 and 201 for 5 （dec．）； New Zealand 140 and 143.

## India v．England，1976－77

First Test．－（New Deihi，Dec．17－2z）．England won by an innings and 25 runs．England 38 x ； India 122 and 234 ．

Second Test．－（Calcutta，Jan．x－6）．England won by ten wickets．India 155 and 18 x ；England 32 x and I6 for no wkt．

Third Test．－（Madras，Jan．14－19）．England won by 200 runs．England 262 and 185 for 9 （dec．）； India 164 and 83.

Fourth Test．－（Bangalore，Jan．28－Feb．2）．India won by 140 runs．India 253 and 259 for 0 （dec．）； England $x 95$ and 177.

Fifth Test．－（Bombay，Feb．11－16）．Drawn．In－ dia $33^{8}$ and 192；England 317 and 152 for 7. INDIA BATTING

| Batsmen |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { 䓂 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | 资 |  | 嵒 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S．Amarnath． | 4 | 0 | 180 | 63 | 45.00 |
| S．M Gavaskar | 10 | 0 | 394 | 108 | $39 \cdot 40$ |
| B．P．Patei． | 10 | 0 | 286 | 83 | 28.60 |
| K．Ghavri． | 6 | 2 | 99 | 35＊ | 24.75 |
| A．D．Gaekwad | 8 | 0 | 165 | 39 | $20 \cdot 62$ |
| G．R．Viswanath | 10 | 1 | 175 | 79＊ | 19.44 |
| S．M．H．Kirmanl | 10 | 1 | 167 | 52 | 18.55 |
| P．Sharma． | 4 | 0 | 62 | 29 | 15.50 |
| S．Madan Lal | 4 | 0 | 51 | 17 | 12.75 |
| Yajuvendra Singh | 4 | 0 | 50 | 21 | 12.50 |
| B，S．Bedi． | 10 | 3 | 81 | 20＊ | 11.57 9.00 |
| M．Amarnath | 4 |  | 36 | 24 | 9.00 7.85 |
| E．A．S．Prasanna． | － | 1 | 55 | 13 | 7.85 |
| B．S．Chandrasekhar．．． | 10 | 3 | 20 | 6 | $2 \cdot 85$ |

[^36] A．V．Mankad 0,$4 ;$ S．Venkataraghavan $0,4$.

BOWLING

| Bowlers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2, } \\ & \text { ठ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 慈 | 器 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E．A．S．Prasanna | $232 \cdot 4$ | 79 | 389 | 18 | 21.61 |
| B．S．Bedi． | 298 | 106 | 574 | 25 | 22.96 |
| K．Ghavri． | 58 | 15 | 149 | 6 | 24.83 |
| B．S．Chandrasekhar | 194 | 40 | 537 | 19 | 28.26 |
| S．Madan Lal ．．．．．． | 4 | 11 | 86 | 3 | 28.66 |
| S．Venkataraghavan． | 34 | 6 | 94 | $\pm$ | 47.00 |

Also bowled：M．Amarnath 29－7－56－0；E．D．Solkar 6－1－15－0；S．M．Gavaskar 5－3－2－0；P．Sharma 4－0－ $8-0$ ；Yajuvendra Singh $1-0-2-0 ;$ A．D．Gaekwad $1-0-$ 1 －

## ENGLAND BATTING

| Batsmen | 㖘 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品芌 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 第 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D．L．Amiss． | 9 | 1 | 417 | 179 | 52.12 |
| A．W．Greig． | 8 | 0 | 342 | 103 | 42.75 |
| A．P．E．Knott | 8 | 1 | 268 | 81＊ | 38.28 |
| J．M．Brearley | 8 | 0 | 215 | 91 | 26．87 |
| R．W．Tolchard． | 7 | 2 | 129 |  | 25．80 |
| K．W．R，Fletcher | 5 | 1 | 121 | 58＊ | 22.75 17.42 |
| J．K．Lever | 8 | 1 | 122 95 | 53 52 | 17.42 15.83 |
| R．A．Woolme | 3 | 0 | 42 | 22 | 14.00 |
| D．W．Randall． | 7 | 0 | 86 | 37 | 12.28 |
| D．L．Underwood | 7 | 1 | 71 | 23 | 11.83 |
| G．D．Barlow． | 3 | 1 | 11 | 7 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $5 \cdot 50$ |
| R．G，D．Willis．．．．．． | 7 | 2 | 19 | 7 | $3 \cdot 80$ |

Also batted：M．W．W．Selvey 5＊．

BOWLING

| Bowlers | 둥 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 皆 } \\ & \text { 要 } \end{aligned}$ | 皆 | n U U 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $149 \cdot 4$ | 29 | 380 | 26 | 14.61 |
| R．G．D．Willis | 135 | 25 | 335 | 20 | 16．75 |
| D．L．Underwood | 252.5 | 95 | 509 | 29 | 17.55 |
| C．M．Old．．． | 88.5 | 20 | 201 | 10 | $20 \cdot 10$ |
| A．W．Grelg． | 131 | 28. | 336 | 10 | $33 \cdot 60$ |

Also bowled：M．W．W．Selvey 15－1－80－0；R．A．Wool－ mer 1－0－2－0．
＊Not out．

## Australia v．Pakistan，1976－77

First Test．－（Adelaide，Dec．24－29）．Drawn． Pakistan 272 and 466 ；Australia 454 and 261 for 6.

Second Test．－（Melbourne，Jan．s－6）．Australia won by 348 runs．Australia 537 for（dec．）and 315 for 8 （dec．）；Pakistan 333 and 15 ．

Third Test．－（Sydney，Jan．14－ז8）．Pakistan won by eight wickets．Australia 21x and $\mathbf{x 0}$ ；Pakistan 360 and 32 for 3.

New Zealand v．Australia， 1977
First Test．－（Christchurch，Feb．18－23）．Drawn． Australia $55^{2}$ and 154 for 4 （dec．）；New Zealand 357 and 293 for 8.
Second Test．－（Auckland，Feb．25－March x）．Aus－ tralia won by ten wickets．New Zealand 229 and 175：Australia 377 and $z 8$ for mow wt．

West Indies v．Pakistan， 1977
First Test．－（Bridgetown，Feb．$\times 8-23$ ）．Drawn． Pakistan 435 and 295；West Indies 42 x and 25 x for 9 ． Second Test．－（Port of Spain，March 4－9）．West Indies won by six wickets．Pakistan 180 and 340； West Indies 356 and 206 for 4.

Third Test．－（Georgetown，March 18－z3）． Drawn．Pakistan 994 and 540；West Indies $44^{8}$ and 154 for x ．
Fourth Test．－（Port of Spain，April x－6）．Pakistan won by 266 runs．Pakistan 34I and 301 for 9 （dec．）； West Indies 154 and 222.
Fifth Test．－（Kingston，April $\times 5-20$ ）．West Indies won by 140 runs．West Indies 280 and 359 ； Pakistan 198 and 30I．

Centenary Test Match， 1977
Australia v．England．－（Melbourne，March $\mathbf{x 2 - 1 7}$ ）． Australia won by 45 runs．Australia $\times 38$ and 419 for 9 （dec．）；England 95 and 427.

## England v．Australia， 1977

First（Jubilee）Test．－（Lord＇s，June 26－2x）．Drawn． England $2 \times 6$ and 305；Australia 296 and 334 for 6.

Second Test．－（Old Trafford，July 7 －12）．England won by nine wickets．Australia 297 and 218； England 437 and 82 for ．

Third Test．－（Trent Bridge，July 28－Aug．2）． England won by seven wickets．Australia 243 and 309；England 364 and 189 for 3.

Fourth Test．－（Headingley，Aug． $11-15$ ）．England won by an innings and 85 runs．England 436； Australia 103 and 248.
Fifith Test．－（The Oval，Aug．25－30）．Drawn． England $2 \times 4$ and 57 for 2；Australia 385 ． ENGLAND BATTING

| Batsmen | 哭 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{0} \text { H } \\ & \text { Ho } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ex } \\ & \stackrel{y y}{x} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G．Boycott | 5 | 2 | 442 | 191 | $\begin{array}{r}147.33 \\ 56.28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ | 255 |  |  |
| D．W．Randall． | 8 | 2 | 207 | 79 | 34.50 |
| A．W．Greig． | 7 | 0 | 226 | 91 | 32．28 |
| J．M．Brearley． | 9 | 0 | 247 | 81 | 27.44 24.50 |
| R．G．D．Willis | 6 | 4 | 49 | ${ }^{24 *}$ | 24.50 16.50 |
| C．M．Old．．．．．． | 3 | 0 | 46 | 37 | 15.33 |
| D．L．Amiss | 4 | 1 | 43 | 28＊ | 14.33 |
| M．Hendrick | 3 <br> 4 | 0 | 24 | 15 10 | $6 \cdot 60$ 6.00 |

Also batted：G．D．Barlow 1，5；I．T．Botham 25，0；G． Miller 6，13；G．R．J．Roope 34， $8,38$.

BOWLING

| Bowlers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LU } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | 鹏 | 范 | 品 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G．Miller | 24 | 7 | 47 | 3 | 15.66 |
| R．G．D．Whllis | 166.4 | 36 | 534 | 27 | 19.77 |
| 1．T．Botham | 73 | 16 | 202 | 10 | 20.20 |
| M．Hendrick | 128.4 | 33 | 290 | 14 | 20.71 |
| D．L．Underwood | $169 \cdot 1$ | 61 | 362 | 13 | 27.83 |
| A．W．Greig． | 77 | 25 | 196 | 7 | 28.00 |
| R．A．Woolmer | 16 | 5 | 31 | 1 | 31.00 |
| J．K．Lever． | 75 | 22 | 197 | 5 | 39.40 |
| C．M．Old． | 77 | 14 | 199 | 5 | 39.80 |

AUSTRALIA BATTING

| Batsmen |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 咸 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 咢 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K．J．O＇Keeff |  |  |  |  |  |
| G．S．Chappell | $9$ | 0 | 371 | 112 | 41.22 |
| D．W．Hookes． | 9 | 0 | 283 | 85 | 31．44 |
| K．D．Walters． | 9 | 0 | 223 | 88 | 24．77 |
| M．H．N．Walke | 8 | 1 | 151 | 78＊ | 21.5 |
| S．Serjeant | $5$ | 0 | 106 | 81 | 21.20 |
| Iars | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 1 | 166 | 63 | 20.75 |
| Davis． | $6$ | 0 | 107 | 3 | 17．83 |
| Robin | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13 | 10．50 |
| J．R．Thomson | 8 | ， | 59 |  | 8.42 |
| L．S．Pascoe．． |  | 2 | 23 | 20 | $7 \cdot 6$ |

Aiso batted：K．J．Hughes 1；M．F．Malone 46.
BOWLING

| Bowlers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } 00 \\ & \hline 5 \end{aligned}$ | 范 | 既 | \％ u u 3 3 | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M．F．Maione | 57 | 24 | 77 | 6 | 12．83 |
| J．R．Thomson | 200.5 | 44 | 583 | 23 | $25 \cdot 34$ |
| L．S．Pascoe． | 137.4 | 35 | 363 | 13 | 27.92 |
| R．J．Bright． | $72 \cdot 1$ | 27 | 147 | 5 | $29 \cdot 40$ |
| M．H．N．Walker | $273 \cdot 2$ | 88 | 551 | 14 | $39 \cdot 35$ |
| K．J．O＇Keeffe．． | $100 \cdot 3$ | 31 | 305 | 3 | 101.66 |

Also bowled：K．D．Walters 6－1－10－0；G．S．Chappell 39－5－105－0．
＊Not out
County Championship Table， 1976

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { County } \\ & \text { Order for } 1977 \\ & 1976 \text { in } \\ & \text { brackets } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 苟 } \\ & \text { 合 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 荡 } \\ & \hline \mathbf{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 吕 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 送 } \\ & \text { 信 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kent（14） | 22 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 54 | 65 | 227 |
| Middlesex（1） | 22 | 9 | 5 |  | 43 |  | 227 |
| Gloucestershire | 22 | 9 | 5 |  | 44 | 70 | 222 |
| Somerset（7） | 22 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 58 | 64 | 194 |
| Leicestershire | 22 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 44 | 73 | 189 |
| Essex（6）． | 22 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 38 | 65 | 187 |
| Derbyshire（15） | 22 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 38 | 64 | 186 |
| Sussex（10）． | 22 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 52 | 60 | 184 |
| Northamptonshire | 22 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 43 | 68 | 183 |
| Warwickshire（5） | 22 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 61 | 72 | 181 |
| Hampshire（12） | 22 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 53 | 54 | 179 |
| Yorkshire（8）． | 22 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 36 | 63 | 17 |
| Worcestershire（12 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 29 | 55 | 144 |
| Glamorgan（17）． | 22 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 36 | 60 | 132 |
| Surrey（9）． | 22 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 42 | 54 | 132 |
| Lancashire（16） | 22 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 36 | 57 | 117 |
| Nottinghamshire（13） | 22 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 34 | 52 | 98 |

Middlesex and Kent shared the Championship．
Gillette Cup Final．－Middlesex beat Glamorgan by five wickets．Glamorgan 177 for 9；Middlesex ${ }^{7} 8$ for 5 ．

Benson and Hedges Cup Final－Gloucestershire beat Kent by 64 runs．Gloucestershire 237 for 6； Kent 173.

John Player Sunday League Champions．－Leicester－ shire．

Universities．－Match drawn．Cambridge 28x for 7 （dec．）and 206 for 7 （dec．）；Oxford 247 and 203 for 7.

Eton v．Harrow．－Eton beat Harrow by six wickets．Harrow 225 for 7 （dec．）and 94 for 5 （dec．）；Eton 127 and 196 for 4.

## 1002

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages， 1977
（Qualification， 8 Innings）

| Batsmen | 둔 | 炭品 |  |  | $\frac{8}{4}$ | Bowlers |  | $\frac{\text { 霛 }}{}$ |  | $\sqrt{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12 |  | 215 | 77＊ |  | R．A．Woolmer． |  |  |  |  |  |
| I．，A．Ric | 30 <br> 35 | 5 | 1，701 | ${ }_{241 *}^{191}$ |  | ． |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 188 \\ 142 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| C．G．Greenidge | 32 | 2 | 1，771 | 208 |  |  | 6．4 | 130 |  |  |  |
| ， | 31 | 5 | 1431 | 125 |  | W．Hills |  | ${ }^{62} 6$ |  | 33 |  |
| Zaneer Abbas． | 36 <br> 34 | 5 | 1，584 | 205＊ |  | M．Preroct | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \cdot 4 \\ & 777.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | 1：967 | 109 | 18.04 |
| K．S．Mcew | 37 | 4 | 1，702 | 218 |  |  | 691.1 |  |  | 81 |  |
| Wood | 34 | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 1，439 | ${ }^{155 *}$ | 51.39 50.08 | D．L．Under | $36 \cdot 2$ 29.1 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 172 \\ 158 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1，540 | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Ha | 30 | 4 | 1，238 | 137 | 47.61 | ooth |  | 37 | 1，494 | 25 |  |
| －Edrich | 26 | 4 | 1，044 | $\xrightarrow{140}$ |  | M．E．Rober |  | 112 | 793 | 40 |  |
| C．Wessels M．Brearle | ${ }_{31}^{17}$ | 3 | 1，251 | ${ }_{152}^{138 *}$ | 47.35 46.33 | N．Shepher | 215．1 | 263 | 1，739 | 27 | 96 |
| shtaq | 37 |  |  |  |  | A．A．Jon |  | 32 | 421 |  |  |
| L．droliveira | ${ }_{23}^{36}$ | 7 | 1，257 | $\xrightarrow{156 \star}$ | 43．34 | R．E．East． | 8．4 | 196 | 1，477 | ${ }_{58}$ |  |
| Hamp | 38 | 8 | 1，297 | 178＊ | 43 | Wood | $120 \cdot 3$ | 40 | ${ }^{1} 306$ | 15 | $20 \cdot 40$ |
| ．R．Flet | 37 | 6 | 1，331 | 106＊ |  | Shuttle |  | 57 55 |  | 40 |  |
| P．E．Knott | $4{ }^{41}$ | 2 | 1，573 | ${ }_{135}^{158}$ |  | Ilingw | 384．4 | 143 | 777 | 37 | ${ }_{21} 21.00$ |
| Richards | 25 <br> 36 |  | 1.340 | ${ }_{149}^{115}$ |  | Brown | 190.5 4051 | 38 76 |  | 26 5 |  |
| M．Turner． | 38 | 4 | 1，380 | ${ }_{153}^{14}$ | 41 | B．M．Brain | 569．1 | 134 | 11,637 |  |  |
| Javed Miand | 39 | 6 | 1.326 | 111 |  | J．Simmon | 592.2 | 199 | 1，310 | 61 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {A．}}$ P．W．Denning． | 33 29 | 5 3 | 1，032 | 122 | 39.85 39.69 | B． Cl | 189．5 | 100 | － 949 |  | 21.56 |
| E．Jesty． | 34 | 3 | 1，230 | 144 |  | Imran Kh |  | 50 |  |  |  |
| Dennes | 35 <br> 33 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1，224 | 195 116 |  | E．B．R | 395－1 | 98 | 1，113 |  |  |
| Davi | 32 <br> 35 <br> 35 | 4 | 1，075 | 141 | 38．39 | K．Lever | 154.4 504.4 665.5 | 123 | 13 |  |  |
| Jones． | 35 40 |  | 1，272 | 115 | 37.41 <br> 37.40 |  | $5 \cdot 5$ | 149 | 1，9 6 |  |  |
| Rose | 35 | 3 | 1，193 | 205 |  | B．S．Bedi | 7.1 | 185 | 1，554 | 68 |  |
| liggs | ${ }_{32}^{16}$ | 11 | 6 | $\xrightarrow[119]{\text { 198 }}$ |  | Edme |  | 187 |  | 77 <br> 81 <br> 1 |  |
| Cowl | 27 |  | 687 | 109＊ |  | ．Wilki |  | 72 | 1，103 |  |  |
| B．Ric | ${ }_{42}^{26}$ | 5 | 1，300 | 176 114 | 35. 35 | K．J．Sunni | 44.1 | 107 | 1，36 |  |  |
| Stovol | 39 | 4 | 1223 | 196 | 34 | P．G．Le |  | 123 | 1，745 | 73 |  |
| Wook． Humag | 37 | 5 | 1，201 | 126 |  | J．Spenc | 33．2 | 159 | 1，231 |  |  |
| W．Gattin | 40 |  | 1，095 | 82 |  | J．C．J．Dye |  | 22 | 13 | 54 |  |
| right | 36 | 3 | 1，080 | 151 |  | A．A． W ．Gre |  | 224 | 1，3 |  |  |
| iil． | 35 | 4 | 1，014 | 90 | 32 | Nas |  | 176 | 1，97 |  |  |
| Higne | 33 | 2 | 1，010 | $\stackrel{149}{17}$ | 32 <br> 32 | D．A．Grave |  |  | 1，5 |  |  |
| Hopkins | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1，357 | 230 | 32. | M．A．Buss | 326.4 373.3 | 106 |  | 31 |  |
| Smith． | 42 | 8 | 1，278 | 141 | 31. | H．P．Coop |  | ${ }_{3}$ |  |  |  |
| Kitche | 33 | 1 | 1，005 | $\xrightarrow{143 *}$ | 31． | J．R．T．Barc | ${ }_{585}^{155}$ | 39 |  |  |  |
| M．L．Smedie | 38 27 | 8 | 11 | 130＊ | 31． | R．R．Gur |  |  | ${ }^{1,882}$ | 75 |  |
| Old． | 13 |  | 341 | 107 | 31. | A．I．Robinso |  | 139 | 1，12 |  |  |
| Lo | 29 27 | S | 7338 | 112 | 30 | G．B．Stevenson |  |  |  |  |  |
| Briers | 11 | 1 | 307 | 1 |  | T．W．Ca | 131.3 | 52 |  |  |  |
| linto | 28 | 1 | 828 | 88 |  | H．R．Mos |  | 107 | 1，08 | 42 |  |
| W．Greig | ${ }_{33}^{24}$ | 0 | 886 | 88 |  | G．G．Arn |  | 86 | 1，0 |  |  |
| Gre | 14 |  | 4 | ${ }^{96}$ | 30.30 3 | S．P．Perrym | $733 \cdot 3$ 431.5 | 198 | 1928 | 43 |  |
| T．eele | ${ }_{3}^{41}$ | 7 | －961 | 124 | 30 | R．Arrow | $480 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| ．Hassan | 42 | 4 | 1，141 | 182＊ |  |  | 523 | 142 | 1，226 |  |  |
| Jackma | 32 | 11 | 606 | 86＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tolc | 10 | 2 | 229 |  |  | A．Hodgso | ${ }_{210}^{321} 4$ | 75 54 | －965 | 19 |  |
| －Abberle | 35 | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 971 | 92 |  | D. J. Has |  | 174 | 1，571 | 56 |  |
| brahams． | 28 | 5 | 652 | 101＊ |  | O |  | 121 | 5 | 47 | $28 \cdot 40$ |
| itgio | 37 | 2 | 792 | 103 |  | R．LeQ |  | 111 |  |  |  |
| C．Glllia | 15 | 4 | 310 | 90. |  | B．J．Griffit |  | 44 | 1，488 | 17 |  |
| E IO Hem | 36 | 6 | 842 863 | 12 |  | A．Ward． |  |  |  | 3 | 28．96 |
| Hem | 15 |  | 306 | 173＊ |  |  | 17.2 | 143 | 1，676 | 23 |  |
|  | 24 <br> 18 |  | 584 472 | ${ }_{73}^{124 *}$ |  | J．H．Childs |  | 117 | 1，372 | 30 | 29 |
| J．Procter | 33 | 2 | 85 | 115 | 27.64 | J．A．Snow． | 459. |  |  |  | 29.25 |

－Denotes not out．
1934
Lancashire
1935
Yorkshire
1936
1937 Yorbyshire
1938 Yorkshire
1939 Yorkshire
1946 Yorkshire
1947 Middlesex
I948 Glamorgan
1949 \{Middlesex

List of County Cricket Champions.

| 1950 | SLancashire | Surrey | 1960 | Yorkshire | 1971 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Surrey

RUGBY FOOTBALL
International Union Table, 1976-77

| Country | Played | Won | Lost | Drawn | Points Scored |  | Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Calcutta Cup England v. Scotland | County CHAMPIONSHII |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1968 England 8-6 | Middlesex. |
| 1969 Engiand 8-3 | Lancashire. |
| 1970 Scotland 14-5 | Staffordshire. |
| 1971 Scotland $16-15$ | Surrey. |
| 1972 Scotland 23-9 | Gloucestershire. |
| 1973 England 20-13 | Lancashire. |
| 1974 Scotland 16-14 | Gloucestershire. |
| 1975 England 7-6 | Gloucestershire. |
| 9976 Scotland 2z-12 | Gloucestershire. |
| 1977 England 26-6 | Lancashire. | International Marches, 1976-77

1976
Oct. 16 Cardiff: Wales 20 Argentina 19
1977
Jan. 15 Twickenham: England 26 Scotland 6 Cardiff: Wales 25 Ireland 9
Feb. 5 Dublin: $\quad$ Ireland o England 4
Feb. 19 Twickenham: England 3 France ${ }_{18}^{4}$
Mar. 5 Cardiff: Wales 14 England 9 $\begin{array}{llrl}\text { Paris: } & \text { France } & 23 & \text { Scotland } \\ \text { Edinburgh: } & \text { Scotland } & 9 \\ & 9 & \text { Wales } & 18\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Mar. } 19 \text { Edinburgh: Scotland } 9 \text { Wales } 18 \\ \text { Dublin: } & \text { Ireland } 6 \text { France } & 15\end{array}$
British Isles in New Zealand, 1977
First Test (Wellington, June 18).-New Zealand 16 ; British Isles 12.
Second Test (Christchurch, July 9).-New Zealand 9; British Isles 13.
Third Test (Dunedin, July 30).-New Zealand 19; British Isles 7.
Fourth Test (Auckland, Aug. 13).-New Zealand no: British Isles 9.

## County Championship Final

Lancashire beat Middlesex I7-6 $^{-6}$
Other Chief Matches, 1976-77
Universities. 1976. Cambridge University beat Oxford University $15-0$ at Twickenham on Dec. 7. Hospitals Cup Final.-St. Bartholomew's beat St. Mary's 12-6. Services.-Royal Navy beat R.A.F. 15-9; Royal Navy beat Army 16 -0; Army beat R.A.F. 19-13.

John Player Cup.-Gosforth beat Waterloo 27-II at Twickenham on April $56,1977$.

Middlesex Seven-a-side Final.-Richmond beat Gosforth 26-16.

## Rugby Footrall League (Est. 1895) International Matches <br> World Championship

$$
1977
$$

| May | 28 | Auckland: | N.Z. | 12 | Austral |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 5 | Auckland: | G.B. | 23 | France | 4 |
|  | II | Sydney: | Australia | 21 | France | ) |
|  | 12 | Christchurch: | N.Z. | 12 | G.B. | 30 |
|  | 18 | Brisbane: | Australia | 19 | G.B. | 5 |
|  | 19 | Auckland: | N.Z. | 28 | France | 20 |

## Grand Final

June 25 Sydney: Australia 13 G.B. 12
Rugby League Challenge Cup.-Final. Leeds beat Widnes $16-7$ pts. at Wembley Stadium on May 7, 1977.

County Champions.-Yorkshire.
Premiership.-St. Helens beat Warrington 32-20 pts. at Swinton on May 28, 1977.

First Division Champions.-Featherstone Rovers.
Second Division Champions.-Hull.
Yorkshire Cup.-Leeds beat Featherstone Rovers 16-12 pts.

Lancashire Cup.-Widnes beat Workington Town 16-II pts.

## HOCKEY, 1976-77 <br> MEN'S HOCKEY

Home International Matches
Scotland beat Ireland $2-0$; Wales beat Ireland 10 ;
Ireland beat Scotland $\mathbf{x - 0}$; England beat Ireland $x-0$.
Universities.-Cambridge University beat Oxford University 2-1.
County Championship Final.-Middlesex beat Wiltshire $\mathrm{z}-\mathrm{x}$.
Services Championship.-Army.
National Club Championship.-Final. Slough beat Beckenham 1-0.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY

## Leading Matches

England lost to New Zealand $0-\mathrm{s}$; England beat Wales $x-0$; England beat Scotland $4-2$; England lost to Ireland $x-z$; England beat Spain $4-x$; England beat France 2-0; England lost to Germany x-2.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
International Table, 1976 -77

| Country | Played | Won | Drawn | Lost | Goals |  | Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scotland. |  | 2 | - | - | For | $\begin{gathered} \text { Against } \\ = \end{gathered}$ | 5 |
| Wales.... | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |  |
| England. | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| N. Ireland | 3 | 0 | I | 3 | - | - | I |

## ENGLAND $\%$.

 SCOTLAND1968 Draw .....
1969 England. . . . 4-1
1970 Draw . . . . . . . 0-0
1971 England. . . .3-1
1972 England. . . . 1-0
1973 England. . . . 1-0
1974 Scotland. . . . 2-0
1975 England. . . .5-1
1976 Scotland . . . 2-1
1977 Scotland. ... .2-1

FOOTBALL
ASSOCLATION CUP
g. g.
W.B.A. b. Everton. . . . . . . . 1-0

Manchester C. b. Leicester. . 1-0
Chelsea $b$. Leeds U. . . . . . . . . 2-1
Arsenal b. Liverpool. . . . . . . 2-1
Leeds U. b. Arsenal . . . . . . . . 1-0 Sunderland $b$. Leeds U. .... 1-0 Liverpool b. Newcastle..... 3-0 West Ham U. b. Fulham... .2-0 Southampton b. Man. U. . . . 1-a Man.U b. Liverpool . ....... . 2-1

## League Competition, 1976-77

Div. I.-Liverpool, 57 pts. Runners-up: Man. City, 56 pts. Relegated: Sunderland, 34 pts.; Stoke C., 34 pts.; Tottenham H., 33 pts.
Div. II.-Promoted: Wolverhampton W., 57 pts. $;$ Chelsea, 55 pts.; Nottingham F., 52 pts. Relegated: Carlisle U., 34 pts.; Plymouth, 32 pts., Hereford U., $3^{1}$ pts.
Div. III.-Promoted: Mansfield T., 64 pts.; Brighton, 6 r pts.; Crystal Palace, 59 pts. Relegated: Reading, 35 pts.; Northampton T., 34 pts.; Grimsby T., 33 pts.; York C., 32 pts.
Div. IV.-Promoted: Cambridge U., 65 pts.; Exeter C., 62 pts.; Colchester U., 59 pts.; Bradford C., 59 pts.

SCOTTISH LeAGUE.-Premier Div.-Celtic, 54 pts. Div.I.-St. Mirren, 62 pts. Div. II.-Stirling A., 55 pts.

## Representative Matches, 1976 -77 <br> Home International Championship

1977
May
May
June
June
June

1976
Sept.

## 1977

Feb.
June
June
June
28 Belfast: N. Ireland

England Wrexham: Wales o Scotland 3 Wembley:England o Wales I Hampden

Park: Scotland 1 N. Ireland o 3 Belfast: N. Ireland I Wales 4 Wembley: England I Scotland z

## OTHER INTERNATIONALS

8 Wembley:England

9 Wembley:England 8 Rio de Janeiro: Brazil o England o 12 Buenos Aires: Argentina I England 15 Montevideo: Uruguayo England o

## WORLD CUP

1976
Oct. I3 Wembley:England Nov.

1977
Mar.
x 7 Rome: Italy 30 Wembley:England

- Finland $x$

2 England o
5 Luxem-
burg

## 1976

Dec. 15 Wolverhampton: England o Wales o 1977

| April 27 Bramall Lane: | England \& Scotland a |
| :--- | :--- |
| May 26 Heisinki: | Finland England 1 |
| June | Bergen: |

## CUP FINALS, 1976-77

F.A. CUP.-S.F.: April 23 (Hillsborough), Manchester United beat Leeds 2-r; April 27 (Maine Road), Liverpool beat Everton 3-0 (after 2-2 draw).
Final: May $2 x$ (Wembley Stadium), Manchester United beat Liverpool 2-I.
Football League Cup. Final: April 13 (Old Trafford), Aston Villa beat Everton, 3-2 (after two draws).
F.A. Vase. Final: Billericay beat Sheffield $2-r$ (after $1-x$ draw).
F.A. Challenge Trophy.-F.: Scarborough beat Dagenham $2-1$ at Wembley Stadium.
F.A. Youth.-F.: Crystal Palace beat Everton (on aggregate) $\mathbf{x}$ -
SCOTTISH F.A. Cup.-S.F.: Rangers beat Hearts 2-0; Celtic beat Dundee z-0.
Final: May 7 (Hampden Park), Celtic beat Rangers $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{o}$.
SCOTTISH League Cup. -F: Aberdeen beat Celtic 2-I.
European Cup.-S.F.: Liverpool beat Zurich (on aggregate) 6-ı; Borussia MG beat Dynamo Kiev (on aggregate) 2-x.
F.: Liverpool beat Borussia MG $3^{-x}$ in Rome.

European Cup-Winners' Cup.-S.F.: Hamburg beat Atletico Madrid (on aggregate) 4-3; Anderlecht beat Napoli (on aggregate) 2-I.
F.: Hamburg beat Anderlecht $2-0$ in Amsterdam.
U.E.F.A. CUP.-F.: Juventus beat Atletico Bilbao on away goals.

Universities.-Oxford University and Cambridge University drew o-o.
Arthur Dunn Cup.-Carthusians beat Brentwoods 3-0.

## WORLD CUP WINNERS, r930-1974

1930 (Played in Uruguay)................... Uruguay
1934 (Italy) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Italy

1950 (Brazil). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Uruguay
2954 (Switzerland)................ . . . West Germany
1958 (Sweden). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brazil
1962 (Chile). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brazil
1966 (England). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . England
1970 (Mexico) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brazil
1974 (West Germany) . . . . . . . . . . . . West Germany

## OPEN

(Instituted 1860)
1967 R. de Vicenzo (Argentina), 278.
1968 G. Player (S. Africa), 289.

1969 A. Jackin (G.B.), $280^{.}$
1970 J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.) beat D. Sanders (U.S.A) after tie, 283.

1971 L. Trevino(U.S.A.),
278.

1972 L. Trevino(U.S.A.),
278.

1973 T. Welskopf (U.S.A.),
276.

1974 G. Player (S. Africa),
282.

1975 T. Watson (U.S.A.) beat J. Newton (Australia) after tie, 279.
1976 J. Milter (U.S.A.), 279. 1977 T. Watson (U.S.A.), 268.

PROFESSIONAL MATCH
PLAY TOURNAMENT
1967 P. W. Thomson (Aust.).
1968 B. Huggett.
1969 M. Bembridge.
1970 T. Horton.
1972 J. Garner.
1973 N. C. Coles.
1974 J. Newton (Aust.).
CHAMPIONSHIPS

1975 E. Polland. 1976 B. Barnes.
1977 H. Balocchi (S. Africa).

## AMATEUR <br> (1885)

1967 B. Dickson (U.S.A.).
1968 M. F. Bonallack.
1969 M. F. Bonallack.
1970 M. F. Bonallack.
1971 S. N. Melnyk (U.S.A.).
1972 T. Homer.
1973 R. Siderowf (U.S.A.).
1974 T. Homer.
1975 M. Giles(U.S.A.).
1976 R. Siderowf (U.S.A.). 1977 P. McEvoy.

LADIES
(1893)

1967 Miss D. E. Chadwick. 1968 Mlle. B. Varangot (France).
1969 MBle. C. Lacoste
(France).
1970 Miss D. L. Oxley.
1971 Miss M. Walker.
1972 Miss M. Walker.
1973 Miss A. Irvin.
1974 Miss C. Semple
(U.S.A.)

1975 Mrs. N. Syms (U.S.A.).
1976 Miss C. Panton.
1977 Mrs. A. Uziell.

WALKER CUP
(Shinnecock Hills, August, 1977)
U.S.A. won by 16 matches to 8.

Winners-
Singles-U.S.A.: L. Miller (z); J. Fought (z) ; S. Simpson; V. Heafner; F. Ridley (z) ; J. Sigel (z); G. Hallberg.

Great Britain and Ireland: A. Brodic (z); S. Martin; M. Kelley; I. C. Hutcheon.
Foursomes-U.S.A.: J. Fought and V. Heafner (z); S. Simpson and L. Miller (2); J. Sigel and M. Brannan.

Great Britain and Ireland: I. C. Hutcheon and P. Deeble; A. Brodie and S. Martin; G. Murray and M. Kelley.

## RYDER CUP

(Royal Lytham, September, 1977)
U.S.A. beat Great Britain and Ireland by $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to $7 \frac{1}{2}$. Winners-
Foursomes-U.S.A.-L. Wadkins and H. Irwin; D. Stockton and J. McGee; J. Nicklaus and T. Watson.
Great Britain and Ireland-N. Faldo and P. Oosterhuis.
Fourballs,-U.S.A.-T. Watson and H. Green; E. Sneed and L. Wadkins; D. Hill and D. Stockton; H. Irwin and L. Graham.

Great Britain and Ireland-P. Oosterhuis and N. Faldo.

Singles-U.S.A.-L. Wadkins; L. Graham; D. Hill; H. Green; R. Floyd.
Great Britain and Ireland-P. Dawson: B. Barnes; B. Gallacher; N. Faldo; P. Oosterhuis.

## OTHER GOLF EVENTS, 2976 -77

Australian Open.-J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.).
President's Putter.-A. W. J. Holmes beat E, R. Dexter 5 and 4.
Halford Hewitt Cup (Final).-George Watson's beat Marlborough, $4 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.
English Amateur.-T. Shingler.
Brabazon Trophy.-A. W. B. Lyle.
Penfold P.G.A. Championship.-M. Pinero (Spain). Madrid Open.-A. Garrido (Spain).
Club Professionals' Championship.-D. Huish.
Berkshire Trophy.-A. W. B. Lyle.
World Cup (Palm Springs, Dec. 1976),- 1 , Spain, 574; 2, U.S.A., 576;3, Taiwan, 581.
Golf Illustrated Gold Vase.-J. Davies.
Martini International Tournament-G. Norman (Australia).
Seniors' Championship.-C. O'Connor.
Uniroyal International.-S. Ballesteros (Spain).
Avia International Women's Foursomes.-Miss T. Perkins and Miss M. McKenna.
Newmark Ladies Intemational Open Strokeplay Toumament.-Mrs. D. Henson.
U.S.A. Masters -T. Watson.
U.S.A. Open.-H. Green.
U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship.-L. Wadkins.
U.S.A. Amateur.-J. Fought.

Universilies.-Cambridge beat Oxford by 11 matches to s, with inalved.
British Youth Championship.-A. W. B. Lyle.
British Boys' Championship.-I. Ford.
Girls' Home International Series.-England.
Home International Championship.-England.
Women's Home International Championship.-England.
South African Open.-G. Player.
French Open.-S. Ballesteros (Spain).
Spanish Open.-B. Gallacher.
Lytham Trophy.-P. Deeble.
European Amateur Team Championship.-Scotland.
Callers of Newcastle Toumament.-J. Fourie (S. Africa).
British Girls' Open Amateur.-Miss W. Aitken.
Tournament Players' Championship.-N. C. Coles.
Benson and Hedges International Open.-A. Garrido (Spain).
Carris Trophy.-R. Mugglestone.
Italian Open.-A. Gallardo (Spain).
Sunningdale Foursomes.-G. M. Hunt and D. Matthew.
Double Diamond World Classic.-U.S.A.
Kerrygold International Classic.-L. Higgins.
Greater Manchester Open.-E. Darcy.
British Women's Open Championship.-Miss V. Saunders.
Colgate European Women's Toumament.-Mrs. J. Rankin (U.S.A.).
German Open.-T. Britz (S. Africa).
Swiss Open_-S. Ballesteros (Spain).
Dutch Open.-R. Byman (U.S.A.).
Carrolls Irish Open.-H. Green (U.S.A.).
Scandinavian Open.-R. Byman (U.S.A.).
Portuguese Open.-M. Ramos (Spain).
Canadian Open-L. Trevino.
Dunlop Masters.-G. Hunt.
World Series.-L. Wadkins (U.S.A.).
Colgate World March-Play.-G. Marsh (Australia).
County Championship.-Warwickshire.
Rank Xerox English Championship.-A. Jacklin.

## LAWN TENNIS

Thr Davis Cup Challenge Rounds

## (Founder-Dwight Filley Davis ( $\mathbf{x}_{79}$-1945), First Played, 1900.)



1951 Australia beat U.S.A. .......... . 3-1
1952 Australia beat U.S.A............4-1
1953 Australia beat U.S.A........... 3-2
1954 U.S.A beat Australia . . . . . . . . 3-0
1955 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . . . . . 5-0
1956 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . . . . . 3-2
1957 Australia beat U.S.A.... . . . . . .3-2
1958 U.S.A. beat Australia. . . . . . . . 3-2
1959 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . . . . . 3-2
1960 Australia beat Italy . . . . . . . . . 4-1
1961 Australia beat Italy . . . . . . . . . 5-0
1962 Australla beat Mexico. ..... . . . 5-0
1963 U.S.A. beat Australia. . . . . . . . 3-2

1964 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . . . . 3-2
1965 Australia beat Spain. . . . . . . . . .4-1
1966 Australia beat India . . . . . . . . . 4-1
1967 Australia beat Spain. .......... . . 1
1968 U.S.A beat Australia. ..........4-1
1969 U.S.A. beat Rumania. . . . . . . . 5-0
1970 U.S.A. beat W. Germany. . . . . 5-0
1971 U.S.A. beat Rumania. . . . . . . . 3-2
1972 U.S.A. beat Rumania . . . . . . . . 3-2
1973 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . . . . . 5-0
1974 S. Africa won by default.
1975 Sweden beat Czechoslovakia. .3-2
1976 Italy beat Chile. . . . . . . . . . . . .4-1

## THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WLMBLEDON) 1977

Men's Singles.-B. Borg (Sweden) beat J. S. Connors (U.S.A), 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

Women's Singles.-Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.) beat Miss B. F. Stove (Holland), 4-6, 6-3, 6-r.
Men's Doubles.-R. L. Case and G. Masters (Australia) beat J. G. Alexander and P. C. Dent (Australia), 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 8-9, 6-4.
Women's Doubles.-Mrs, R. L. Cawley (Australia) and Miss J. C. Russell (U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Navratilova (U.S.A.) and Miss B. F. Stove (Holland), 6-3, 6-3.
Mixed Doubles.-R. A. J. Hewitt and Miss G. R. Stevens (S. Africa) beat F. D. McMillan (S. Africa) and Miss B. F. Stove (Holland), 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.
All England Plate:
Men's Singles.-M. C. Riessen (U.S.A.) beat G. E. Reid (U.S.A.), 6-4, 5-7,9-7.

Women's Singles.-Miss Y. Vermaak (S. Africa) beat Miss S. Mappin (G.B.), 6-2, 7-5.
Junior International Invitation Tournament:
Boys' Singles.-V. A. W. Van Winitsky (U.S.A.) beat T. E. Teltscher (U.S.A.), 6-1, $1-6,8-6$.
Girls'Singles.-Miss L. Antonoplis (U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Louie (U.S.A.), 7-5, 6-1.
Veteran's Doubles.-S. Davidson (Sweden) and T. Ulrich (Denmark) beat R. N. Hartwig (Australia) and E. V. Seixas (U.S.A.), 8-6, 6-4.

## Wightman Cup

(Crystal Palace, November, 1976 )
U.S.A. won by 5 matches to 2 .

Singles.-Miss C. M. Evert (U.S.A.) beat Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.), 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; Miss S. Barker (G.B.) beat MissR. Casals(U.S.A.), $1-6,6-3,6-2$; Miss T. Holladay (U.S.A.) beat Miss G. Coles (G.B.), 3-6, 6-x, 6-4; Miss Wade beat Miss Casals, 3-6, 9-7, rtd.; Miss Evert beat Miss Barker, 2-6,6-2, 6-2.
Doubles.-Miss Evert and Miss Casals beat Miss Wade and Miss Barker, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1; Miss A. Kiyomura and Ms. M. Guerrant (U.S.A.) beat Miss S. Mappin and Miss L. Charles (G.B.), 6-z, 8-6.
U.S.A. Championships:

Men's Singles.-G. Vilas (Argentina).
Women's Singles.-Miss C. Evert (U.S.A.).
Men's Doubles_-R. Hewitt and F. McMillan (S. Africa).

Women's Doubles.-Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) and Miss B. Stove (Netherlands).
Mixed Doubles.-F. McMillan (S. Africa) and Miss B. Stove (Netherlands).

## French Championships:

Men's Singles.-G. Vilas (Argentina).
Women's Singles.-Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia).
Men's Doubles.-B. Gottfried (U.S.A.) and R. Ramirez (Mexico).
Women's Doubles.-Miss R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) and Miss P. Teeguarden (U.S.A.).
Mixed Doubles.-J. McEnroe and Miss M. Carillo (U.S.A.).

Federation Cup.-U.S.A.
Public Schools.-Youll Cup: St. Paul's beat Oundle 3-1; Clark Cup.-St. Paul's beat Windsor G.S., 2-0.
County Championship.-Men: Essex; Women: Surrey.

## British Junior Grass Championships <br> (Eastbourne)

Boys' Singles.-M. Appleton beat N. Rayner, 7-6, 6-3.
Girls? Singles.-Miss J. Durie beat Miss C. Drury, 6-3, 6-1.
Boys ${ }^{3}$ Doubles.-M. Appleton and J. Dier beat D. Atkinson and R. Stoakes, $6-2,6-2$.
Girls' Doubles.-Miss J. Durie and Miss A. Hobbs beat Miss C. Drury and Miss C. Harrison, 6-z, 6-2.

TENNIS, 1977
Amateur Singles Championship-H. R. Angus beat A. C. Lovell, $3^{-2}$.

Amateur Doubles Championship.-A. C. Lovell and A. G. Windham beat H. R. Angus and D. J. Warburg, $3^{-0}$.
British Open Doubles Championship.-N. A. R. Cripps and A. C. Lovell beat F. Willis and D. Cull, $3^{-x}$.
Henry Leaf Cup.-Winchester beat Rugby, 3-0.
Universities.-Cambridge University beat Oxford University, 4-3.

## BADMINTON, 1977

## All-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1977

Men's Singles.-F. Delfs (Denmark) beat Liem Swie King (Indonesia), 2-x.
Ladies' Singles.-Miss H. Yuki (Japan) beat Miss L. Koppen (Denmark), z-1.
Men's Doubles. - Tjun Tjun and J. Wahjudi (Indonesia) beat A. Chandra and Christian (Indonesia), 2-0.
Ladies' Doubles.-Mrs. E. Toganoo and Miss E. Ueno (Japan) beat Mrs. M. Lockwood and Mrs. N. C. Perry (England), 2-0.
Mixed Doubles.-D. Talbot and Mrs. G. M. Gilks (England) beat M. Tredgett and Mrs. N. C. Perry (England), 2-0.

## SQUASH RACKETS, 1976-77

British Open Championship.-G. Hunt (Australia) beat C. Nancarrow (Australia), $3^{-I}$.
Amateur Championship.-B. Brownlee (New Zealand) beat I. Leslic (G.B.), 3-r.
Women's Championship. - Mrs. H. McKay (Australia) beat Miss B. Wall (Australia), 3-0.
University Match.-Cambridge University beat Oxford University, 3-2.
Londonderry Cup.-Barnard Castle beat Brighton College, $5^{-0}$.
Inter-Services.-Army.
British Closed Championship.-J. Leslie beat J. Richardson, 3-2.
National Women's Championship.-Miss A. Smith beat Miss S. Cogswell, 3-0.

## FENCING, 1976-77

British Championships:
Foil.-N. Bell(Salle Paul).
Sabre.-J. Philbin (Polytechnic).
Epée.-E. O. Bourne (Salle Boston).
Ladies Foil.-Miss H. Cawthorne (Allen).
Sporting Record Cup.-Salle Boston.
Granville Cup.-Salle Emery.
Magrini Cup.-Polytechnic.
Public Schools Championship:
Foil.-J. Ferguson (Worth).
Eyée.-A. Brannon (King's, Chester).
Sabre.-G. Li (Brentwood).
Inter-Schools (Graham Bartlett Cup).-Brentwood.
Savage Shield.-Salle Boston.
Martin Edmunds Cup.-Polvtechnic.
Universities.-Cambridge University beat Oxford University, 17-10.

## RACKETS, 1976-77

British Open Championship.-J. A. N. Prenn beat W. R. Boone, $4^{-1}$.

Amateur Singles Championship.-C. J. Hue Williams beat W. R. Boone, $3^{-0}$.
Amateur Doubles Championship.-C. T. M. Pugh and W. R. Boone beat H. R. Angus and A. G. Milne, 4-3.
Public Schoois Championship.-Singles (H. K. Foster Cup).-M. N. P. Mockridge (Marlborough) beat P. J. Rosser (Malvern), $3^{-r}$.

Doubles: Malvern (P. J. Rosser and A. J. B. McDonald) beat Marlborough (D. K. Watson and C. F. Worlidge), 4-3.
Noel Bruce Cup.-Harrow (C. J. Hue Williams and J. A. N. Prenn) beat Eton (C. T. M. Pugh and W. R. Boone), 4-3.

Universities.-CCambridge University beat Oxford University, 2-£.

## RUGBY FIVES, 1977

Schools Competition.-Singles: K. C. Smith (Bradfield) beat S. Ashton (South Trafford College), 2-1. Doubles: Denstone (A. Daryani and G. Morgan) beat Giggleswick (B. R. Alston and N. H. Roberts), $\mathrm{z}^{2-1}$.

Amateur Doubles Championship.-J. H. M. East and G. W. Enstone beat M. Robinson and T. Wynn, 2-0.
Amateur Singles Championship.-G. W. Enstone beat J. H. M. East, 2-0.

## POLO, 1977

Queen's Cup.-Foxcote beat Roundwood Park 8-4.
Cowdray Park Gold Cup.-Foxcote beat Cowdray Park 12 -7.
Cowdray Park Challenge Cup.-Stowell Park beat Cowdray Park 81 $\frac{1}{2}$-6.
Roval Windsor Cup.-Westcroft Park beat Falcons $3 \frac{1}{2}-3$.
Harrison Cup.-Los Locos beat Bucket Hill $5^{\frac{1}{2}-5}$.
Brecknock Cup.-Cowdray Park beat Woolmers $5-3 \frac{1}{2}$.
Bass Charrington Cup.-Cowdray Park beat Apache $5^{\frac{1}{2}-2}$.
Jersey Lilies Challenge Cup.-Palm Beach beat Cowdray Park $4 \frac{1}{2}-4$.
Maidensgrove Cup.-Chopendoz beat Dragonflies 5-2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Midhurst Town Cup.-Stowell Park beat Songhai 9-4.
Holden White Cup.-Rangatiki beat Beechanger $4-3^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
Cicero Cup. - Chopendoz beat Apache $6 \frac{1}{2}-3$.
Coronation Cup.-South America beat England 7-6.
Rodney Moore Cup.-Lea Grange beat Windsor Park $2-\mathrm{x}$.
Tyro Cup.-La Vicuna beat Cowdray Park 4-3年.

TABLE TENNIS, 1977
International Championships
(Thornaby)
Singles.-Men: S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.) beat D. Douglas (England).
Women: C. Knight(England) beat J. Hammersley (England).
Doubles.-Men: S. Gomozkov and A. Strokatov (U.S.S.R.) beat D. Douglas and D. Neale (England). Women: I. Hammersley and L. Howard (England) beat T. Ferdman and V. Popova (U.S.S.R.).
Mixed: B. Burnazian and T. Ferdman (U.S.S.R.) beat D. Douglas and L. Howard (England).

## CYCLING, 1977

Tour de France.-B. Thevenet (France).
Tour of Britain.-S. Gusseinov (U.S.S.R).
Scottish Milk Race.-S. Barras.
British Professional Road Championship.-P. Edwards. British Amateur Road Championship.-S. Lawrence.

## YACHTING

The America's Cup
In September, r977, the U.S. defender Courageous beat the Australian challenger Australia in Rhode Island Sound. Courageous won the first four races to take the best-of-seven series.

## CANOEING, 1977

Devizes-Westminster Race ( 124 miles) Senior Class.I, J. F. Fowler and B. Greenaway (Royal C.C.), $16 \mathrm{hr} .56 \mathrm{~m} .25 \mathrm{~s} . ; 2, \mathrm{~A}$. Williams and O . Harding (Royal Engineers C.C.), 17 hr. $3 \mathrm{~m} .24 \mathrm{~S} ;$; 3, B. R. Greenham and T. J. Cornish (Royal C.C.), 7 hr. 47 m .58 s.

Angling—Swimming-Rowing

## ANGLING

National Championship

| Year | Venue | No. of teams | Individual Winner | Weight | Team winners | Points | Division |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1973 |  | $\overline{92}$ | A. Wright (Derby) <br> J. Wilkinson (Elthorn) | lb. oz. <br> 41 101 <br> 43 1 | Grimsby <br> Leigh | 717 pts. 826 pts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1st Div.) } \\ & \text { (2nd Div.) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | R. Witham, Lincs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gt. Ouse Rellef |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Channel, Norfolk |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | R. Welland and Coro. | 80 | P. Anderson (Cambridge F.P. \& A.S.) | 4021 | Leicester A.S. | - | (1st Div.) |
|  | nation Channel, Lincs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ford and Tewkesbury | 115 | C. Hibbs (Leigh Miners) | 4731 | Stockport Federation | - | (2nd Div.) |
| 1975 | R. Nene, Peterborough | 78 | M. Hoad-Reddick | 637 | Birmingham A.A. | - | (1st Div.) |
|  |  |  | (Rotherham) |  |  |  |  |
|  | R. Trent, Nottingham | 71 | A. Webber (Wigran) | $162 \frac{1}{2}$ | Long Eaton Victoria | - | (2nd Div.) |
| 1976 | R. Trent, Nottingham | 79 | N. Wells (Newark) | $280 \frac{1}{8}$ | Birmingham A.A. | 776 pts . | (1st Div.) |
|  | R. Witham, Lincoln | 76 | P. Marks (Exeter) | 12 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Izaak Walton (Preston) | 763 pts. | (2nd Div.) |
|  | R. Huntspill, Somerset | 80 | D. Knox (J. C. Bamford) | $389 \frac{3}{4}$ | London A.A. | 693 pts. | (3rd Div.) |

## SWIMMING

## National Swimming Ceampionships 1977

## Men:

400 metres Free Siyle.-G. Downie, 4 m. 3.49 s.
100 metres Butterfly.-J. Mills, $57^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{Bo}$ s.
Ein metres Individual Medley.-D. Cleworth, $2 \mathrm{~m} .11 \cdot 27 \mathrm{~s}$.
n.an metres Free Style.-G. Downie, 1 m. $55^{-69} \mathrm{~s}$.

200 metres Back Stroke.-J. Carter, z m. 8.65 S.
1,500 metres Free Style.-P. Sparkes, $15 \mathrm{~m} .50 \cdot 91$ S.
200 metres Butterfly.-P. Sparkes, 2 m. $5 \cdot 19 \mathrm{~s}$.
200 metres Breast Stroke.-P. Naisby, 2 m .24 .3 x s.
100 metres Back Stroke.-G. Abraham, 59.84 s .
400 metres Individual Medley.-A. McClatchey, $4 \mathrm{~m} .36 \cdot 18 \mathrm{~s}$.
100 metres Free Siple.-M. Smith, 53.25 s.
100 metres Breast Stroke.-P. Naisby, 1 m. $5^{\prime} 7^{2} \mathrm{~s}$.
Free Style Relay.-1, Southampton, 3 m. $42 \cdot 04$ S.; 2, Warrender, $3 \mathrm{~m} .43 .60 \mathrm{s}$. ; 3 , Millfield, $3 \mathrm{~m} .44^{\circ} 34 \mathrm{~s}$.
Medley Team Relay.- 1 , Southampton, 4 m . s.79 s.; 2, Coventry, 4 m. $6.56 \mathrm{s}$. ; 3, Cardiff, $4 \mathrm{~m} .7 \cdot 87 \mathrm{~s}$.
Women:
200 metres Breast Stroke-M. Kelly, 2 m. 39.45 s.
800 metres Free Style.-L. Heggie, $9 \mathrm{~m} .9 \cdot 62 \mathrm{~s}$.
roo metres Back Stroke. I. Beasley, 1 m. 6.82 s .
200 metres Free Style.-S. Davies, $2 \mathrm{~m} .8 \cdot 15 \mathrm{~s}$.
200 metres Butterfy.-S. Jenner, m. 19.50 s.
400 metres Individual Medley.-S. Davies, 4 m . $56 \cdot 28 \mathrm{~s}$
100 metres Free Style.-V. Bullock, $59^{\circ} 14 \mathrm{~S}$.
200 metres Individual Medley.-S. Davies, 2 m. 22.95 s.

400 metres Free Style.-S. Davies, $4 \mathrm{~m} .26 \cdot 72 \mathrm{~s}$.
100 metres Butterfly.-J. Hull, 1 m. 5.45 s .
200 metres Back Stroke.-S. Davies, $=1 \mathrm{~m} .2 \mathrm{x} \cdot 18 \mathrm{~s}$.
Free Style Team Relay.-1, Millfield, $4 \mathrm{~m} .6 \cdot 55 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ z, Sheffield Oakstreet, $4 \mathrm{~m} .7 \cdot 88 \mathrm{~s} . ; 3$, Southend and Leigh, $4 \mathrm{~m} .8 \cdot 2 \mathrm{IS}$.
Medley Team Relay.-1, Coventry, $4 \mathrm{~m} .3^{2 \cdot 00 \mathrm{s.;}}$ 2, Cardiff, $4 \mathrm{~m} .35^{\prime} 17 \mathrm{~S}$.; 3, Wigan, $4 \mathrm{~m} .3^{8 \cdot o r ~ S . ~}$

## HENLEY REGATTA, 1977

Grand Challenge Cup.-Univ. of Washington beat Leander and Thames Tradesmen by I length, 6 m .27 s .
Ladies Challenge Plate.-Trinity College, Dublin beat Pembroke College, Cambridge by $2 \frac{1}{3}$ lengths, 6 m .53 s .

Princess Elizabeth Cup.-Ridley College, Canada beat Hampton School by 1 length, m .53 S .
Thames Cup.-London R.C. beat Leander by $\frac{8}{4}$ lengths, 6 m .37 S .
Stewards' Cup.-London R.C. rowed over, n̄o other entries:
Prince Philip Cup.-Garda Siochana beat Thames Tradesmen by 23 lengths, 7 m .35 s .
Visitors" Cup.-Univ. of Washington beat Lady Margaret B.C., Cambridge, easily.
Wyfold Cup.-City Orient R.C. beat Univ. of London by alengths, 7 m . 15 s .
Britannia Challenge Cup.-Tideway Scullers beat Henley R.C. by $z^{\frac{1}{3}}$ lengths, 7 m .28 s .
Silver Goblets.-J. Clark and J. Roberts (Thames Tradesmen) beat J. Macleod and A. N. Christic (St. Thomas's Hospital and London R.C.) by 3 lengths, 7 m .54 s .
Double Sculls.-M. J. Hart and C. L. Ballicu (Leander) beat R. G. Stone and C. R. Wood (Harvard Univ., U.S.A.) easily, 7 m .20 s .
Diamond Sculls.-T. J. Crooks (Leander) beat J. W. Dietz (New York A.C.) by $3^{\frac{2}{3}}$ lengths, $\frac{\mathrm{m}}{}$. II s .

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE <br> (Putney-Mortlake, 451. If. 18o yds)

| Year | Winner | m. s . | Won by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1963 | Oxford. | 2047 | 5 lengths |
| 1964 | Cambridge. | 1918 | 5 lengths |
| 1965 | Oxford. | 1845 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ lengths |
| 1966 | Oxford. | 1912 | 4 lengths |
| 1967 | Oxford. | 1852 | $3 \%$ lengths |
| 1968 | Cambridge. | 1822 | 31.4 lengths |
| 1969 | Cambridge. | 184 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lengths |
| 1970 | Cambridge. | 2022 | 4 lengths |
| 1971 | Cambridge. | 1758 | $3 \frac{1}{4}$ lengths |
| 1972 | Cambridge. | 1836 | 10 lengths |
| 1973 | Cambridge. | 1921 | 93 lengths |
| 1974 | Oxford. | 1735 | 13 lengths |
| 1975 | Cambridge. | 1927 | 5t lengths |
| 1976 | Oxford.... | 16 58* | 3, lengths |
| 1977 | Oxford.... | 1928 | 7 lengths |

Cambridge have won 68 times, Oxford 54 and there has been - dead-heat.

* Record.


## OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake-Putney).x, Leander; 2, Oxford University; 3, London I.
Oxford Summer Eights.-Keble.
Cambridge Lents.-Lady Margaret.
Cambridge Mays.-Pembroke College.
Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1755, 263 rd race, London Bridge-Chelsea, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles).-I. C. Dwan (Dartford).
Wingfield Sculls.- I, T. Crooks (Leander); 2, G. Mulcahy (Quintin); 3, M. Spencer (Poplar, Blackwall \& Dist.).

SKATING, 1976-77
WORLD Championships (Tokyo)
Men's Figure.-V. Kovalev (U.S.S.R.).
Ladies' Figure.-Miss L. Fratianne (U.S.A.).
Pairs.-A. Zaitsev and Miss I. Rodnina (U.S.S.R.). Ice Dancing.-A. Minenkov and Miss I. Moiseeva (U.S.S.R.).

## European Championships (Helsinki)

Men's Figure.-J. Hoffmann (E. Germany).
Ladies' Figure.-Miss A. Poetzsch (E. Germany).
Pairs.-A. Zaitsev and Miss I. Rodnina (U.S.S.R.).
Ice Dancing.-A. Minenkov and Miss I. Moiseeva (U.S.S.R.).

## British Championships (Ice)

Men's Figure.-R. Cousins.
Ladies' Figute.-Miss K. Richardson.
Pairs.-A. Beckwith and Miss R. Lindsey.
Dancing.-W. Maxwell and Miss J. Thompson.

SHOOTING-BISLEY, 108th N.R.A., 1977
Queen's Prize.-I, D. A. Friend, 283 pts; 2, B. H. B. Wrey, 282; 3. Lt. Cdr. J. F. O. Willcox, 282.
St. George's Challenge Vase.-F. E. McDermott, 548. Grand Aggregate.- 1, B. I. J. Gilson, 583 ; 2, N. C. M. Fyfe, 577 ; 3, P. Dawes, 577.

Elcho Challenge Shield.- 1 , England, $x, 603 ; 2$, Scotland, $x, 564 ; 3$, Ireland, $x, 423$.
The Kolapore.- r , Mother Country, $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{x} 68$; 2 , Canada, $\mathbf{x , 1 6 7 ; 3 , ~ J e r s e y , ~} \mathbf{r}, 156 ; 4$, Victoria, Australia, $x, 153$; 5, Guernsey, $x, 153$.
Universities-Chancellor's Challenge Plate. -1 , Cambridge University, 1,$124 ; 2$, Oxford University, 1,067.
Inter-Services Long Range.-1, R.A.F., 554; 2, R.N., 552; 3. Regular Army, 545.
United Service.-r, Regular Army, 1,385; 2, Canadian Forces, 1,292 ; 3, R.A.F., $1,259$.
Ashbutton Shield.- I, Allhallows, 505; 2, Epsom, 505; 3, Clifton, 503.
National' Match.- I, England, 2,043; 2, Scotland, z,005; 3. Wales, x,979; 4, Ireland, x,977.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1977
International Cup (Down-the-Line).- x, Ireland 7211/ 7500; 2, Scotland, 7205; 3, England, 7199; 4, Wales, 7099 .
Mackintosh Trophy.-I, Australia, 7357/7500; 2, Canada, 7332; 3, New Zealand, 7214;4, Ireland, 721 x.
British Open Down-the-Line Championship.-E. Wilson (Ireland), 297/300.

British Open Skeet Championship.-G. Paget (Attleborough, Norfolk), $100 / 100$.
British Open Sporting Championship.-J. Ling (Hoxne, Norfolk), 84/roo.
Coronation Cup.-T. Poskitt (S. Yorks.), 369/400.
Grand Prix of Great Britain (Olympic Trap).-E. Azcue (Spain), 190/200.

BOXING, 1977

## A.B.A. Championships (Winners)

Light-Flyweight.-P. Fletcher (St. Teresa's); Flyweight.-C. Magri (Arbour Youth); Bantam.J. Turner (Hull Fish Trades); Feather.-P. Cowdell (Warley); Light.-G. Gilbody (St. Helens); Light-Welter.-J. Douglas (Camperdown); Welter.C. Jones (Penyrhoel); Light-Middle.-C. Malarky (Clydeview); Middle.-R. Davies (Birkenhead); Light-Heavy.-C. Lawson (Pembroke); Heavy.G. Adair (Barnstaple).

## The Universities

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 6 bouts to 3 .

## PROFESSIONAL BOXING <br> WORLD CHAMPIONS

(As recognised by the World Boxing Council)
Semi-Flyweight.-L. Estaba (Venezuela); Fly-weight.-M. Canto (Mexico); Bantamweight.-C. Zarate (Mexico); Super-Bantamweight.-W. Gomez (Puerto Rico); Featherweight.-D. Lopez (U.S.A.); Semi-Lightweight.-A. Escalera (Puerto Rico); Light-Wellerweight.-S. Muangsurin (Thailand); Lightweight.-E. Dejesus (Puerto Rico); Welter-weight.-C. Palomino (Mexico); Light-Midleweight. -R. Mattioli (Australia); Middleweight.-C. Monzon (Argentina); Light-Heavyweight.-M. Cuello (Argentina); Heavyweight.-Muhammad Ali (U.S.A.).

## BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Flyweight.-vacant; Bantam-weight.-P. Maguire; Featherweight.-A. Richardson; Lightweight.-vacant; Light Welterweight.-vacant; Welterweight.H. Rhiney; Light Middleweight.-J. Batten; Middle-weight.-K. Finnegan; Light-Heavyweight.-B. Johnson; Heavyweight.-vacant.

## COMMONWEALTH CHAMPIONS

Flyweight.-P. Mambwe (Zambia); Bantam-weight.-S. Shittu (Ghana); Featherweight.-E. Ndukwu (Nigeria); Semi-Lightweight.-B. Moeller (Australia); Lightweight.-J. Dele (Nigeria) : Light-Wellerweight.-H. Thompson (Australia); Weller-weight.-C. Gray (Canada); Light Middleweight.M. Hope (England); Middleweight.-M. Betham (N.Z.); Light-Heavyweight.-T. Mundine (Australia); Heavyweight.-vacant.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS
Flyweight.-F. Udella (Italy); Bantamweight.F. Zurlo (Italy); Featherweight.- P. Jimenez (Spain): Semi-Lightweight.-N. Vezzoli (Italy); Lightweight. -J. Watt (Scotland); Light Welterweight.-vacant; Welterweight.-J. Hansen (Denmark); Light Middle-weight.-M. Hope (England); Middleweight.-G. Tonna (France); Light-Heavyweight.-M. Parlov (Yugoslavia); Heavyweight.-L. Rodriguez (France).

## BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

World Professional Billiards Championship.-A. L. Driffield (England) beat A. Johnson (Australia) by 9,204 to 4,696.
World Open Billiards Championship.-A. L. Driffield (England) beat P. Morgan (Ireland) by 3,055 to 2,404.
World Professional Snooker Championship.-J. Spencer beat C. Thorburn (Canada) by 25-2x frames.
World Snooker Match-Play Championship.-E. Charlton (Australia) beat R. Reardon (Wales) by $3^{x-24}$ frames.
World Amateur Snooker Championship.-D. Mountjoy (Wales) beat P. Mifsud (Malta) by Ix-I frames.
World Amateur Billiards Championship.-N. Dagley (England) beat M. Ferreira (India) by 3,386 to 2,268.
English Amateur Billiards Championship.-R. Close beat J. H. Beetham by 2,95I to 2,03 .
English Amateur Snooker Championship.-T. Griffiths beat S. Hood by $13-3$.
Women (Amateur).-Billiards: Mrs. V. Selby; Snooker: Miss A. Johnson.

## BOWLS, 1977

English Bowling Association Championships (Worthing).
Fours.-S.F.: Aveley (Essex) beat Century (Middx.) 20-17; Atherley (Hants.) beat Stoke (Warwks.) 27-10; $F$. : Aveley beat Atherley 20-15.
Triples.-S.F.: Clevedon (Somerset) beat Haxby Road (Yorks.) 18 -8; Torbay (Devon) beat I.C.I. Letchworth (Herts.) $18-14 ; F .:$ Clevedon beat Torbay 22-I3.
Pairs.-S.F.: Brotherhood (Worcs.) beat Holgate W.M.C. (Yorks.) 22-21; Clevedon (Somerset) beat Marlow (Bucks.) 24-12; F.: Brotherhood beat Clevedon $20-18$.
Singles.-S.F.: C. Ward (Cromer) beat H. Taylor (Alnwick) 21-18;D. Goldring (Woburn Sands, Bucks.) beat G. Hufton (Notts. Constabulary) 2x-19; F.: Ward beat Goldring 2x-9.
Inter-County Championship (Middleton Cup)-S.F.: Somerset beat Norfolk 147-86; Middx. beat Bucks. x18-108; F.: Somerset beat Middx. 123-107.
International Championship.- r , Scotland, 6 pts.; z , Ireland, 4 pts.; 3, Wales, 2 pts.; 4, England, - pts.

## BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1977

Royal International Horse Show, Wembley
King George V Gold Cup.-x, D. Broome on Philco; 2, F. Tyteca on Ransome; seven equal third.
Horse and Hound Cup.-1, H. Snoek on Gaylord; 2, Miss S. Mapleson on Waterbrook; 3, T. Edgar on Everest Amigo.
Queen Elizabeth II Cup.-x, Mrs. T. Edgar on Everest Wallaby; 2 , Miss C. Bradley on Marius; 3, Miss A. Fenwick on Ladiesman.
Moss Bros. Championship.-I, J. Heins on Severn Valley; 2, Miss C. Bradley on Berna; 3, G. Wiltfang on Duell.
Everest Double Glazing Championship.- 1 , T. Edgar on Everest Amigo; 2, J. Heins on Severn Valley; 3, G. Fletcher on Tauna Dora.
Godfrey Davis Puissance.-H. Smith on Graf and E. Macken on Kerrygold, equal first; 3, G. Fletcher on Double Brandy.
John Player Trophy- - I, D. Broome on Philco; 2, E. Macken on Boomerang; 3, J. Heins on Severn Valley.
Daily Mail Cup.-x, F. Tyteca on Ransome; z, D. Broome on Philco; 3, M. Pyrah on Law Court.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE
Principal Events and Winners, 1976-77

| Event (with date of first meeting) | Summary of Results |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Results } \\ & \text { 1976-77 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ox. | Camb. | Drawn |  |
| Cricket (1827) | 45 | 51 | 37 | Draw |
| Boat Race (1829) | 54 | 68 | 1 | Oxford |
| Athletics (1864). | 50 | 46 | 7 | Camb. |
| Football- |  |  |  |  |
| Association (1873-4) | 33 | 41 | 20 | Draw |
| Rugby (1871-2) | 41 | 41 | 13 | Camb. |
| Golf (1878).. | 34 | 47 3 | 14 | Camb. |
| Hockey (1890) | 27 | 33 | 14 | Camb. |

## Other University Events and Winners 1976-77



## MOTOR CYCLING, 1977

Senior T.T. Isle of Man.-x, P. Read (Suzuki), x hr. $45 \mathrm{~m} .4^{8.4 \mathrm{S.} \text { (ro6.97 m.p.h.); 2, T. Herron }}$ (Yamaha), I hr. $47 \mathrm{~m} .6 .6 \mathrm{~s} . ; 3$ 3, E. Roberts

Junior 250 c.c. T.T., Isle of Man.-I, C. Williams (Yamaha), I hr. 8 m . 10 s . ( 99.62 m. p.h.) ; 2, I. Richards (Yamaha), 1 hr. $8 \mathrm{~m} .18 .8 \mathrm{s.;}$ 3, T. Herron (Yamaha), I hr. 9 m .23 s .
Senior Manx Grand Prix.-1, S. Davies (Yamaha), mhr. $15 \mathrm{~m} .10 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~S}$. ( $100.48 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. ); 2, G. Linder (Suzuki), hr. $15 \mathrm{~m} .27 .4 \mathrm{s.;}$ 3, N. Jefferies (Yamaha), 2 hr .19 m .36 s .

## MOTOR RACING, 1976-77

24-hours (Le Mans).-I, J. Ickx, J. Barth and H. Haywood (Porsche); 2, V. Schuppan and J. P. Jarier (Mirage-Renault); 3, P. Gregg and C. BallotLena (Porsche).
U.S. Grand Prix.-1, J. Hunt (McLaren); 2, J. Scheckter (Tyrrell); 3, N. Lauda (Ferrari).
Japanese Grand Prix.- $1, ~ M$. Andretti (Lotus), x hr. 43 m .51 .4 S. ( $117 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p.h}$ ) ; 2, P. Depailler (Tyrrell), 1 hr. $43 \mathrm{~m} .59 \cdot 14 \mathrm{~S}$; 3, J. Hunt (McLaren) I hr. 44 m. 00.06 s.
Spanish Grand Prix.-I, M. Andretti (Lotus), x hr. $42 \mathrm{~m} .52 \cdot 22 \mathrm{~s}$. ( $9 \mathrm{x} \cdot 75 \mathrm{~m}$. p.h.) ; 2, C. Reutemann (Ferrari), x hr. 43 m. 08.07 s.; 3, J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford), $\pm$ hr. 43 m .16 .73 s .
Monaco Grand Prix.- I, J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford), hr. 57 m. 52 '77 s. ( $79 \cdot 62 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$.) ; 2, N. Lauda (Ferrari), $=$ hr. $57 \mathrm{~m} .53 .66 \mathrm{s}. ; 3, \mathrm{C}$. Reutemann (Ferrari), 8 hr .58 m .25 .57 s .
French Grand Prix.-x, M. Andretti (Lotus), = hr. 39 m. $40 \cdot 13 \mathrm{~s}$. (II3.7I m.p.h.) ; 2, J. Watson (Brabham), ifr. $39 \mathrm{~m} .4 \mathrm{x} \cdot 68 \mathrm{s}$. ; 3. J. Hunt (McLaren), $1 \mathrm{hr} .40 \mathrm{~m} . ~ \mathrm{I} 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
British Grand Prix (Silverstone).- I, J. Hunt (McLaren), I hr. 3 Im .46 .06 s . ( $130 \cdot 36 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. ); 2, N. Lauda (Ferrari), I hr. $32 \mathrm{~m} .4 .37 \mathrm{~s} . ; 3$, G. Nilsson (Lotus), $x$ hr. 32 m .5 .63 s .
South African Grand Prix.- 1, N. Lauda (Ferrari), x hr. $42 \mathrm{~m} .2 \mathrm{x} \cdot 6 \mathrm{~s}$. (116.58 m.p.h.); 2, J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford), i hr. $42 \mathrm{~m} .26 .8 \mathrm{~s} . ; 3$, P. Depailler (Tyrrell), $\mathrm{I} \mathrm{hr} .4^{2 \mathrm{~m} .27 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~s} \text {. }}$

Brazilian Grand Prix.-x, C. Reutemann (Ferrari), $1 \mathrm{hr} .45 \mathrm{~m} .7 .72 \mathrm{S.:} 2$, J. Hunt (McLaren), 1 hr. $45 \mathrm{~m} .18 \cdot 43 \mathrm{s.;}$ 3. N. Lauda (Ferrari), I hr .46 m . 55.23 s.

Swedish Grand Prix.-I, J. Laffite (Ligier Matra); 2. J. Mass (McLaren); 3, C. Reutemann (Ferrari).
Italian Grand Prix.-1, M. Andretti (Lotus), 1 hr. 27
 hr. $28 \mathrm{~m} .7 .26 \mathrm{s}$. ; 3, A. Jones (Shadow), 1 hr .28 m . 13.93 S.

Austrian Grand Prix.-1, A. Jones (Shadow), $\mathbf{x}$ hr. 37 m 16.49 S. (xz2.99 m.p.h.) ; z, N. Lauda (Ferrari), I hr. $37 \mathrm{~m} .36 .62 \mathrm{~S} . ; 3, \mathrm{H}$. Stuck (Brabham), I hr. 37 m .50 .99 s.
German Grand Prix.-x, N. Lauda (Ferrari), x hr. $3 \mathrm{Im} .4^{8 \cdot 62}$ s. ( $229 \cdot 6 \mathrm{I}$ m.p.h.) ; 2, J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford), ${ }^{\text {hr }} 3^{2} \mathrm{~m} .2 .95 \mathrm{~s}$; 3, H. Stuck (Brabham), $x$ hr. 32 m .9 .52 S .

Argentine Grand Prix.-1, J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford), I hr. 40 m . II'I9 S. (II8.40 m.p.h.); 2, C. Pace (Brabham), I hr. $40 \mathrm{~m} .54 .43 \mathrm{S}$. ; 3, C. Reutemann (Ferrari), I hr. $40 \mathrm{~m} .57^{\prime 2}$ I s.
Dutch Grand Prix.-I, N. Lauda (Ferrari), I hr. 4 Im .45 .93 S . ( $36.21 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. ) ; 2, J. Lafite (Ligier Matra), I hr. $41 \mathrm{~m} .47 \cdot 82 \mathrm{s}$. ; 3, J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford).
Belgian Grand Prix.-1, G. Nilsson (Lotus), hr. 55 m. 05 '7I S. ( 96.64 m. p.h.) ; 2, N. Lauda (Ferrari), I hr. 55 m. I $^{\prime} 90$ s.; 3, R. Peterson (Tyrrell), i hr. 55 m .25 .66 s .
U.S. Grand Prix West.-1, M. Andretti(Lotus), I hr. 5 I m. $35 \cdot 47$ S. ( $86 \cdot 88 \mathrm{~m}$. p.h.) ; 2, N. Lauda (Ferrari), ihr. 5 I m. ${ }^{36 \cdot 24}$ S.; 3, J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford), I hr. $51 \mathrm{~m} .40 \cdot 32 \mathrm{~s}$.

## SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

Angling.-National Federation of Anglers. Sec.Gen., J. W. Warner, Haig House, 87 Green Lane, Derby.
association Football. - The Football Association. Sec., E. A. Croker, 16 Lancaster Gate, W.z.
Athletics.-Amateur Athletic Association. Hon. Sec., B. E. Willis, 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3-

- British Amateur Athletic Board. Hon. Sec., A. Gold, C.B.E., 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.
- Women's Amateur Athletic Association. Hon. Sec., Miss M. Hartman, M.B.E., 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.
Badminton.-Badminton Association of England. Sec., J. B. H. Bisseker, $44 / 45$ Palace Road, Bromley, Kent.
Basket Ball-English Basket Ball Association. Sec., K. K. Mitchell, Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds.
Billiards.-Billiards and Snooker Control Council. Chairman, W. H. Cottier, Alexandra Chambers, 32 John William Street, Huddersfield.
Bobsleigh.-British Bobsleigh Association. Hon. Sec., G. Renwick, 515 Watford Way, N.W.7.
Bowls.-English Bowling Association. . Sec., J. F. Elms, 4 Lansdowne Crescent, Bournemouth.
Boxing.-Amateur Boxing Association, 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.-Hon. Sec., W. S. Cox.
- British Boxing Board of Control, Ramillies Buildings, Hills Place, W.r.-Gen. Sec., R. L. Clarke.
Canoeing.-British Canoe Union, 70 Brompton ROAD, S.W.3.-Dir., G. Richards, M.B.E.
Clay Pigeon Shooting.- Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. Dir., A. P. Page, 107 Epping New Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
Cricket.-Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. Sec., J. A. Bailey.
Cycling.-British Cycling Federation, 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.-Sec. L. Unwin.
Fencing.-Amateur Fencing Association. Sec., Cmdr. F. A. Booth, R.N., 83 Perham Road, W. Kensington, W.I4.

Golf.-Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. Sec., K. R. T. Mackenzie, M.C.

- English Golf Union. Sec., I. R. H. M. A. Erskine, xzA Denmark Street, Wokingham, Berks.
-Ladies' Golf Union, x2, The Links, St. Andrews, Fife.-Sec., Mrs. G. Anderson.

Gymnastics.-British Amateur Gymnastics Association. Gen. Sec., Lt. Cdr. B. W. C. Middleton, R.N. (ret.), 23A High Street, Slough, Bucks.

Hockey.-Hockey Association.-Sec. Col. D. M. R. Eagan, 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

- All England Women's Hockey Association, 160 Great Portland Street, W.I. Sec., Mrs. B. A. Cottom.
Judo.-British Judo Association, 70 Brompton Road, S.W. 3. Gen. Sec., A. C. G. Johnson.
Lacrosse.-English Lacrosse Union. Hon. Sec. R. Balls, 64 Broad Walk, Hockley, Essex.

Lawn Tennis.-Lawn Tennis Association. Sec., P. M. Johns, Barons Court, West Kensington, W. 14.

- International Tennis Federation, Gen. Sec. D. Gray, International Tennis Federation, Barons Court, West Kensington, W.is.
Motor Cycling.-Auto-Cycle Union, 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.s. Sec. Gen., K. E. Shierson.
Mountaineering.-British Mountaineering Council, Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Booth Street East, Manchester. Gen. Sec., D. D. Gray.
Netball.-All England Netball Association. Organising Sec., Mrs. B. Thomson, 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.
Orientering.-British Orienteering Federation, Lea Green, near Matlock, Derbyshire. Professional Officer, B. Porteous.
RACING.-The Jockey Club (incorporating National Hunt Committee), 42 Portman Square, W.r. Sec., S. M. Weatherby.
Rifle Shooting.-National Rifle Association, Sec., Air Commodore A. B. Riall, c.b.E., R.A.F. (ret.), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.
- National Small-bore Rifle Association. Sec., R. C. Russell, Codrington House, $I x_{3}$ Southwark Street, S.E.I.
Rowing.-Amateur Rowing Association. Exec. Sec., D. C. Lunn-Rockliffe, 6 Lower Mall, W. 6.
Rugby Fives.-Rugby Fives Association. Sec., T. Wood, Fairbourne Lodge, Epping Green, Essex.
Rugby Football.-The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. Sec., Air Commodore R. H. G. Weighill, C.B.E., D.F.C.
- The Rugby Football League, Sec.-Gen., D. S. Oxley, 880 Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

Skating.-National Skating Association of Great Britain. Gen. Sec., A. R. Drake, Charterhouse, E.C.r.

Ski-ING. - National Ski Federation of Great Britain. Sec., Maj. Gen. I. R. Graeme, C.B., O.B.E., 188 Eaton Square, S.W.I.
SQuast Rackets.-Squash Rackets Association. Sec., E. P. Woods, 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3-

- Women's Squash Rackets Association. Sec., Miss C. Myers, 345 Upper Richmond Road West, East Sheen, Surrey.
Swimming.-Amateur Swimming Association, Harold Fern House, Derby Square, Loughborough, Leics.
Table Tennis.-English Table Tennis Association, Gen. Sec., A. W. Shipley, 21 Claremont, Hastings, East Sussex.

Toboganning.-British Racing Toboganning Association.-Pres., Dr. R. Liversedge, 82 Firtree Road, Banstead, Surrey.
Underwater Swimming.-British Sub-Aqua Club, Dir.-Gen., R. L. Vallintine, 70 Brompton Road. S.W.3-

WATER SKI-ING.-British Water Ski Federation, 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.-Sec., G. Hill.
Weight-lifting. - British Amateur Weight Lifters Association. Hon. Sec., W. W. R. Holland, 3 Iffey Turn, Iffley, Oxford.
Wrestring.-English Olympic Wrestling Assoc-iation.-Chairman, H. Jacob, O.B.E., $\quad$ Huxley Drive, Bramhill, Stockport, Cheshire.
Yachting.-Royal Yachting Association, Victoria Way, Woking, Surrey. Sec.- Gen., J. Durie.

## DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD SCHEME

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme is meant to provide an incentive and a challenge to young people to reach certain standards in leisure-time activities with the voluntary help of adults. Entrants in the United Kingdom and in other Commonwealth countries, must be between their 14th and 23rd birthdays and can enter through their school, the firm where they work, a youth organization, or on their own. Bronze, Silver and Gold Awards can be gained by those who qualify in four of the five sections of the Scheme: Service, Expedition, Interest, Design for Living, and Physical Activity. The qualifying standards are expressed in terms of proficiency, perseverance or sustained effort, participants being assessed on the use they make of their personal abilities and aptitudes and not in competition with others.
In $\mathbf{1 9 7 6}$, there were 76,528 new entrants from the United Kingdom and 23,942 from overseas; $\quad$ total of 32,53I Awards were gained in the U.K. and ro,307 overseas. There have now been more than $\mathbb{0}$ million and a quarter entrants since the Scheme began.
Head Ofice: 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, W.8. Director: A. Blake, c.v.o., M.C.

## THE SILVER JUBILEE

Of Britain's 43 monarchs since 1066 only ${ }_{3} 3$ have kept the crown for 25 years; the first to celebrate his Jubilee ceremonially was said to have been Henry III in the thirteenth century; the penultimate was The Queen's grandfather, King George V, in 1935 . who had endeared himself to his people by declaring after the festivities that till that day he had not realized that he had been so loved. Indubitably, however, 1977's Jubilee was the most comprehensive ever in the numbers it affected; only perhaps equalled in dispaly by the Coronation ceremonies and the Delhi Durbars of the early part of the century.

Moreover, as other monarchies, for example the world's oldest in Ethiopia, and one of the newest, that of Laos established in 1947, were being abolished by revolutionary régimes, Britain's in 2977 proved itself as strong and popular as ever.

The first eight months of Jubilee Year were the busiest The Queen has ever spent. Details of her timetable and itinerary are given elsewhere (see Diary of Events). The festivities involved The Queen going to her people as much as it entailed their coming to greet and see her. However, where the progresses of the first Elizabeti had been largely limited to Southern England, her namesake travelled thousands of miles often to countries that had ceased to be British colonies and become independent members of the Commonwealth during her reign. The Queen did not make comprehensive tour of the Commonwealth, however; it was in fact in Australasia for example that she spent the British winter enjoying the sun of that sub continent, in I two-month tour. While there, she opened the Sports Centre in New Zealand, the venue for the 1982 Commonwealth Games; received a headhunter's skull rack in Papua; was garlanded in flowers by King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV in Tonga; and was greeted in Sydney Harbour by the biggest flotilla of small boats Australia had ever seen. Back from Australasia, The Queen toured Britain-North, South and East London, the West Country, Merseyside, Wales and Scotland as well as Ulster, where, despite "the Troubles" and specific I.R.A. threats, a two-day visit was arranged which passed with only two small bomb explosions. Her Majesty also made a point of appearing in Jubilee Year as the nation's Commander-in-Chief, when she reviewed the army in West Germany, the R.A.F., and the Fleet at Spithead, where 97 British ships and 60 foreign vessels gave the salute. The Queen also at other times reviewed the police and the Royal British Legion.

But as has been said, people also came to share in the Jubilee. Some $£ 1,000,000$ tourists were expected to come to Britain in 1977 to celebrate with us (and to spend $£ x, 170,000,000$ ). Indeed Americans were enticed to make the journey by a large model of Buckingham Palace which was put on display at New York's Kennedy Airport.

The climax to the year's celebrations was Jubilee Week. This was begun by the lighting of a towering bonfire at Windsor by The Queen herself, a spark to $x 02$ others all over the world including one lit by Sir Edmund Hillary (in New Zealand), a man who had as equal reason as Her Majesty for a fond memory of 1953, the year in which he scaled Everest simultaneously with the Coronation. Jubilee Day itself revolved around three eventsFirstly, the thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was attended in person by 3,000 people, including Commonwealth Heads of States (a service incidentally which was also to be celebrated during the year in the cathedrals of Llandaff
and Glasgow for the benefit of Her Majesty's Welsh and Scottish subjects). Secondly, there was the lunch in Guildhall, after which the Queen addressed the nation and the Commonwealth and movingly reaffirmed the vow of self-dedication to the rôle birth had allotted her, which she had made as I young girl. Thirdly, there came the climacteric, her appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace to receive the acclamation of the enormous crowds. Indeed, whilst the events of the day were seen by $22,000,000$ people on British television (and by several million more at peak viewing time in America), others had thronged the streets in their thousands. As Her Majesty walked from St. Paul's to Guildhall she chatted to several of them and received flowers and a little boy's painting of her. As she made her way back to the Palace the people followed her and when she appeared on the balcony in the afternoon beneath aloomy sky there were perhaps three-quarters of a million people filling the whole of The Mall and even spiliing into Trafalgar Square-an incredible assemblage surely unrivalled since V.E. Day; a sight fortunately conveyed to the millions watching on television as part of the biggest outside broadcast ever mounted by the B.B.C. (with atotal of $3^{8}$ cameras employed). The week was concluded by River Pageant on the evening of June 9 , illuminated by a grand fireworks display which rivalled the famous performance organized on the same river for the king by Court musicians headed by Handel.

Jubilee Year inspired a whole gamut of activities, many delightfully informal to accord with Her Majesty's express wish that there should be no lavish expense in this time of economic austerity. In London, for example; 5,000 street parties were planned, roads being temporarily pedestrianized, bunting put up, trestle tables erected and games and food provided for the children; $¥ I$ Jubilee fountain sculpture was unveiled in New Palace Yard; London Transport ran silver-painted Jubilee buses; a new $4 \frac{1}{2}$ acre Jubilee Park was opened on the South Bank on the site of the r95x Festival of Britain; " "Coronarium" of cast iron columns retrieved from blitzed warehouses and arranged in the form of Classical rotunda, was erected in St. Katharine's Docks by the Tower; Leicester Square was cleared of cars and laid out with tables and specially designed Jubilee bollards; the London Jubilee Youth Games were held. The capital also saw national exhibitions inspired by the Jubilee, most particularly the gently jingoistic one "to British Genius" at Battersea, when we were able to boast to the world as the inventors of the television; penicillin, Spitfires, Concorde, the body scanner, cats' eyes and the tandem. There was an equal variety in the acts of celebration outside the Capital as well; Derby was awarded the status of a city; Manchester commissioned a life-size portrait of The Queen and hung it in the Town Hall; and in Norfolk, five rooms at Sandringham, the royal home so beloved of The Queen's father, were opened to the public for the first time.

Sir John Betjeman, the Poet Laureate, composed the Jubilee Hymn, which was put to music by the Australian Master of The Queen's Musick, Malcolm Williamson. Robert Lacey wrote a best-selling biography of Her Majesty, 25,000,000 Jubilee Crowns were minted. 30,000 people, including 9,000 Servicemen, were awarded the Jubilee Medal, which had been designed by David Wynne. The Cabinet presented The Queen with a silver coffee pot. The B.B.C. made a programme on "The Royal Treasures" in which members of the Royal Family spoke about their favourite items. The Prince of Wales launched the Silver Jubilee Appeal in his first live T.V. broadcast; the money raised was
to enable "young people to help others" and the target figure of fxom had already been reached by July (there were similar funds in Commonwealth countries). All over the Commonwealth in total of 72 commemorative stamps was printed.

The tag of "Jubilee" was also applied to $\quad$ bewildering variety-of products, ranging from $=$ phone in Balmoral blue with - royal badge on the dial to a "Jubilee" house presented to the public by a building firm. However almost certainly there were far fewer "Jubilee" Drives, Crescents or Avenues in I977 than there had been in 1935 and there were certainly fewer of the statues which had been erected in 1887 and 1897.

Perhaps the greatest incidental bonus in Jubilee Year was the long-awaited triumph of Virginia Wade at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships in a match actually attended by the Queen.
For many of course Jubilee Year was the occasion for looking back over the preceding twenty-five years and gauging what they have meant for the nation as well as the monarchy. Indeed this was $\quad$ theme frequently alluded to by Her Majesty in her many speeches. The last quarter century has seen change in all spheres of British life as dramatic as any in our past: the average manual workers' basic wage has doubled; there has been a three and a half fold increase in the number of cars per household and to use another gauge of material prosperity, an eightfold increase in the number of television sets. There were 275,000 university students in the midseventies compared with 70,000 in 1952 (and also $9,000,000$ school pupils compared with $6,000,000$ ); there has been a radical upheaval in our conception of morality symbolized by the laws on sexual freedom, divorce, abortion and capital punishment and the rise in violent crime (in 1977 in in people had in criminal record); equality of opportunity between the sexes has been enforced by law and Britain has become the first country outside the Third World to have elected $I$ woman as head of major political party; in the last twenty-five years Britain has also become multi-racial society with a non-white population now of $1,900,000$; our role in the world has changed beyond recognition-having been the only nation in the twentieth century to have shed its Empire largely without bloodshed. In 1973 we entered the European Common Market, which is twenty years old this year; a terrorist war which has claimed nearly 2,000 lives began in 1969 in Ulster and strong but non-violent nationalist movements developed in Wales and Scotland; where there were 442,000 in the Army in 195z there are now 164,600, the total of 166 Royal Navy hulls has declined to ixz and the full complement of the Royal Air Force has been cut by two thirds. Public expenditure on education, health, welfare and housing has risen from $£ 2,130,000,000$ to $£ 21,808,000,000$; however, we have declined as a manufacturing power where we had been the first nation in the world to industrialize; formal religious observances have declined and since 1968650 Anglican churches have been declared redundant.

But as an overarching constant during these years of often confusing change and expansion there has been The Queen, acting as a widely respected focus for national unity. The Royal Family are attuned to the age they live in but not eclipsed by it $=$ so many other institutions have been.

It is a fairly chilling thought that Her Majesty will celebrate her Golden Jubilee in the second year of the twenty-first century, that her reign will extend into the age that Science Fiction has already claimed as its own. If she does retain the throne for fifty years she will be only the fourth monarch to do so in this country, her predecessors in this respect
being Henry III, George III and Victoria. Her people sincerely hope that she will.

THE SCROPE DAVIES PAPERS
The discovery of the Scrope Davies Papers was first announced in The Times on December 20, 1976. If, on reflection, this event was not perhaps "the literary find of the century" as had been suggested, it was nevertheless of great literary and historic importance. The connection with Byron and Shelley distracted attention from the major discovery in the trunk: undoubtedty, the Byron manuscripts and the Shelley poems are of great significance, but the major revelation concerns the owner of the trunk, the character of Scrope Berdmore Davies himself.
This remarkable collection of ephemera, the bills and betting slips, the notebooks and visiting cards, bank statements and summonses, bear mute testament to what must have been a remarkable life by today's standards, let alone those of $\mathbf{x 8 z o}$. One can only speculate at the motives that led men of Scrope Davies's undoubted talent and intelligence to lead the reckless and inevitably ruinous life of the Regency Dandy,-surely, more than addiction to gambling-and one wonders whether Scrope had any regrets as he lived out his thirty-year exile in a Paris attic, his only income that which he received as $\quad$ Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
The trunk was apparently deposited with Scrope Davies's bankers, Messrs Morland, Ransom and Company, at \& Pall Mall East sometime early in 1820. It seems that Davies hurriedly stuffed his papers and odd belongings, such as a pair of gloves, into the trunk before leaving England to escape his creditors. The bank eventually became part of Barclays Bank at the end of the nineteenth century, and there the trunk remained until, in a reorganization of the premises in $\mathbf{x 9 7 6}$, it was decided to open boxes in a private deposit vault that had been untouched and unclaimed for over one hundred years.

The trunk and its contents have now been placed in the British Library in the British Museum. Although there are descendants of Scrope Davies alive today, he died unmarried and intestate, and it seems unlikely that an authoritative claim could be laid on the hoard. Those of his relatives who have so far examined the contents feel that they should be regarded as national treasures. A selection of the papers and manuscripts was displayed with the trunk in the British Library in 1977.

One of the items of major interest is the "missing", manuscript of Canto III of Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. During the summer of 1856 Byron stayed on the shores of Lac Leman (Geneva) near Shelley, Mary Godwin whom Shelley was to marry, and her step-sister Claire Claremont who was infatuated with Byron. In August, his old friends John Cam Hobhouse and Scrope Davies arrived on a visit. Shelley returned to England a few days later, entrusted with a manuscript of Canto III, transcribed by Claire, as well as some other poems for delivery to Byron's publisher, John Murray. When Scrope returned to England, Byron gave him his own fair copy of Canto III. Although this predated Shelley's copy, which contained an extra stanza and additional notes, it was nevertheless the more authoritative version. To the other Byron had attached a note which read "This copy is to be printed from-subject to comparison with the original MS. (from which this is $\begin{aligned} & \text { transcription) in such parts as it may chance to be }\end{aligned}$ difficult to decipher in the following."
Scrope's failure to deliver his copy caused Byron much concern. In December he wrote to Murray asking if "Mr Davies, of inaccurate memory, had

## 1978]

or had not delivered the MS. as delivered to him." His motives in failing to do so are matter for speculation. However, he had written on the flyleaf of the notebook "This MS. was given by Lord Byron to Scrope Davies at Geneva, September and 1816 ." Having now come to light some 160 years later this manuscript will be of undoubted value for textual analysis and comparison with the published inferior version.

Of less importance is copy, also by Claire Claremont, of the Prisoner of Chillon. Although it was at first thought that this copy provided at least one significant variant from the accepted text, in its rendering of Stanza $\mathrm{X}, 1$. I8 as "A lonely bird, with azure wings," this has now been challenged if not refuted. It would seem that Byron himself later corrected this to the standard version of " $A$ lovely bird. . ."

Perhaps of greater interest is the assorted correspondence in the trunk, notably the sixteen letters written by Byron to Scrope between 1809 and 1819 , a letter from Byron to their mutual friend Charles Matthews, who had drowned at Cambridge in 18ri, and various other letters from Hobhouse, Thomas Moore, Augusta Leigh (Byron's halfsister), Lady Caroline Lamb, Lady Frances Webster and others.

One of the letters to Scrope is dated June 22, 1809 , and was written from Falmouth while Byron waited for the Lisbon packet to sail on his first tour abroad. It was due to $\quad$ loan from Scrope that he was able to make the trip, and although the letter duplicates several others written at this time, and published in the collected works, particularly in his description of the "'punishment of female peculator who had appropriated her neighbour's assets," his affection for Scrope comes through: "Sincerely, dear Scrope, you are one of the few things in England I leave with regret, and shall return to with pleasure." In another letter dated January 26, 1819 from Venice, Byron rails against his wife. The similarity between her and Donna Inez in Don Iuan having been noted, he wrote, "if the bitch Inez resembles any other bitch that's fair."

Also in the chest was notebook in Shelley's hand, of especial interest to scholars both for the versions of Hymn to Intellectual Beauty and Mont Blanc contained thercin, with significant textual variations from the publislied versions, and also for the two previously unknown poems. Both are complex, typical Shelleian sonnets, one untitled, and the other dedicated "To Laughter," and beginning "Thy friends were never mine thou heartless fiend."

It is perhaps surprising to find material relating to Napoleon in this treasure trove, but Scrope's youngest brother Samuel Decimas Davies was on board H.M.S. Norihumberland when Napoleon was transported to Longwood, St. Helena, in 1815 . His letters and sketches provide - vivid and humorous, if at times pathetic, picture of Naval life in the early nineteenth century.

Although the publicity aroused by the discovery of this remarkable "time-capsule" was provoked mainly through the association with Byron and Shelley, and the mystique of "lost" manuscripts, it would be just if its lasting impact should be as a memorial to the remarkable Scrope Davies. Perhaps the summons dated "gth January in the 58th year of the reign of George III," showing a sum of $£ 7,200$ owed to Edward Howard, was the straw that broke Scrope's back. His intemperate living could have but one result. It is reassuring to note an entry in bank book that Byron repaid on March 26, 1814 the sum of $£ 4,804$ 12S. 4d. which he had borrowed in 1809 , but a notebook kept by Scrope on a journey he made with Hobhouse in Scotland provides a better clue to his
character. It is catalogue of bets: "WWon at throwing stones. ... I8s. od." This perhaps best gives the flavours of the elusive Scrope, scholar, wit, dandy, drunkard, gambler, friend of the famous but eventual failure.

Leslie Marchand, blographer of Byron, quotes John Cam Hobhouse who wrote in his diary, "Of the five that often dined at Byron's table at Diodati near Geneva-Polidori-Shelley-Lord ByronScrope Davies and myself-the first put an end to himself-the second was drowned-the third killed by his physicians-the fourth is in exile-!!!"

That the value of this trunk and its varied contents has been estimated at between $\mathbf{6 2 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ and 6,500,000, should they ever be sold, is an irony that would not have been lost on Scrope Berdmore Davies.

## MENTMORE

In the first half of 1977 the name of a hitherto little known Buckinghamshire country house became adopted, rightly or wrongly, as the byword for lack of governmental resolve in conserving the British architectural heritage. And ㅌ result of that same lack of resolve it also entered the record books as the scene of the country's biggest art sale in this century.

The house is called Mentmore Towers and as that "Gothic" name implies is a pile both gargantuan in size (with 28 bedrooms, for example) and fairytale in its romantic rural setting and in its dramatic many-turreted skyline. It had been designed and built between $185 x$ and 1854 by Paxton with the aid of G. H. Stokes, his son-in-law, in an Elizabethan style derived from that sixteenth century "prodigy house", Wollaton in Nottinghamshire. (Although as befitted the architect of the Crystal Palace, Paxton used steel girders in the toplighting to the Great Hall beneath the period dress and also installed hot water heating and artificial ventilation systems in the house.) Paxton's client was Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild, who wanted the house for his fabulous collection of artistic treasures which he had begun to amass $\quad$ few years before and was to continue to do till his death in 1873 . The house, which cost $£ 15,000$, was in fact but one of six Rothschild mansions built at this time in Buckinghamshire.

The mansion's architectural and artistic interest was later compounded by historical interest when it became one of the leading "political houses" in the country at the turn of the century. In 1878 Hannah, Meyer's daughter, had married the Earl of Rosebery and the latter became Liberal Prime Minister between 1893 and 1895 . Both Disraeli and Gladstone seem to have been visitors, and the grand rooms saw some scheming as well as oratory (Matthew Arnold and Thackeray were also to visit the house).

It was however as a private museum cum art gallery that Mentmore became most renowned. Among its treasures till the 1977 auction were desk used by Necker, Louis XVI's gifted Finance Minister, and designed by the great Neo-Classical artist, Leleu; a desk or secretaire of 1755 belonging to Augustus III of Saxony; Gainsborough's only sporting picture; chairs from the Doge's Palace; Reynolds' portrait of Countess della Rena the opera singer; Moroni's portrait of a scholar; an early Erard piano; Gobelin tapestries, Sèvres porcelain: Boucher's painting of "Apollo and Cupid": Drouais' pcrtrait of Madame de Pompadour; Zoffany's "Plundering the King's Cellar"; two very fine Turners; a portrait ascribed to Rembrandt; and a huge chimneypiece by Rubens removed from the house which he built for himself in Antwerp and placed in the Grand Hall. (In the
early stages of The Mentmore Affair the Belglan Government was to try to buy this item in order to return it to its original position.) For a few years in the Second World War the house was even more well endowed when it became a place of safekeeping for national treasures like the royal effigies from Westminster Abbey.

The Mentmore Affair began in $x 974$ when the 6 th Earl of Rosebery died at the age of 92 , leaving an estate of something like $£ 9,500,000$, said to have been the largest fortune since the Duke of Westminster had died in the previous decade. The 7 th Earl found himself with a bill for estate duty of between $£ 4,000,000$ and $£ 5,000,000$ which had to be paid within three years of his father's death (i.e. before May 1977) if he was to avoid paying tax on his treasures' probate (i.e. 1974) value rather than their sale value. In February 1976 he entered negotiations with the Government to see if they would buy Mentmore to release the capital frozen in the house, the better to enable him to meet the tax bill. The price was $£ 2,000,000$, which was extremely reasonable in view of the fact, as it turned out, that the house and contents were worth four times that amount and it seemed for a time that the Government might be able to accept the offer with the substantial help of a private goldmining company. However, after the latter's withdrawal, the Government announced in January 1977, barely four months before the May deadline, that it had to decline the offer. Almost immediately the conservationist group, SAVE, went into action and argued that the Government had turned down the "art bargain of the century"; showed that, if opened to the public, the house, barely ten miles from the new city of Milton Keynes and on the tourist route from London to Stratford, would attract 100,000 visitors annually, thus covering the running costs; that the initial cost of purchase could be recovered by the sale of just a few of the treasures and that because so many of the items fell into the Treasury category of "preeminent" they would be refused export licences, the national museums would be offered first refusal and several would have therefore to be bought anyway by the Government at I cost which would approach that for which the whole house and contents could be acquired (an eventuality which did in fact transpire). Despite some dissentient noises, the Conservation Movement united to fight for the house and received support from M.P.s of all three main parties. When Lord Rosebery renewed his offer (but this time increased to \& $3,000,000$ ) the Government, clearly surprised by the anger at its previous refusal, after several weeks' consideration, announced that it would contribute $£ x, 000,000$ provided the other $£ 2,000,000$ was produced by private sources. Lady Birk, the junior minister responsible, declared that in the environment of recession the full sum "was politically and economically impossible to find". In fact by the time the day of Lord Rosebery's deadline had been reached perhaps $£ x, 250,000$ had been promised from private sources, including the big firm of Trafalgar House. The National Art Collections Fund offered the Government an interest-free loan of $\mathcal{6} 250,000$. Yet despite the relative modesty of
the shortfall the Treasury in particular was obdurate. And this inflexibility was the more regretted because the Victorian Society had bravely declared itself willing to lead a national and public appeal, the National Trust had gone out of its way to declare that it would run the house provided an endowment was raised, the Government itself had upgraded the house from Grade II to Grade I, by which its "outstanding" quality was recognised and Lord Rosebery had submitted a new "package" to the Government, involving among other things the donation of the house and the staggered purchase of the main treasures. Above all, the Government attitude was regretted because of the existence of a sizeable sum of money specifically earmarked by the post war Labour Government to facilitate the purchase of historic houses for the enjoyment of the people. This was the National Land Fund, the brainchild of Dr. Hugh Dalton, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was founded in 1946 with - capital of $£ 50,000,000$ invested in short term government securities. It was funded from the sale of war surplus explicitly as "a thank-offering for victory and as a war memorial" in order to preserve for the nation historic buildings and outstanding landscapes and was meant to be distinct from the general Consolidated Fund and thus largely immune from the pressures arising in times of economic hardship. Unfortunately, although not for lack of need (in 1955 no fewer than 75 historic country houses had been demolished) the Fund was little used and in 1957 the Conservative Minister in charge, Mr. Enoch Powell, bad reduced its capital to $\mathrm{C} 10,000,000$. By 1975 with interest the Fund was worth $£ 16,000,000$ and had been used to buy historic houses like Dyrham in Gloucestershire and Heveningham in Suffolk. The Government however decided to use the Fund to pay all the required price for Mentmore, and argued that the Fund was not independent from the budget of, for example, the Departments of the Environment or Education, but subsumed in them, with the result that any money taken from the Fund would. have to be replaced from the appropriate Department's vote. Thus the heritage was seen as $\quad$ direct competitor with housing and schools for funds.

The climax to the Mentmore Affair was therefore the great auction at the house in late May. Although, as predicted, the Government was obliged to purchase perhaps nine of the main treasures at price approaching that for which it could have bought the whole house and contents at the first offer, the 2,649 lots at the auction still raised the remarkable total of $£ 6,398,933$ (and this also excluded other items which Lord Rosebery kept for his Scottish house at Dalmeny). Even the garden statuary was sold and in the last days quite ordinary items were fetching record prices because of the great interest the case had evoked. In fact as asign of the potential tourist attraction which had now been lost thousands came to the house in the days before and during the sale.

The house is now on the market and could well raise $\mathcal{£} 500,000$ to the further embarrassment of the government who turned down the house and contents in this the conservation cause celdbre of the decade.

## DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1976-77

Among London productions between October $x, 1976$ and September 3x, 1977, were the following: Albery: St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2. (x977) Jume 23. Candida by George Bernard Shaw with Deborah Kerr, Denis Quilley. Director, Michael Blakemore.

Aldwych: W.C.2. ( 3976 ) Oct. 12. Old World by Aleksei Arbuzov with Peggy Ashcroft and Anthony Quayle. Dec. 14. Wild Oats by john O'Keeffe with Alan Howard, Lisa Harrow, Joe Melia and Norman Rodway. (1977) Feb. 22. Privates on Parade by Peter Nichols with Denis Quilley, Ian Gelder and Joe Melia. May 6. King Lear (transferred from Stratford) with Donald Sinden, Bob Peck, Robin Ellis and Judi Dench. May x2. Destiny by David Edgar (transferred from the Other Place, Stratford). June 2x. The Comedy of Errors (from Stratford). June 26. A Midsummer Night's Dream (from Stratford). June 30. Much Ado About Nothing (from Stratford). July 6. Romeo and Juliet (from Stratford). Aug. x. Ibsen's Pillars of the Community with Ian McKellen and Judi Dench, directed by John Barton.

Ambassadors: West St., Cambriage Circus, W.C.z. (1976) Oct. zo. Dear Daddy by Denis Cannan, starring Nigel Patrick and Phyllis Calvert. (1977) June 16. Something's Afoot. Directed by Tony Tanner.

Apollo: Shaftesbury Ave., W.x. (x977) Jan. 19. Separate Tables by Terence Rattigan, starring John Mills and Jill Bennett, directed by Michael Blakemore. Aug. 24. After Shave. Sept. 22. Emlyn Williams as Saki.

ARTS:Gt. Newport St., W.C.z. Dirty Linen and New Found Land by Tom Stoppard, directed by Ed Berman.

Cambridge: Earlham St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.2. ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 6 )}$ John Curry's Theatre of Skating. (1977) March 16. Ipi-Tombi (transferred from Her Majesty's) directed by Bertha Egnos.

Comedy: Panton St., S.W.r. (1976) Oct. 4. Otherwise Engaged by Simon Gray, with Michael Gambon, directed by Harold Pinter. (Transferred from Queen's.)

COTTESLOE: South Bank, S.E.z. (x977) March 4. Science Fiction Theatre of Liverpool in Illuminatus! April 5. Strawberry Fields by Stephen Poliakoff with Jane Asher, Kenneth Cranham, Peter Hugo, Maya Kemp, Anne Leon and Stephen Rea, directed by Michael Apted, designed by Di Seymour. April 26. The Passion, directed by Bill Bryden and Sebastian Graham-Jones, designed by William Dudley, Music by the Albion Dance Band. (Mark McManus and Richard Johnson.) May 9. SellOut by Roger Smith and Tom Kempinski, directed by David Scase, designed by David Cockayne, with the Library Theatre Company of Manchester. May 18 . Four to One by Gawn Grainger, directed by Sebastian Graham-Jones, designed by John Halle, with Warren Clarke, Mark McManus, Derek Newark, Trevor Ray and Pitt Wilkinson, June 9. To Those Born Later, poems and songs of Bertolt Brecht, directed by Michael Kustow, designed by Peter Mumford, with Robyn Archer, Jane Asher, Shane Connaughton, Glyn Grain and Gawn Grainger. June 16 . Old Movies by Blll Bryden, directed by Bill Bryden and designed by Geoffrey Scott. July 1. The Camilla Ringbinder Show by Trevor Ray and Richard Mangan, directed by Sebastian Graham-Jones. Iuly 5 . Bow Down by Tony Harrison and Harrison Birtwistle, directed by Walter Donohue. July 1 I. Chris Harris in Kemp's Jig. July 19. London

Theatre Group in East by Steven Berkoff. July 29. London Theatre Group in Metamorphoses by Franz Kafka, adapted by Steven Berkoff. Aug. 1̌. Ben Kingsley in Judgement by Barry Collins, directed by John Russell Brown, designed by John Bury. Aug. 15. The English Stage Company in For the West by Michael Hastings. Aug. 25. Sir Is Winning by Shane Connaughton, directed by Christopher Morahan and designed by Sue Jenkinson.

Criterion: Piccadilly Circus, W.r. (1976) The Thoughts of Chairman Alf by Johnny Speight with Warren Mitchell. Dec. 15. I Gotta Shoe by Caryl Brahms and Ned Sherrin with Linda Lewis and Claire Peters. ( 1977 ) Apr. 13. Leslie Phillips, Julia Lockwood, Peter Blythe, Carol Hawkins, Angela Scoular and Julian Fellows in Sextet by Michael Pertwee, directed by Robin Midgley.

Duke of Yorx's: St. Martin's Lane, W.C.z. (1976) A Bedfull of Foreigners, starring Terry Scott and June Whitfield (transferred from Victoria Palace). (1977) June $\mathbf{x 5}$. Janet Suzman and lan Bannen in Hedda Gabler by Henrik Ibsen, directed by Keith Hack. Sept.6. A Singular Sensation with Anita Harris.

Garrick: Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. (x977) July 27. Tony Britton, Peter Woodthorpe and Phyllida Law in The Bells of Hell by John Mortimer.

GRERNWICH: Crooms Hill, S.E.xo. (I976) Nov. 4. Diane Cilento in The Ariful Widow. Dec. 9 . Leonard Rossiter in Molière's Tartuffe. (2977) Feb. 3. Siobhan McKenna in The Sons of Oedipus. March 10. Gayle Hunnicut and Max Wall in Twelfith Night. April 14. The Admirable Crichton by J. M. Barrie, with Frank Barrie, Gayle Hunnicut and Trevor Baxter. May 23. The Good Person of Szechwan by Bertolt Brecht. June 23. Singles by John Bowen with Frances de la Tour, Ray Brooks and Gwen Watford. Aug. 16. Shoot Out at Elbow Creek.

Haymarket: S.W.x. ( 1976 ) Oct. 13 . The Circle by Somerset Maugham with Googie Withers, Susan Hampshire, John McCallum, Clive Francis, Martin Jarvis and Bill Fraser. Director: Peter Dews.

Her Majesty's: Haymarket, S.W.x. (x977) March 24. Fire Angel. May 10. Godspell. July 4. Glynis Johns, Kenneth Grifith and Helen Lindsay in Terence Rattigan's Cause Célebre. Director: Robin Midgley.

London Casino: (1977) Aug. 30. Glen Conway as Dean.

LYRIC: Shaftesbury Ave., W.i. (r977). May 4. The Kingfisher by William Douglas-Home with Celia Johnson, Ralph Richardson and Alan Webb, directed by Lindsay Anderson.

Lyttelton Theatre: South Bank S.E.x. (x976) Nov 9. The Force of Habit by Thomas Bernhard, English translation by Neville and Stephen Plaice, directed by Elijah Moshinsky, designed by Timothy O'Brien and Tazeena Firth, with Brenda Blethyn, Warren Clarke, Oliver Cotton, Gawn Grainger and Philip Locke. Nov. 17. Théâtre National Populaire in Moliere's Tartuffe. Nov. 23. TNP in La Dispute by Marivaux. (x977) March 3-x2. Scaubuhne me Halleschen Ufer in Gorki's Summerfolk. March $x 6$. Bedroom Farce by Alan Ayckbourn, directed by Alan Ayckbourn and Peter Hall, designed by Timothy O'Brien and Tazeena Firth, with Polly Adams, Maria Aitken, Michael Gough, Joan Hickson, Michael Kitchen, Susan Littler, Stephen Moore and Derek Newark. May 2. Birmingham Repertory Theatre in The Devil is Ass by Ben Jonson. May 5. Birmingham Rep. in Shake-
spear's Measure for Measure. May 26. State of Revolution by Robert Bolt, directed by Christopher Morahan, designed by Ralph Koltai, with Michael Bryant, Michael Kitchen and Terence Rigby. June 14. The Nuria Espert Company in Divinas Palabras by Raman del Valle Inclan. Aug 16. Glyndebourne Festival Opera in Mozart's Don Giovanni.
Maypair: Stratton St., W.i. (1976) Nov. 15 . John Shedden and lan Ireland in Mr Laurel and Mr Hardy by Tom McGrath. (1977) Feb. so. Dusa, Fish Stas and VI by Pam Gems.
Mermaid: Puddle Dock, Upper Thames St., E.C.4. (rg76) Dec. 20 . The Point by Harry Nilsson with Wayne Sleep and Bernard Miles. (1977) March 2. "It's All Right If I Do It" by Terence Fisby with John Stride and Prunella Scales. April 27 . Oh Mr Porter by Benny Green with Una Stubbs, directed by Wendy Toye. Sept 12. Wendy Craig, Norman Rossington, Ken Jones, Eileen Kennally in Breezeblock Park by Willy Russell.
National Theatre: South Bank, S.E.z. See under (i) Olivier, (ii) Lyttellon, (iii) Cottesloe.

NEw LONDON: (1976) Oct. 7. So Who Needs Men? with Katy Manning, Peter Denyer, Primi Denning and Jeff Rawle. Dec. 2x. Da Silva Puppet Theatre, Pinocchio. (1977) May 16 . Lionel.

OLD VIC: Waterloo Rd., S.E.r. (1976) Oct. 1 r. Frontiers of Farce by Peter Barnes, starring Leonard Rossiter and John Stride. Nov. 18 . The Ghost Train by Arnold Ridley. (1977) May 3. Eileen Atkins as George Bernard Shaw's St Joan. May 23. Timothy West in War Music. May 27. Derek Jacobi as Hamlet. June 27. Alec McCowen and Dorothy Tutin in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. July 4. Barbara Jefford and John Turner in All For Love by John Dryden. July ri-23. Zulu Theatre Company in Umabatha. July 26. A Midsummer Night's Dream by William Shakespeare. Aug. 8-27. Jimmy Jewel in Comedians.

OLivier: South Bank, S.E.r. (1976) Oct. 4. Tamburlaine the Great by Christopher Marlowe, directed by Peter Hall, designed by John Bury, starring Albert Finney as Tamburlaine and Susan Fleetwood as Zenocrate. Oct. 7. Playboy of the Western World by J. M. Synge, directed by Bill Bryden, designed by Geoffrey Scott, starring Stephen Rea Christy Mahon and Susan Fleetwood as Pegeen Mike. (Transferred from the Lyttelton.) Oct. 25. Il Campiello by Carlo Goldoni, English version by Susanna Graham-Jones, directed by Bill Bryden, designed by Hayden Griffin, starring Michael Gough - The Count, Peggy Mount as Donna Pasqua, Beryl Reid as Donna Katherina and Morag Hood as Gasparina. (ROYAL OPENING OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE 25 OCTOBER 1976). Nov. 22. Hamlet directed by Peter Hall, designed by John Bury, starring Albert Finney as the Prince. (Transferred from the Lyttelton.) Dec. 6. Counting the Ways by Edward Albee, directed by Bill Bryden, designed by John Bury, starring Michael Gough and Beryl Reid. (1977) Jan. 26. Tales From the Vienna Woods by Odon von Horvath, English translation by Christopher Hampton, directed by Maximilian Schell, designed by Timothy O'Brien and Tazeena Firth, starring Kate Nelligan - Marianne and Stephen Rea as Alfred. Feb. 9. Blithe Spirit by Noel Coward, directed by Harold Pinter, designed by Eileen Diss, starring Maria Aitken as Elvira, Richard Johnson as Charles and Elizabeth Spriggs as Madame Arcati.
(Transferred from the Lyttelton.) March 33. Julius Caesar directed by John Schlesinger, designed by John Bury, starring John Gielgud Caesar, Brian Cox as Brutus, Mark McManus as Antony and Ronald Pickup as Cassius. April ${ }^{26}$. Volpone by Ben Jonson, directed by Peter Hall, designed by John Bury, starring Paul Scofield as Volpone. June 22. The Madras House by Harley Granville Barker, directed by William Gaskill, designed by Hayden Griffin, starring Paul Scofield as Constantine Madras, Paul Rogers $=$ Henry Huxtable and Ronald Pickup Philip Madras. Sept. zo. The Plough and the Stars by Sean O'Casey, directed by Bill Bryden, designed by Geoffrey Scott, starring Cyril Cusack, Susan Fleetwood and Stephen Rea.

Open Arr: Regent's Park. (1977) May 27. William Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost. June 14 . Henry V with Clive Arrindell, Louise Purnell and Esmond Knight.
Open Space: Euston Rd., N.W.r. (r977) Variations on the Merchant of Venice with Vladek Sheybal, directed by Charles Marowitz. July 7. Mecca by E. A. Whitehead with David Bailie, Jean Boht, Brenda Cavendish, Judy Cornwell, Stefan Kalipha, Glyn Owen and David Schofield, directed by Jonathan Hales. Sept. 7. Oxford University in Twelfth Night.
Phoenix: Charing Cross Rd., W.C.z. (1977) Sept. 14. Julie Harris in The Belle of Amherst.
PICCADILLY: Denman St., W.r. (1977) Apr. 18. Wild Oats by John O'Keeffe. (Transferred from the Aldwych.)
Prince of Wailes: Coventry St., W.r. (1977) Derek Nimmo and Gloria Connell take over from Michael Crawford and Michele Dotrice in Same Time Next Year. June 28. Godspell.
QUeENS: Shaftesbury Ave., W.i. ( 1976 ) Alec Guinness in Yahoo (An entertainment based the life of Jonathan Swift). ( 1977 ) Colin Blakely, Michael Gambon, Rosemary Leach in Alan Ayckbourn's Just Between Ourselves, directed by Alan Strachan. Sept 7. Alec Guinness in The Old Country by Alan Bennett.
Regent: Upper Regent St., W.I. (1977) Aug. 17. Steven Berkoff 's East (from National Theatre).

Roundhouse: Chalk Farm Rd, N.W.x. (1977) Jan. 24. Lindsay Kemp Company in Flowers. Feb. 2r. Lindsay Kemp Company with Vladek Sheybal in Salome. April 16 . Illuminatus! (National Theatre presentation). June 8. Keith Baxter, Estelle Kohler in The Red Devil Battery Sign by Tennessee Williams. Aug. 7. Joint Stock in Howard Barker's Epsom Downs. Sept. 8. A Mad World My Masters by Barrie Keeffe.
Royal Court: Sloane Square, S.W.r. (1976) Nov. 3. Rum Coca-Cola by Mustapha Mature. Dec. 7. Pip Simmons Theatre Group in Dracula. (r977) Jan. 13. Sizwe Banzi is Dead with John Kani and Winston N'Shona.' Feb. 24. Joint Stock in Devil's Island by Tony Bicat. March 23. Gimme Shelter by Barrie Keeffe. Apr. 12. 7.84 Company in Out of Our Heads by John McGarth. Apr. 2x. Curse of the Starving Class by Sam Shephard. June 13. Max Wall and John Thaw in Fair Slaughter by Howard Barker. July $\mathbf{8}$. Tai Shen Monkey King. July 20. Puppet Cuticchio from Sicily. July 20. Alberto Y Los Trios Paranoias in Sleak. July 25 . Don Quixote, Theatre Martinek from Poland. July 27. Theatre Martinek Litlle Tiger. July 28. Mermaid Theatre from Canada. Aug. ro. Once a Catholic by Mary O'Malley. Sept. 12. The Albertos in Sleak (The Snuff Rock Musical).
Royalty: Portugal St., W.C.2. (1977) Sept. 28. Billy Daniels in Bubbling Browm Sugar.

St. Gborge's Elizabethan Thiatre: 47 Tufnell Park Rd., N.7. (1977) May 9. The Merchant of Venice. June 8. Measure for Measure. July 6. Hamlet. Aug. 1. The Merry Wives of Windsor.

SAvoy: The Strand, W.C.2. (1977) Aug. 16. RSC with Richard Pascoe and Susan Hampshire in George Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman.

SHAFTESBURY: Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. (1977) May 1x. Wilfred Hyde-White, Alfred Marks, Peter Egan, Jane Downs in Rolls Hyphen Royce by William Douglas-Home. June 21. Libby Morris in Edith Piaf, Je Vous Aime . . . with Peter Reeves, Maureen Scott and Clifton Todd.

Shaw: Euston Rd., N.W.x. (1976) Dec. 8. Betjemania. (1977) Apr. 19. Fat Harold by Alan Bleasdale. June 13. The Glass Menagerie by Tennessee Williams with Maxine Audley, James Aubrey, Connie Booth and Angus MacInnes. Director: Jonathan Lynn.

Theatre Royal, Stratford East: Angel Lane, Stratford, E.x5. (1976) Oct. 6. Ron Moody in The Showman. Dec. 13. Ken Campbell's Old King Cole. (1977) Feb. 9. The Silver Tassie by Sean O'Casey. March 9. Gunslinger. May 5. 25 Years in Three Rooms \& Milady's Silver Musick. May 18. Owners by Caryl Churchill. June 15. The Miser by Henry Fielding. Sept. 1. Music Hall. Sept. 22. Curse of the Werewolf by Ken Hill.

Theatre Upstarrs: Royal Court, Sloane Square, S.W.I. (I976) Oct. 20. Billy Connolly in An Me Wi A Bad Leg Tae. Nov. 9. Joint Stock in Light Shining in Buckinghamshire. Dec. 16. The Activists in Tom Paine. (1977) Jan. 5. James Mthoba in Uhlanga. Jan. 27. Traps by Caryl Churchill. Feb. 23. Short Sleeves in Summer by Tunde Ikoli. Apr. 4. For All Those Who Get Despondent, a cabaret of Wesekind and Brecht. Apr. 14. I Made it Ma-Top of the World. May 1 I. Rudolph Walker in For the West by Michael Hastings. June 21. The Winter Dancers by David Lan, with Jack Shephard. Aug. 17. Sudlow's Dawn by Nigel Baldwin.

Vaudeville: The Strand, W.C.2. (1976) Oct. 27. Out On A Limb by Joyce Rayburn with Ian Carmichael, Julia Lockwood, Phyliida Law, Hugh Paddick (1977) Feb. 16. Spokesong. Ma7. 23. Glenda Jackson as Stevie by Hugh Whitemore with Mona Washbourne, Peter Eyre, directed by Clifford Williams. June ${ }^{27}$. Kenneth More, Patricia Routledge, Moray Watson in Frederick Lonsdale's On Approval. Sept 2I. A Murder is Announced by Agatha Christie with Dinah Sheridan, Dulcie Gray, Eleanor Summerfield and James Grout.

Victoria Palace: Victoria St., S.W.t. (1977) Sept 20. Ingrid Pitt, Nick Tate, Eunice Gayson, Tim Barrett in Don't Bother to Dress by Neville Siggs.

Warehouse: Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. (1977) RSC in: July 18. Schweyk by Bertolt Brecht. July zo. Shakespeare's Macbeth. July 26. Howard Barker's The Good Between Us. Aug. I. C. P. Taylor's Bandits. Aug. 9. Edward Bond's Bingo.

Westminster: Palace St., S.W.r. (1977) March 8. Fire (Shirley Ann Field, Annie Ross, John Justin, Robert Grange). March 29. One Friday. A pril 19. Brother Francis. May 27. Peter Howard's Through The Garden Wall. June zo. Arsenic and Old Lace by Joseph Kesselring with Barbara Mullen, Joyce Heron, Julien Holloway and Derek Royle. (Transferred from Whitehall.)
Whiterall: Trafalgar Sq., S.W.r. (1977) March 25. Gerald Harper, Dinah Sheridan, Norman Rossington in William Douglas-Home's

In The Red. May 19. Arsenic and Old Lace. June 22. Fiona Richmond in Women Behind Bars.

Young Vic: The Cut, Waterloo, S.E.I. (1976) Oct. 15. Michael Graham Cox and Delphine Seyrig as Shakespeare's Antony and Clespatra, directed by Frank Dunlop. Oct. 2r. Alfred Lynch, Michael Graham Cox, Anthony May in A Man For All Seasons by Robert Bolt, directed by Stewart Trotter. Nov. xI. Hambledog and The Hopping Clogs by Vivien Levick. Nov. 23. Roy Hudd and Natasha Pyne in Tom Stoppard's If You're Glad, I'll Be Frank and Roy Hudd and Geoffrey Hutchings in The Real Inspector Hound by Tom Stoppard. Director: Jeremy James Taylor. Dec. 29. Charley's Aunt by Brandon Thomas, directed by Denise Coffey. ( 1977 ) Feb . 23. Romeo and Juliet (Simon Chandler, Natasha Pyne, David Henry and Helen Lindsay. Director: Denise Coffey. March 9. Tobias and the Angel by James Bridie, directed by Denise Coffey. June 2. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead by Tom Stoppard (Paul Kelly, Robert East, David Henry, directed by Jeremy James Taylor.)

This year in the West End, several plays remained unchanged and unthreatened by new material for the entire twelve months. Indeed, No Sex PleaseWe're British by Anthony Marriot and Alistair Foot became the longest running comedy show in British theatre history on July 16 , when it gave its 2,548 th performance. It is now in its seventh year.

That splashy musical, Irene, at the Adelphi, starring Jon Pertwee, played throughout the year. So did Agatha Christie's Murder At The Vicarage, at the Fortune; Donkey's Years by Michael Frayn at the Globe, and $A$ Chorus Line at Drury Lane, a behind the scenes look at the lives of Broadway dancers, itself displaying a magnificent standard of dancing. The rock extravaganza of transvestisism and shock at the King's Road Theatre, The Rocky Horror Show, Jesus Christ Superstar, at the Palace, and The Mousetrap, playing in its 25 th year, all did the same, as did Ned Sherrin's revue of the songs of Stephen Sondheim at Wyndhams called Side by Side by Sondheim.

New musicals included Lionel, which brought together the popular tunes of the composer Lionel Bart, Oh Mr. Porter, a slick American style revue of Cole Porter material, with Una Stubbs, and, at the London Casino, Dean.

Dean, directed by Robert Livingston, starred Gien Conway as James Dean, the popular American youth hero and Rebel Without A Cause. It was set on a Warner Brothers sound-stage and worded by John Howlett. Glen Conway bears in extraordinary resemblance to Dean, but the show was plagued from the start and was forced to close after only five weeks.

On the side of comedy, Tom Stoppard's brilliantly witty Dirty Linen at the Arts Theatre, and the sensational Wild Oats, from ill inspired Royal Shakespeare Company cast, excelled. Other first rate productions included Lindsay Anderson's direction of Celia Johnson and Sir Ralph Richardson e two old lovers reuniting in The Kingfisher by William Douglas-Home; Denis Cannan's prizewinning Dear Daddy; and Just Between Ourselves by Alan Ayckbourn.

Candida, at the Albery, starred Deborah Kerr as the heroine of Shaw's play, with Patrick Ryecart as the frail desperate poet who worships her, with Denis Quilley as her stout Christian husband.

Terence Rattigan's reworking of a radio play of his into Cause Célebre which opened at Her Majesty's
won great approval. Glynis Johns was remarkably good as the middle-aged sensual Bournemouth woman who was accused in 1935, along with her young chauffeur/lover of battering her husband to death. As in The Winslow Boy, Rattigan brings off another courtroom drama success with perfect skill and notable performances from the leading players.

In Hedda Gabler at the Duke of York's, Janet Suzman proved herself one of the most electrifying actresses on the London stage. In a thrilling production directed by Keith Hack, she played Ibsen's heroine trapped by social conventions with great understanding and solid support from a fine cast.

Two studies of poetesses were given this year, the first called Stevie, and about the reclusive Stevie Smith, starred Glenda Jackson, while The Belle of Amherst, was about the equally reclusive nineteenth century New England poetess Emily Dickinson. The sole part was taken by the enchanting Julie Harris.

The most promising playwright whose work and views have come into the limelight this year has been Pam Gems. Two of her plays have now been seen, both very different. Dusa, Fish, Stas and Vi, has a cast of four actresses who play out the interlocking relationships of quartet of flatmates in feminist mould; while her Queen Christina at the Other Place starred Sheila Allen as the scandalous Swedish monarch, brought up as $\quad$ man in order to rule better, but unable to cope with the inherent consequences. Whereas Dusa, Fish, Stas and Vi was played by the small cast of its title, Queen Christina had the trappings of almost the entire R.S.C. to support-in fact $3^{2}$ players. Both plays were directed by women: Nancy Meckler and Penny Cherns.

The season which eventually culminated in the "marriage" of the Prospect Theatre Comapany and the Old Vic Theatre included ax inventive production of Hamlet with excellent performances by Derek Jacobi me the Prince, Timothy West as Claudius and Barbara Jefford as Gertrude. The text was based on the Folio edition and not on the more accepted version, the second quarto. Toby Robertson produced.

The Old Vic has granted the Prospect Company a seven-year lease and the company will use the theatre as its base, presenting about six months of classical and new plays in London, while maintaining its regional and foreign tours.

The venture is supported by industrial sponsors and no public subsidy will be required.

Charles Marowitz's Variations on the Merchant of Venice was the first play to be performed at the new home of the Open Space in Euston Road, having been evicted from their Tottenham Court Road building. The new theatre is a converted Post Office.

Variations on the Merchant of Venice, is set in the Jerusalem of 1946 when Jewish resistance fighters were taking reprisals against the British occupying forces. The ensuing sympathy for Shylock's bitterness is cleverly contrived and although Shakespeare's words are used, other inventions of plot occur which revitalize the situation and constantly surprise and grip the audience. Vladek Sheybal played Shylock, Thelma Holt, Portia.

Plans to put up $I$ replica of the Elizabethan Globe Theatre where Shakespeare's plays were first performed, have been approved by the Greater London Council's South Area Board.

There will also be a museum, public house, shop and other facilities on the site at Bankside, Southwark.

It is expected that the buildings, to be erected early next year, will be built on 40-44 Bankside.

## THE NATIONAL THEATRE

At the end of the firiancial year $1976-77$, the National Theatre braced itself to begin paring to the bone in order to cut large debts it had accrued. In that time the Theatre earned $£ \mathrm{~m}, 800,000$, received $£ 2,750,000$ in subsidies and made $\frac{1}{}$ deficit of $£ 200,000$ (accounted for by loss of box office revenue due to building delays). However, when all three theatres became operational in March it was said that income would increase by more than an annual million and, combined, they would earn more than $\mathcal{X}^{x}$ in income for every $\mathcal{E} x$ in subsidy.
Unfortunately for these aspirations, $=$ unofficial strike at the end of May by some members of the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees, led to the cancellation of a string of performances and the temporary closure of the complex.

Eventually, however, after five days, NATTKE itself ordered the eight shop stewards involved in the stoppage to return to work or lose their union posts.

Political and economic wrangles aside, the National Theatre began the New Year with widely acclaimed success for Tales From the Vienna Woods, Odon von Horvath's masterpiece given its first English production.

The Olivier stage was used to its fullest potential with the revolving stage miraculously changing the scene from field to street to cathedral to nightclub. Kate Nelligan played the heroine and Stephen Rea her seducer. Along with Paul Rogers, Elizabeth Spriggs and Madoline Thomas, they presented the horrific characters for whom Horvath is inspired through his dramatic power to arouse pity.

On February 29, Britain's most successful folk group, the Chieftain's, gave concert on the Playboy of the Western World set which adorned the Olivier. It is different events like this, breaking out from the West End norm, which give colour and life to the South Bank scene.

On March 4, the small third auditorium in the National Theatre complex, the Cottesloe, opened with a spectacular nine-hour cycle of plays, Ken Campbell's company and Irock band. This exciting event was Illuminatus! a science fiction fantasy with the right experimental touch visualized by the theatre when it announced that the Cottesloe was designed to be "primarily a 'risk' theatre where the company can develop actors, directors, new playwrights, little-known classics and new, techniques".

Between March 3 and 12, Peter Stein's West Berlin group, Schaubuhne Halleschen Ufer, visited the Lyttelton with Stein's production of Gorki's Summerfolk; March on the Olivier stage saw John Schlesinger's direction of Julius Caesar with Sir John Gielgud in the title role: and at the end of March, the Phoenix Theatre from Leicester became the first regional company to visit the National with its children's entertainment The Magic Drum for daytime performances.

On April 25 Paul Schofield took to the Olivier stage in a magnificent portrayal of Ben Ionson's bitterly cynical comedy Volpone. Directed by Peter Hall, designed by John Bury and costumed by Deirdre Clancy, this production gave I rich and spectacular portrayal of the cluster of Elizabethan grotesques who together contribute to Jonson's universal purpose in this drama of denouncing human folly, its pettiness and its greed. Scofield was ably supported by Ben Kingsley as Mosca, Paul Rogers, Elizabeth Spriggs and Sir John Gielgud

Sir Politick Would-Be. At the Lyttelton Theatre, May 26 saw the opening of Robert Bolt's compulsive new play-State of Revolution.

On June a3, Harley Granville Barker's play of rgio, The Madras House, opened at the Olivier. The large cast, amongst whom were Paul Scofield, Paul Rogers, Ronald Pickup, Helen Ryan and Dinah Stabbs, gave an admirable reading of Barker's questioning study of women in Edwardian society. William Gaskell, directing, beautifully caught the manners and flavour of the period, but whether the play was as relevant today to a modern audience as it was in 1990 is debatable. However it was viewed as an important work by legendary figure of the theatre and as such deserved its presentation.

On July II after a very successful tour of England, Chris Harris presented his immensely enjoyable Kemp's Jig at the Cottesloe. Single-handed, he performed his clown and mime version of Will Kemp's famous nine-day dance from London to Norwich in $\times 599$. His show contained encounters with Shakespeare, impressions of Elizabethan life in London, and among adventures and events on the road, his sad dismissal from the Chamberlain's men.

The Plough and the Stars which opened at the Olivier on Sept. zo, has been described as one of the finest war plays ever written. The title alludes to the flag of the Irish Citizens' Army, symbolizing the workers and their ideals, and these indeed are its subjects, the heroism and aims counterposed against the bloodshed and frailty. Cyril Cusack and Susan Fleetwood star amidst many touching performances.

Already, the standard and variety of work put on at the National Theatre under Peter Hall has not only enlivened the London scene, but transformed what has been in the minds of so many people for so long-an architectural achievement-into a delightful centre alive with ideas, ideals and for discovery.

## THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

As well as keeping their two Stratford theatres and the Aldwych in London busy this year, the R.S.C. has undertaken $=$ tour to Newcastle, opened another London theatrical arena called the Warehouse, in Covent Garden, and seen two plays hit the West End-Wild Oats, by John O'Keeffe at the Piccadilly, and Man and Superman, by Bernard Shaw at the Savoy (having visited both the Malvern and Brighton Festivals).

The 1977 Stratford season at the Memorial Theatre comprised: John Barton production of A Midsummer Night's Dream; their 1976 hit musical comedy version of $A$ Comedy of Etrors; new productions of all three parts of Henry $V I$ (in their entirety for the first time at Stratford) with a revived Alan Howard Henry $V$ from the 1975 season: As You Like It; and Coriolanus.

At the Other Place in Stratford, Patrick Stewart and David Waller opened in Edward Bond's play Bingo, about Shakespeare himself, on November 3. Ben Jonson's The Alchemist, directed by Trevor Nunn and Peter Barnes opened on May 23. Paul Brooke played Epicure Mammon, Susan Dury, Doll Common, Ian McKellen, Face and John Woodvine, Subtle. On July m John Ford's wonderfully macabre Jacobean drama, Tis Pity She's A Whore, opened, with Barbara Kellerman and Simon Rouse. The Lorenzaccio Story, by Paul Thompson, after the original by Alfred de Musset, and directed by Ron Daniels, opened on July 2x. Pam Gems' Queen Christina, with Sheila Allen, directed by Penny Cherns, opened on September 9.

At the Aldwych, apart from the 1976 transfers from Stratford-King Lear boasting $\quad$ splendid Donald Sinden in the leading role of an altogether outstanding production; Ian McKellen and Francesca Annis as Romeo and Juliet; the Indian Raj Much Ado About Nothing; with Judi Dench and Donald Sinden hilarious as Beatrice and Benedick; Troilus and Cressida; wild extravaganza of The Comedy of Errors, perhaps the children's Stratford favourite of all time; and moving Wintet's Talethe very high standard of the R.S.C. was even enhanced by a hugely successful production of Wild Oats, with Alan Howard, Lisa Harrow, Joe Melia and Norman Rodway.

David Edgar's impressive study of social disquiet Destiny, originally at the Other Place last year, opened at the Aldwych on May 12, with Ian McDiarmid - the leader of $\quad$ political party modelled on the National Front, and Bob Peck as his Big Business backing. Then, in August, Ibsen's social problem document pillars of the Community, with Ian McKellen and Judi Dench was given one of its infrequent airings with a large case and some fine acting.

The R.S.C.'s venture at the Savoy Theatre was Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman, which had played a vital role in this year's revived Malvern Festival. Clifford Williams directed the comedy epic, with Richard Pascoe, Susan Hampshire, James Cossins. Harry Towb and Renee Asherson as the leading players.
The new auditorium at Covent Garden, the Donmar Theatre in Earlham Street, known as The Warehouse, began a season of studio plays on July 18. They were Schweyk, by Bertolt Brecht, Trevor Nunn's acclaimed Macbeth from the Other Place (lan McKellen, Judi Dench, John Woodvine), Howard Barker's new play The Good Between Us, C. P. Taylor's new play Bandits, and Edward Bond's Bingo, also from Stratford.

## THE ROYAL COURT THEATRE

The Royal Court, which suffered an upheaval following an Arts Council demand for solvency, appointed Stuart Burge as new artistic director on February 1.

The Arts Council insisted that the $£ 40,000$ deficit was to be reduced or their $\times 220,000-\mathrm{a}$-year grant would be withdrawn and the theatre shut.

Mr Burge appears to have alleviated this difficult situation and the grant was increased by ten per cent. The Greater London Council's grant of $£ 12,000$ may well also be increased to a figure nearer the $\mathcal{E} 20,000$ sum which the theatre requested. At all events the theatre was saved for at least another year and Stuart Burge seems confident of its continuing force in the London scene.

Among productions at Sloane Square during the year has been Devil's Island, II Joint Stock venture. This group of dedicated and disciplined actorimprovisors has already achieved a high standard of original material, contemporary and full of questions and insights. In Devil's Island, written by Tony Bicat in close collaboration with the cast and their ideas, and directed by the playwright David Hare, six people are studied in the differing environments of 1937, 1968 and 1997. The play attempts to show how people adapt their personality to social stresses. The six actors were Gillian Barge, Suzanne Bertish, Simon Callow, Philip Donaghy, David Rintoul and Jane Wood.

The Royal Court's new régime opened with Sam Shephard's Curse of the Starving Class, Annette Crosbie, Dudley Sutton and Patti Love in the cast of manic Californian homesteaders.

At the Theatre Upstairs, a very popular play which eventually transferred to the National Theatre was Michael Hastings' For The West. The novelty of the play was the central character of Idi Amin.

## THE CHICHESTER FESTIVAL

Ingrid Bergman gave a dazzling performance in N. C. Hunter's Waters of the Moon, which opened this year's Chichester Festival on May zo. The play was first seen in London 26 years before.

On May 24, a jaunty Jubilee-inspired review of
the English monarchy in musical form, from Julius Caesar to George VI took its turn. It was performed by Joe Moffat, Tony Robinson, Elizabeth Seal, John Sim and Norman Vaughan with much verve but unfortunately not to great critical acclaim. Jim Parker wrote the score.
Perhaps the most outstanding contribution to the Festival this year was The Apple Cart, Bernard Shaw's impish entertainment about democracy and kingship. Keith Michell played Magnus, Penelope Keith, the royal mistress, Orinthia, and Nigel Stock, the Prime Minister.

## THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN ro5 Piccadilly, W. $\mathbf{x}$

The Arts Council of Great Britain is incorporated under Royal Charter with the following objects, (a) to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts; (b) to increase the accessibility of the arts to the public throughout Great Britain; and (c) to advise and cooperate with Departments of Government, local authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with the foregoing objects.

The members of the Council, who may not exceed twenty in number, are appointed by the Minister responsible for the Arts after consulta-
tion with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales. With the approval of the two latter the Council appoints separate committees for Scotland and Wales known as the Scottish Arts Council and the Welsh Arts Council respectively

The Council receives a grant-in-aid from the Government, and for the year x977-78 the amount was $£_{41,700,000 .}$
Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Robinson. Secretary-General, R. Shaw.

## LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

That the year of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee should bring forth a man of ephemera, in print and picture as well as the more usual forms of commemorative souvenirs, was predictable. There were no enduring monuments here, although Majesty: Elizabeth II and the House of Windsor was a competent account of the Queen's life by Robert Lacey. However, the year saw the publication of some excellent books in most fields of literature.

The latest volume of the official biography of Churchill was published, Winston $S$. Churchill. Volume V: 1922-1939, by Martin Gilbert, encompassed seventeen years in $x, 167$ pages. It begins with his fortunes at low ebb. Defeated in the general election of $192 z$ at Dundee, he found himself " without an office, without a seat, without a party, even without an appendix '", but it ends with his recall to the Admiralty. Meanwhile in 1924 Churchill was returned to Parliament for the constituency of Epping as a Constitutionalist. This led to his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after twenty years as a Liberal he rejoined the Conservative Party. This prompted the memorable remark by a Tory backbencher. "I have been Conservative for longer though not so often as the Right Honourable Gentleman ".

When the Conservative Government turned out of office in 1929, Churchill entered a period of ten years in which he found himself in opposition to his party leaders on all the major issues, such as selfgovernment for India, the Abdication crisis and rearmament. It is revealed in this volume that Churchill's campaign for rearmament was fuelled by patriotic officials and civil servants, who, often at great personal risk, fed him with relevant secret information.

Other issues of interest and importance covered in the volume include his five years at the Treasury, during which time he introduced pensions for widows and orphans, brought Britain back to the gold standard, organised The British Gazetts, the government newspaper during the General Strike. led the government's negotiations for $\quad$ settlement in the coal industry, and embarked on the de-rating of industry. Churchill's finances are also of interest, for he earned vast sums of money from his writings. With copious quotations from contemporary documents, linked with I clear narrative, this biography stands a worthy memorial to him.

Sir John Colville was Private Secretary to Churchill from 1940-4I, x943-45 and 195x-55, and writes with intimate knowledge and obvious affection of him in Footprints in Time. He also served George V as page, and Chamberlain, Attlee and Princess Elizabeth as Private Secretary, and his period at the centre of power provides the main interest in an enjoyable book, which contains many excellent anecdotes and portraits of those he knew. On one occasion. Churchill confused Irving Berlin the composer with Isaiah Berlin, author of a weekly summary of the American press that Churchill much admired, to the embarrassment of all concerned. Another anecdote concerns an Oxford don, who took home a copy of the top-secret plans for Operation Torch, the simultaneous landing of British and Armerican Armies on the north-west coast of Africa in November 1942, under General Eisenhower's command. It appears that the don lost the plans, for they were recovered from the gutter by $\quad$ Home Office cleaner named Mrs. Brown. As reward Churchill proposed that she be made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, but was forced to reduce this first to a C.B.E. , and then $\square$ B.E.M., an honour which he included in his resignation list. However when
the list appeared even this had been removed, and Mrs. Brown went unrewarded. This story inevitably prompts speculation about the supposed sanctity of I Prime Minister's resignation honours list in the light of recent events. Also published during the year by Sir John Colville was The New Elizabethans.
Books by and about Prime Ministers abound. David Marquand, Labour Member of Parliament for Ashfield until his recent resignation to serve in the European Commission, has written a major biography of Ramsay MacDonald, first Labour Prime Minister and bugbear of modern socialists. In over goo pages, he examines the life and career of this complex figure. Born in 1866, he was the illegitimate son of farm labourer and - servant girl, and the author has had access to his diary and papers to compile this comprehensive portrait. He is perhaps best remembered now for his opposition to the First World War, which caused him to be vilified then, and for his formation of the National Government, which has ruined his reputation permanently in the eyes of his party. In 193 he had put his country first, responding to George V's plea to form National Government, choosing thus "to commit political suicide to save the crisis". He was undoubtedly arave man and Prime Minister, occasionally misguided but frequently misjudged.

Richard Crossman had wanted to "write $\quad$ book which, like Bagehot's English Constitution, would disclose the secret operations of British Government ". Whether he has succeeded in this is open to question; in The Diaries of a Cabinet Minister Volume $\quad$ he covers the period $\mathbf{x} 666-68$, when he was Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons. Such revelations do nothing to increase the stock of politicians with the public. The more open.the machinery of government, the more exposed are those entrusted with its workings. "The truth is" he writes of the Cabinet, "that most of my colleagues are preparing to write their memoirs because it's their only way of looking after themselves in old age "

Sir Harold Wilson has attempted to repair some of the damage inflicted by the first volume of Crossman's Diaries. The Governance of Britain was begun soon after his retirement from office to refute his theory that, in the words of H. B. Boyne, "the British system of cabinet government had become virtual autocracy in the person of the Prime Minister". In his preface, Sir Harold States that "This work sets out to analyse the office [of Prime Minister], and to set out, with full discretion about what should not be set out, how Britain is governed. It concentrates mainly on to Downing Street; the office, function and powers of the prime minister as an essential part of Cabinet government within our parliamentary democracy". The very word "governance " is obscure and almost obsolete, and if the work has a certain value or interest as textbook, its lofty intentions are inevitably nullified to some degree by the reality of government as exposed by Crossman, or, even more damagingly, by Sir Harold's former press secretary Joe Haines in The Politics of Power. The picture this presents is far removed from that presented by Sir Harold. Here we have all the triviality, the minutiae of day-to-day politics, the conflict of personalities; the "kitchen cabinet" in all its glory. The serialisation of extracts from the book in The Daily Mirror caused a political and literary sensation. It is obviously written as corrective to Sir Harold Wilson's works; it is " mainly about power, its use and misuse. It is not so much about the theory and struc-
ture of power as about the way it operates in practice, which is a very different thing ". His view of politicians is as depressing as Crossman's; "Long before they have one foot in the grave they have one eye looking beyond it, surveying the niche they hope to occupy in their nation's history ". It is ironic that this book is dedicated "For the Survivors"; although both he and his former master survived the days in power, their reputations have not been enhanced.

Lord Selwyn-Lloyd, however, has emerged from a long and varied career relatively intact. His iive years as Speaker of the House of Commons were the culmination of lifetime in politics, during which time he held office $m$ Foreign Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons, to name but few. In Mr. Speaker Sir he attempts " to give 5 ill impression of the Speaker's day-to-day life while the House is sitting ". Like the office he describes, the book is uncontroversial and discreet.

The Oxford University Press continues to publish some excellent works. Not only does the phrase "The Oxford Book of ..." convey an immediate authority on a work, but it implies a standard of excellence to which the work will inevitably eonform. Following the recent success of The Oxford Book of Literary Anecdotes comes The Oxford Literary Guide to the British Isles. Edited by Dorothy Eagle and Hilary Carnell, the book runs to some 450 pages and is excellent value for 23.95 . The book is a veritable mine of information. It consists of a gazeteer of the British Isles, listing places connected with the life and works of over 900 writers. The entries are well thought out and make fascinating reading. Quotes from the author's work embellish the entry where appropriate, and there are references to specially drawn maps. which are included at the end of the book. There is also a biographical index of authors which gives brief outlines of their lives in relation to the places mentioned in the gazetcer, and the titles of any of their works which have connections with a particular locale. By looking up Richard Savage ( 1697 ? 1743) in the index, we find that he was a poet, imprisoned in Newgate Street, London, for a while, spent some time in Swansea and was imprisoned, died and buried in Bristol. Works of relevance are The Bastard and The Wanderer. By referring to Swansea in the text, we learn more of Savage's sojourn there, and also that Walter Savage Landor wrote his epic poem Gebir while staying here. The two other authors of note in the entry are Vernon Watkins and Dylan Thomas, both of whose work is well represented in another "Oxford "volume.

The Oxford Book of Welsh Verse in English is the most comprehensive anthology of Welsh poetry in print. It consists of 238 poems selected by Gwyn Jones, Emeritus Professor of English at University College, Cardiff. There are 141 poems, or extracts from poems, translated into English, selected from the great body of traditional Welsh poctry, which dates back to the sixth century poets Taliesin (represented by "The Battle of Argoed Llwyfain" and "Death Song for Owain ab Urien ") and Aneirin (extracts from "The Gododdin") and continues to the present day with such modern Welsh poets as Bobi Jones and Gwyn Thomas. The writing of verse by Welshmen in the Euglish language, which began in Tudor times, is here represented by 97 poems. The editor has written an invaluable introduction to the volume, of aistorical rather than appreciatory native, and there are also included comprehensive notes and references, and indexes of authors, translators and trst lines.

A major biography of Dylan Thomas appeared
during the year. In it, Paul Ferris has "tried to understand Dylan Thomas a figure who, despite an air of fraudulence at times, was truly obsessed with his vocation as I poet: a tormented, exaggerated man, often his own worst enemy, in whom others may recognise their own experiences both of happiness and of defeat." The author succeeds in separating fact from the mass of legend surrounding Thomas and presents convincing portrait of a complex, vuinerable, and occasionally unpleasant figure, in many ways fraud, more concerned with playing the poet than in writing poems. He also clears up much of the mystery that surrounds Thomas's death; it transpires that this was more probably the result of an ill-advised injection of morphine sulphate than the "eighteen straight whiskies " of legend, (colourfully described by one doctor as "a severe insult to the brain"). Dr. Daniel Jones, the Welsh composer who was Thomas's closest friend has recounted that friendship in My Friend Dylan Thomas, a sympathetic account of what it was like to have known the man intimately.

The year was marked by thie long-awaited publication of Professor J. R. R. Tolkien's last great work, and a biography of him. In his foreword, the author's Christopher Tolkien states that "The Silmarillion, now published four years after the death of its author, is an account of the Elder Days, or the First Age of the World. In The Lord of the Rings were narrated the great events at the end of the Third Age; but the tales of The Silmarillion are legends deriving from a much deeper past, when Morgoth, the first Dark Lord, dwelt in MiddleEarth, and the High Elves made war upon him for the recovery of the Silmarils." The creator of this remarkable mythical world, a Professor of Anglo-Saxon and of English Language and Literature at Oxford, was born in the Orange Free State in 1892 . His interest in languages began early and he began to create his own; having created manguage, he realised that it must have a context, and so he embarked on the myths and legends which developed into the literary works. Tolkien had been invalided home from the trenches after the Battle of the Somme, and it was in 1917 that he began work on the book that has now been published sixty years later as The Silmatillion. In essence the work had been completed in the rgzos, but he continually reworked it throughout his life.

However, in 1930 whilst marking an examination paper, he had written III II blank sheet the words "In a hole in the ground there lived rabbit". From this small beginning came The Hobbit, and following its success he embarked wil his magnum opus, The Lord of the Rings, which took twelve years to complete. Although he often returned to The Silmarillion, it seems that it grew with him to such an extent that he could never complete it. This task has been carried out by his son, who has produced the published version from multitude of often conflicting manuscripts that were left. "It is not a romance, not il fairy story, not a fictitious history contrived for its own sake. It is a work of unparalleled and sustained imagination, a sombre vision in the mode of myth and legend of the conflict between the desire to dominate the world and other wills and the creative power that proceedsfrom the development of inherent inner talents". Tolkien inevitably has his detractors, but the publication of this work will bring great satisfaction to his legion of admirers, who will regard it as an essential contribution to the body of his work. It is published complete with index, appendix and map.

Similarly, J. R. R. Tolkien: A Biography by Humphrey Carpenter is required reading, not so much for the account of his quiet, scholarly and
aimost uneventful life, but for the insights it provides into his character and therefore his writings, and the mainsprings of his imagination.
In A Hidden Life: The Enigma of Sir Edmund Backhouse, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper reveals the remarkable story of the famed Sinologist. Professor Trevor-Roper had been contacted in 1973, and asked to convey to the Bodleian Library work by Backhouse. The work was the memoirs of Backhouse, and consisted of two obscene volumes entitled The Dead Past and Décadence Mandchoue. These prompted Professor Trevor-Roper "to study the no less elusive and preposterous character which had created them ". It appears that Backhouse fled abroad after incurring debts of $£_{23,000}$ in Oxford in 1895 . He reappeared in 1898 in China, and embarked on his remarkable career as scholar, linguist and fraud. The two works on late imperial China which he wrote in collaboration with J. O. P. Bland, namely Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking and China Under the Empress Dowager have had doubts cast upon the authenticity of their source material for many years; the latter work is, in the Professor's view " a masterpiece of the forger's art ".

James Pope-Hennessy was originally commissioned to write The Life of Noel Coward, but following his murder the task was assumed by Coward's secretary and companion, Cole Lesley. Coward had written of his early years in his two autobiographical volumes Present Indicative and Future Indefinite, and although this volume duplicates these to some extent, it contains much new material, with extracts from Coward's letters and journals. Although it is a most readable life of "The Master", it perhaps needs one from outside his immediate entourage to write a more critical assessment of his life and career. Whether there will then be revealed any substance beneath the surface wit and "style" remains to be seen.

Field-Marshal Lord Slim, commander of the 14 th Army, was with Alexander and Montgomery the outstanding British General of the Second World War. Ronald Lewin has now written an excellent authorised biography of him, and relates his varied career in interesting and well-written account entitled Slim, the Standard Bearer. Inevitably, the access that the author has had to Slim's personal papers sets this apart from previous biographies. Although Slim had written of the Burma campaign in his own book Defeat into Victory, he had there confessed that "A general who has taken part in a campaign is by no means best fitted to write its history", and this biography is of particular value for ifs detailed account of this campaign, and the new material and insights that are here revealed.

Two books published during the year relate the appalling experiences of their authors in foreign prisons. My Years in an Indian Prison relates how Mary Tyler, an English schoolteacher, went to India in r970, married in Bengali and became embroiled with internal politics, Arrested with her husband and others on suspicion of being Naxalite revolutionaries, she endured five years imprisonment without trial, refusing any of the special treatment or privileges offered her on account of her nationality. She was then deported to Britain as summarily as she had been arrested. The book suffers inevitably from the restraint imposed by the fact that the author's husband and friends are still imprisoned, but is nevertheless $\mathbb{E}$ damning indictment of a system that can permit such prolonged incarceration without trial. In Audacity to Believe, Dr. Sheila Cassidy relates how she went to work in Chile in 297x, and following the collapse of the Allende regime, came in confict with the military junta by giving treatment to a wounded revolu-
tionary. The account of her arrest, interrogation, torture and imprisonment makes harrowing reading.

Eric Hiscock, doyen of the book trade, has written in The Bells of Hell Go Ting-a-Ling-a-Ling vivid, uninhibited account of the Great War. He had joined up in 1915 at the age of 15 , and went to the Front in 1918. This traumatic time is related in a powerful and impressionistic account, that is all the more effective for being recalled after sixty years.

Sir William Hayter, former Warden of New College, Oxford, has written a biography of one of his predecessors in the post, the Reverend W. A. Spooner, whose own autobiography was called Fifty Years in Oxford College. If that was not the most eyecatching of titles, it was perhaps an exact summary of the content. It is therefore a pity that the most famous of the "Spoonerisms" for which he is now best remembered are apparently apocryphal, for there is not much else of sufficient interest to sustain a biography of him.

In Fritz Lang, the great German-born film director has been commemorated by Lotte Eisner. Lang died in 1976, and his films will be long remembered, both the early German masterpieces such as Metropolis and $M$, and following his escape from Nazi Germany, his many distinguished American works such as The Big Heat and While the City Sleeps. Lang was one of the major influences in modern cinema, a director who, in spite of the peculiar demands of the studio system, with its commercial considerations and lack of complete artistic control, still managed to stamp his character on his films and yet retain his artistic integrity.
The novel Roots by the black American author Alex Haley was published in the United Kingdom during the year. It was preceded by much publicity, mainly engendered by the television serialisation of the book, which crossed the Atlantic at the same time. The novel has provoked some controversy, as inevitably attends success, because "diligent" researchers have questioned the veracity of the story. This concerns the author's attempts to find his "roots", by tracing his ancestry back through seven generations, to the Gambian village from which his ancestors were kidnapped and sold into slavery. In this village of Juffure the author discovered " "griot". or local historian, who was apparently well versed in the history of the author's Gambian forbears. That truth has been adapted to suit the purposes of fiction does not invalidate the fiction, and can enhance the facts. The satisfying unity of the work may not withstand microscopic examination, but it is not misplaced. If such a work is not wholly to English tastes through its American context, it is still worthy of attention.

The latest novel by John Le Carré is called The Honourable Schoolboy, and again concerns the operations of the British Secret Service. The background is now removed to South-east Asia, which is wellevoked in a long, complex and thought-provoking work.

Tom Sharpe has turned his attentions to the publishing world in his new novel The Great pursuit. He has lost none of his ability to construct complex and amusing plots, but he is less able to hit the targets of his satire with the unerring and deadly aim he displayed in his first two books, Riotous Assembly and Indecent Exposure, in which he wrote of the South African police. His characters tend to become mere caricatures, which diminishes the wit.

Slapstick, by the American author Kurt Vonnegut, is a brilliantly amusing novel, sparely written, and with an abundance of original ideas. It relates the memoirs of Wilbur Rockefeller Swain, last Presi-
dent of what is left of the United States following a mysterious plague.

Hammond Innes has written another excellent thriller in The Big Footprints, which concerns the threat to the continued survival of elephants in East Africa, and through the conflict between Major Kirby-Smith, the big-game hunter and the gamewarden Cornelius van Delden.

Beard's Roman Women is an excellent and amusing novel by Anthony Burgess, whose prolific output is matched only by his uniformly high standards. Beard is an ageing scriptwriter, and his adventures are complemented by some evocative photographs of Rome by David Robinson. Also by Anthony Burgess is $A b b a$ Abba, about the death of John Keats in Rome, his connection with the Roman dialect poet Belli, and Belli's biblical sonnets.

The Caves of Alienation by Stuart Evans is an ambitious book about the imaginary famous Welsh writer Michael Caradock. Extracts from his novels and essays are included, as well as from the "official " biography, and criticisms of his work. The central figure is the main weakness in the book as he does not wholly convince, and so a brave idea somewhat outstrips the execution of it.

Richard Adams achieved phenomenal success with his first novel Watership Down. His second, Shardik, suffered from overwriting, and now his third novel, The Plague Dogs, has been published. It concerns two dogs, Snitter and Rowf, who escape from a government research station, one of them with brain-damage as a result of the experiments therein endured. It retains some of the charm of the author's first novel but lacks its restraint. It is unfortunate that the anthropomographic animals are more convincing as characters than the humans.

In the Frame by Dick Francis represents his usual highly competent blend of horse-racing and crime, with the added interest of a complex art fraud originating in Australia.
Among other books published during the year were the following: Frederick Rolfe: Baron Corvo by Miriam J. Benkovitz; Black Sun: The Brief Transit and Violent Eclipse of Harry Crosby by Geoffrey Wolff; Howard Hughes: The Hidden Years by James Phelan; Norman Douglas: Biography by Mark Holloway; Christopher and his Kind by Christopher Isherwood; My Oxford, edited and introduced by Ann Thwaite; My Cambridge, edited and introduced by Ronald Hayman; Nabokov: His Life in Part by Andrew Field; The Great Price Fight by Alan Lloyd; Books for the People: an illustrated History of the British Public Library by Thomas Kelly; Collected Early Poems of Ezra Pound, edited by Michael John King; Agatha Christie: First Lady of Crime, edited by H. R. F. Keating; T. E. Lawrence by Desmond Stewart; Quartet in Autumn by Barbara Pym; Unfinished Journey by Yehudi Menuhin; The Riddle of Erskine Childers by Andrew Boyle; Unity Mitford: A Quest, by David Pryce-Jones; $A$ Life of Contrasts by Diana Mosley; Daniel Martin by John Fowler; Polonaise by Piers Paul Read; How it Was by Mary Welsh Hemingway; Until the Colours Fade by Tim Jeal; Dark Quartet by Lynne Reid Banks; God Perkins by David Pownall; Man Plus by Frederick Pohl; Blood and Money by Thomas Thompson; A Series of Defeats by Barry Norman; Lord Goddard by Fenton Bresler; The Man who Lost China by Brian Crozier. Mallowan's Memoirs: the Autobiography of Max Mallowan; Drawn from Life by John Skeaping; and The Fake's Progress: Tom Keating's Story by Tom Keating, Geraldine and Frank Norman.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.
Sir Robert Moray ..... 1660
Viscount Brouncker ..... 1662
Sir Joseph Williamson. ..... 1677
Sir Christopher Wren. ..... 1680
Sir John Hoskins, Bt. ..... 1682
Sir Cyril Wyche ..... 1683
Samuel Pepys. ..... 1684
Earl of Carbery ..... 1686
Earl of Pembroke. ..... 1689
Sir Robert Southwell. ..... 1690
Earl of Halifax. ..... 1695
Lord Somers. ..... 1698
Sir Isaac Newton. ..... 1703
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt ..... 1727
Martin Folkes. ..... 174x
Earl of Macclesfield ..... 1752
Earl of Morton. ..... 1764
Sir James Burrow ..... $\pm 768$
James West. ..... 1768
Sir John Pringle, Bt ..... 1772
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt ..... $177^{8}$
William Hyde Wollaston ..... I8z0
Sir Humphry Davy, Bt. ..... 1820
Davies Gilbert. ..... 1827
The Duke of Sussex. ..... 2830
Marquess of Northampton ..... 1838
Earl of Rosse. ..... 1848
Lord Wrottesley ..... 1854
Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt. ..... 1858
Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine ..... 1861
Sir George Biddell Airy. ..... 1871
Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker. ..... r873
William Spottiswoode. ..... 1878
Thomas Henry Huxley ..... 1883
Sir George Stokes, Bt. ..... 1885
Lord Kelvin. ..... 1890
Lord Lister. ..... 2895
Sir William Huggins ..... 1900
Lord Rayleigh. ..... $x 905$
Sir Archibald Geikic. ..... I908
Sir William Crookes ..... 1913
Sir Joseph John Thomson ..... 1925
Sir Charles Scott Sherrington ..... 1920
Lord Rutherford ..... 1925
Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins ..... $193^{\circ}$
Sir William Henry Bragg. ..... 1935
Sir Henry Hallett Dale. ..... 1940
Sir Robert Robinson ..... 1945
Lord Adrian. ..... 1950
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood ..... 1955
Lord Florey ..... 1960
Lord Blackett. ..... 2965
Sir Alan Hodgkin. ..... 1970
Lord Todd. ..... 1975

## SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND THE ENVIRONMENT 1976-77

Birti of a Planetary System?.-The method of formation of our Solar System and in particular our Earth has been a major source of interest sincethe beginnings of science. Although we now feel that we may have the correct explanation, no-one can prove it. So any evidence of the formation of planetary systems elsewhere in the universe is of fundamental importance. Astronomers from the University of Arizona and NASA's Ames Research Center believe they have discovered a star at the critical stage when it is forming its own planets. Their discovery was announced at the American Atsronomical Society's meeting in June, r977.

The star, MWC 349 in the constellation Cygnus, was discovered optically about 40 years ago and the recent work was carried out using the 90 inch Steward infra-red telescope and the 36 inch infrared telescope mounted in the Kuiper Airborne Observatory.

The unusual feature about the star is that it appears, not as a point source, but - flat, disc shaped object. It is highly luminous but its brightness is decreasing at a rate of about I per cent per month. What is actually happening is not completely understood but all the facts fit into the theory that planetary formation is actually taking place. The fall-off of light is attributed to the gradual condensation of the central star and eventually becomes luminous by its own nuclear processes. At present, MWC 349 is about 30 times more massive that the Sun and about ro times its diameter. Calculations suggest a lifetime of about 100 years for the disc and only about yoo million years for the star itself. The light from the glowing disc, about 90 per cent of the total, has spectrum in agreement with that expected from frictionally heated spirally inward mass of gas. Surrounding this disc probably lies in dark cloud in which the planets have possibly condensed already.

The disc appears to be about aimes the dise of the central star, thickness of about the star's diameter at its outer edge, tapering down to about a per cent. at the star's surface. With such a rapid change in light output and a constant watch on the star, one cannot foretell what spectacular events may be in store.

Black Holes.-Although much research is still going on and in some cases with encouraging results, observational proof for the existence of black holes is still wanting. Astronomers have taken the ideas of such objects quite seriously for just under ten years, when theoretical physicists proved that Einstein's general equations had certain "s singular" solutions. The idea that black holes could gradually increase in size by sucking in surrounding material was widely accepted especially when X-ray studies aboard orbiting satellites provided evidence that the strong X-ray source Cygnus X-I was in all probability ablack hole. Much theoretical work has taken place in the last few years on the stability or otherwise of these objects, depending mainly on the mass of the hole.

Recent work on Cygnus $X-I$ still confirms it as the most likely candidate for it black hole. Observations made at Kitt Peak Observatory, Arizona, have shown that the object has II invisible component of 8.5 solar masses. The possibility of more than one component complicates the picture but this will still be insufficient to reduce the size of the secondary below the threshold for a black hole.

Evidence for massive black hole has come from American radio astronomers. They claim that the results obtained using a very long base line of radio telescopes suggest a black hole of mass equivalent
to a roo million solar masses situated at the centre of our Galaxy. Gas and dust prevent optical astronomers from studying this region and all our present knowledge comes from radio studies. The new information, supplemented by results from shorter base line experiments, has provided reasonable picture of the structure of the nuclear region, the central region having a size of only $0 \cdot 01-0.02$ seconds of arc. In addition 25 per cent. of the energy comes from a region 0.00 arc seconds or even less, smaller than the solar system. At the moment, the only explanation for such i source is a black hole, since it is nowhere bright enough at radio frequencies for it to be a quasar and a thermal origin can be ruled out because of its high brightness temperature. (Source: New Scientist).

CAPE COD SQUID INFLUX.-For some time fishermen working between the Georges Bank off Massachusetts and the Grand Bank off Newfoundland, have reported bringing up in their nets a big increase in the number of squid. Normally in two hour tow, the catch would be in the region of 5 to ro kg . Recently however catches of up to 5,000 kg. have been reported.

On October 19, 1976, reports began to be received at the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History that shortfin squid were being left stranded on a 25 km . stretch of beach in Cape Cod Bay. By November 19, it was estimated that over five million had been stranded, most of them by swimming ashore during the night. When tossed back into the sea, they returned to the shore.

The shortfin squid is normally found only in the coastal waters during the summer. With approach of winter and the fall in sea temperature, the squid normally move to deeper waters well off the continental shelf. This annual move may be made for preservation since both cod and hake feed on the squid. At the moment, the number of cod and hake has fallen drastically and hence the squid population has grown unchecked.

The stranding of the squid along this section of the coast has been reported in the past, the previous occasion being in the autumn of 1959. The cause of the strandings is not known and scientists are examining the carcases for bacteria and possible chemical pollutants to see if they can ascertain the cause of this strange behaviour.

Linked closely with the influx of squid is the large increase in pelagic birds in the area. Thousands of shearwaters, fulmars and kittiwakes have been reported. Normally the greater shearwater migrates towards Europe on route for Tristan da Cunha early in September. This year, because of the abundant food and the unusually warm water off Cape Cod, the migration was delayed.

Earthquake Activity.-The high level of earthquake activity continued during the last twelve months. Some of the most violent shocks took place in thinly populated areas and so casualties were relatively low, but unfortunately there were some exceptions, although none compared with the 500,000 casualties from the devastating earthquake which occurred in China in 1976.

On September 30, 1976, a major earthquake took place in the Kermadec Trench region, one of the most active seismic regions in the world, where the WNW trending Pacific plate is moving under the NNE trending Indian plate. This was the sixth disturbance of 1976 .

During the year under review, there have been
many cases of major earthquakes occurting $=$ few months after one which has caused a tremendous amount of damage. Two examples are the Irian Jaya (Indonesia) tremor on October 29 in the wn region as the severe June 25 event and in Hopeh Province (China) on November 18 in the same area as the devastating earthquakes of July $\mathbf{2 7}$ and 28 .

On November 24, eastern Turkey was hit by a very severe shock. In one area more than 95 per cent. of the houses were destroyed and casualties reached over 1,600. Very low temperatures added to the misery suffered by the people living in area which is not readily accessible even in normal times. Within 24 hours of the mainshock, 8 aftershocks were reported ând three days later another tremor caused further damage and casualties. The earthquake took place along the Anatolian fault, very active region. Previous earthquakes along the fault killed over 30,000 in 1939, 3,000 in 1966 and 2,700 in 1975.

On March 4, a strong earthquake struck the Carpathians in eastern Roumania. The shock was felt as far away as Moscow. Bucharest suffered very badly with over $x, 000$ people killed. Many other cities in Roumania suffered major damage; damage and casualties also occurred in the neighbouring countries of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. It was I deep focus event ( 100 km ), thus explaining the large area affected by the earthquake.

A major tremor struck south-eastern Iran on March 2x, followed by I severe aftershock some 90 minutes later. Heavy casualties were reported and many buildings were damaged. Fifteen days later another major tremor hit the remote mountainous region in central Iran, causing extensive damage and about 500 deaths.

A very strong earthquake shook $\mathbb{I}$ remote chain of islands in Indonesia wingust ag, producing a tidal wave which caused much extra devastation. The shock was felt in Perth, Australia, over 3,000 km . away, where buildings swayed quite dangerously. Provisional estimates put the event as the most severe for the year, with values of 8.9 on the Richter scale being quoted. In Bali and the surrounding area, much damage was done by the shock and the tidal wave which followed. Only provisional information has so far been released.

End of the Minoan Civilization.-One of the big archaeological puzzles is the mystery associated with the apparent sudden ending of the Minoan civilization, which dominated the island of Crete some four thousand years ago. Records show that in 1450 B.C., the island was subjected to a catastrophic disaster, destroying the town of Knossos and surrounding districts. A reasonable and generally accepted explanation was put forward in 1939 by an archaeologist named Marintos, who proposed the idea that the destruction was due to the explosive eruption of the volcano Thera win the island of Santorini, some 100 km . north of Crete. The type of event visualized could be compared with the eruption of Krakatoa in the East Indies in $工 883$. Geological evidence shows that there was violent eruption of Thera at approximately that time, producing the spectacular caldera now visible at Santorini.

Two German geologists have now pointed out that detailed studies have revealed unexplained disparities between the date of the eruption and the date of the destruction of Knossos. They believe that the destruction of Crete occurred some fifty years after the eruption and was due to a severe earthquake.

Analysis of the structure of the volcanic sediments at Santorini show that prior to its eruption in 1500 B.C., Thera had been dormant for at least $\times 5,000$
years. If there had been two eruptions separated by fifty years, the pattern of the erosion would have shown a discontinuity. No such evidence is present. In addition, the upper layers of the sediment contain ash as well as-large boulders, showing that the caldera was formed immediately after the eruption.
Dating of the destruction of Crete, based on ceramic chronology, is quite definite at 1450 B.C. The necessary conclusion is that the Thera eruption and the ending of the Minoan civilization are not connected.

The German scientists are inclined to believe that the destruction of Crete was due to a violent earthquake. There is plenty of circumstantial evidence for this. Crete lies directly on $=$ belt of geologically active faults and severe earthquakes have been recorded from the island throughout the last 200 years.

Evidence for an Expanding Earth ?.-During the last decade, papers have been published suggesting that the Gravitational Constant is actually not constant but getting smaller. One implication is that the Earth must be expanding slowly. Direct evidence for such an expansion is however very difficult to obtain.
Recently work has been carried out on the rates at which the ocean floor is increasing at oceanic ridges and also the rate at which they are decreasing in areas of subduction where one plate slides underneath an adjacent plate.
Investigators have studied the rate of ocean floor production in the major oceans since Jurassic times and found that the rates varied considerably from ocean to ocean at any one time and that these values varied with time. For example, during the Palacocene, the North Atlantic and Indian Oceans expanded at I much higher rate than the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, yet in the Eocene, say $\times 5$ million years later, the Indian Ocean expanded at much greater rate than the North Atlantic. The existence of negative correlation between the rates of expansion suggests, but by means proves, the expanding Earth theory. By combining all the rates together, current data indicates that the rate of floor production has increased exponentially with time since the Jurassic Era. Although there are many assumptions which could be, and have been, questioned, the results obtained tend to strengthen the pro-expansion school.

Figures quoted for the last 165 million years show an average production rate of ocean floor of $2 \cdot 6$ sq. km . per year and a subduction rate of $\mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{g}$. These figures conceal the increasing rate with time. If the above figures are correct, it suggests Jurassic radius for the Earth of just under 90 per cent. of the current value. However, the values given above are thought to be correct to within 13 per cent., a value which permits the retention of a constant radius for the Earth. It was pointed out, however, by the investigators that the Jurassic radius of $5,668 \mathrm{~km}$. should be considered as in maximum value.

The above work cannot be used as firm evidence for the expanding Earth theory, but at the same time it does not provide evidence for its rejection. (Source: Nature).

Holy Shroud of Turin.-In September 1977 - conference was held in England to discuss the authenticity of the Holy Shroud of Turin, one of the four Christian relics which
to have survived the iconoclastic onslaughts of all centuries since the sixteenth.

This remarkable cloth, possessing negative image of a nobly featured bearded corpse with scourge marks on the back, nail holes in the wrists
and an apparent wound in the side, has been declared to be the authentic image of Christ by at least $=$ Popes. As early $=1389$ the Shroud (which was only taken to Turin in 1578 ) was being condemned as painted forgery, yet in most unusual inversion of the common antithesis between The Ages of Faith and Science the authenticity of the Shroud was to be made more rather than less plausible by later investigations. After it had been photographed in $\mathbf{x 8 9 8}$, for example, the imposing full size figure was revealed for the first time, bearing all the traditional features associated with Christ since Byzantine times. At the conference too it was shown that the lack of putrefaction could be explained, for instance, by the use of aloes on the body; that the cloth could well date from First Century Palestine; and as scientists from the California Jet Protection Laboratory confirmed, that the image could not have been painted but was "naturally" caused. The very lifelike naturalistic quality of the image makes it impossible for medieval artist to have painted it because of the stylisms to which those artists always subscribed.

This English conference has set the way for one in 1978 in Turin, when it is hoped that the present owner of the Shroud, ex-King Umberto of Italy, will allow pieces of it to be detached for carbon dating.
HOw Iceland Expands.-It has been known for some time that Iceland is spreading at m rate of a few centimetres per year. This spreading is due to the fact that the island straddles the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, where two tectonic plates are slowly drifting apart. There are two main bands across the country where most of the current volcanic and seismic activity is occurring at the present time. The main one, stretching roughly from the north-east coast to and beyond the south coast. contains the famous volcano Hekla, the recently formed island of Surtsey, the recent eruption on Heimeay (Westmann Islands) and the active area around Myvatn. Recent work on this axis has shown that in the northern section a major rifting episode is currently taking place. It started in December, 1975 and was still active in the first half of 1977 . It has affected an 80 km . segment of the plate boundary and invol ves the two volcanoes Askya and Krafla. The whole region is heavily faulted along lines parallel to the boundary but towards the north they are intersected by east-west fractures.

Throughout 1975, there had been considerable seismic activity, building up to a fairly small eruption on December at Leirhnjukur, in the centre of the Krafla caldera. The centre of the seismic activity then seemed to move northwards. Within two hours, 40 km . of the fault system was activated. The picture in the following weeks simplified to produce two main areas, inside the Krafla caldera and in the Axarfjordur region, some 50 km . to the north. Up to mid-February, 36 earthquakes of at least magnitude 4.5 were recorded.

Quite large earth movements were noted. In the Krafla area, both horizontal and vertical movements were about 70 cm , but to the north, the total widening amounted to a maximum of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ metres and the levels fell by I metre. Compared with the 1974 survey, the surface had subsided by 2.1 metres. Subsequently the seismic activity died down but the area started to rise at rate of up to 7 mm . per day in the centre of the caldera. By September, 50 . per cent. of the original subsidence had been regained and at the same time the seismic activity had increased ten-fold. Over the next few months the levels fell and rose several times, all being accompanied by strong seismic activity and small volcanic outbursts. On January 20, 1977, the floor of the
caldera fell 30 cm . in 20 hours. As yet, there is mad evidence to the end of the present phase of activity.

A study of historical records seem to indicate that the current activity is just one of a series. The Myvatn fires of 1724 and volcanic activity of Askja in 1875 are two well-known examples of this series. The current outbursts are however providing for the first time accurate records of the seismic activity and the related earth movements, data which is absolutely essential for $\quad$ full understanding of the formation of the Icelandic crust.

Hydrogen in the Earth's Core.-It is normally accepted that the central core of the Earth consists of iron but unfortunately the density of the core is about 8-ro per cent. less than that of pure iron. The normal interpretation is that there are present some of the lighter elements such as sulphur and oxygen. Recent work has shown that this may not be the correct explanation. This new information has shown that hydrogen is highly soluble in iron under the conditions existing in the core and that I per cent. by mass of hydrogen would produce a value for the density in accordance with the data.

The amount of combined hydrogen and iron required is only about one tenth of that existing in a Type I carbonaceous chondrite, I type of meteorite containing organic compounds. The possibility, therefore, of such a hydrogen-iron combination existing in the core is linked directly to the theories for Earth formation involving low temperature condensates.

The behaviour of the hydrogen in the iron at very high pressures is exceedingly complex but evidence suggests the formation of hydrides. These hydrides would be a very good conductor (even better than iron) since metalic hydrogen conducts electricity and heat ten times better than iron at the same temperature and pressure. It would, reports D. J. Stevenson of the Australian National University, have $\quad$ lower melting point than pure iron and other properties which are compatible with our present knowledge of the Earth's core

If ro per cent. of the Earth forming material was low temperature condensate with hydrogen in the form of water, Stevenson claims that the proposed core composition is possible. Until reasonable history of the formation of the Earth is known, the rate at which the hydrogen and water was lost cannot be calculated, but if the water reacted with the iron at high pressures, the chances of the released hydrogen being absorbed in the iron are quite high. (Source: Nature).

Ice Ages and the Earth's Orbrt.-The existence of several distinct ice ages during the last half million years has been well established for some time but there has never been in well established and widely accepted explanation for them. Some theories have tried to relate them to the variations in the amount of energy received from the Sun, by either a variable Sun or the absorption of energy by interplanetary dust. Other theories concentrated on possible variations in the conditions on the Earth itself, e.g. high concentrations of volcanic dust in the atmosphere, or the changes in the Earth's magnetic field. A third group of theories concentrated on the possibility of changes in the Earth's orbital behaviour. Recent work by B. J. Mason, Director General of the Meteorological Office, has provided the information to show that the last of these ideas is now considered to be the most likely.

The basic work for the orbital change theory was published by M. Milankovich in the early 1930s, The Earth's orbit changes in three fundamental ways. A wobble, like that of a spinning top, pro-
duces the well-known precession of the equinoxes with a period of about 26,000 years. The eccentricity of the orbit (the deviation from $\begin{aligned} & \text { circular }\end{aligned}$ path) also varies slowly in a cyclic manner with a much longer period of just under 100,000 years. The third variable is the tilt of the Earth's spin axis relative to its orbital plane (the obliquity of the ecliptic). This varies over 1 period of about 40,000 years. These three effects combine to produce drastic changes in the amount of heat received at a given latitude. This can be computed very accurately and is known as the Milankovich solar radiation variation.
B. J. Mason's work has enabled a good correlation to be obtained between the astronomical and the geological evidence. He isolated the region on the Earth north of latitude $45^{\circ}$ and considered the changes in the ice cover and the heat received from the Sun and then compared them with the Milankovich curves. The correlation between the major advances and recessions of the ice and the variation of the heat received turned out to be very close. The next problem was to determine whether sufficient energy was available to melt or freeze the water in the periods suggested. He showed that this was possible.

Lectins and Recognition Processes.-Although it has been known for some time that plant proteins called lectins could be used for probing the structure of plant cells, the actual function the lectin performs in the plant in which it occurs has not been fully understood. Recently great strides have been made but there are still many questions to be answered. It appears that these proteins participate in the recognition process between plants and bacteria and are possibly involved in the defence mechanism set up by the plant against pathogenic bacteria. The distribution of lectins is now believed to be wider than previously thought. because of their discovery in birds and mammals. Once again it is thought that their function is associated with recognition processes.

There exist in the soil around a plant many rhizobia and kinds of micro-organisms but usually each species of legume is infected by only one type of rhizobia. The inverse is also generally true with one rhizobia affecting only one type of legume. Research work has suggested that the lectin performs the task of making the correct identification for the reaction to take place.

An important property of a lectin is its ability to recognize and combine with the complex carbo-hydrate-containing compounds found on cell surfaces. Many lectins can bind to more than one cell forming bridges. The ability to aggregate blood cells is commonly used to identify lectins.

Much of the recent work has been concentrated on showing that the selection of the right legume with the appropriate rhizobial species depends on the lectin existing in the legume. Although some experimenters have met with considerable success, there are cases where the evidence points against such an explanation. Other workers have provided evidence that the ability of rhizobia to bind to the corresponding legume lectin may vary during the growth cycle of the bacteria and with cultural conditions. There is also evidence that rhizobia in culture conditions do not behave in the same way as they do in the soil, indicating that some strains of bacteria may only appear to lack lectin receptors because they were tested under the wrong conditions.

Although most of the work has been associated with plants, studies on slime moulds suggest that the lectins are responsible for the ability of slime mould cells of the same species to recognize each
other and aggregate. Although recent work suggests the lectin playing a dominant role in the recognition process in all biological systems and not just plants, this is not generally accepted at the present time. There is still much work to be carried out before general acceptance is achieved. (Source: Science).

Lost Treasures.-Early in 1977 the Sunday Times revealed to the West that seven priceless musical scores by Mozart, Beethoven and Bach had been rediscovered in Poland, having been "lost", after the War. They were Mozart's original handwritten scores of The Magic Flute, The Mass in C Minor and the Jupiter Symphony, Beethoven's scores of his Third Piano Concerto and most of his Ninth Symphony, and Bach's scores of his Concerto for Two Harpsichords and the Sonata No. 3 in A Flat for Flute and Harpsichord. They had been removed from the Prussian state library in Berlin's Unter den Linden for safekeeping in a monastery in Silesia but when the latter was seceded to Poland the manuscripts had disappeared and it had been presumed that they had been destroyed. In May 1977 Poland returned the scores to East Germany.
Later evidence suggested that substantial sections of Mozart's Figaro, Idomeneo, and Cosi Fan Tutte, Beethoven's seventh symphony and parts of his late quartets, church music by Telemann and Buxtehude as well as paintings by Cranach, for example, of Martin Luther, were also among the rediscovered works.
It was reported during the year that the famous "Amber Room" looted by the Nazis from the Tsarist Palace at Tsarskoe Selo, one of the most famous of treasures lost in the War, is now believed to be down a flooded salt mine near Göttingen in West Germany.

35 letters from William Wordsworth to his wife, Mary, written between 1812 and 1820 were also discovered and sold in 1977 . Rediscovered publishers' letters to the poet indicated how many of his works had been sold and how much profit he had made.

Mass of the Star Arcturus.-Stars are so far away that they still appear as points of light even in the largest telescopes. However, over 50 years ago, Michelson and Pease, using the roo-inch telescope at Mount Wilson and supplementary mirrors, used an interferometric technique to estimate the diameters of the nearer red giants. One of these was the star Arcturus in the constellation Bootes. A diameter some 28 times that of the Sun was obtained, value accepted as correct until just recently. Theoretical studies gave the mass well in excess of that of the Sun.

Recent studies have suggested a mass as small ma quarter of the Sun's mass, a value far too small for the star to have reached the red giant stage, if modern theory of evolution is assumed correct. Suggestions were therefore put forward that the star may have shed some of its mass.

Two American astronomers, Ayres and Johnson, deduced the mass by first estimating the surface gravity from characteristics of its spectrum and using a surface temperature of $4,250^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$, a diameter of 28 solar diameters was calculated and from this derived $=$ mass of $I \cdot I$ solar masses, Evidence suggested that there had been a mass loss at some stage.

Unfortunately more recent work, based on mew method for determining the diameter, results in a value of $0^{\circ} 5$ solar mass. The measurement of the diameter was based on photometric measurements at infra-red wavelengths. Blackwell and Shallis, of Oxford University, used the relationship be-
tween the intensity of light, the calculated luminosity and the distance of the object. Using also the property of infra-red light not applicable to visible light, they found the diameter to be a little less than 24 times that of the Sun, leading to a surface temperature of $4,400^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ and a mass of 0.6 solar mass. The infra-red observations have not provided information on the possibility of dust shells around the star, the presence of which must exist if the current theories of stellar evolution are correct. It is obvious an error exists somewhere, either in theory or the observations. But possibly some new property of red giants may be on the point of being discovered. (Source: New Scientist).

Measuring the Distance of Stars.-The distance to the planets is now known quite accurately as a result of radar studies. The distances to the nearest stars are known reasonably accurately by measuring their parallax (using method of triangulation with the Earth's orbital diameter as a base line). For the more distant stars, clusters and galaxies, the distances are obtained by studying the physical properties of the objects, combined with statistical techniques. As the distance from the Earth increases, various methods are used with, in some cases, a reasonable amount of overlap in the methods. These include statistical analysis of the light curves of clusters of stars, the light characteristics of Cepheid variables and the red shift of the spectral lines, this latter providing the information for the most distant objects.
Recent work has suggested that the value for the distance to the Hyades cluster was about io per cent. too low. The Hyades cluster is $\quad$ open group of stars in the constellation Taurus near to the bright star Aldebaran. The cluster serves as $\quad$ standard for stellar distances and so any work which provides a more accurate value for its distance is of fundamental importance as it affects all other distances.

The earlier methods for estimating the distance of the cluster involved neasuring the proper motions of the stars-the so-called moving cluster method. (The proper motion is the apparent motion against the sky background). This gave a value of just under 136 light years. Astronomers were not too happy with this result because it implied that some of the stars were not as bright as they should have been, if the accepted model for stellar evolution is correct.
Workers at Yale University have looked at the problem from an astro-physical point of view. Using the accepted mass luminosity relationship it was possible to obtain the absolute magnitudes of the stars in the cluster, i.e. the brightness they would have if they were at the standard distance of ro parsecs. By comparing this with their apparent brightness $\quad$ value for their distances can be calculated. This gave a distance for the cluster of 152 light years. The method is not too satisfactory because of its cyclic nature, i.e. using information which has been derived from data itself obtained by a similar process.
Recently, workers at Kitt Peak National Observatory have used an independent method, speckle interferometry, involving the spectroscopic double star 5I Tauri. They produced a result in line with the increased distance.
In 1976, the International Astronomical Union accepted the distance as 150 light years and so all stellar distances are now based on this new yardstick.

Near Misses by Minor Planets.- When a minor planet, the small bodies which tend to be clustered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, passes relatively near to the Earth, it raises much interest
in the astronomical world. Prior to the last War, it provided the basis for the most accurate estimates for the size of the solar system. Although space flights and radar have transferred this to the history books, there is still an intense interest from the point of view of how the solar system was formed and the history of the material which formed it.

On February 12, 1936, the famous minor planet Adonis was discovered and its track through the sky background followed for about two months. It was at the time only the second object known to cross the Earth's orbit. At nearest approach it was about res million kilometres from the Earth. It was subsequently lost to view until February 14, 1977 when tracks on a photographic plate from the 48-inch Palomar Schmidt telescope showed I 16th magnitude object; analysis showed this to be the lost Adonis. Orbital calculations by Brian Marsden of the Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics showed that it passed within $2 x$ million kilometres on January 3I. Its nearest point to the Sun (Perihelion) occurred on December 16,1976 when it was only 66 million kilometres away, just outside the orbit of Mercury.

The first asteroid with a period less than that of the Earth was discovered in 1976 but within $■$ year a second object was identified having period of only 283 days. This was also recorded on plates taken by the 48 -inch Schmidt.

The orbit of this minor planet, labelled 1976 UA, lies mainly inside the Earth's orbit. It is inclined at $6^{\circ}$ to the Ecliptic and at perihelion is well inside the orbit of Mercury. On October 20, 1976 it passed the Earth at a distance of just over one million kilometres, but calculations show that it will not come so close again for a very long time. Studies of its light show that it is a very small object of only a few hundred metres in diameter.

New Family of Sharks.-Sharks are very widely distributed and although there are a large number of species, most people are familiar with the common types illustrated in the popular literature. The Pacific Ocean still holds many secrets and from time to time produces specimens which can confuse all but the experts.

On November 15,1976 , a U.S. Undersea Center research vessel, whilst anchored some 40 km . northeast of Oachu, Hawaii, brought up 750 kg . shark, 3.5 metres in length. The boat was anchored in $4,300 \mathrm{~m}$. deep water with a sea anchor set at 150 metres. It appears that the shark tried to bite the parachute shaped anchor and became entangled with the line.

The shark was examined by Dr. L. Taylor of the University of Hawaii and Dr. P. Struhsaker, of the National Fishery Service of Honolulu. They both came to the conclusion that it was a new species of shark. They have spent much time trying to preserve and classify the fish and a special ice box has been prepared for it.

The main features of the shark have been published. It has calcified claspers showing that it is a male. It has 1 spiracle and, in line with most sharks except five deep water types, 5 gill slits. Its pectoral fins are narrow based and slender with white tips. Its dorsal fins are quite small but it has a large divided tail with $n$ very large upper lobe. The existence of an anal fin distinguishes it from the spiny dog-fish group and the Gurry sharks. The mouth contains five to seven rows of very small needlelike teeth ( Icm . long but only Imm . wide) without lateral denticles. The teeth rows on both jaws stop well short of the symphysis which is covered by denticle free black skin. Possibly the most distinguishing feature is its very large pro-
trusible mouth which appears to be lined with a bioluminescent material. The scientists have speculated that the shark feeds on midwater fishes like the Lantern fish. The bioluminescent mouth would attract schools of myctophids and so help with feeding.

New Meteorires.-The Antarctic coatinent has recently provided scientists with a substantial bonus. About 190 km , northwest of McMurdo, the American scientific base on the continent, a team of Japanese and American scientists located a 407 kg . stony meteorite broken into 33 pieces, the largest weighing $\pm \times 3 \mathrm{~kg}$, and scattered over an area of about in acres. In the same region, xo other meteorites were collected, one miron variety. All were found lying on very old bluish ice which had lost its covering of snow and was being eroded away by winds.

The finding of a $2 \frac{3}{3}$ tonne meteorite in the San Bernardino County, California, has caused much controversy. In r976 two prospectors came across what is now known as the Old Woman meteorite (named after the mountain on which it was found). It is an iron meteorite of the coarsest octahedrite class. Plans were made to move it to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, but a group of Californian scientists have objected to it going outside the State. The ownership of the meteorite is now to be decided in court.

The arrival of a meteorite is always quite a spectacular affair. On October 13, 1976, inhabitants of - village in northern Rwanda heard two loud explosions followed by $\mathbb{C}$ roar. Several of the villagers actually witnessed the fall. It fell within metres of one person and only about 50 metres from the local chief. The stone weighed 465 g . and was covered with $\quad$ brown-black fusion crust about 0.5 mm thick. It was 1 fairly common type, consisting of olivine, and orthopyroxene. It had a fairly high percentage of iron and nickel.

Accompanied by very loud explosions, 1 meteorite fell at Louisville, Kentucky on January 3r, 1977. Two tragments, the larger weighing I kg , have been recovered so far. This large piece crashed into a farm house leaving $\square \pm$ metre hole in the roof and broke one of the supporting beams. Once again the stone was one of the common type of chondrite, consisting of pyroxene, feldspar and olivine.

New Metroritic Craters.-Meteoritic craters are very important geomorphologically. They dominate the surface of the inner planets and their satellites, with the exception of the Earth. But even on our own planet, modern techniques are providing evidence that they are nowhere near m mera believed only a few years ago. A country well to the fore in this field of study is Canada, where no less than 23 craters have been identified.

One of the new techniques used is Landsat imagery, photographs taken from orbiting earth resources satellites. A systematic search for such features has been made using photographs of Alaska. Many regions were suspected but there was one feature that satisfied all the requirements. It is virtually certain that it is a scar from some large impact a long time ago. It is an approximately circular lake about 3 km . in diameter and lying in a depression which is thought to have been originally - crater about mm . across.

Sithylemenkat Lake is situated about 90 km . south of Bettle in the northern Bay Mountains and is likened to a structure in Ghana-Lake Bosumtwi. This is a 500 m . deep lake, 10 km . in diameter. Unfortunately, the Alaskan lake is not accessible by surface vehicle except in deep winter,
when the ground is covered by snow. Apart from the fact that at these times the periods of daylight are very short, the conditions existing are not ideal for detailed study of the geology of the area. Ground studies so far have revealed that the area surrounding the lake contains nickel, but no ore body has been found. As nickel is often a major constituent of meteorites, this is considered further evidence for an impact origin.

Possibly the most important event for many years is the formation of a new crater about 200 metres in diameter in Madagascar in July, 1977. Unfortunately no further details are currently available. No doubt full opportunity will be taken to study the formation in great detail and as quickly as possible.

New Novar.-Most of the sensational discoveries of recent years have been the result of using complex and expensive equipment and often by a team of highly qualified scientists. It is therefore very satisfying to record the discoveries made by amateurs from their back gardens with nothing more than I pair of binoculars.

George Alcock, of Peterborough, discovered his $4^{\text {th }}$ nova in the constellation of Vulpecula. The nova was not visible to the naked eye, it being about 7 th magnitude when discovered. This alone illustrates Alcock's knowledge of the night sky by his ability to recognize the existence of such a faint star which was not there previously. The Smithsonian Astrophysics Observatory was alerted and later that same night, astronomers at Lick Observatory in the United States obtained $\|$ spectrogram. It showed hydrogen emission lines indicating that the outburst was near to maximum. The nova was subsequently identified with $m$ normally 19 th magnitude star. It was also later found to have been photographed at the Steinberg Institute in Moscow only 26 hours before Alcock discovered it.

Another British amateur also scored a success during the last year. John Hosty, of Huddersfield, using a small monocular, noticed a 7 th magnitude star close to the brighter Alpha Sagittae, itself quite low down in the western sky at dusk on January 7, 1977. This discovery was later confirmed by other members of the Nova Patrol, organized by The Astronomer.

The nova was subsequently photographed by the Royal Greenwich Observatory on January 19 and analysis of its spectrum suggested that it actually brightened to about magnitude 5, possibly in December. A study of the sky atlases also suggests a pre-burst magnitude of about 20 , indicating that the star brightened by - factor of some million times.

It is essential for 1 full understanding of these exploding stars that the professional can use his complex equipment as early $\quad$ possible but he normally has to rely on the amateur for the initial data. This is positive evidence that the amateur can still play I useful role.

New Photographed Meteorite Fall.Although many meteorites have been found lying on the surface of the Earth, it has not been possible to say where they came from. In many cases the fireballs produced as the objects travelled through the atmosphere have been seen and often photographed but it has still not been possible to deduce m accurate track and velocity and from hence obtain an accurate orbit prior to Earth encounter. To overcome this difficulty, camera networks have been set up in Europe and North America but the rate of success is still very low. Many fireballs have been photographed but until recently only 3
meteorite producing events have been successfully recorded. The first, the Pribam, Czechoslovakia meteorite occurred on April 7, 1959, and was recorded by the European Sky Network; the other on January 4, 1970, at Lost City, USA, when the Prairie Network of cameras successfully tracked the path of the bolide.

A third successful event has now occurred. The Canadian network, run by the Canadian National Research Council, recorded the fireball on February 5, 1977. It was of Magnitude - ro and its flight across the sky lasted about 5 seconds. It had a smooth light curve and broke into several pieces just before extinction. Computation of the track showed a low extinction point and a relatively low speed at this point, both facts ideal for producing meteorites. The end point was computed to be at a spot about 150 km . east of Edmonton. The search started on February 17 and after four hours, a $2 \cdot \mathrm{I} \mathrm{kg}$ meteorite was located about 500 metres from the predicted impact point.

The meteorite was of the chondritic stony variety and the specimen was immediately sent for study of short lived radio activity. From this, information can be gained on the intensity of cosmic rays which exist in that part of the solar system in which the original orbit was located. The search for other fragments continued well into the spring and over -area of 500 by 400 metres $\quad$ further 5 meteorites were found. All six pieces fitted together to form the object which was seen to break up just prior to extinction. The total weight was 3.8 kg .

For determining the orbit prior to Earth encounter, photographs from two stations were used. Normally there would have been more than these two cameras seeing the object but they were clouded out. The rotating shutter enabled accurate times to be calculated. The results indicate that it was in a short period orbit, with its perihelion close to the Earth's orbit and aphelion about an astronomical unit beyond that of Mars.

New Technique for Quasar Spectra.-Most astronomers have accepted for some time that the large red shift observed in the spectra of quasars is due to the fact that they are amongst the most distant objects in the universe, but it was only in 1975 that observational proof of their distance was obtained. Since the discovery of the first quasar in 1963, the number of such objects identified has increased rapidly over the years but it is now expected that the numbers will increase dramatically as a result of a new technique for obtaining and measuring the spectra of suspected objects. Quasars are star-like in appearance, being just points of light and they can only be recognized as such when their spectra are examined and their red shifts measured.

The new technique involves placing - prism in front of the telescope thus producing a relatively low resolution spectrum. It has been used for some time for classifying the spectra of faint stars but now it has been used successfully on emission spectra by taking advantage of the newly developed fine grain photographic emulsion. Hypersensitisation has enabled spectra down to magnitude $\mathbf{8 . 5}$ to be recorded.
M. G. Smith, astronomer at the Cerro Tololo observatory in Chile, located nine quasars in x per cent. of the sky. All of these would not have been detected by the usual radio techniques, because all the previously identified quasars have been assoclated with strong radio sources. D. W. Weedman of Kitt Peak observatory, using I grating on the 4 metre telescope identified 2 nhigh red-shift quasars in o. 8 square degrees of sky.

These recent results imply that there would be well over I million observable quasars in the whole
sky, fact which could have important cosmological implications. No doubt it will not be long before the correctness of this implication will be ascertained. Quasars are now known not to be isolated from other galactic objects. For example, the low red-shift quasars are related to the Class I Seyfert galaxies, although the physical processes producing the energy emitted are far from understood. At the present time evidence suggests that quasars are not uniformly distributed throughout the sky, although many think this is due to taking too small $\quad$ sample. The objective prism technique will provide the means of identifying $\quad$ large enough sample to give $\quad$ more accurate picture.

Ozone Layer.-Much has been written in the last few years about the ozone layer and the way it is being modified or destroyed by pollution from exhaust gases emitted by high fiying aircraft and the release of gases from aerosols and refrigerators.

The ozone layer is situated at a height of $25-80 \mathrm{~km}$. in the stratosphere and it absorbs much of the solar radiation which is harmful to man, making it possible for life as we know it to exist on the surface. A destruction of this layer would have a disastrous effect and hence the great concern expressed by many scientists and others.

Recent work has shown that the two alleged sources of polution have entirely different effects. These findings were given at recent meeting of the American Geophysical Union.

The exhausts from supersonic aircraft emit amongst other gases, the very active nitric oxide. This reacts with the hydroperoxyl radical which exists at these levels. This reaction has been known for some time but the new results show that the rate of reaction is some 40 times faster than originally thought. This, say the scientists, uses up the nitric oxide very quickly and reduces the risk of it reacting with and destroying the ozone. Estimates cut in half the amount of ozone destroyed.

On the other hand, chlorine, generated from the freon gases relcased by aerosols etc., enters the stratosphere and eats into the ozone. Estimates given for x975 show that nearly 350 million kilograms of chlorofluoromethane (freon) were released into the atmosphere. This rises to the top of the atmosphere, where sunlight breaks it down and releases the chlorine. Eventually the chlorine will be deactivated by the hydrogen present to form hydrochloric acid but not before it has done immense damage to the ozone. The irony of the situation is that the results of the nitric oxide-hydroperoxyl reaction destroys the hydrochloric acid and frees the chlorine again. Calculations indicate that an extra 35 per cent. ozone is destroyed by chlorine than previously thought.

Some scientists think that the processes do not stop there. They believe it will cause more ozone to be formed than destroyed in the lower stratosphere and this will heat up the region. More water vapour will rise into the upper regions of the stratosphere where it will destroy more ozone.

There is still much to be learned of the chemical reactions involved in these regions of the atmosphere but there is sufficient evidence to show that man must reduce the production of such compounds as freon.

Paris and Wells.-An extraordinary discovery was made in the basement of the French Foreign Trade Bank in Paris in the summer of 1977 . This comprised 21 stone heads and some hundred other assorted fragments. They were part of the statuary from one of Western Europe's most famous displays of Gothic art-The Gallery of The Kings of judah, 28 statues carved in $x 2 z 0$ running across the

West Front of Notre Dame above the magnificent portals. In 1793 the revolutionaries had taken these statues down, thinking they represented not the Jewish monarchs but Kings of France and ordered that they be ceremonially beheaded. This had been done and some of the remains buried at the cathedral. Not surprisingly in the nineteenth century, during the Gothic Revival, the violation of the West Front was considered offensive and Viollet le Duc, in the course of a general restoration of the whole cathedral, designed new statues to replace the damaged and destroyed originals of the West Front. These were carved by Geoffrey Dechaume. The rediscovery of 21 of the 28 heads will now lead to great discussion on whether to keep the nineteenth century replacements or restore the originals.
Similar important discussions were taken in England in 1977 as well in respect of England's greatest assemblage of contemporary Gothic artthe statues on the West Front of Wells Cathedral. Work has now begun on cleaning and repairing these figures and after discussion it has been decided not to restore (e.g. not to replace broken fingers and noses) although it is hoped that the use of lime and silanes will prevent further decay of the stone surfaces.

Planet Jupiter. The planet Jupiter has been the centre of interest for both amateur and professional astronomers on account of it being the largest of the planets and because of its numerous moons forming miniature solar system. But, like all planets, it shines only by reflection and so distinguishing it from the Sun and the stars which shine in their own right by nuclear processes. Jupiter, however, is different from the rest of the planets on account of it being a strong radio source. The recent probes and independent Earthbound observations over the last no to 15 years have also shown that the planet is radiating into space more energy than it is recciving from the Sun. Current ideas suggest a difference of as much as a per cent. Most astronomers have explained this as being due to a slow gravitational collapse, the ball still shrinking from the original gas cloud.
Recently, however, $\quad$ conflicting theory has been proposed by Soviet astronomers. They claim that Jupiter is not a shrinking planet but a star in its very early stages. It is, in fact, they claim, growing in size and will reach the mass and brightness of the Sun in about 3,000 million years' time. That is a little more than half the present age of the Earth. It was reported that at $\boldsymbol{\square}$ conference held in Leningrad last June, Soviet astrophysicists described how the reserves of deuterium are gradually increasing. The temperature in the centre is currently about $300,000^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$. and will continue to increase.

This theory has not been accepted by many western astronomers for a variety of reasons. The mass of Jupiter is one. Very few stars are known with masses less than one sixth of the Sun's mass, yet the planet at the present time is only one thousandth. Other studies have shown that Jupiter would have to increase tenfold before it would shine like a star even if it was virtually all deuterium and if it had composition similar to that of the Sun, a factor of 50 would be required.

Another difficulty is the ability to collect dust and gas at the required rate. Pioneer probes have indicated that dust in the region of Jupiter is about roo times that round the Earth, suggesting that the planet would be able to collect only about one ten millionth of its mass in the time suggested by the Russians.

Prehistoric Animals.-In September The New

Scientist reported the astonishing discovery of a perfect specimen of aby mammoth in eastern Siberia. Estimated to be perhaps as much as $\mathbf{1 5 , 0 0 0}$ years old, the body, although emaciated, was completely intact, even down to the two "fingers" at the end of the trunk. It was six months old, 344 cm tall and had reddish fur.

A Japanese trawler off New Zealand made a similar discovery in July when it fished up the decomposing corpse of what could well have been a plesiosaurus, I creature thought to have been extinct perhaps $65,000,000$ years ago. It was some thirty feet long with a six foot tail and weighed two tons. Unfortunately the skipper of the vessel threw the rotting body back into the sea, so that verification will be very difficult. If the creature does turn out to be a plesiosaurus it will be one of the most important palaeontological discoveries since that of the coelacanth.

Rings of Uranus.-In 1973, Gordon Taylor of the Royal Greenwich Observatery predicted that the star 158687 in the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's catalogue would be occulted by the planet Uranus in March, 1977. Such events are used to study the atmospheric profile and exact size of the outer planets and it was hoped that on this occasion, accurate information could be deduced about the planet as was the case when from data gleaned from an occultation, Neptune was found to be much larger than originally thought.

One of the main difficulties of this kind of work is to predict exactly where on the Earth's surface the occultation will take place. Fortunately on this occasion the planet was due to pass about 0.8 minutes of arc south of the star in late January before reversing its apparent motion and occult the star in March. Photographs of the January event showed that the theoretical positions of both the star and planet were slightly in error. The corrected predicted track of the occultation was found to lie across the Indian Ocean and south of Australia.

On March 10, 1977, group of observers aboard NASA's Kuiper Airborne Observatory (KAO) took off from Perth, Australia, and flew along the predicted track. Another group observed from Perth so that the data could be compared. The results were sensational and completely unexpected.

Because the brightness of the star in yellow light differed by only 4 magnitudes from that of Uranus, the combined light intensity would change by only I per cent. during the occultation. Since the study of the planet's atmosphere would be based on the fall-off of this light, it was felt that much more would be gained by observing in the red and infrared regions where the percentage change would be much greater. Both stations were successful in recording data. Analysis of the light curves showed that Uranus was surrounded by a system of 5 narrow rings, roughly circular in shape and rotating round the primary in the same plane as its satellites. The results from East Africa agreed with these findings. The rings are only about xo km . wide, in contrast with the $20,000 \mathrm{~km}$. Width of Saturn's rings.

Although William Herschel reported in 878 x that Uranus had $=$ ring system, it is fairly certain that he never actually saw them. It is generally agreed that we shall have to wait for further details of the rings until the 2.4 metre Space Telescope is in orbit or the visit of a spacecraft to the vicinity of the planet.

Second Visual Pulsar.-Over 150 pulsars have been identified by radio techniques but astronomers at the new Anglo-Australian telescope at Siding Spring have discovered a second visual counterpart,
which is possibly the faintest object ever seen. It is a fast spinning star about 25 km . in diameter in the constellation Vela. It flashes ix times per second. The first visual pulsar was identified in the Crab Nebula, the star that exploded in 1054 and is recorded in Chinese records.

The Vela pulsar was first detected in 1968 as a radio pulsar and has the third fastest flashing period ever recorded. Studies of pulsars at optical as well as radio frequencies are important for a full understanding of these strange objects which are considered to be only one step away from black holes. Pulsars consist of atomic particles packed so closely that by comparison white dwarfs appear to be virtual vacuum, and these were the densest objects known prior to the discovery of pulsars in 1967. Pulsars are formed when giant stars explode into supernovae.

There has been $\quad$ concerted effort recently to obtain very accurate positions for radio pulsars so as to try and isolate their visual counterparts. Scientists obtained a very accurate position for the Vela pulsar by interferometric techniques and a NASA Deep Space tracking station was used to measure the flashing speed. This information was used at the Siding Spring Observatory where the I50-inch diameter telescope is situated. Using the latest electronic equipment and techniques, the optical counterpart was identified some roo million times fainter than the Sun, flashing at exactly the same period as the radio source. It is only 1,500 light years away and theory suggests that it was formed only a few thousand years ago. A search through ancient Sumerian records has brought to light a report of 1 star flaring up some 6,000 years ago. If it was an event similar to the super nova associated with the Crab Nebula, it must have been exceptionally bright, since the Io54 event was four times farther away.

Stained Glass Museum.-In the summer of 1977 Britain's only museum devoted exclusively to stained glass was opened to its first visitors. It had been established in 1972 in one of the triforia of Ely Cathedral, under the curatorship of Mr. Martin Harrison. The Museum has been able to save some thirty or forty windows from redundant churches, mostly Anglican but also from Methodist church in Wolverhampton and a rich nineteenth century Catholic Welsh church. A particular treasure is the fourteenth century glass from St. John's church at Hadzor, Worcestershire. As Britain possesses perhaps 80,000 examples of stained glass both the legacy and by extension the potential threat is very great (especially as an average of roo Anglican churches are being declared redundant each year). At its best, glass is often exported to Japan or America-much more frequently it is smashed so that the need for the museum is patent. The Museum will open permanently in 1978.

SUPERHEAVY ELEMENTS NOT CONFIRMED.-One of the sensational reports of 1976 was the alleged discovery of naturally occurring elements of atomic number greater than that of uranium. The detection of superheavy nuclei in the mineral monazite from Madagascar was based on the study of giant haloes caused by radioactive decay. The size of such haloes depend on the energies of the emitted particles and R. V. Gentry and co-workers concluded that the extra large radius was due to superheavy elements. Unfortunately it has not been possible to confirm this discovery, although many attempts have been made using a variety of methods.

Scientists at Darmstadt bombarded the mineral with protons of various energies and found that the spectral lines of the emitted gamma rays attributed
to the superheavy elements were in fact due to the element cerium. A group from Oxford bombarded monazite with heavy fons and examined the energies of the recoiling particles. Once again, no superheavy elements could be related to the results obtained. At Harwell, tests were carried out on a giant halo. They focussed $\quad$ microprobe proton beam on to the halo but found no evidence of the new elements.

Most of the attempts to confirm the original findings were made using monazite from the same source but not the haloes used in the original experiments, thus introducing some doubt into any deductions made. The death knoll occurred when the original samples were analysed using inew and far more reliable method. The team of investigators included Gentry. Instead of using 1 proton bombardment method, an intense beam of photons of a single and known energy was fired at the halo. By varying the frequency, a detailed analysis of a particular x-ray transition was made. The results showed no evidence of peaks which would be present if, say, element 126 occurred in the target. It can therefore be concluded fairly confidently that the haloes were not caused by superheavy elements.

SUPER ICEBERGS.-Icebergs originating from the Antarctic have always been a danger to shipping in the southern seas. The importance of their danger has been recognized by the fact that their positions have been tracked by satellite and the information released to shipping in the area. In particular, these reports have been of great help to the supply ships making their way to the scientific bases on the Antarctic continent.

Early maps of the region of Princess Martha coast, to the east of the Weddell Sea showed a tongue of ice jutting out into the ocean. About ten years ago, this tongue broke away from the main ice mass, possibly due to very high winds, mollision with another iceberg, or both. This iceberg, the largest on record and measuring 70 by 40 km ., has kept fairly close to the coast. Two years ago, it rammed the Larsa Ice Shelf on the west of the Weddell Sea and broke off another iceberg about half its size. The two have remained in the Weddell Sea, with the smaller one trailing behind at - distance of about 100 km .

There is i danger that they will not make another circuit of the Weddell Sea but break out into the ocean: Because of their immense size they would be seen easily and hence would not be too big a danger to shipping. But because of the big temperature differences in the water, it is estimated that they would break up within a couple of years and then the situation would become exceedingly dangerous. A serious problem would be the shipping and supertankers passing round Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America.

The average length of icebergs from the Antarctic is about $I \mathrm{~km}$. and they originate from the icesheets as well as glaciers. It is estimated that $10^{15} \mathrm{~kg}$ ice enters the sea each year and that the average lifespan is about 6 years.

The Weddell Sea is part of a large clockwise gyre and hence icebergs formed in that area tend to circulate within the sea, a route taken so far by the two giants mentioned above.

Third Nerve System.-In October, The Times reported from Stockholm, where the subject had been under discussion at a special symposium organised by the Menarini Foundation, the likelihood of a third nervous system in addition to the two classically accepted systems, the cholinergic and the andrenergic. Research papers, shortly to be
published, argued that a network of nerve cells, hitherto unrecognised, controls major arteries, the oesophagus, the stomach and the bladder. If this is so, there could be a new approach to treatment of a number of ailments, including gastro-intestinal complaints, cardio-vascular conditions and glaucoma.

Investigations have been undertaken by British scientists at University Colltege, London, under Professor Geoffrey Burstock in collaboration with other groups in Britain. It is suggested that adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is the essential ingredient of the third type of nerve, which has been termed purinergic. ATP is found in almost any cell of the body, and is the main blochemical for keeping the living cell supplied with nutrients. Because ATP is so widespread, confirmation of the hypothesis is a laborious process, but some clinical specialists are already examining the possible use of a third-nerve system in treating skin disorders and other complaints.

Vikings in Yorr.-The traditional image of the Vikings as freebooting pillagers has been under revision for several years now. As a result of a fascinating excavation now being carried out in York, revision has won the day.

The excavation, begun in 1976 but discovering its great finds in 1977, has uncovered three timber buildings in Coppergate, one of which is the best preserved soth century structure in England (reliably dated by a coin found on the site to about 980). These houses cum workshops had been preserved by the subsoil to the height of 6 feet and even the wooden thongs had been preserved intact. The excavation has proved the Vikings not only to be craftsmen but also great traders, making use of the River Fosse, which runs just behind the houses. They appear; for example, to have shipped amber, furs and pitch from the Baltic and to have reached Ircland, and the R hineland as well. The excavation has also confirmed that York was most definitely the ancient city of Jorvik, as the Vikings called it.

Once the excavation has been completed it is hoped that the houses will be reconstructed in the Yorkshire Museum.

VIKINGS I AND 2.-Some scientists were no doubt disappointed by the fact that both Viking landers did not'send back information which showed that life did exist on the planet Mars. The data was inconclusive in this respect but the information obtained has solved many of the problems which have puzzled astronomers during the last few years.

During the first phase of the programme (up to the time when transmissions had to stop because Mars went behind the Sun) the physical sciences experiments produced three definite pieces of information. The channels which were so evident in the photographs taken by the Mariner probes have now been shown to have been caused by flowing water. The present atmosphere is far too thin to permit liquid water to exist and hence all water present must be in the form of ice or vapour. A detailed study of the structure of the channels has shown teardrop shaped features which are without doubt the remnants of islands in dry river beds. Many other features, such as lines along the shores of the channels, indicate a formation caused by running fluid and the only likely fluid is water. The time of formation of the channels is I matter of conjecture with many conflicting views on the subject. A popular theory is that they were formed at the time of the formation of the volcanoes, with ages ranging from 100 to 1,000 million years. There are over a dozen large volcanoes and one current theory suggests that the channels were
formed during the last major period of volcanic activity. But there is evidence suggesting that the channels were formed over $\quad$ very long period.
Whether water did exist in any quantity has been the leading question for a long time. The Vikings have shown that, without doubt, at the poles and in the mid-latitudes, water was in abundance. The permanent ice cap at the north martian pole is made of water ice. The temperature of the cap ( $205^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$.) rules out carbon dioxide since this would evaporate at this temperature. During the winter months, both poles acquire large caps of carbon dioxide. The ice caps are now known to be several hundred metres thick, sufficient to cover the whole surface of the planet to a depth of 0.5 metres if it were melted all at once.
The atmosphere must have been much denser than at present. Analysis of the currecnt atmosphere suggests that the primitive atmosphere must have been roo millibars or even higher. This is large enough for liquid water to exist. The amount of inert gases is used as measure of the volatile compounds released from the planet during its evolution. At the present time the composition is: carbon dioxide 95 per cent., nitrogen $2-3$ per cent., argon $x-2$ per cent., oxygen $0.1-0.4$ per cent. and water vapour 0 -ox-0.1 per cent.
The three biological experiments provided much interesting information. The first, designed to test for evidence of photosynthesis under simulated martian conditions, gave inconclusive results. The second experiment was designed to ascertain whether or not any component in the martian soil would assimulate a nutrient solution containing organic compounds, labelled with radio active Carbon 14. Large amounts of radio active carbon dioxide were emitted, indicating that something was oxidizing the compounds. The third experiment tested the soil and showed that the soil released oxygen when water vapour was present, in complete contrast with lunar soil, which released hydrogen. The overriding result is that the experimenters are not sure whether the results are due to biological processes or to chemical reactions. A generally accepted explanation is that there is component in the soil which is oxidized beyond its normal state-a super oxide. Water reacts with it to form the normal oxide and oxygen. The component responsible has not yet been identified but there is a suspicion that it could be 1 super oxide of iron.

Meanwhile the probes are still sending back information and it is hoped they will continue to do so for at least two years.

Volcanic Activity, 1976-77.-In common with the previous year, volcanic activity has continued to be quite high. La Soufrière, on Guadeloupe, after dying down and the authorities allowing the local inhabitants to return, burst into activity again in the autumn and on occasions hurled huge boulders many hundreds of metres. Although activity is classed as moderate, scientists still feel that a major eruption and explosion could occur. Still in the central American region, Puracé (in Colombia), one of the most active of all volcanoes, burst into activity in March showering ash on It town 30 km . to the northwest. Costa Rica's Arenal has been more or less active since 1968. The last outburst in October 1976 produced much lava. At one stage avalanches from the flow front near the crater were audible at I rate of one per minute. La Lorenza, which is situated in m marshy region 70 km . north of Monterila, Colombia, erupted on October 20, ejecting a grey mud, which spread over l large area, burying houses and killing many farm animals. After an hour, it suddenly ignited and
burned with $=100$ metre high flame, destroying houses and trees up to $\Pi \mathrm{km}$ from the original vent. The flames, fed by methane gas, burned for several days. Although it is thought that this was the first time that La Lorenza had burst into flames, such fires have been reported in the area in the past.

In Zaire, two of the seven Virunga volcanoes which form a barrier across the western Rift Valley, burst into activity during the year, Nyamuragira on December 23 and Nyiragongo on January 10. The former, the most active of the group, discharged lava from new crater its southwest slope. Tongues of lava reached as much as 3 km . and the ash falls caused serious damage to crops. The second volcano did much more damage. Early reports of 2,000 people being killed have not been confirmed. Lava flowed 19 km . to the south and stopped just x km . short of the town of Goma.

On March 23 , an eruption took place at the southeastern edge of Fernandina caldera in the Galapagos Islands. The Isla Fernandina is the summit of $\begin{aligned} & \text { very } \\ & \text { large shield volcano rising from }\end{aligned}$ the sea floor to 1,495 metres above sea-level, $\square$ total height of about 6,000 metres. The summit consists of $=2 \mathrm{~km}$. diameter lava lake and during
this last eruption, in common with those of $1972-$ 73. the lava has flowed into the lake.

The surrounding regions of the Pacific Ocean have been particularly active, with 3 major eruptions in Alaska, 3 submarine eruptions near Volcano Island and Iwo Jima, the famous Bezymianey volcano in the Soviet Union, the White Island volcano in the Bay of Plenty in New Zealand and in Japan. The Japanese eruption (Mount Usur), in the northernmost island of Hokkaido, caused a mass evacuation of the holiday resort of Toyako Onsen. Within three days of the start of the eruption, two craters over 100 metres had been formed, spewing out lava, sludge and ash, turning large areas of rich agricultural land into a lifeless grey desert. Explosions flung out fist size rocks and ash as far away as 40 km . from the volcano. The last time Mount Usu erupted was in 1943-45.

The East Indies is a consistently active region. Merapi, a strato-volcano on the island of Java, has been active for several centuries with more than 20 periods of activity since 1900. It erupted in November 1976 with lava flowing up to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~km}$., but earlier in the year more than 100 nueés ardentes were emitted, some travelling 6 km .

## FUEL AND POWER MEASURES

British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) = The amount of heat required to raise I lb of water through $I$ degree Fahrenheit at or near $39^{\prime I}$ degrees $F$. I B.Th.U. $=\mathbf{~} \cdot 05506 \mathrm{~kJ}$.

Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour) $=$ Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. $=$ k.w.h. $=3,413$ B.Th.U.

Therm $=\mathbf{x 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ B.Th.U. $=29 \cdot 3 \mathrm{k} \cdot \mathrm{w} \cdot \mathrm{h} .=105^{\prime} 506$ MJ.
Atmosphere $=$ pressure of $x 4: 223 \mathrm{lb}$. per sq. in. $=$ I kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum
Barrel $=35$ Imperial gallons $=42$ U.S. gallons.
Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7 o barrels per metric tonne to 77 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low $6 \cdot 7$ barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7 . 355 barrels per metric tonne ( 2,205 lbs .) ; 7 '472 barrels per long ton ( $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$.).

## WIND FORCE MEASURES

The Beaufort Scale of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of the numbers $0-17$, each representing a certain strength or velocity of wind at 10 m . ( 33 ft .) above ground in the

|  |  |  | Knots | Scale No. | Wind Force | M.p.h. | Knots |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | m | $\underset{I}{\text { M.p.h. }}$ | Knots | ${ }_{9}$ | Strong gale | 47-54 | 41-47 |
| I | Light air | 1-3 | 1-3 | 10 | Whole gale | 55-63 | 48-55 |
| 3 | Slight breeze | 4-7 | 4-6 | 18 | Storm | 64-72 | 5643 |
| 3 | Gentle breeze | 8-12 | 7-х0 | 12 | Hurricane | $73-82$ | 64-71 |
| 4 | Moderate breeze | 13-18 | 11-16 | 13 | - | $83-93$ | $72-80$ |
| 5 | Fresh breeze | 19-24 | 17-21 | 14 | - | 93-103 | $8 \mathrm{x}-89$ |
| 6 | Strong breeze | 25-31 | 22-27 | 15 |  | 104-114 | 90-99 |
|  | High wind | 32-38 | 28-33 | 16 |  | 115-125 | 100-108 |
| 8 | Gale | 39-46 | 34-40 | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 126-136 | 109-xi8 |

ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1976-77

## Council for British Archaeology

The Council for British Archaeology's 26th Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1976, was published during the winter of that year, and (despite achievements and progress) in the introductory section is described the effect which the economic crisis of 1975-76 had on archacology; while it was noted and welcomed that the funds for rescue archaeology had kept pace with inflation, there had been " " perceptible decrease " in the amount of excavation carried out during the year, not only because of the increased cost of supporting permanent teams but also because funds were diverted to support post-excavation work. It is appreciated that the provision of more money for rescue excavation is dependent upon an upturn in the economy and consolation is taken from the fact that some of the pressure on archacologists is relieved in that commercial development is also not forging ahead. The C.B.A.'s Report urges that "British archaeology should take advantage of this luli to lay its plans for the future, by using rescue funds for more detailed investigation of sites now available and directing the money more deliberately into research excavation (as at London and York at the present time), by putting considerably more emphasis on survey, so as to improve its data base, and by strengthening its organizational and legislative framework." It is noted that while central Government funds for archaeology are restricted, so too the series of appointments of archaeologists in County Planning Departments has stopped, while spending on museums is also under close scrutiny; the outlook for research is also bleak: "The universities have fallen on hard times and are finding it increasingly difficult to finance archaeological research of any kind. Non-university-based research is even more at risk: the Butser Ancient Farm Project for example, one of the most imaginative and potentially valuable archacological projects anywhere in the world, is in danger of having to close down owing to lack of funds."

## Archaeological Excavations 1976

The Department of the Environment published a summary of pre-historic, Roman and medieval sites excavated in advance of destruction under the title of Archaeological Excavations in 1976. In the introduction it is stated that in the financial year 1976-77 money made available for rescue archaeology in England, Scotland and Wales was increased by $£ 471,000$ to - total of $£ 2,100,000$; in the calendar year 1976 £. $x, 091,918$ was made available towards the costs of surveys and excavations in England, $£_{374,238}$ for post-excavation work, and $£ 50,000$ towards publication costs; for Scotland $\mathcal{L}^{2,2,22}$ was provided in grants and $£ x 66,506$ in Wales; further, fees for supervisors and assistants working on central and sponsored excavations totalled £62,002, $£ 8,030$ going to those engaged in postexcavation work.

Among the more impotrant pre-historic sites noted in the Report was a mesolithic settlement at Monks Moor, Cumbria, indicated by hearths, stakeholes, and $\pm$ large number of microliths. From the neolithic period, at Yard Park, Lower Pitts Farm, Priddy in Somerset was a burnt structure which is thought to have been a burnt turf roof which had collapsed over an area of cobbling within a depression; this is a significant discovery because all too few structures are known from this period. Work continued on an important longer term investigation which has thrown light on the neolithic period and during 1976 the Somerset Levels Project concentrated on field work and post-excavation researches of, in the main, an ecological nature; at Hambledon Hill, Dorset, the examination of this causewayed enclosure concentrated on the investigation of the ditches, the outworks and the surrounding landscape; another small causewayed enclosure was studied at Offham Hill in Sussex where the interior and lengths of the ditches were both examined; also in Sussex at Bullock Down an open settlement indicated by flint scatters began to be investigated. So far as Bronze Age sites are concerned, the excavation of the burial at Astley Hall in Lancashire was finished, and work on the cairnfields in Northumberland was continued; barrows of this
period were excavated at Catholme in Staffordshire and at Cossington in Leicestershire where two mounds produced much pottery. In Oxfordshire five cremation burials were found in two ring ditches at Ashville Trading Estate, while in Oxford itself a late-Beaker infant burial was discovered. At Radiey in Oxfordshire the western part of the linear barrow-cemetery was demonstrated to have been levelled during the medieval period by cultivation; a long barrow at Wooley in Cornwall was examined and round barrows were investigated also at Slindon in Sussex and Stannon Downs in Cornwall. At Thwing in Humberside interior details of a circular Bronze Age hill-fort were brought to light, while at Billingborough in Lincolnshire two four-post houses and evaporation hearths of the same period were revealed; Aldermaston, Berkshire, Runnymede Bridge, Egham, Surrey and Bishops Cannings Down, Wiltshire, all produced Bronze Age settlements which were examined; the Report notes: " Knowledge of settlements of this period is scanty and it is important to have recorded buildings at Aldermaston and a very rare association of a hoard of bronze objects with an enclosure at Egham."

From the later pre-historic period came dated salterns at Helpringham Fen, in Lincolnshire, while another eighteen Iron Age burials were excavated in the large La Tène cemetery at Burton Fleming in Humberside; the excavation of Iron Age settlement at Winterton in Humberside revealed a farmstead of the period, while - extensive late Iron Age farm was examined in part at Whitwell in Leicestershire, where was found a fine enamelled bronze horse trapping. Evidence for Iron Age settlement was found at Ledston in West Yorkshire, while at Beckford in Hereford and Worcester and at Ashville in Oxfordshire Romano-British fields were shown to have been laid out over Iron Age hutcircle villages. Other Iron Age agricultural and domestic sites included those at Elstow in Bedfordshire, North Bersted at Bognor Regis in Sussex, Highstead in Kent and Beeches Nursery Field at Cirencester in Gloucestershire. Especially worthy of note were the excavations of the Iron Age settlements at Old Down Farm at Andover in Hampshire and Winnall Down at Winchester in the same county, where occupational evidence, including huts, was recovered; rural Iron Age settlements without defences were investigated at Somersham and Great Shelford in Cambridgeshire and Woodham Walter, Fingringhoe and Nazeingbury in Essex. "However, the defended northern enclosure at Mucking, Essex was the most important Iron Age excavation in East Anglia, with its coherent sequence and detailed evidence of house construction." Several Iron Age hill-forts were investigated during the year under review including the one at Winklebury in Hampshire where
five acres of the hill-fort interior was excavated and evidence for intensive occupation recorded; at Harting Beacon in Sussex the defences were sectioned and parts of the interior were investigated, while at Wandlebury in Cambridgeshire a possible war-cemetery was found; excavations were undertaken at Danebury in Hampshire, at Uley Bury in Gloucestershire and at Ham Hill in Somerset while, it is noted, " the suggested oppidum at Braintree, Essex, has been confirmed."

Under the heading of Roman military sites the Report notes the work on the Hadrianic barrackblocks at Wallsend on the Tyne and that "the fourth-century plan presents difficulties of interpretation." A pre-Hadrianic fort on a different alignment was discerned at Ravenglass in Cumbria, where the occupation of the Hadrianic fort continues, with breaks in the middle of the second and of the first half of the fourth century A.D., until about A.D. 400 . The construction of a pipe-line trench revealed the extent of the vicus at Ribchester in Lancashire and the opportunity was taken to recover well-preserved organic material. At Chester the investigation of the first and second century alterations in the fortress has claimed most attention and evidence of possible Iron Age cultivation near the north rampart has been noticed. Moving to the eastern side of the country, at York the defences of the legionary fortress were investigated at Parliament Street, the Bedern and Aldwark, while at Bootham Bar it was possible to re-examine the porta principalis dextra; inside the fort, in Blake Street, first century timber buildings were investigated, as they were in the praetentura and at Bedern, while later stone buildings were uncovered at Bedern and Aldwark. At Chesterfield in Derbyshire the internal features of the Neronian fort were disclosed in Station Road, where they underlay a fort and annexe of early second century date, while at Doncaster in South Yorkshire the western defences of the vicus were delineated. At Dover in Kent a number of structures relating to the extramural settlement of the Classis Britannica fort were recorded and the west wall of the Roman "shorefort " was shown to have survived to a height of 3 metres. At Colchester in Essex the western defences were further elucidated, while at Chelmsford in the same county the rampart of the early fort is reported as being found, and at Orsett the complete excavation of an early fort is under way. Among excavations in Roman towns are those within the colonia at Flaxengate in Lincoln where was found a large and ornate fourth century building of Mediterranean style, while in Leicester a series of pottery kilns were discovered beneath a cemetery west of the River Soar; at Hibaldstow in Humberside a large area to the west of Ermine Street lying within the unwalled town was dug to reveal strip buildings and a series of domestic properties around a paved courtyard. Within the City of London work along the river front has led to the discovery of more of the Roman riverside wall which incorporated sculptured stones from an important civil monument; to the front of this wall lay wharves revetted in timber; in Lower Thames Street the bath house examined in 1968 has been incorporated into the basement of modern office block and it has been confirmed that Romanstyle occupation continued on this site until after the mid-fifth century A.D.; first and second century timber buildings were revealed in Newgate Street while salvage work on other sites led to the discovery of a gold and emerald necklace from one of a series of plank-lined drains; on the south side of the Thames in Southwark the study of drainage channels and flood deposits is "beginning to define the limits of the Roman transpontine suburbs." Work has been undertaken on Roman urban sites
at Alcester in Warwickshire, Worcester, Towcester in Northamptonshire, Canterbury,Chichester, Winchester and Neatham in Hampshire, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, as well - in Gloucester and Exeter; of special interest are the excavations at Wanborough in Wiltshire which revealed previously unknown town defences including part of a gateway, while at Ware in Hertfordshire evidence found for the counterfeiting of a range of coins of the late fourth century A.D. Turning now to rural settlements of the Roman period, excavations at Stainmore in Cumbria implied settled agriculture above a height of $x, 600 \mathrm{ft}$. on the limestone, while at Crosshill in Cumbria in the Eden valley there was evidence of industrial as well as agricultural activity; these two sites together with Kennel Hall Knowe in the North Tyne valley are regarded as extending the knowledge of the pattern of civilian life in the military zone. Roman villas and rural settlements were investigated at Dalton Parlours in West Yorkshire, at Winterton in Humberside, and at Welton Wold, in Humberside also, where five enclosures with buildings and grain dryers were examined; at Long Bennington in Lincolnshire and Whitwell in Leicestershire stone built houses and enclosures were delineated; two substantial drying ovens in a timber building were discovered at Keston in the London Borough of Bromley while other rural sites at Barton Court Farm in Oxfordshire, Little Oakley, Essex and Gorhambury in Hertfordshire were examined, the latter site also revealing a probable temple. Roman field systems were examined at Odell in Bedfordshire and Long Wittenham in Oxfordshire; excavations at Ranscombe Hill in Sussex, West Hill, Gloucestershire, and at the cemetery at Poundbury in Dorset all produced important material; evidence of industrial production was found at Chelmsford in Essex where the manufacture of textiles was identified, while a kiln for mortaria and flagons, perhaps made by a potter from Colchester, was recovered in the Waveney valley at Ellingham in Norfolk.
For the post-Roman period the Report notes the excavation of Anglo-Saxon cremation cemeteries at Elsham in Humberside, where the burials were found within a pre-historic ditched enclosure, and at Sancton in Humberside where a larger cemetery than supposed was revealed; work has continued on the pagan Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill in Norfolk, while at Nazeingbury in Essex possibly Christian Saxon cemetery was found; an interesting association is the discovery of ${ }^{-1}$ single Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial in the ruins of the villa at Dalton Parlours in West Yorkshire. The Anglo-Saxon settlement site of Thirlings in Northumberland was excavated and a fourth season was carried out at the village of Catholme in Staffordshire producing twenty-three additional buildings including three grubenhiuser. The Report notes that "Saxon occupation of the villa estate at Barton Court Farm, Oxfordshire, seems to have been confined to narrow strip of land between the home paddocks and wetter soils nearby. There is no evidence of any overlap of occupation, but it would seem that the occupation was carefully controlled. The Saxon occupation of the villa estate at Keston, London Borough of Bromley, seems to have been similarly peripheral to the main enclosure. At Odell, Bedfordshire, traces of Saxon occupation are limited so far to timber-lined wells. In London, where Saxon occupation is notoriously difficult to locate, an eighth to ninth century settlement was found at Althorpe Grove, Battersea, on an island of alluvium beside the Thames." A further fifteen buildings were excavated at Chalton in Hampshire, bringing the total to sixty-two certain or probable buildings. At Flaxengate in Lincoln, urban struc-
tures of the ninth century and earlier were investigated, while at York timber buildings in good condition of the eleventh century were discovered at Coppergate, and industrial buildings, including a foundry, were excavated in Bedern; in the City of London middle-Saxon strata showing at least one timber building have been found at Neweate Street; work continued at Hamwih in Hampshire revealing buildings and industrial débris, while at Bircham in Norfolk a Saxo-Norman kiln was discovered.
Medieval monastic sites described in the Report include that of a bell-pit for casting one of the bells from Norton Priory in Cheshire; the plans of the monastic building have been partially recovered and possible bridge abutment located at Jarrow in Tyne and Wear, this monastic building being outside the guardianship area; successive bakehouses were examined and a late fourteenth century defensive ditch sectioned at Thornholme Priory in Humberside, while at Clementhorpe, York, buildings relating to the small but significant nunnery were investigated. Work is continuing on the claustral buildings of the alien priory of Fontevrault situated at Grove in Bedfordshire, while in the London Borough of Merton the chapter house of the Austin Priory of St. Mary has been found; in north-east London, thirteenth century stone building which stood within the precincts of Stratford Abbey has been discovered in what is now the London Borough of Newham. Turning from monastic sites to churches, the most significant excavation was at St. Mark's Church in Lincoln where a whole series of ecclesiastical buildings dating from the eleventh to the nineteenth century was examined, the earliest church being in an earlier graveyard; in York an carlier church was noted below All Saints, Pavement, while information being recovered about the church and churchyard of St. Nicholas in the Shambles in the City of London is beginning to be useful; this church, which was founded about 1187, was destroyed in 5547-52. At Pagham in Sussex the ground under the nave of the mainly thirteenth century church was investigated revealing the foundations of earlier structures; in addition part of $\begin{aligned} & \text { waglo- }\end{aligned}$ Saxon cross was recovered from an undated grave. Work has continued in medieval towns and at Berwick-upon-Tweed evidence has been produced of seasonal occupation in the eleventh century, while at Hull " extensive excavations in advance of major roadworks revealed the main west gate, tenements along Mytongate, the medieval gaol and guildhall, the garden of the Austin Friary, and substantial traces of the Henrician eastern defences." In Nottingham, "excavations in Goose Gate revealed - fine series of domestic buildings, and double-flued pottery kiln dating to the second quarter of the thirteenth century." A medieval defensive ditch was further investigated at Station Road in Chesterfield, Derbyshire, while in the City of London timber waterfronts of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries at Seal House and Trig Lane have yielded much important information. Excavation has also yielded interesting information concerning the medieval development of Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Bedford, Canterbury, Chichester, Lewes, Winchester, Poole, Bristol and Exeter; there is new work beginning at Dartford in Kent, Seaford in Sussex, Dorking in Surrey, Christchurch in Dorset, Plymouth and INewton Abbot in Devon; it is clear that 1976 was a significant year for research in the field of medieval studies. As in r975 the only major castle excavation was at Stamford in Lincolnshire where the investigation of the domestic ranges was finished, demonstrating that below the castle was a pre-conquest
pottery kiln which produced red-painted wares as well as the better known Stamford ware; there was also at that level a pair of defensive ditches, from one of which was recovered I coin of King Alfred. Thurleigh Castle in Bedfordshire and the bank of the inner bailey at Northampton were also investigated. At Elland in West Yorkshire a medieval manor house was investigated, as was one at Epworth in Humberside where hall and kitchen ranges have been uncovered and a painted tiled floor found within the kitchen; at Hempstead in Norfolk two rooms on a moated house site were found to be floored with decorated and glazed tiles; the ranges of the medieval manor at Wickham in Hampshire and In fourteenth century house at Winchelsea in Sussex were also examined. So far medieval villages are concerned, work continued at Norton in Cheshire and at West Whelpington in Northumberland, where an Iron Age enclosure was found under part of the site and " none of the material in the medieval village is later than C. A.D. 1300." Stone-footed barns of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were found by excavation at Barrow-onHumber while the village road plan of Whorlton in North Yorkshire was investigated; substantial parts of the village at Great Linford in Buckinghamshire have now been excavated and it has been shown that "several tofts continued to be occupied until the seventeenth century, when the area was enclosed for pasture." A medieval farm was examined at Meldon Quarry at Okehampton in Devon, while at Caldecote in Hertfordshire "the whole of the southern part of the village and the rectory site was excavated." For the post-medieval period the Report records the excavation of a guncasting pit and an adjacent timber floor at a seventeenth century iron furnace revealed at Scarlets Furnace at Cowden in Kent, while I water-powered blast furnace of the same century was completely excavated at Maynards Gate, Crowborough in Sussex, where a circular gun-casting pit was also found and exposed.

## Ancient Monuments Board

The zard Annual Report of the Ancient Monuments Board for England, covering the year 1976, was ordered to be printed in June, 1977, and includes an account of $i$ tour by the members of the Board based in Lincoln, during which they inspected both archaeological sites and standing buildings. In the section on individual cases, it is reported that three monuments have been removed from the list, namely the site of a deserted village at Thrislington, Cornforth, Sedgefield, in Durham, which had been excavated before development, Whitegrounds Round Barrow at Burythorpe in Yorkshire, which is reported as being fully excavated, and The Garden Wall at Portsmouth Dockyard in Hampshire, which was removed because it was unsafe.

Six cases of the use of compulsory powers by the Secretary of State are recorded; all the sites concerned are of Roman date except for the Butterbump Round Barrow, near Willoughby in Lincolnshire; this latter case is of a cemetery containing at least 16 barrows, some of which still survive. Significant Bronze Age grave goods were found in one of the barrows when excavated with financial support from the Department of the Environment; because of this In Interim Preservation Notice was issued to save the remaining mounds from damage by ploughing. The Roman sites, in connection with which compulsory powers were used, are the Roman settlement meir Bourton Bridge, Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire, which when excavated in part in x 967 , whound to include the remains of
a Roman posting house, wayside shrine, stable, bakehouse and inn, Brancaster Roman Fort (Branodunum) and surrounding civil settlement in Norfolk, the fort forming part of the line of Saxon shore forts which once ran from Brancaster $[$ the east coast to Portchester on the south coast; the third Roman site which concerned the Board was that of the Roman Road at Blackstone Edge at Littleborough in Lancashire, which is $n$ stretch of road well known for its unusual form of original Roman paving, being constructed of massive stone setts, with a central spine of millstone grit slabs; partly through the effect of weather the road had deteriorated; farther north still, the section of Hadrian's Wall at Grinsdale in Cumbria was threatened by - proposed extension to a sewage treatment works at Carlisle, and the Board urged that no development should be permitted which affected any part of the Wall and therefore recommended the serving of an Interim Preservation Notice. The last cause in this section raised matters of principle beyond the resolution of local problems; outline planning permission was granted by the local authority for deveolpment which affected the Roman town at Alcester, an important urban settlement known to have included many industrial workshops for leather and ironworking; the granting of planning permission for housing was done against the advice of the Ancient Monuments Directorate and the Board, while welcoming the issue by the Department of an Interim Preservation Notice and Preservation Order, "regretted that the monument could be saved only on payment of $=$ large sum in compensation under the Ancient Monuments Acts." The Board hopes that improved consultation between central and local government will prevent the situation recurring.

The Ancient Monuments Board advised on some nine cases during the year, including the threat to Stonehenge, posed by the large number of visitors to this most important monument; the Board is forthright in its analysis of the damage done and the remedies which need to be put into effect: "In particular the trampling of the stones by visitors has led to some erosion of the fallen stones, and the fingering and rubbing of faint carvings on some stones constitutes serious mutilation. We considered that re-siting the car parks and other facilities at $I$ greater distance from the monument would improve its setting and help to reduce the numbers of visitors, provided no transport system from car park to monument be provided. A further essential step to restore the integrity of the monument must be to close this part of the A344 Amesbury-Devizes road. In addition we recommend that the exclusion from the circle itself of visitors, other than those genuinely engaged in study, was now necessary in order to protect the fabric of the circles." Still in the Stonehenge area, the Board was concerned also with the damage being caused by visitors to Silbury Hill, although, in this case, the closure of the monument was not recommended. The Roman sites on which the Board advised, in addition to Alcester mentioned above, included the site of Corstopitum at Corbridge in Northumberland, which lies a few miles south of Hadrian's Wall; from excavations already carried out on that part of the site which is open to the public, it is known that this was the chief supply base for the Wall and the unexcavated area is thought to contain many kilns and tombs, as well as the remains of $\quad$ Roman aqueduct; because part of the unexcavated area was threatened by
proposed housing development, the Board recommended the issue of an Interim Preservation Notice and welcomed the fact that the Department of the Environment is negotiating for the purchase of the land. The Board also considered progress made during the excavations at the Roman fort and civil settlement at Vindolanda at Chesterholm in Northumberland; having heard that the Department of the Environment had agreed with farmers at Colchester in Essex that the depth of ploughing on a Roman site should be limited and that winter wheat without ploughing would be planted over certain areas, the Board " welcomed this step towards preservation through voluntary agreement between agricultural and archacological interests." The site in question, "a large, complex and possibly unique monument of which no part has yet been fully excavated," is at Cheshunt Field, Colchester. " Among other features, it contains $\square$ Roman fort, a Romano-Celtic temple and ambulatory, overlaying what may well have been an earlier sacred site, $I$ Roman theatre, $I$ complex of enclosures and linear ditches thought to be of Iron-age date, and possible kiln-site. A Roman road to Colchester leads north-eastwards from the area. Continued ploughing was cutting into the remains and we recommended that the whole area should be preserved by compulsory powers if necessary." So far as the later periods are concerned, the Board considers that the standard of repairs at Baguley Hall, Greater Manchester, has improved, and that the Department of Trade's proposal to replace $\llbracket$ Coastguard Station standing within the guardianship area of Tynemouth Castie in Northumberland offers the opportunity of better displaying an early zoth century gun battery. Finally, the Board advised on the case of Dunham Toll Bridge at Lindsey in Lincolnshire, which is described as the longest cast iron bridge in the Country, dating from 1832 ; the condition of the bridge has led its owners to propose its demolition and replacement, but the Board is in favour of its preservation " because of the national and even international significance of this example of cast iron technology which is now becoming all too rare."
It is recorded in the Report that ten monuments have been taken into the care of the Department of the Environment during the year under review, and these include Bcwhill House, Exeter, Devon; Battle Abbey at Battle in East Sussex; Hill Hall at Epping and Waltham Abbey Chapter House site, both in Essex; Sutton Valence Castle, Kent; Goodshaw Baptist Chapel, Rawtenstall in Lancashire; an additional area of Wharram Percy deserted medieval Village in North Yorkshire, and Marmion Tower at West Tanfield in the same County; S. Peter's Church, Barton-on-Humber in South Humberside, and finally Halesowen Abbey in Worcestershire. Some 452 monuments were recommended for scheduling by the Ancient Monuments Board during 1976, of which 34 are in Somerset, $3^{2}$ in Cornwall and 30 in Devon. These 452 monuments are divided up into the following categories: caves, 2 ; single, or groups of burial mounds, megalithic monuments and ritual and ceremonial sites, 67 ; camps and settlements, 67 ; Roman remains, 50 ; Saxon remains, 6 ; linear earthworks, 6 : ecclesiastical buildings, 33; crosses, 11; castles and fortifications, 33; deserted villages, settlements and moated sites, 69 ; industrial monuments, 28; other secular sites, $64 ;$ bridges, 14 ; and rounds, 2.

## EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

## ENGLAND AND WALES

## Department of Education and Science

Those responsibilities of the Secretary of State for Education and Science that relate to civil science and the arts and (exercised through the University Grants Committee) the universities cover the whole of Great Britain, but her functions in connection with schools, further education and teachers relate to England and Wales only, except that responsibility for nursery, primary and secondary education in Wales is in the hands of the Secretary of State for Wales. The Department of Education and Science does not run any schools or colleges, or engage any teachers, or prescribe textbooks or curricula, but it does set minimum standards of educational provision; control the rate, distribution, nature and cost of educational building; and control the training, supply and distribution of teachers. The Secretary of State's requirements under the Act are issued, and guidance is given, mainly in the form of regulations, orders and circulars addressed to local education authorities and other bodies, and in booklets. A report and six volumes of statistics are published annually.

A management review of the Department of Education and Science is being undertaken in 1977 78.

## H.M. Inspectorate

Her Majesty's Inspectors inspect schools and other educational establishments apart from universities, report to the Secretary of State for Education and Science on the efficiency of the educational system, and offer independent professional advice based on their observation and judgement to the Secretary of State, the Department of Education and Science, the local education authorities, and teachers. In December 1976 there were 459 H.M.I.s; in that year they visited nearly $30 \%$ of the maintained primary schools, nearly $70 \%$ of the maintained secondary schools, other grant-aided establishments from nursery schools to polytechnics, and independent schools. Much of the work of H.M. Inspectorate relates to national surveys of primary and secondary education.

## Local Education Authorities

The educational service is a national service locally administered. Among its main features are:-
(a) Its administration is decentralized, the responsibility for providing state primary, secondary and further education (but not university education) to meet the needs of their areas being that of the 162 local education authorities (L.E.A.'s).

These elected councils appoint education committees consisting of some of their own members (a majority of the committee) and other people with experience in education and knowledge of the local education situation. The L.E.A.'s maintain schools and colleges and build new ones, employ teachers and provide equipment. Most of the public money spent on education is disbursed by the local authorities. Education is the largest item of their expenditure. L.E.A.'s are financed by rate support grants from the Department of the Environment and from the rates; and employ more than one million people, half of them teachers, whose salaries account for almost half of the national expenditure on education.

## Voluntary Agencies

(b) Voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. Some indication of its nature and extent is given below.

## SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

Schooling is compulsory for all children between 5 and 16 years. No fees are charged in any publicly maintained school.
There are four main categories of school: (a) those maintained by local education authorities, the authorities meeting their expenditure partly from local rates and partly from grants made by the Department of the Environment; (b) direct grant grammar schools which have been assisted by grants from the Department of Education and Science (in 1975 the Secretary of State announced the government's intention to withdraw financial support from these schools by stages from 1976 unless, by the end of 1975 they indicated an intention to seek entry to the maintained sector); (c) recognized independent schools, i.e. independent schools which have sought and obtained recognition as efficient after inspection by H.M. Inspectors of Schools; (d) other independent schools.

## County and Voluntary Schools

Maintained schools are of two types: (i) county schools ( $\mathbf{1 9 , 0 0 0 \text { ) which are built, maintained and }}$ staffed by local education authorities. Their managers (primary schools) and governors (secondary schools) are appointed by the L.E.A.'s. (ii) Voluntary schools $(8,500)$ which although built by voluntary bodies (mainly religious denominations) are maintained by an L.E.A. About two-thirds of the voluntary schools are Church of England schools and about 2,600 are Roman Catholic. Voluntary schoois are of three kinds: controlled, aided, and special agreement. In controlled schools $(3,549)$ the L.E.A. nominates two-thirds of the managers or governors (the rest are nominated by the voluntary body), bears all costs and appoints the teachers.
In aided schools (4,89x) the managers or governors (two-thirds appointed by the voluntary interest and one-third by the L.E.A.) are responsible for repairs to the outside of the school building and for improvements and alterations to it though the Department of Education and Science may reimburse up to four-fifths of approved capital expenditure. The L.E.A. meets all running costs. The managers or governors control the appointment of teachers. Special agreement schools (127) are those where the L.E.A. may, by special agreement, pay between one-half and three-quarters of the cost of building anew, or extending an existing, voluntary schools, almost always a secondary school. Two-thirds of the governors are appointed by the voluntary body and the remainder by the L.E.A. Expenditure is normally apportioned between the authority and the voluntary body as for an aided school.

## Direct Grant Schools

Direct grant grammar schools are being phased out starting from 1976 . By the end of $1975,5 x$ of these schools had said they intended to seek entry to the maintained sector as comprehensive schools (and in 1976 four of them did become comprehensive); others announced their intention of becoming independent.

Public Schools
By the term public schools is usually meant the independent schools in the membership of the Headmasters' Conference, the Governing Bodies Association or the Governing Bodies of Girls' Schools Association.

Independent schools charge fees and do not receive grants from the State. Preparatory schools are mainly for boys from about il to 13 years who wish to enter public schools. All independent schools are open to inspection and must register with the Department of Education and Science which lays down certain minimum standards and can make schools remedy any unacceptable features of their building or instruction and exclude any unsuitable teacher or proprietor. To be designated "recognized efficient", an indepenđent school must satisfy the D.E.S. that its standards are broadly comparable with those of grant-aided schools.

## The State System

Nursery Education is for children under 5 years who may attend a nursery school or a nursery class attached to a primary school. In the public sector there are 612 nursery schools accommodating about 48,000 children about two-thirds of whom attend part-time. In addition there are 304,525 boys and girls under compulsory school age who attend maintained primary schools full-time.

Primary Stage. This begins at 5 years and the transfer to secondary school is generally made at Ix years. Over half the primary schools take 5 to $x$ r-year olds; about a quarter are schools for infants (up to 7 years only); and most of the rest take juniors only ( 7 to II year olds). Most primary schools take both boys and girls. More than half have between 100 and 300 children each; most of the rest are smaller.

First Schools.-In some areas, first schools cater for ages from 5 to 8 , 9 or 10 ; they are the first stage of a three-tier system.

Middle Schools.-Middle schools (which take children from first schools) cover the age-ranges to $x 2,9$ to $x 2,9$ to $x_{3}$, 10 to $\pm 3$ or 10 to 54 .

Secondary Stage.-Secondary schools are for children aged in to 16 and over. The largest have over 2,000 pupils but more than half the schools take between 300 and 600 pupils. In January, 1975, when there were $3,619,302$ full-time pupils in maintained secondary schools the main types were: (a) comprehensive schools ( $2,459,648$ pupils), whose admission arrangements are without reference to ability or aptitude; (b) secondary modern schools ( 697,850 pupils) providing mainly a general education with a practical bias; (c) grammar schools ( $343,65^{8}$ pupils) providing an academic course from II to 16-18 years; and (d) technical schools ( 18,049 pupils) providing an integrated academic and technical course.

By 1976, 70\% of the maintained secondary school population were in comprehensive schools. The policy of the Government is to develop a fully comprehensive system of secondary education and to end selection at eleven plus or at any other stage.

The Further Stage is treated separately below.

## Primary and Secondary Schools

The number of full-time pupils in schools of all kinds in 1975 rose by o. $6 \%$ over the previous year but in the maintained sector there was again a slight drop in the number of full-time pupils in primary schools. This reflects the continous decline in the birthrate since 1964.

In January 1975, there were 33,085 schools, of which 30,416 were maintained by local education authorities, 298 were direct grant schools, $1,35^{8}$
were independent schools recognized as efficient, and $x, 005$ were other independent schools. There were at school in $x 975,9,6 x 7,474$ children $(4,934,796$ boys and $4,682,678$ girls) of whom $9,064,858$ were in maintained schools, $x 30,818$ in direct grant schools, $328,52 \mathrm{I}$ in recognized independent schools and 93,137 in other independent schools. Of those in maintained schools, 4,897, I48 were in primary, 407,525 in middle, and $3,619,302$ in secondary schools and the rest in nursery ( 15,365 ) or special ( 123,214 ) schools including hospital, or immigrant centres $(2,304)$. Boys and girls are taught together in most maintained primary schools. Nearly $80 \%$ of secondary school pupils attend mixed schools. At secondary level most recognized independent schools are for boys only or girls only.

Class Sizes.-The average class size in January 1976 was $29 \cdot 2$ for registered classes in primary schools and $22 \cdot 3$ for classes taught as secondary schools. The percentage of maintained primary and secondary school classes with 3 r or more pupils ( 1970 figure in brackets) was in 1976: primary schools $45.2 \%(67 \cdot 5 \%)$, secondary schools $\mathbf{1 5} \cdot 4 \%$ ( $23 \cdot 5 \%$ ).

School Meals.-L.E.A.'s must provide school dinners to all maintained school pupils who require them. In October $1976,5,503,000$ or $14^{\circ} 2$ per cent. of pupils at maintained schools took the school dinner; 14.2 per cent. of the dinners were free of charge. Free school milk is available to pupils in special schools, children in other maintained schools up to the end of the summer term after they become seven, and other junior children for whom it is recommended on health grounds by a school medical officer.

Older Pupils.-Reflecting the raising of the schoolleaving age in 1972-73, there were by January 1975 over $50 \%$ more boys and girls following G.C.E. "O" level or C.S.E. courses in maintained schools than in January 1973 (the 1975 total was 620,302 ). Pupils following G.C.E. "A" level courses, however, increased in number by only $1.4 \%$ in that period to 212,902.

Work Experience.-Many schools provide opportunities for pupils in their later secondary years to see something of the work and other activities of their neighbouring communities, as part of their curriculum. In recent years there has been $\quad$ marked growth in the provision of "work experience "schemes which involve the participation of pupils in the work of industrial, commercial and other firms.

Educational Disadvantage. As part of a policy of special educational help to children suffering from particular social difficulties, including immigrants, the Government in 1974 established an Educational Disadvantage Unit and a related non-government advisory committee. Both work in co-operation with an Assessment of Performance Unit with the wider brief of finding out why some children of all ranges of ability fall below their potential.

Examinations.-Secondary school pupils (and others) can take the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) or the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.). The examinations for the G.C.E., which are conducted by eight examining bodies (most connected with universities) are set at two levels: Ordinary level ("O O ") and Advanced level ("A"). "A" level is usually taken after two years in the sixth form following "O" level, which is normally taken at 16 years (earlier only if the head teacher agrees). The G.C.E. is not a " grouped subject " examination and candidates at either level may take one or more subjects as they wish. At
"A " level passes are awarded in five grades. "A" level candidates may take Special papers which are usually set on the same syllabus as the basic "A" level papers but contain more searching questions.

Under the grading system for "O" level, attainment in an " O " level subject is indicated by a grade $A, B, C, D$ or $E$ of which grade $A$ is the highest and grade $E$ the lowest. Candidates awarded grade A, B or $C$ have reached the standard of the former subject pass at " $O$ " level. Grades D and $E$ indicate lower levels of attainment.

Like the G.C.E. the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.) can be taken in one or more subjects. It is open to boys and girls in any school completing five years of secondary education, and is meant for pupils of about 16 years who are around the average in terms of ability for their age groups. Five grades are awarded. The C.S.E. can be examined in number of ways, internal and external, and is controlled largely by serving teachers sitting on the 14 regional examining boards.

Co-ordinating the work of the G.C.E. and C.S.E. examining boards, and advising them, is the Schools Council for the Curriculum and Examinations which was established in 1964 by the Secretary of State for Education and Science as independent advisory body financially supported by the D.E.S. and the L.E.A.'s and representing all educational interests with teachers forming majority of its members. The Council is particularly concerned with promoting and encouraging curriculum study and development. It carries out research and development work on curricula, teaching methods and examinations in primary and secondary schools. It is also concerned inter alia with maintaining comparability of standards between boards and also between the two examinations (grade 1 in the C.S.E. is intended to indicate $\boldsymbol{a}$ standard such that a candidate achieving it might reasonably have been expected to obtain a pass at " $O$ " level in the G.C.E. had he followed a course leading to that examination).

School-leavers. Some 707,000 children (provisional figure) left school in 1976, an increase of 16,000 compared with $1975.84 \%$ of leavers attempted C.S.E. or G.C.E. examinations and $82 \%$ of leavers gained some graded examination results, with $16 \%$ ( 122,000 children) gaining one or more " A " levels. Some $34 \mathrm{r}, 000$ leavers (just under half) gained one or more passes (grades A to C) at "O" level or grade $\#$ in the C.S.E.

Since r965 the number of school-leavers obtaining two or more " $A$ " levels has increased by about $25 \%$.

## TEACHERS

Although it is the duty of each Local Education Authority to ensure that there is efficient education to meet the needs of the local population, what is taught in the schools is normally decided on their behalf by the head teachers of schools.

Teachers are appointed by local education authorities, school governing bodies or managers. Those in maintained schools must (except student teachers and instructors) be approved as "qualified " by the Department of Education and Science. Most teachers become qualified by successfully completing a course at a college of education or at university department of education.

In Transition. Colleges of education are in a transitional period. The profession is moving towards an all-graduate entry (with certain exceptions, the last entry to non-graduate certificate of education courses for teacher training will be in 1979-80). Some of the colleges are extending their work beyond teacher training into other forms of
higher education. Some are amalgamating with other institutions and still others will close.

In recent years there has been wharp drop in the number of places for students in teacher training institutions. The number of students on initial training courses which had risen from $65,85 x$ in 1964 to $\times 19,647$ in 1972 fell to 104,326 in 1975 and (provisional figure) 89,840 in 1976. By 1981 the total of teacher training places will have fallen still further to 46,670 . It is because of the expected drop in pupil numbers that, in the next ten years or so, the number of newly trained teachers required to meet the needs of the schools will decline substantially. This expected fall in school population could, in the long term, allow continued improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio (about 20 to one) without further expansion of the teacher force.

There is, however, still some shortage of certain secondary specialist teachers-especially in mathematics, the physical sciences, remedial education, handicrafts and business studies.

Training to be Teachers. In autumn 1976, estimated admissions to full-time courses of initial teacher training ( 1975 figures in brackets) were: non-graduate entrants to colleges and departments of education: $18,666(28,349)$; colleges of education (technical): $1,4 \times 6(1,5 \times 8)$; art teacher training centres: 721 (70x); graduates taking one-year course of professional training in university departments of education: $4,862(4,844)$; graduates taking one-year course of professional training in colleges or departments of education: 5,434 (5,205).
The non-graduate intake in 1977 to initial training is being reduced to 12,000 compared with 20,000 io 1976 .

Training Institutions. Teachers are trained in institutions of various types. In October 1974, there were $\mathbf{y}$ o colleges maintained by local education authorities and 52 by voluntary bodies, and 33 departments of universities. These included 30 university departments of education providing mainly one-year courses for graduates; 150 colleges of education providing mainly three-and four-year courses; 8 departments of education in polytechnics, which also offered mainly three- and four-year courses; 13 art teacher training centres offering one-year specialist courses; and 4 colleges of education (technical) providing one-year and four-term specialist courses and initial training courses for serving teachers.

Serving Teachers. In January 1977, there were 2,138 more maintained nursery, primary and secondary school teachers (including the full-time equivalent part-time teachers) than there were in the previous year; the 1977 total was 462,232 giving 1 pupil-teacher ratio of 20.2 to I which compares with 21.4 to $\sin 1973$.

In March 1974 there were 499,554 full-time teachers in all grant-aided schools and establishments. 60,775 of them were in further education establishments and 11,076 in colleges of education.

Unemployment. The number of teachers registered as unemployed in 1976 was less than $x \frac{1}{2} \%$ of the teacher force.

Salaries. There are national salary scales for teachers in schools and other educational institutions maintained from public funds. There is superannuation scheme administered by the Department of Education and Science.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

"Higher Education" consists of the education provided by universities, polytechnics, colleges of education and in the advanced courses offered by colleges of further education. For details, see under " Universities ", "Teachers " and "Further Education".

## FURTHER EDUCATION

The term "Further Education "usually means all post-school education except that provided by universities.

Local Education Authorities are responsible for providing full-time and part-time courses of postsecondary education (other than university education) in their areas. There are ten Regional Advisory Councils which co-ordinate further education in their regions and nominate a majority of the members of the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce which advises the Secretary of State for Education and Science on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

The 7,942 further education establishments (November 1975 enrolment $3,940,779$ students ( $58 \%$ of them women) other than the colleges of education, may be grouped in the following main categories of which all, except the last, are grant-aided:-
x. Polytechnics.-Thirty major centres in which a wide range of full-time, sandwich and part-time courses are provided for students at all levels of higher education, and entirely or almost entirely for those of 18 years or more. They have governing bodies with a large measure of autonomy and are mainly teaching institutions though provision is made for certain research where it is essential to the proper fulfilment of teaching functions and the maintenance of close links with industry. They complement the universities and colleges of education. By November 1975 there were 177,8 or students ( $27 \%$ of them women) enrolled in polytechnics, $145,69 \mathrm{x}$ of them taking advanced courses including 2,055 studying for $I$ university first degree and 55,8 II studying for a C.N.A.A. first degree.
2. Other Maintained and Assisted Major Establishments (527).-Including all major establishments, other than polytechnics, maintained or assisted by local education authorities and providing courses in art, agricultural, commercial, technical and other subjects. x,758,4r5 students.
3. Direct-Grant Establishments ( 18 ) which receive financial aid direct from the D.E.S. 6,656 students.
4. Evening Institutes $(7,260)$ offering wide range of courses, many of them recreational, for evening students, and often housed in premises used by day for other educational purposes.- $1,98 \mathrm{x}, 657$ students.
5. Independent Establishments (ro7) recognised as efficient by the Department of Education and Science. 16,250 students.

For Colleges of Education, see under " Teachers " above.

The number of students taking advanced courses in 1975 (full-time, part-time, day, sandwich, or evening only) leading to recognized qualifications at grant-aided establishments was 249,68 of whom $z o$ per cent were women. Of the $249,689,95,802$ were on full-time courses, 37,9 ro were sandwich course students, 85,186 were taking part-time day courses and $37,73 x$ were attending evening only classes. 3,680 of the total were working for a university first degrec, $62,88_{3}$ for a C.N.A.A. first degree (see belowi), 3,327 for a university or a C.N.A.A. higher degree and 55.592 for an H.N.D. or H.N.C. qualification.
In 1973 there was set up a Technician Education Council to develop a unified national system of courses for technicians in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in 1974 the Business Education Council which is concerned with the development of policies for a uniform national system of courses, in further and higher education, for people in business and commerce.

An important body with few, if any, parallels in other countries is the Council for National Academic

Awards (C.N.A.A.) which awards degrees to students taking courses approved by it in non-university institutions. Following a recommendation of the Robbins Committee it was established by Royal Charter in 1964 as an autonomous body. More than roo colleges in Britain conduct courses leading to its degrees: B.A., B.Ed., B.Sc., and the higher degrees of M.A. and M.Sc. (for post-graduate course work) and M.Phil. and Ph.D. (for research which may be undertaken jointly in industry and college). In $2976-77,94,523$ students were working for C.N.A.A. qualifications. Of these, 87,587 ( 52,155 full-time, 28,662 sandwich and 6,770 part-time) were studying for first degrees in: science and technology $39.5 \%$; arts and social studies $35 \%$; art and design $13 \cdot 8 \%$; education $9 \cdot 7 \%$; and interdisciplinary courses $I \cdot 7 \%$. Of the 94,523 , 1,553 were working for an M.A. or M.Sc. and $2,48 \mathrm{I}$ for a research degree (M.Phil. or Ph.D.).

The Diploma of Higher Education (Dip.H.E.) is a two-year diploma intended to serve as either a terminal qualification or as a stepping stone to a degree or other further study; it has a normal entry requirement of two " $A$ " levels. The Dip. H.E. is awarded by either the Council for National Academic Awards (see above) or by a university. Courses leading to it are offered by more than 70 polytechnics and colleges. The emphasis in most Dip. H.E. courses is on the humanities and social sciences but many colleges offer scientific options.

Adull Education.--"Adult Education" is generally taken to mean courses of post-school education outside the main areas of higher, professional and technical education. A wide variety of such courses for the education and recreation of adults is provided by local education authorities, the Workers' Educational Association and other voluntary bodies, the extra-mural departments of 'universities and certain residential colleges. About $x, 800,000$ students (provisional figure) were enrolled in November 1976 by local education authorities at adult education centres and evening institutes.

In 1977 - new Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education was established by the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The Youth Service.-Provides for the spare-time activities of young people. The Local Education Authorities co-operate with voluntary bodies in their areas and may maintain their own youth clubs. There are various national voluntary youth organizations which receive grants from the Department of Education and Science. There are over 3,000 full-time youth leaders on the Department's register. In addition there are many thousands of parttime paid and unpaid workers. A basic $z$-year training course, for youth and community workers, at further education colleges leads to a professional qualification.

A Further Education Information Service is provided each summer by the local education authorities in cooperation with the polytechnics and other colleges offering full-time degree and higher national diploma courses, and the Department of Education and Science. Its purpose is to provide up-to-date information and advice about full-time degree, H.N.D. and Dip.H.E. courses in the colleges for those who find themselves, late in the summer, without a place on a course. A list of local advisory officers is available from the D.E.S.

Finance. $£ 5.793 \cdot 6$ million was, in $1975-76$, the total of public expenditure on education in England and Wales (excluding Welsh schools) and on universities in Creat Britain. This compares with $£ 4,566 \cdot 3$ million in 1974-75.
Excluding the universities, the recurrent expenditure in 1975-76 of the education service in

England and Wales was $£ 4,015$ million; $66.9 \%$ of this expenditure was on teachers' salaries and $15 \cdot 3 \%$ on other wages and salaries.

The net average cost in 1975-76 of tuition per pupil was: nursery schools 6608 ; primary schools Cz61; secondary schools-pupils aged 11-16 £ 379, aged $16+£ 694$; and special schools £ 1,240 。

## SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and has $\square$ number of distinctive features. The general supervision of the national system of education, except for the universities, is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Scotland acting through the Scottish Education Department. The duty of providing education locally rests with the nine regional councils and three island councils. Educational facilities of various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, independent schools, "central institutions", and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main categories, viz. education authority schools which are managed by education authorities and financed partly from local rates and partly from rate support grant: grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grants direct from the department; and independent schools which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration.

In 3974-75 there were 3.574 education authority and grant-aided schools and departments of which 325 were nursery, 2,537 primary, 472 secondary and 176 special, together with 64 occupational centres catering for the most severely mentally handicapped. There were also 103 registered independent schools. The total number of pupils in education authority and grant-aided schools and departments (including special) was $1,075,229$ ( 549,597 boys, 525,632 girls) of which 20,560 ( 10,460 boys, 10,100 girls) received nursery education.

Schooling normally starts at the age of 5 , and the primary school course lasts for 7 years. Primary schools usually take both boys and girls. Pupils transfer from the primary course to secondary courses about the age of 12 .

Over 98 per cent of secondary pupils in education authority schools attend schools with $\quad$ comprehensive intake to the first year. The majority of these schools provide a full range of courses appropriate to all levels of ability from first to sixth year, although $\quad$ decreasing number offer only $z$ - and 4 -year courses, on completion of which children may continue their secondary education at the nearest 6 -year comprehensive. There are also a few schools which are selective in that they admit onfy the less able pupils and which offer only noncertificate courses or courses leading to the Ordinary grade in the Scottish Certificate of Education examinations. Pupils from these schools wishing to continue their education to the Higher grade of the S.C.E. may also transfer to the fifth and sixth year local comprehensive.

The Scottish Certificate of Education examination is conducted by the S.C.E. Examination Board. Pupils may attempt as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of, on either the Ordinary grade which corresponds to the Ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education, or on the Higher grade which is normally taken a year earlier than the G.C.E. Advanced level and is therefore not of so high is standard. The Board grants $\begin{aligned} & \text { Certificate of Sixth Year Studies }\end{aligned}$ designed to give direction and purpose to sixth-year work by encouraging pupils who have completed
their main subjects at Higher grade to study a particular subject in depth.

Further Education.-Facilities for further education are provided by 14 Central Institutions (grant-aided colleges administered by independent Boards of Governors) and by 70 further education day centres managed by education authorities. The Central Institutions provide mainly advanced courses in science and technology, commerce, art, music, domestic science, and other subjects, leading to their own diplomas, to professional qualifications or, in certain cases, to C.N.A.A. degrees.

The further education centres normally provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects, but $\quad$ few offer courses of degree level. Courses are offered in $=$ wide variety of subjects but to make the most economic use of resources, provision of certain courses is made on a regional or even a national basis.

Teachers.-All teachers in permanent posts in public or grant-aided schools in Scotland are required to be registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland (which is independent of the Scottish Education Department) and normally to hold a teaching qualification awarded by a Scottish college of education. There are ten of these colleges, seven of which provide both one- and three-year courses leading to - Teaching Qualification (Primary Education) or 1 Teaching Qualification (Secondary Education). Of the remaining three colleges, one is a residential college of physical education for women and the other two provide only courses leading to Teaching Qualification (Primary Education). Nine of the colleges, in conjunction with local universities or the Council for National Academic Awards, also provide fouryear combined courses leading to the degree of B.Ed.

The basic scales of teachers' salaries are for primary and secondary levels, with additional payments for qualifications and for posts of special responsibility.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly comparable to that in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act (and later amendments) primary education is provided for children up to about $x \frac{1}{2}$ years of age when they are transferred to secondary school. The main types of secondary school are: secondary grammar and secondary (intermediate). Selection for secondary education is based on verbal reasoning tests at eleven-plus combined with teachers' assessments of performance in school subjects. Fees are charged at grammar schools but qualifed pupils there receive scholarships from their local education authority.
In January 1976 there were 36 nursery schools with $x, 770$ pupils and $6 x$ full-time teachers; $x, x 10$ primary schools with 211,360 pupils and $8,0 x_{3}$ fulltime teachers; 262 secondary schools with 157,507 pupils and 8,999 full-time teachers; 30 special schools with 2,519 pupils and 254 full-time teachers.

In x975-76, $4 \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{I} 82$ students were enrolled in institutions of further education; of these 4.772 were taking advanced courses, and 36,410 nonadvanced, $\mathbf{x 2 , 7 3 6}$ were full-time, 12,930 were on day-release, 802 were on block release, and $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 3 4}$ were other part-time. The training of teachers is carried out in 5 colleges, and in the department of education of the Queen's University of Belfast and the education centre of the New University of Ulster.

Expenditure from public funds on education in NorthernIreland during 1974-75 was $£ 260,990,000$.

## UNIVERSITIES

There are 44 universities in the United Kingdom (see pp. 502-32). Of these, 33 are in England, eight in Scotland, two in Northern Ireland and one (a federal institution) in Wales. In addition, there is the "Open University" which provides courses leading to degrees by a combination of television, radio, correspondence, tutorials, short residential courses and local audio-visual centres. The Open University offers undergraduate (no qualifications needed for entry), post-experience and postgraduate courses. It is grant-aided directly by the Department of Education and Science and does not come within the University Grants Committee system. More than 5,000 students graduate each year from the Open University.

A University College at Buckingham admitted its first students in February 1976; it provides Iwojear course leading to a Licence and its tuition fees were not expected to exceed $£ 2,000$ for 1978 . Its academic year consists of 4 terms of so weeks each.

In December 1974 there were 257,684 full-time students enrolled at universities in the United Kingdom; of these, $33 \%$ were women, nearly $11 \%$ from overseas and nearly $19 \%$ postgraduate students. In addition there were 25,373 parl-time students, nearly $87 \%$ of them at postgraduate level. The number of new undergraduate entrants (fulltime) in 1974-75 was $72,74 \mathrm{I}$; the corresponding figures for $1958-59$ and $1965-66$ were 29,054 and 52,446 . The full-time total of 257,684 in 1974-75 compares with just over 50,000 in 1938 39. In $1974,54,8 \times 3$ first degrees (including $3,6 \times 6$ first class honours degrees) and 13,857 higher degrees were awarded by universities. Women obtained $33 \%$ of the first degrees ( $23 \%$ of the first class honours degrees and $16.5 \%$ of the higher degrees. In 1974-75 there were 37,909 full-time teaching and research staff in U.K. universities; 3,406 of them were professors, 6,351 readers or senior lecturers, 99,677 lecturers or assistant lecturers. Only $2 \%$ of the professors were women and $x 5 \%$ of all teaching and research staff were women.

By 1976-77 (provisional figures) student numbers had risen to 272,500 full-time and sandwich students; $82 \%$ were undergraduates and $18 \%$ postgraduates.

Students applying for admission to a first degree course at sities Central Council on Admissions (U.C.C.A.) which was set up by the universities in 196r on the initiative of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. All universities participate fully in the U.C.C.A. Scheme except certain Scottish universities. The U.C.C.A. office is in Cheltenham.

The requirements for entry to first degree courses
may vary somewhat from one university to another but the universities publish co-operatively an annual Compendium which describes these requirements in detail.

Students who are normally resident in Britain, have certain minimum qualifications and have been admitted to a university in the United Kingdom are entitled to an award from public funds; the amount varies according to the financial circumstances of the students and their parents. In $1977-78$ students with mandatory awards will not have to pay tuition fees; the parental contribution scale will apply only to grants for maintenance.

In 1977-78, tuition fees for first degree courses (except at the Open University) were $£ 500$ for home students and $£ 650$ for overseas students. At postgraduate level they were $£ 750$ and $£ 850$.

The recurrent grant paid to the universities in $1975-76$ by the government totalled $£ 515$ million and the grant for 1976 -77, announced as a cash limit, was $£ 58 \mathrm{I}$ million. The grant for furniture and equipment in 1975-76 was $f_{4} 46 \cdot$ I million and in 1976-77 £29.7I million. A building starts programme of 64 million was announced for the year beginning with April 1977.

The University Grants Committee advises the Secretary of State for Education and Science nill university matters. Most of its members are academics or businessmen.

Although the universities have freedom in academic matters, the Government, through the U.G.C., determines the total size of the university student population, strongly influences its distribution between arts, science, medicine, etc., and determines the part which the university sector plays in the whole higher education system.

The Comptroller and Auditor General has access to the books and records of the U.G.C. and of the universities.

## SCHOOLS COUNCIL FOR <br> CURRICULUM AND EXAMINATIONS <br> 160 Great Portland Street, W.x

Established in 1964 , the Schools Council is an independent body representing all sections of the education service in England and Wales-with majority of teacher members on its main committees. It undertakes research and development in the curriculum and keeps under review teaching methods and examinations in schools, including aspects of school organization in so far mey affect the curriculum.

The Schools Councll is jointly financed by the Department of Education and Science and local education authorities.
Chairman, Sir Alex Smith.
Joint Secretaries, Mrs. D. M. White; J. G. Raitt; P. M. Dines.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE AND RELATED CASH BENEFITS

The State insurance and assistance schemes in force from July 5,2948 , comprised schemes of national insurance and industrial injuries insurance, national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and family allowances: The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, introduced $\quad$ scheme of non-contributory benefits, termed supplementary allowances and pensions, in place of national assistaps and non-contributory old age pensions, and provided for the establishment of new Ministry of Social Security (now the Department of Health and Social Security), with overall responsibility for the existing insurance schemes and family allowmine scheme and the new scheme of supplementary benefits, in place of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board, which were abolished.

The Conservative Government's Social Security Act, r973, which was intended to be brought into force in April, x975, provided for the replacement of the National Insurance scheme by a basic scheme of social security, offering a range of benefits, including flat-rate basic pensions, similar to those under the existing legislation; a separate reserve pension scheme providing, in addition to the basic pension, earnings-related pensions for those employees not in recognized pensionable employment; and the assimilation of the Industrial Injuries scheme to the basic scheme. It also laid down minimum conditions for recognition of occupational pension schemes so as to exempt the employers and employees concerned from liability to contribute to the reserve pension scheme.

The new Labour Government decided that the basic scheme provisions of the $\mathbf{9 7 3}$ Act should come into force on April 6, 1975, planned, but it decided not to bring into effect the provisions of that Act relating to the reserve pension scheme or the recognition tests for occupational pension schemes seeking exemption from the reserve pension scheme (except the provisions relating to the preservation of benefits under occupational schemes). Effect was given to the Government's decisions by order made in June 1974 under the 1973 Act, and by the Social Security (Amendment) Act, 1974, passed in December, 1974.

Three measures-the Social Security Act, 1975 (now the principal Act) ; the Social Security (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1975; and the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act, 1975-were enacted on March 20, 1975, for the purpose of consolidating the law relating to social security in Great Britain, and corresponding measures were passed for Northern Ireland.

The Labour Government published in September, 2974, in a White Paper, "Better Pensions fully protected against inflation ", its proposals for a new pensions scheme. The Social Security Pensions Bill based upon these proposals, after consultation with interested bodies, was introduced, with an explanatory memorandum, in February, r975, and after amendment was passed as the Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, in August, 1975. Preparations are being made for the new scheme to come into force in 1978 (see p. 6I6).

## SOCIAL SECURTTY SCHEME, 1975

From April 6, 1975, the National Insurance scheme 1948-1975 was replaced by a new scheme of social security benefits and contributions, which now operates under the Social Security Acts 1975 to 1977 and regulations made thereunder. Like the former scheme, the new scheme is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis mainly by contributions but in part out of Exchequer funds (rates of benefit and of
contributions being reviewed normally annually in accordance with statutory criteria), but the new scheme contributions, to greater extent than national insurance contributions, are earningsrelated. The graduated pension scheme $196 x-1975$ has been wound up (existing rights being preserved); otherwise the new scheme provides a pattern of pension and other benefits similar to that of the old scheme. The Industrial Injuries scheme continues with only minor changes, but steps have been taken to assimilate the industrial injuries legislation to the general scheme: thus the separate industrial injuries contribution and the Treasury supplement thereto under the Industrial Injuries Acts have been abolished, and the Industrial Injuries Fund has been merged with the National Insurance Fund.

## CONTRIBUTIONS AND <br> CONTRIBUTION CONDITIONS

The funds required for paying benefits payable under the Social Security Acts out of the National Insurance Fund and not out of other public money; for the making of payments towards the cost of the National Health Service and into the Redundancy Fund; and for paying benefit under the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act, 1975, are provided by means of contributions payable by earners, employers and others (such nonemployed persons paying voluntary contributions), together with the Treasury supplement.

Contributions are of four classes:
Class I, earnings-related:
(a) primary Class $x$ contributions from employed earners; and
(b) secondary Class I contributions from employers and other persons paying earnings;
Class 2, flat-rate, payable weekly by selfemployed earners;
Class 3 , flat-rate, payable by earners and others voluntarily with view to providing entitlement to benefit, or making up entitlement; and
Class 4, payable by self-employed persons in respect of the profits or gains of trade, profession or vocation, or in respect of equivalent earnings.
Particulars of the contribution rates and earnings limits for contribution liability for the tax year which started on April 6, 1977, are given on p. 1056.

Regulations state the cases in which earners may be excepted from liability to pay contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are excepted.

The Secretary of State for Social Services is empowered by the Social Security Acts to alter certain rates of contributions by order approved by both Houses of Parliament, and is required by the same enactments to make annual revicws of the general level of earnings in order to determine whether such an order should be made. The Government Actuary has pointed out that with system of mainly earnings-related contributions the income of the National Insurance Fund will rise automatically with increases in the general level of earnings and will broadly be sufficient to meet the cost of corresponding increases in the level of benefits provided the earnings limits for contribution liability and the flat-rate (Classes and 3) contributions are adjusted regularly. Following the decision in the summer of 1976 to make further increases in benefits in November, 1976 , provision was made by the Social Security (Contributions, Re-rating) Order, 1976, made in January, 1976, for increases in certain rates of contributions and for
changes in the various earnings limits for contribution liability for the $1977-78$ tax year. The new rates and limits and a $a$ per cent surcharge added to secondary Class 1 contributions for taxation purpomapplied from April $6, x 977$ (see p. 2056). It is expected that a further order will be made later in 1977 setting out the rates and limits which are to apply for the tax year $197^{8-1979}$ when the new State pension scheme comes into force.

The yearly Treasury supplement to the National Insurance Fund is equal to 18 per cent. of the contributions of the four classes paid during the year after deducting the National Health Service allocation and the allocation to the Redundancy, etc., Funds (see p. Io56).

## BENEFITS

The benefits payable under the Social Security Acts are as follows:
( I ) Contributory Benefits:
Unemployment benefit.
Sickness benefit.
Invalidity pension and allowance.
Maternity benefit, comprising maternity grant and maternity allowance.
Widow's benefit, comprising widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
Child's special allowance.
Retirement pensions of the following categories:
Category A.
Category B.
Death grant.
(2) Non-contributory Benefits:

Guardian's allowance (see p. 628).
Attendance allowance (see p. 6x7).
Non-contributory invalidity pension (see p. 618 ).

Mobility Allowance (see p. 618).
Invalid care allowance (see p. 6x8).
Retirement pensions of the following categories.
Category C (see p. 617). Category D (see p. 6x7).
(3) Benefits for Industrial Injuries and Diseases.

Cash benefits provided under other enactments (supplementary benefits, child benefit, and family income supplement) are dealt with on pp. 1054-55. Leaflets relating to the various benefits are obtainable from local Social Security offices.

The Social Security Acts empower the Secretary of State to increase certain rates of benefit by order approved by both Houses of Parliament, and require him to increase certain rates by such an order if an annual review shows that they have not retained their value in relation to the general level of earnings and prices obtaining in Great Britain.

An order providing for increases in benefit rates took effect from November 15, 1976. Further increases in benefits were authorised by the Social Security Benefits Up-rating Order, 1977 , made in July, 1977. These new rates are to apply from November 14, 1977.
Entitlement to the contributory benefits provided by the Social Security Acts (except invalidity benefit) depends on contribution conditions being satisfied either by the claimant or by some other person (depending on the kind of benefit). The class or classes of contribution which for this purpose are relevant to each benefit are follows: Short-term benefits

| Unemployment benefit | Class y |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sickness benefit | Class y or 2 |
| Maternity grant | Class x or 3 |
| Maternity allowance | Class y or |
| Widow's allowance | Class $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{or} 3$ |

Other benefits
Widowed mother's allowance
Widow's pension
Child's special allowance $\}$ Class $x$, $n$ or 3
Category A retirement pension Category B retirement pension Death grant
With the change from a system of flat-rate national insurance and industrial injuries contributions and graduated pension contributions to system of wholly earnings-related contributions for employed earners the contribution conditions for entitlement to benefit could no longer be based on the number of weekly contributions paid in a contribution year or throughout a working life. The Social Security Act, 1975, introduced a new system of contribution conditions related to yearly levels of earnings on which contributions have been paid. The contribution conditions for different benefits are set out in sections 13 to 33 of and Schedule 3 to the Act, and in summary form in leaflets on the benefits available at local Social Security offices. There are two contribution conditions for most of the benefits. The first condition must be satisfied to qualify for benefit at all; the second condition generally determines whether benefit is paid at the standard rate or at reduced rate. Under the arrangements made for the transition from the old scheme to the new one, provision has been made for such matters as treating old-style flat-rate contributions as new-style earnings-related contributions and vice versa, and the use of modified contribution tests for shortterm benefits for an initial period following the start of the new scheme.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Social Security Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Chief Commissioner and Commissioners.

The rates of benefit stated below are, unless otherwise indicated, the standard rates having effect from dates in the week beginning November 14 , 1977.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The standard weekly rates of flat-rate benefit payable to primary Class I contributors ave as follows:

Man, single woman or widow.
Married
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or
eldest child (ordinary rate) in addition to child benefit.
3.50

Increase of benefit for each additional child (ordinary rate) in addition to child benefit................................
Increase of benefit for wife or other adult
dependant (ordinary rate) where payable.
3.00
$9 \cdot 10$
Waiting Period.-Flat-rate benefit is not payable for the first three days of a period of interruption of employment.

Duration of Benefit.-Benefit is payable in $\quad$ period of interruption of employment for up to $3 \times 2$ days (a year). Spells of unemployment and sickness not separated by more than $x_{3}$ weeks count as one period of interruption of employment.

Requalification for Benefit.-A person who has exhausted benefit requalifies therefor when he has again worked -1 employed earner for at least $x 6$ hours I week for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.-There are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment
through his misconduct, or has voluntatily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment or training.
Earnings-related Supplement.-This supplement is payable to claimants under minimum pension age who are entitled to flat-rate unemployment or sickness benefit or maternity allowance. The amount of the supplement depends upon reckonable earnings in the relevant income tax year. Where based on earnings in the $1975-76$ income tax year, it is one-third of the amount of reckonable weekly earnings lying between £ri and £ $£ 30$ and 15 per cent. of those lying between $£_{30}$ and $£ 69$. Where it is based on earnings in the $197^{6-77}$ income tax year, it is one-third of the amount of reckonable earnings lying between $£^{2} 3$ and $£_{30}$ and 15 per cent. of those lying between $\mathcal{L}_{30}$ and $\mathrm{E}_{95}$. The total benefit, including increases for dependants, is usually subject to a maximum of 85 per cent. of earnings. The supplement starts from the thirteenth day of $I$ period of interruption of employment and lasts for up to maximum of six months. Periods of unemployment or sickness not separated by more than 13 weeks are treated as one period of interruption of employment. Where employment is suspended but not terminated by the employer, e.g. short-time working or lay-off, the supplement is not payable for the first six days (except Sundays and holidays) in any continuous period of suspension.

## SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of flat-rate Benefit payable to primary Class I and to Class $\quad$ contributors while incapable of work through illness or disablement.-Same as for unemployment benefit.

Waiting Period.-Same as for unemployment benefit.

Duration of Benefit.-Sickness benefit is payable for 28 weeks of sickness and is then replaced by invalidity benefit (see below).

Disqualifications.-Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness or invalidity benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks If he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or observe prescribed rules of behaviour.

Earnings-related Supplement.-The supplement and the rules as to duration are the same as for the supplement to unemployment benefit.

## INVALIDITY BENEFIT

Normally, after 28 weeks of sickness, sickness benefit is replaced by an invalidity pension of $£ 17.50$ (£xo 50 for a wife or other adult dependant) unless the claimant is over pension age and has retired from regular employment. In addition an invalidity allowance is payable if incapacity for work begins more than five years before pension age. The allowance varies in amount from $£ 1 \cdot 15$ to $£_{3} \cdot 70$ a week, according to the age on falling sick, and if still in payment at pension age will continue as an addition to retirement pension. The increases of benefit for children of an invalidity pensioner are at the higher rate, viz., $£ 7.40$ for the first child and 66.90 for any other child, in addition to child benefit. Earnings-related supplement is not payable with invalidity benefit. The dependent wife of an invalidity pensioner residing with him is subject to the same weekly earnings limit as applies to retirement pensioners which was increased by $\mathcal{C} 5$ to $£ 40$ from the week beginning November 14, 9977 . As to the age addition if the pensioner or dependant is 80 or over, and non-contributory invalidity pensions, see 1054-55).

## MATERNITY BENEFITS

Maternity Grant.-A cash grant of $£ 25$ is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's, or late husband's, whether she is confined at home or in hospital. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born.
Maternity Allowance.-A woman who has been employed or self-employed and paying contributions at the full rate receives in addition a maternity allowance of $\mathcal{C} 14 \cdot 70$ I week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. Earnings-related supplement is payable with maternity allowance if the claimant's title to the supplement has not been used up in respect of other benefits, see above.

## WIDOW'S BENEFITS

Only the late husband's contributions of any class count for widow's benefit in any of its three forms.

Widow's Allowance.-A woman who at her husband's death is under 60 (or over 60 , if he had not retired), receives (during the first 26 weeks of widowhood) cash allowance usually of $£ 24.50$ a week with increases of $£_{7} \cdot 40$ for the first or only child and $8.6 \cdot 90$ for each other child, in addition to child benefit. She may also be entitled to an earnings-related addition to her widow's allowance based on her late husband's earnings (reckoned in the same way as for earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefit), see above.

Widowed Mother's Allowance. - When the 26 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow Who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of $£ 24.90$ a week as long as she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition $£ 6 \cdot 90$ for each additional child, as well as child benefit. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually $£ 1750$ a week, is payable to widows who, when their widow's or widowed mother's allowance ends, have living with them son or daughter under 19, who has left school and is not an apprentice.

Widow's Pension.-A widow receives this pension usually of $£ I 7.50$ a week when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death; or (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance or widowed mother's personal allowance ends, if she is then over 50 ( 40 if widowed before February 4, 2957).

Flat-rate widow's pensions on a graduated scale were introduced in April 1971 for women who are widowed between the ages of 40 and 50 , or who cease to be entitled to a widowed mother's allowence between those ages.

Widow's benetit of any form ceases upon remarriage.

## CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

A woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not re-married is paid a special allowance on the ex-husband's death based on his contribution record. The normal condition is that she has If child to whose maintenance he was contributing, or had been liable to contribute, at least 25p a week in cash or its equivalent The allowance is $£_{7} \cdot 40$ a week for the first or only child and $£ 6.90$ for each other child, in addition to child benefit.

## RETIREMENT PENSION <br> (CATEGORIES A AND B)

A Category A pension is payable for life to men or women on their own contributions if (a) they are
over pension age ( 65 for man and 60 for a woman), and (b) they have retired from regular employment. Men aged 70 or over and women aged 65 or over are not required to satisfy condition (b).
The standard flat-rate pension, when the contribution conditions are fully satisfied, is $£ 17.50$, plus £xo-50 for a dependent wife who is not herself qualified for a pension, phes $<740$ for the first or only child and $£ 6.90$ for each other child, in addition to child benefit. An increase for a dependent wife is reduced, under the earnings rule, below, if she earns more than a certain amount. (As to the age addition payable at 80 , see p. 1054.)

Where - person does not retire at 65 ( 60 for a woman) or later cancels retirement, and does not draw - Category A pension, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 ( 65 for a woman), in respect of contributions paid when employed or selfemployed during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. For periods of deferred retirement after Aprii 5, 1975, the rate of pension (without any increases except invalidity allowance), when it is finally awarded, will normally be increased by one-eighth of one per cent. for each week of deferment except those weeks in which other benefits (such as sickness or unemployment benefit) were drawn. A married man can also earn extra pension for his wife.
A Category $B$ pension is normally payable for life to a woman on her husband's contributions when he has retired, or is over 70 , and has qualified for his own Category A pension, and she has reached 60 and retired from regular work or has reached 65 . It is also payable on widowhood after 60 whether or not the late husband had retired and qualified for his own pension. The weekly pension is payable at the lower rate of $£ 10 \cdot 50$ while the husband is alive, and at the higher rate of $£ 17.50$ on widowhood after 60 . Where a woman is widowed before she reaches 60 , a Category $B$ pension is paid to her on reaching 60 at the same weekly rate as her widow's pension if she retires. If a woman qualifies for a pension of each category she receives whichever pension is the larger. For periods of deferred retirement after April 5, 1975, Category B pension will normally be increased by one-sixteenth of one per cent. of the husband's pension rate (apart from any increase other than invalidity allowance) for each week while both husband and wife defer retirement. If the husband dies after April 5, 1975 , the extra pension which he earned for his wife by not drawing his pension after she reached 60 will be doubled. She will also receive half of any extra pension he earned for any period before she reached 6 . (As to the age addition payable at 80 , see p .1054. .)

A man aged 65 to 70 , or a woman aged 60 to 65 . who has qualified for pension will have it reduced If he or she earns more than a certain amount. From the week beginning November 14, 1977, the weekly earnings limit was increased by $£ 5$ to $£ 40$. A man's pension is not affected by his wife's earnings unless he is drawing an increase of his pension for her.

Unemployment, sickness or invalidity benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular work at the same rate as the basic retirement pension they would have received had they retired. A retirement pension will be increased by the amount of any invalidity allowance the pensioner was getting within the period of 13 weeks before reaching minimum pension age. As to attendance allowance and invalid care allowance, see ro54-55 Persons who do not qualify for $\quad$ Category $A$ or 3 pension may qualify for a Category C or D
pension (see p. ro55), or for a supplementary pension (see p. xo54).

## GRADUATED PENSION

The graduated pension scheme under which national insurance contributions and retirement pensions were graduated within specified limits, according to earnings, was discontinued in April, 2975, under the Social Security Act, 1975. Any graduated pension which an employed person over x8 and under 70 ( 65 for a woman) had earned by paying graduated contributions between April 6 , 1961, when the scheme started and April 5, 1975, will be paid when the contributor retires, or at 70 ( 65 for a woman), in addition to any retirement pension for which he or she qualifies.

Graduated pension is at the rate of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. week for each "unit" of graduated contributions paid by the employee (half a unit or more counts as whole unit). A unit of contributions is 67.50 for men, and $\mathcal{E} 9 \cdot o$ for women, of graduated contributions paid.

A wife can get 1 graduated pension in return for her own graduated contributions, but not for her husband's. A widow gets graduated addition to her retirement pension equal to half of any graduated additions earned by her late husband, plus any additions earned by her own graduated contributions. If $\|$ person defers retirement beyond 65 ( 60 for woman), half the graduated pension he or she has forgone by deferring retirement (whether before or after April 5, 1975) will be treated as extra graduated contributions paid, and will count towards further graduated pension on retirement or at 70 ( 65 for $I$ woman).

## DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of a qualifying contributor or of his wife, child or widow or, if the contributor is a woman, of her husband, child or widower, and also in respect of the deaths of certain handicapped persons on the insurance of close relatives. The normal grant is for an adult $£ 30$, a child aged $6-17 £^{22} \cdot 50$, child aged $3-5 £ \times 5$, a child under 3 £9. For the deaths of people who on July 5,1948 , were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is $£ \times 5$. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

## INDUSTRIAL INJURIES BENEFITS

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injuries caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5 , 1948, now operates under the Social Security Acts, 1975 to 1977, and regulations made under the Acts. The Social Security Benefits Uprating Order, 1977, provided for increases in the rates of benefit with effect from dates in the week beginning November 14, 1977. Rates of benefit are now reviewed annually.
Supplementary allowances payable in certain circumstances in cases arising before the Industrial Injuries scheme started are governed by the In-
dustrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act, 1975, and regulations made under the Act. Statutory schemes have also been made providing for the payment of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation in certain circumstances, and for the payment of benefits in certain cases where neither workmen's compensation nor Industrial Injuries benefits are payable.

The scope of "employed earners " and their employments to which the industrial injuries scheme applies is defined in the Social Security Act. 1975. and regulations made under the Act.

Separate industrial injuries contributions were discontinued in April, 1975. The Industrial Injuries Fund was at the same time merged in the National Insurance Fund, and the separate Treasury Supplement to the Industrial Injuries Fund came to $m$ end.

## BENEFITS

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity, but not usually for the first three days. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of $\mathcal{E} 17.45$ (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate): with increases of C $9 \cdot 10$ for a wife or other adult dependant, and normally $£_{3} \cdot 50$ for the first or only child and £ 3.00 for each other child, in addition to child benefit. Other juveniles receive lower rates. Where a claimant who is entitled to sickness benefit draws injury benefit instead, any earnings-related supplement to sickness benefit to which he is entitled will be paid with the injury benefit (see p. 613).

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the employed earner suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without I period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by $\quad$ medical board or medical appeal tribunal. In cases of disablement of less than zo per cent., except in pneumoconiosis or byssinosis cases, benefit normally takes the form of a gratuity paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding $£ 1,900$. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, or if it is due to pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, the benefit is a weekly pension payable either for a limited period or for life, according to the following scale:

| Degree of disablement | Weekly Rate |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{28 \cdot 60}{ }$ |
| 90 ", | 25.74 |
| 80 ", | 22.88 |
| 70 | 20.02 17.16 |
| 60 50 | 17.16 $\times 4.30$ |
| 40 ., " | $1 \mathrm{~T} \cdot 44$ |
| ${ }^{30}$ " $"$ | $8 \cdot 58$ |
| 20 " " | $5^{\prime} 72$ |

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive lower rates.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance or if his disablement is exceptionally severe. If the beneficiary is entitled to an unemployability supplement there are increases of $£ 740$ for the first or only child
and $£ 6.90$ for any other child in addition to child benefit, and, subject to the earnings rule, £ $10 \cdot 50$ for an adult dependant. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw sickness or invalidity benefit as appropriate, in addition to disablement pension, during spells of incapacity for work.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives 1 pension of $£ 24 \cdot 50$ a week for the first 26 weeks plus any earnings-related addition she would have received if she had been entitled to national insurance widow's allowance (see p. 1050), and thereatter $\quad$ pension of $£ 18.05$ or less a week according to circumstances, plus $£ 740$ for the first or only child and $\mathcal{L} 6.90$ for each other child, in addition to child benefit.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of claimants for injury or disablement benefit, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment.

Industrial Diseases, etc.-The scheme extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an employed earner's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.-Provision is made for the determination of certain questions by the Secretary of State for Social Services, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the Commissioners, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with claim for or award of benefit (e.g. whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Secretary of State, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State and equal numbers of members representing employers and employed earners, or, on appeal, by the Commissioners.

## FINANCE

On April r, 1975, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and the Industrial Injuries Fund were wound up and their liabilities and assets transferred to the National Insurance Fund. From that date the National Insurance Fund received all social security contributions (less only the National Health Service and Redundancy Fund allocations) together with the Consolidated Fund supplements; and it bore the cost of all contributory benefits provided by the Social Security Acts and the cost of administration.

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 3I, 1976, were as follows:

| Receipts | C'ooo |
| :---: | :---: |
| , alance, April r, 1975 | x,899,645 |
| Flat-rate contributions (Class I only). | 111,905 |
| Graduated contributions | 409,960 |
| Payments in lieu of graduated contributions. |  |
| Contributions under the Social Security Acts. | 5,641,456 |
| Consolidated Fund Supplen | 1,133,000 |
| Income from Investments | 192,651 |
| Other receipts. | 204 |
|  | 9,409,193 |


| Payments <br> Benefit:- | $£^{\prime}$ ooo | $\propto$ ¢000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unemployment benefit. | 454,385 |  |
| Sickness benefit. | 425,156 |  |
| Invalidity benefit. | 448,238 |  |
| Maternity benefit. | 55,000 |  |
| Widow's benefit. ...... | 393,000 |  |
| Guardian'sallowanceand child's special allowance. |  |  |
| Retirement pension | 4,790,981 |  |
| Death grant. . . . . . . . . | 15,073 |  |
| Industrial injuries benefits: |  |  |
| Injury benefit. . . . . . | $3^{8,985}$ |  |
| Disablement benefits. | 144,609 |  |
| Death benefit. . . . . . . | 22,500 |  |
| Other benefits...... . | 4,044 |  |
| Pensioners' Iump sum ments. $\qquad$ | II5 |  |
| Payments in lieu of benefit forgone. | 18,167 |  |
| Transfers to Northern Irel |  | $\begin{gathered} 6,8 \pm 2,253 \text { (b) } \\ 38,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Administration. |  | 334,633 |
| Other payments...... |  | $5,728$ |
| Balance, March 31, 1976. |  | 2,218,579 |
|  |  | 9,409,193 |

(a) Mainly Class 1 , but includes Class 2, 3 and 4 contributions paid in the year.
(b) Including estimated amounts of earningsrelated supplement as follows: unemployment benefit $£ 73$ million; sickness benefit $£ 93$ million; maternity allowance $\complement_{7}$ million; widow's benefit $£ 9$ million; graduated retirement benefit $\mathcal{E}_{53}$ million.
Receipts exceeded payments during the year by £. 318.9 million.

## PLANS FOR EARNINGS-RELATED PENSIONS

The Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, embodied proposals for the future coordinated development of State and occupational pensions. When the Act comes into force in April 1978 , the present flat-rate retirement and other State pensions will be replaced for employed earners by earningsrelated pensions, but it will be twenty years after that before any pensions become payable at the full rate.

The aims of the Act will be, by providing better pensions, to reduce reliance upon means-tested supplementary benefit in old age, in widowhood and in chronic ill-health; to ensure that occupational pension schemes which are contracted out of part of the State scheme fulfil the conditions of a good scheme; that pensions are adequately protected against inflation; and that in both the State and occupational schemes men and women are treated equally.

Under the new State scheme retirement, invalidity and widow's pensions for employees will be related to the earnings on which national insurance contributions have been paid. The lower earnings limit for Class i contribution liability will be broadly the current level of the basic component of the personal retirement pension-in April 1977 terms £r 5 week. Employees with earnings at or above this base level in any week will pay contributions on all their earnings up to $\pm$ limit of about seven times the base level-in April 1977 terms about $£ x 05 \Perp$ week. The standard rate of contribution set by the Act is $16 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (which includes a per cent. for the National Health Service and $0: 2$ per cent. for the Redundancy Fund), employees
paying $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and employers so per cent. Provision is made for the rates and earnings limits to be reviewed before the new scheme comes into operation. Employees who are contracted out pay the full rate of contribution on earnings up to the lower limit, but on higher earnings up to the upper limit the rate set by the Act is $9 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{8}}$ per cent. (4 per cent. for employees and $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for employers), the rate to be reviewed at intervals of not more than five years. The Treasury supplement will be 18 per cent. of all contributions, calculated so as to include those that would have been received if there had been no contracting out. Self-employed persons will pay contributions towards the basic pension. The non-employed and employces with earnings below the lower limit may contribute voluntarily for basic pension. Women who marry for the first time after the new scheme begins will no longer have $\square$ right to elect not to pay the full contribution rate. No primary Class I contributions or Class 2 or Class 4 contributions will be payable by persons who work beyond pension age ( 65 for men, 60 for women), but the employer's liability for secondary Class I contributions will continue if earnings are at or above the lower earnings limit.

The new system of earnings-related pensions for retirement, widowhood and invalidity to replace the present flat-rate pensions will provide for employees of either sex with a complete insurance record a category A pension in two parts, a basic and an additional component. The basic pension will correspond to the present personal flat-rate national insurance pension (before November 14 , 1977 $£_{15} \cdot 30$, and from that date $£_{17} \cdot 50$ ): up to this level the pensioner will receive weekly, from the start of the new scheme, $£$ I for $£$ r of average weekly earnings on which contributions have been paid. The additional component will be ril per cent. of average earnings between the lower earnings limit (£15 from April, 1977) and the upper earnings limit (£ro5 from April, 1977) for each year of such earnings under the scheme, and will thus build up to 25 per cent. in twenty years. When the number of years exceeds twenty, pensions will be based on contributors' twenty best years of earnings between age 16 and pension age, Actual earnings are to be revalued in terms of the earnings level current in the last complete tax year before pension age (or death or incapacity). In April 1977 terms the total personal retirement pension at maturity under the new scheme would vary from $£ 15$ for average earnings of $£ 15$ a week to about $\mathcal{E}_{37} 80$ for average earnings of about fros or over; a married couple's pension (on the husband's contribution record alone) from $£ 24 \cdot 20$ to $\mathcal{2} 47$; and a married couple's pension (where both have contributed) from $£ 30$ to $£ 75.60$. The basic component of pensions in payment will be uprated annually in line with the movement of earnings or prices, whichever is increasing the faster, and the additional component in line with the movement of prices. Graduated retirement pensions in payment and rights to such pensions earned by people who are still working will be brought into the annual review of benefits. Among other steps to be taken to give women equal treatment in benefit provision the State scheme will permit years of home responsibilities to count towards satisfying the contribution conditions for retirement pension, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension, and from April 1979 the "half-test" by which married woman cannot qualify for a Category A retirement pension unless she has contributed on earnings at the basic level in at least half the years between marriage and pension age is to be abolished. The range of short-term social security benefits and industrial injury benefits
under the Social Security Act, x975, will continue with only minor changes: these will include the repeal of the provision which at present imposes $\quad$ lower rate of sickness and unemployment benefit married women.

Members of occupational pension schemes which meet the standards laid down by the Act can be contracted out of a part of the State retirement and widow's benefits. A contracted-out scheme will be required to provide $■$ minimum level of pension calculated on a basis similar to that for the additional component of retirement pension under the State scheme, with $\quad$ widow's pension at half this rate. The benefits payable from the State scheme will be correspondingly reduced. The State scheme will help in meeting the cost of giving pensions under contracted-out schemes the same protection against inflation as if they had not been contracted out. The Act contains provisions designed to give women the same rights as men to belong to an occupational pension scheme. The Occupational Pensions Board, an independent statutory body established under the Social Security Act, 1973, will be responsible for deciding whether an occupational scheme should be accepted as $\quad$ contracted-out scheme, and for ensuring that a contracted-out scheme has adequate financial resources. The Secretary of State for Social Services is empowered to make regulations for requiring employers to inform employees and their organisations and to have consultations before deciding whether or not to contract out. Leaflets relating to the new pensions and for the guidance of employers with occupational pension schemes are obtainable from local Social Security offices.

## SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, as amended by later measures (now consolidated by the Supplementary Benefits Act, 1976, as amended by the Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1977), enacted a scheme of non-contributory benefits termed supplementary allowances and pensions in place of national assistance and of noncontributory old age pensions, and vested responsibility for these supplementary benefits in \#new Ministry of Soclal Security (now the Department of Health and Social Security). A Supplementary Benefits Commission within the Department is now responsible, subject to Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Social Services, for operating the scheme of supplementary benefits.

The supplementary peasion may be claimed by persons over pension age and the supplementary allowance by persons aged 16 or over but under pension age, who are not in full-time work. The benefit payable is the amount, assessed under the provisions of the Act, by which the claimant's income requirements exceed his resources. The basic weekly rates of supplementary benefit (exclusive of rent) since November 14,2977 , are as follows:

|  | Ordinary | Blind |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | persons |
|  | $\mathcal{L}$ | c |
| Married couple. | 23.55 | $24 \cdot 80$ (a) |
| Single householder. | 14.50 |  |
| Other persons:- |  |  |
| Aged 18 or over. | 11.60 | 15.75 |
| Aged 16-17. | 8.90 | 9.80 |
| Aged 13-15. | $7 \cdot 40$ | 7.40 |
| Aged II-Iz | $6 \cdot 10$ | $6 \cdot 10$ |
| Aged 5-10 | 4.95 | 4.95 |
| Aged under 5 |  | 4.10 |
| (a) $£ 25.60$ | are blind. |  |

The long-term weekly rates, which apply, with
certain exceptions, to supplementary pensioners, and also to those below pension age, other than the unemployed who are required to register for work, after they have been in receipt of an allowance for two years, are as follows:


Where the claimant or $\square$ dependant is aged 80 or over a further 25 p is added to these long-term rates. Any extra allowances on account of exceptional expenses, other than for heating and certain other items, will be set off against part of the longterm rates, viz., 50 p ( 75 p in the case of those over 80). See as to attendance allowances below.

The amount to be added for rent if the claimant (or his wife or her husband) is the householder is normally the net rent and rates in full; and, in the case of the non-householder aged 16 or over, £ 445 - week.
The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and for certain disregards.
Individual awards of benefit are determined by the Commission; claimant who is dissatisfied with the decision on his claim has $\quad$ right of appeal to an independent Appeal Tribunal.
The Commission may vary nil assessment if there are exceptional circumstances but, in the case of claim to supplementary pension, may not reduce it. The Commission also has powers, similar to those in the national assistance scheme, to award lumpsum payments to meet non-recurring exceptional requirements, and to meet charges for appliances or services supplied under the National Health Service, e.g. for glasses, dentures or dental treatment, and prescriptions.

## OLD PERSONS' PENSIONS

The Social Security Act, 1975, provides, subject to a residence test, a non-contributory retirement pension of $£_{10} \cdot 50$ a week ( $£ 6 \cdot 30$ for a wife or other adult dependant) for persons who were over pensionable age on July $5, ~ 1948$, and for women whose husbands are so entitled if they are over pension age and have retired from regular work, with increases for adult and child dependants (Category C pension); and for others when they reach 80 if they are not already getting retirement pension of any category or if they are getting that pension at less than these rates (Category $D$ pension). An age addition of $25 p$ per week is payable if persons entitled to retirement pension or their dependants are aged 80 or over.

## ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCES

The Act of $x 975$ provides for the payment out of Exchequer funds of a tax-free and non-meanstested attendance allowance to the severely disabled, as determined by the Attendance Allowance Board. The full rate of $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{I}} \cdot 00$ a week is paid to those in need of a great deal of attention or supervision both by day and by night. The allowance is paid at the lower rate of $£ 9.30$ a week to those whose need for attention or supervision arises either by day or by night. The allowance is treated as an additional requirement under the supplementary benefits scheme.

## NON-CONTRIBUTORY INVALIDITY PENSION

The Social Security Act, 5975 , provides for a non-contributory invalidity pension for persons of working age, other than married women supported by their husbands, who have been incapable of work for a period of at least 28 weeks but who do not qualify for a contributory invalidity pension. The benefit is payable at the rate of $£$ ro' 50 a week, with additions for dependants. The cost is met from the Consolidated Fund. It is expected that the pension will be extended to disabled wives upon certain conditions in November, 1977.

## INVALID CARE ALLOWANCE

The Social Security Act, 1975, also provides for non-contributory invalid care allowance for persons of working age, other than married women supported by their husbands, who are not gainfully emplosed because they are regularly and substantially engaged in caring for 1 severely disabled relative who is receiving attendance allowance. The benefit is payable at the rate of $£ x 0 \cdot 50$ a week, with additions for dependants. The cost is met from the Consolidated Fund.

## MOBILITY ALLOWANCE

The Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, made provision for new non-contributory cash benefit under the principal Act which, subject to certain conditions, is to be payable to persons over the age of 5 and under pensionable age who are suffering from such physical disablement that they are unable to walk or virtually unable to do so, and their handicap is likely to last for at least $m$ year. The allowance which is taxable is being introduced for different age groups over a period of three years or less starting in January, r976. The weekly rate of the allowance was initially $£ 5^{\circ} \circ$, but provision has been made for the rate to be reviewed in each tax year, and in November, 1977, the rate was raised to £7:00.

## GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of $I$ child are dead, the person who has the child in his family while he or she is of qualifying age receives a guardian's allowance of $\mathcal{L}_{7.40}$ week for the first or only child and $£ 6.90$ for each other child, in addition to child benefit.

The allowance is a non-contributory benefit under the Social Security Act, 1975, and, on certain con ditions, is payable on the death of only one parent.

## CHILD BENEFIT

From April 5, 1977, when the permanent provisions of the Child Benefit Act came into operation, family allowances and child interim benefit were replaced by child benefit payable for all children in a family within the age limits, including the first or only child. The rates at the outset were
 case of certain one-parent families) and $\mathrm{Ex} \cdot 50$ for each child after the first. Consequential adjustments were made in dependency benefit for first or only children under the Social Security Act, 1975. The rates are to be increased from April, 1978, to $£_{3.30}$ for the first child in one-parent families and $£_{2} \cdot 30$ for all other children, with consequential changes in dependency benefit.

## FAMILY INCOME SUPPLEMENT

A benefit met out of Exchequer funds is payable under the Family Income Supplements Act, $\mathbf{1 9 7 0}$, and regulations made thereunder, to families, including - single person, with at least one dependent child under 16 (or over 16 if still at school), whose total family income is below the "prescribed amount" if the head of the family (in the case of a couple, the man) is employed or self-employed, and normally so engaged, in remunerative full-time work (i.e., 30 or more hours work a week). The "prescribed amount" is $£ 43.80$ if there is one child in the family and rises by $£ 4^{\circ}$ oo for each additional child. "Total income" includes gross earnings, child benefit and a wife's earnings. The supplement is one-half of the amount by which the family's total income falls below the "prescribed amount ", subject, since November, 1977, to a maximum payment of $£ 9$ '50 for families with one child, rising by $£ \mathrm{I}$ 'oo for each additional child: odd amounts are rounded up to the next iop above, and the minimum amount payable is zop a week. Usually the supplement is awarded for 52 weeks and is not affected if the claimant's circumstances change during that time. Claim forms can be obtained at a Soclal Security Office or a Post Office. Claims are decided by the Supplementary Benefits Commission but there is an appeal to an independent Appeal Tribunal.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

From April 6, 1975, when the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes were replaced by a new scheme of social security benefits and contributions under the Social Security Act, 1975, combined weekly flat-rate Class I contributions ceased to be payable, and the graduared pension scheme was wound up (existing rights being preserved). Under the new scheme employees and their employers both pay wholly earnings-related contributions, based on ■ percentage of the employee's earnings (Class $x$ ). Self-employed persons continue to pay flat-rate Class a contributions, but may also be liable to pay a contribution (Class 4) based on their profits or gains within certain limits. Class 3 contributions are voluntary, and may be paid to help qualify for certain benefits, including retirement pension. The contribution rates and earnings limits for contribution liability stated below apply for the tax year starting on April 6, 1977.

Class I contributions.- Primary Class n contributions are payable by employed earners and office holders over minimum school-leaving age with gross earnings at or above the lower carnings limit of $\mathcal{L}_{15}$ a week. For those with gross earnings at or above this level, contributions are payable on all earnings up to mpper limit of $£$ Io5 a week. "Gross earnings" include overtime pay, commission, bonus, etc., without deduction of any superannuation contributions. The standard rate of primary contribution is $5 \cdot 75$ per cent. of reckonable earnings (National Insurance Fund 5.35 per cent.; National Health Service $0 \cdot 4$ per cent.). Married women and widows who before May 1r, r977, elected not to pay contributions at the full rate pay - reduced rate of a per cent. over the same earnings range: this covers industrial injuries benefits and a contribution of 0.4 per cent. to the National Health Service. No primary contributions are payable by retirement pensioners when in employment, by persons over pension age with no title to pension, or by men over 70 and women over 65 who continue to work. Secondary Class I contributions are payable by employers of employed earners, and by the appropriate authorities in the case of office-holders, except in the case of persons earning less than the lower earnings limit of £ 15 a week. The rate (excluding the n per cent. surcharge for taxation purposes, below) is 8.75 per cent. (National Insurance Fund 7.90 per cent; National Health Service 0.6 per cent; Redundancy etc. Funds 0.25 per cent.) over the same earnings range -1 primary contributions (regardless of the employed earner's contribution rate). Primary contributions are deducted from earnings by the employer, and are paid, together with the employer's contributions, to the Inland Revenue along with income tax collected under the PAYE system, so dispensing with contribution cards for employed earners.

Class 2 contributions. - These contributions are payable by self-employed earners over school-leaving age at a flat-rate normally of $£_{2} \cdot 66$ a week for men and $£ 2.55$ for women. The women's rate is to be raised to the men's rate by r980. Those with earnings below $\propto_{6} 875$ y year can apply for exception from liability to pay Class \& contributions for the tax year 1977-78. Married women and widows can no longer choose not to pay Class 2 contributions when self-employed if they paid the contribution after May 10, 1977 . No Class I contributions are payable by retirement pensioners when self-employed, by persons over pension age with no title to pension, or by men over 70 and women over 65 who continue to work. There are special rules for those who are concurrently employed and self-employed. Class contributions may be paid by direct debit of a bank or National Giro account or by stamping a contribution card. People who while self-employed are excepted from liability to pay contributions on the grounds of small earnings may pay either Class $\quad$ or Class 3 contributions voluntarily. Self-employed earners (whether or not they pay Class a contributions) may also be liable to pay Class 4 contributions based on profits or gains within certain
limits.

Class 3 contributions. - These are voluntary flat-rate contributions payable by persons over school-leaving age who would otherwise be unable to qualify for retirement pension and certain other benefits because they have an insufficient record of Class \& or Class 2 contributions. The rate is $£ 2.45$ week. Payment may be made by stamping a contribution card or by direct debit through a bank or Giro account. Married women and widows who on or before May 11 , 1977 elected not to pay Class $\mathbf{x}$ (full rate) or Class 2 contributions cannot pay Class 3 contributions.

Class 4 contributions. -These contributions are payable by self-employed earners under 70 ( 65 for women), Whether or not they pay class a contributions, on annual profits or gains from a trade, profession or vocation chargeable to income tax under Schedule D . The rate of contribution is 8 per cent. (including in contribution of 0.6 per cent. to the National Health Service) of such profits or gains falling between $£ \mathrm{I}, 750$ and $£ 5,500$ a year. The maximum Class 4 contribution, payable on profits or gains of $£ 5,500$ or more, is £300. The contribution is based on profits or gains subject to certain allowances and relief, which differ in some respects from those for income tax. Class 4 contributions are generally assessed and collected by the Inland Revenue along with Schedule D income tax. Self-employed persons under 16 , or who are over pension age and have retired from regular work or are treated as having retired, or do not qualify for retirement pension on their own contributions, can apply for exception from liability for Class 4 contributions. There are special rules for people who have more than one job, or who pay Class a contributions on earnings which are chargeable to income tax under Schedule D.
The cuts in public spending announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on July 22, 1976, were accompanied by an increase from April 6, 1977, of a percentage points in employers national insurance (secondary Class I) contributions for taxation purposes, under the National Insurance
Leafiets relating to each class of contribution, and an employer's guide to national insurance contributions,
are obtainable from local Social Security offices.

## BRITISH ARCHITECTURE OF 1976-77

## THE NATIONAL THEATRE

The first formal proposal for a National Theatre was put forward in the middle of the mineteenth century. By the end of the Second World War a committee seeking to establish $₫$ National Theatre as a memorial to William Shakespeare, with Granville Barker and Shaw among its original members, had already spent forty years raising funds, lobbying and acquiring sites first in Gower Street and later in South Kensington.

The possibility of building on the South Bank suggested in 1930 was revived in 1945 when the L.C.C. agreed to provide asite and the National Theatre Act of 1949 empowered the Government to contribute $£ x, 000,000$ towards the cost. A foundation stone was laid in 195I but it was 196x before the matter was reconsidered. In 1962 the National Theatre Company was formed. The architects, Denis Lasdun and Partners, were appointed and began work in 1964 on the task of establishing final brief in consultation with the panel of twelve experts.

The brief evolved in one calling for an amphitheatre which was to be adaptable between openstage and proscenium stage forms. It was soon recognised that a single auditorium designed to be physically adaptable in order to house everything from Greek tragedy to the plays of Coward and Osborne would never in practice be properly suited to anything. It was clear that two auditoria were essential. At least 2,000 seats would be needed and a single auditorium of this size would suffer in visibility and audibility. Two auditoria however could be designed to complement each other.

The estimated cost of the scheme was £ $14,000,000$, providing - National Theatre with two main auditoria, an Opera House with main auditorium and a small studio theatre, and independent restaurant and large underground car park. After ten months it was announced in March 1966, that the Government and the G.L.C. would jointly finance the National Theatre, each contributing C3,750,000, but the rest of the scheme would be deferred.

Work on the design of the two main theatres was resumed in 1966 and both were approved that year. The final scheme was presented in November 1967 and approved in March 1968. Building finally started in November 1969, so that in 1976 England had its tribute to William Shakespeare, a dream which bore fruit over a period of 125 years.

The National Theatre stands a little downstream of Waterloo Bridge on the South Bank of the Thames. Two blank fly towers rise from layers of horizontal terraces, inhabited on many levels. They cascade to the riverside walk and create deep shadows and recesses. The concrete structure is whitish-grey, bare and unadorned. The terraces are clearly a primary feature, supporting the public life of the structure and opening out its contents to the cityscape. The towers are the vertical accompaniments which house fiying equipment, elevators and ventilating equipment. Of various sizes, they also indicate the presence of the theatres within and the position of the main entrance along the 45 degree axis to the open theatre stage. This open stage, the Olivier Theatre, occupies a large area away from the bridge. The proscenium (Lyttelton) theatre is considerably smaller, so that in plan the public areas make an "L"' linked by the receding terraces. To the rear is more neutral brick and concrete box containing paint shops, workrooms and rehearsal spaces. The third small theatre and dressing rooms are tucked in between the two main zones.

The Olivier is an open stage theatre which seats 1,160 people in a bowl-like configuration. In the centre of the stage is a drum revolve. A large fly tower equipped with $\quad$ system of power operated spot lights covers most of the stage. There is no safety curtain. The back of the stage can be opened up or closed off to suit the scale of various productions. The front edge of the stage can be varied in shape and there is the possibility of two entrances for actors beneath the side intermediate tiers. Behind the stage and separated from it by soundproof doors, are scene assembly spaces, from which scenery can be moved on motorised wagons.
The seating in both theatres is similar with carpeted plinth and a radial diffuser which supports a deceptively simple, very comfortable seat. In the Olivier, the lavender haze of the seats is $\quad$ delight with the silvery-grey concrete. The colour in the design comes from the audience themselves.
The Lyttelton theatre is an orthodox proscenium theatre, that seats 895 people in two tiers. The stage can be fully raked and there is the possibility of an orchestra pit. Full sized near and side stages, separated from the main stage by soundproof doors, are equipped with motorised scenery wagons. The carpeting is dark brown and the seats a subtle beaver colour. Dark brown hessian walls flank the stage and the safety curtain is a contrasting dull gold.

The third theatre, the Cottesloe, is a studio theatre for the National Theatre company, which was almost sacrificed at an early stag: to save money. In October 1973 design study was put forward in which it was proposed to turn the space into a multi-tiered room to seat 400 people. In form and scale it is like I Georgian playhouse while having an indoor Elizabethan quality that favours a non-scenic production.

Any examination of the design of the National Theatre has to include the public spaces which must be respected as the architect's imaginative conception of a 'fourth theatre'. They are rich, complex spaces that invite exploration and open vistas. The lighting is dim in places, but this gloom, contrasted with brightness and occasionally even glare, creates the atmosphere.

The success of the typography is the result of close collaboration between the architect and typographer. Legibility was paramount and the choice of final letter form and material came as one, "Serifa" in brightly polished stainless steel. The silvery mirror-like quality is important, the subtle lighting casts a slight shadow on to the concrete and the letters appear to float. The National Theatre symbol is used boldly. The discipline that governs the building has limited the number of elements placed against the concrete to four: lighting bars, lettering, display panels and information racks.

The different levels of the different foyers are not only shot through with connections internally, but link with the city outside. At three separate levels one can walk out of the theatre, not just on to the exterior balconies, but into London or on to the river terraces. The foyers and the bars, restaurants, shows and activities in them, are open to anyone from morning till night.

Denys Lasdun's National Theatre certainly owes much of its architectural allegiance to our present age, but its theatrical roots go back to the Greeks and their theatres. In the same way that the Greeks manipulated their hillsides for theatres, Lasdun has manipulated - piece of cityscape into a building for drama.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY HEAD OFFICES, EDINBURGH
In 1969, the possibility was considered of erecting 1 large Head Office to contain all the increased staff of this society. In 1970 the Society purchased a site of six acres lying between Dalkeith Road and Holyrood Park. Adjacent sites are occupied by residential and school buildings, the Royal Commonwealth Pool and the University Halls of Residence. Because of this relationship between the site and the Royal Park, 1 height of fifty feet had to be observed and particular emphasis given to the scale and character of the building and the materials used. Car parking for 300 cars had to be accommodated and a relatively low plot ratio limited the area of the building. The successful solution of the problems won for the architects, Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson the 1977 R.I.B.A. award for Scotland.

The Society required accommodation to house r,700 staff. The planning solution took the form of a series of interlocking hexagonal figures arranged round two service cores, containing lifts, stairs, toilets, document conveyors and individual offices.

The massing of the building and the selection of the external materials were designed to be in scale and in harmony with the site. Zinc is used to cover the low pitched roofs which are overlooked by the Park. Brown glass was chosen as a cladding to the upper walls and riven York stone to the lower reaches. The structure of the building is in reinforced concrete exposed locally over entrances. Most of the car parking was dug in at the lower end of the site on two levels and is covered by roof garden.

Within the open landscaped office areas staff can be 20 metres from an outside wall, so floor to ceiling windows were adopted to avoid claustrophobic conditions. The window wall was designed to contain outer sheets of brown solar glass, inner sheets of clear, toughened glass and Venetian blinds within the cavity with the blades fixed horizontally so n not to interrupt the superb view.

The floors throughout the main offices are carpeted in yellow/green tiles. Wall panelling round the service cores, office furniture and pass doors are all finished in light oak and chairs are covered in charcoal coloured fabric. The staff restaurant area provides an atmosphere of relaxation. There are changes of level and the restaurant and coffee lounge open to sunlit terraces.

To serve an office of such size and complexity, special mechanical and electrical provisions are many and varied. Included in the design is a computer centre and printing works.

The site has been successfully "saucered" to disguise the bulk and reduce the overall height and achieves good massing and an interesting profile in its setting.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE MANCHESTER

Manchester's Royal Exchange ceased to function as the centre of the world's cotton market in 1968 and since then the hall remained unused. During its history it had a chequered career; completed in 1921, bombed in 1941 , repaired and re-opened in 1953, closed again in 1968 and "listed" in 1974.

Once the hall had been listed it was essential to find anew use for it. To the " 69 " Theatre Company, as it was called, the Royal Exchange was ideally situated. By the time the team of consultants had been appointed, Richard Neori and the other artistic directors had developed their earlier work in the Manchester University Theatre, the temporary theatre in the Exchange and elsewhere, into the idea of free-standing concentric audi-
torium under the main dome of the hall. Before beginning the design of the auditorium all the backstage and public facilities of In theatre had to be accommodated without encroaching the hall itself. Whereas the intention throughout has been to give the auditorium a lightness and echaracter precisely opposite to that of the building which houses it, in all the other public areas the intention was to preserve the character of the old building unaltered.
For the restaurant, rehearsal rooms and all the other parts of the theatre to fit into the areas available space was at - premium. It is indicative of the size of the Royal Exchange that the theatre workshop now resides in what were formerly the men's toilets. For the architects the most challenging problem was how to build a large $700-$ seat auditorium in the centre of the hall without destroying its character and the vast sense of space. The domed roof provided a protective umbrella so that in theory a simple structure to support the seating was all that was needed. Because of its size however, the hall has 17.5 second reverberation time and as this has to be reduced for speech, it became clear that the theatre had to be a separate acoustic entity.

Inside the building's central domed hall, the architects have erected a free-standing concentric auditorium with raked seating for 450 around a seven sided open stage and a further 350 in suspended tiered galleries above. Structural stability is achieved by "anchoring" the new theatre to the four massive piers which support the old hall's domed roof.

This is one of the most ingenious schemes ever conceived for the re-use of an old building. Strictly speaking, it is not a conversion. What makes it unique is that a new building has been inserted inside the cavernous half of an old one. This means that theatregoers in Manchester will walk up the stairs of a Victorian building, across the main floor and into a new steel and glass auditorium.

The theatre achieves success on three different counts. Firstly, it provides a stunningly imaginative use for an important but unwanted listed building. Secondly, the close-knit tiered auditorium, entirely surrounding the acting area, ensures that the whole audience is closely involved. Thirdly, the formidable structural problem which necessitated the support of the two upper tiers on existing piers, has been resolved with clarity and elegance which enhances the theatrical form without dominating it.

The architects, Levitt Bernstein Associates, were the award winners for the North-western Area.

## BRUNEL CENTRE, SWINDON

The winner of the South-western area R.I.B.A. award was the work of Douglas Stephen and Partners, the Brunel Centre in Swindon.
Swindon is indelibly linked to the name of Brunel and to the development of the Great Western Railway. Yet it is no longer a 'railway' town; its position on the boundary of the southeasterin region has given it a share in the movement of population to a southern part of the country and this population drift has been matched by a vigorous town policy so that now, light manufacturing plants are taking on the role formerly played by the railway and providing diversified sources of employment.
At the same time, the general growth of population and jobs has brought a prosperity to the town paralleled by striking growth of retail shopping. It was this buoyancy which led the Borough of Swindon to undertake development of large retail shopping centre in the middle of the town.

The architects' brief asked for as much shopping frontage to be provided as possible. Given the location of the building on a main pedestrian crossroad, the problem was to capitalise on the situation and tempt the passer-by into the depths of the site. This was achieved by distributing the larger supermarkets at the rear of the site to draw shoppers past the smaller units. To allow for maximum retail use of the area, vehicle servicing was eliminated at ground level, as service yards would create spaces in the sales frontages. The high water table precluded a basement circulation for service vehicles. This led to roof-servicing with the advantage of freeing the ground and being virtually invisible.

The 5 hectare central area site was included in Swindon Borough Council's development plan approved in 1964 and designated for shopping redevelopment. The site is generally level, the existing buildings being predominantly two-storey terrace housing dating from the turn of the century, as were the surrounding areas where warehousing and commercial buildings bordered the canal.

The question of co-ordinating and creating harmony between the shops and shop fronts led to the decision that individual traders were responsible for their own images. Architectural control was concentrated on the communal spaces, resulting in the building being seen as a large structural carcass of shop bays contained within covered and glazed arcades. Each shop was to follow the same layout:- Ground floor-the principal sales floor of retail units with service corridors to the rear. First floor-upper sales floor or storage. Second floor-vehicle servicing deck with loading bays, refuse chambers and escape corridors. Warehousing and storage areas for larger stores. Third fioor-plant rooms Fourth floor-tank rooms, condensor units.

A basic $6 \mathrm{~m} \times 6 \mathrm{~m}$ grid had been adopted for the building frame, ir construction in in situ reinforced concrete throughout. The canopy material is of bronze-tinted glazing polycarbonate sheet. The greatest gain is the creation of new public spaces. By taking a formal plan and topping the main central space with an elegant, curved, glazed roof, the architects have created - structure which is reminiscent of the Victorian engineer, but is very much of the present day.
Undoubtedly the greatest success is the main plaza. It is strongly evocative of the rallway age in its roof and the "op" black and white floor is dazzling. It is above all a generous space which is freely open day and night. The statue of Isambard Kingdom Brunel himself is happy touch. He adds a whole element of humanity to the square and his elevated position is right for the scale of his surroundings.

The R.I.B.A. jury summed up the success of this design, "The Central Plaza is simply and boldly conceived, a very strong concept handled with great assurance."

## NORTHERN BANK HEAD OFFICE, BELFAST

This new office building and banking hall was designed by the Building Design Partnership. The building occupies a prominent position on the west side of Donegall Square, which surrounds the City Hall in the centre of Belfast. Together with the Scottish Provident building, the bank forms the entire west façade of the square. Planning constraints were placed on the new development to preserve the dominance of the City Hall and the architects have preserved the balance by aligning the facade and roof with the adjoining building.

In this northern city environment and with the ochre rendering of the Scottish Provident building and the Portand stone image of the City Hall the
architects felt that warm light to rich dark tones should be used and that the materials employed should be maintenance free as far as possible. The bank's concrete frame is glazed at street level for the Banking Hall and the upper four storeys are finished in Portland stone and tinted glass, with a strong vertical emphasis.

Internally, the functional requirements of the bank have resulted in deep planning over large areas which provide great scope for open landscaped offices and these are made viable by air-conditioning and high levels of illumination. Air-conditioning, and the opportunity for fixed glass areas, eliminate the greater part of external trattic noise. The open plan concept generally satisfies the working needs of the Bank's Head Office departments and allows for total flexibility for any changes to meet future needs.

The small external window area helps to reduce solar heat gain and glare in the offices with a consequent reduction in the cost of air-conditioning. A further saving on the building's running cost has been achieved through a "heat reclaim" system that converts the extracted heat from office lighting into central heating.

A high standard of finishing and furnishing is used throughout, consistent with the building's importance. In the Banking Hall, the walls are clad in Portland stone similar to the external surfaces of the building. Other wall surfaces are either lined in oak panels or plastered with vinyl paper finish. All working areas are carpeted. Paintings by local artists are hung in many arcas.

The building won the 1977 R.I.B.A. award for Northern Ireland, the judges commenting:"The design adopted by the architects successtully achieves the difticult task of providing a building which, while emphatically stating its importance as housing major financial and commercial headquarters, does not challenge the dominance of the City Hall, nor add another strident note to an already cacophonous chorus from the hotchpotch of styles and periods elsewhere in the square."

## BADGEMORE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, HENLEY

The school, for 280 pupils between the ages of 5 and Ix , is built on a steeply sloping site that was once int ornamental garden forming part of the old Friar Park Estate.

There were two main problems in designing the building. One was the slope of the land which drops by about 45 feet across the site and the other was the importance of blending the building into its background in an attractive area. The first was overcome by building the school on different levels-a marked change from many primary school desigas which are single storey buildings on one level, and the second by the use of traditional red brick for the building which harmonised with others in the area and by keeping nearly all the mature trees on the site.
Teaching accommodation in the school is planned round class groups of 30 , each having individual quiet areas and general work areas and associated toilet and storage facilities. There are also a genetal purpose hall, music room, kitchen, ofices and staff room. Covered play spaces are glouped round freely shaped playground, which is protected by an extension of the timber beams from the teaching areas. Other features of the building include a bigh level of insulation and careful choice ot materials, so that it will require the minimum of maintenance in future years.
This small and simple building has a very natural feeling and won for the County Architect's Depart-
ment of Oxfordshire County Council, the R.I.B.A. award for the Southern Region.

HEAD OFFICE, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK
Willis, Faber and Dumas the insurance brokers, decided in 1970 to move most of their main office functions from Leadenhall Street, to less cramped situation in the country. Their objectives in moving were expressed in the building brief: to gain room to expand, which demanded using all available space, to allow for future change in the organisation and to increase their office efficiency.

The building had to accommodate 1,350 people. The staff had to be attracted, both from their present offices in London and Southend, and as new recruits from Ipswich. The architects. Foster Associates, had to design a building to provide high standards of working environment and additional facilities which would encourage recruitment. Their success in doing so resulted in their receiving the R.I.B.A. award for the Eastern Region.

The site is on the south-west edge of the old centre of Ipswich in an area between the old town and the railway which had been designated by the local authority for commercial development. It was occupied by a mixture of old properties; terrace houses, small offices, a warehouse and a pub. The planning requirements were primarily concerned with the impact of a new building of large floor area within the old town centre. Buildings were restricted in height to four to six storeys and an additional constraint was imposed on the design by a high water table and poor bearing soils. This ruled out any possibility of a basement other than the swimming pool, which is suspended, and necessitated piled foundations for the columns.

The main office space is accommodated on two levels, mainly on the two middle layers. The ground floor is given over to support systems for the organisations like a swimming pool, gymnasium, loading docks, plant rooms, computers, reception and coffee bars. The roof is a landscaped garden which acts as insulating quilt. The restaurant, also on the roof, opens to the outside. An escalator route runs up through a well at the centre of the building, moving people from the ground right through to the roof level. The fourstorey building is fully glazed, air-conditioned structure which follows and encloses the irregular shape of the site.

The finish of all external walls is of solar tinted toughened glass, the perimeter walk, studded rubber and steelwork painted black matt. Internally, the walls are modular steel partitions in yellow. Office floors are carpeted in green, the service areas, green studded rubber.

Glass as an architectural material has gained great stature from the evolution of the technique of bronzing, for this has converted it from something you look through, a mere facility, to something you look at. It is to the credit of Foster Associates that they have appreciated the "glassiness" of glass and known how to exploit it to the full.

## NEVILLE HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM

The 1977 R.I.B.A. award for the West Midlands went to the firm, John Madin Design Group. The new headquarters of the merchant bankers, G. R. Dawes and Co. Ltd., was built on the garden of their previous premises, a stucco faced Edgbaston house, which had become overcrowded, inflexible and expensive to maintain.

The brief required office space that would accommodate all the firm's existing organisation and provide a 50 per cent surplus for expansion and for sub-letting.

The dark grey glass used throughout the building, not only cuts down solar heat gain, but reflects the trees round the Harborne Road forecourt, so that they can be seen to be both sunlit and in shadow at the same time. The effect is enhanced by the lack of opening lights and almost flush black neoprene glazing beads.

The security of the bank necessitated a vertical division between the lettable offices of G. R. Dawes and Co. Ltd., and the remaining lettable spaces, so the former are served by a lift from the reception/ bank and the latter by lift from the marble lined through hall.
The ceilings throughout are of aluminium slats with equal width light fittings, and finishes are of white plastic laminate, black Andes granite and white veined statuary marble. Door furniture is generally natural satin finished stainless steel on white plastic laminate, set off by black-stained hardwood frames.

The entrance terrace is finished with ochrecoloured polymer, reminiscent of court.

This modern, fully air-conditioned five-storey office building received considerable praise from the R.I.B.A. award jury who commented:-"... it is a delight to experience $\quad$ building where consistently restrained detailing and fine materials have yielded a pleasant environment that both users and visitors clearly recognised."

## RICHMONDSHIRE RECREATION CENTRE

Richmond in the county of North Yorkshire and its most immediate environs form one of the most attractive combinations of town and countryside in England. The historic town is of international repute and is currently the subject of a special conservation study. In all, the new District Council of Richmondshire has the responsibility for managing, solely for recreational purposes, an area of land covering some 200 acres of the Swale Valley.
The architects' brief was to provide a swimming pool and a learners pool with associated changing, catering and administrative accommodation within the wider context of the County Park. The opportunity presented on this particular site, in an outstanding conservation area, was to produce design which was of its own time in terms of structure and materials, yet which would complement the historic setting and in particular the recently restored former railway station immediately next to the pool.
Richmond Station, until the line closed in 1969, was the terminus for the Darlington to Richmond connection. The station is a Grade II listed building of special architectural and historic interest. Built in 1848 to the design of George T. Andrews under the direction of the 'railway king', George Hudson, it is one of the best examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the country. It is a pleasant, slate roofed stone built single-storey structure with an internal platform to one side and end only. By 1972, when the Local Authority was able to acquire the station from British Rail, the condition of the building was rapidly deteriorating. This building has recently been repaired and restored to its former glory and currently houses thriving garden and farm supply centre.
The design of the new swimming pool uses the natural falls on the site to sink the building into the ground, so that the line of the roof would coincide with the eaves and parapets of the existing buildings. The roof itself is split into three bays, each of which echo both in form, scale and finish, the roof of the
engine shed, creating a visual link with the railway architecture of the past. A further link is the stone for the external walls which was taken from a demolished Victorian warehouse on the site, re-cut and re-used to form the plinth upon which the building sits and which contains the changing rooms and service areas of the complex. The most unique feature of the building, is not however an architectural contrivance, but one given freely by time and nature, its setting. To make use of this, the walls of the pool hall are glazed on all sides, giving the swimmers the advantage of a controlled environment without losing the sensation of swimming in the open air. The use of large areas of glazing helps the pool to blend into its setting by reflecting the buildings and landscape which enclose it. This mature landscape has been reinforced in the immediate vicinity of the building by extensive planting of indigenous local species, which will in time obliterate the scars of the former railway line.
The complex is designed on two levels to take advantage of the falls on the site, with the upper level linked by $\equiv$ bridge over the service road to the forecourt of the existing station building. The level includes the entrance foyer, reception and cash desk, staff rooms and a public area which contains a cafeteria and a licensed bar. The cafeteria overlooks the pool hall and as well as serving food it acts as a viewing gallery for the pool. The bar looks across to the station building and has access to a sheltered south-west facing terrace, also licensed, which can be used for sunbathing. From the entrance hall - staircase takes swimmers to the lower level containing the changing rooms, which lead via the pool cleanse areas to the main pool hall.
The hall itself contains two pools, a six lane county standard main pool, designed without diving facilities. A shallow water learner pool is immediately opposite the entrance from the changing rooms and is entered by a series of shallow steps to allow small children to gain their confidence in the water gradually. The two pools have a total capacity of 400 bathers in any one hour and an automatic timing system has been installed to cope with this potential demand at peak periods. To cater for disabled swimmers, two specially equipped changing rooms are situated at the pool side and these have direct access from the service road at the ower level of the building.

The main roofs of the building are clad in slates reclaimed from the demolition of the warehouse on the site and which, because they have already been weathered over a long period of time, blend the building with its neighbours. The external solid walls have an outer skin of re-cut and re-used stone. The glazed walls are clad in double-glazed panels of dark brown anti-sun glass. All floors and walls in the public areas are finished in ceramic tiles, which not only add warmth and colour but are resistant to vandalism.

This design not only won the Yorkshire area R.I.B.A. award, but also the 2976 Steel Design award for its architects, Napper, Errington, Collerton Partnership.

## ARCHITECT'S HOUSE IN HAMPSTEAD

The site for this architect's house is in an attractive, well planted, comparatively low density street of early 19 th century houses, designated by the local authority as a conservation area. The house is a glass and steel two-storey building, almost square in plan, sitting at the bottom of a steep drop from the strect. Access to the house is by means of a footbridge connecting to the house at first floor level. The street and garden elevations are fully glazed from ground level to ronf in two metre wide panels with alternate panes fixed and sliding. Despite the almost invisible glass exterior, calmly reflecting the leafy Hampstead surroundings, the effect is simply stunning.

The building is the result of the architect's experience in the development of steel structures and cladding components for industrial building. This is reflected in the use of an exposed steel structure, profiled metal sheeting and a great deal of glass. Inside and out, the building has been simplified to basic components. Apart from the bathrooms, there are no internal partitions or doors: the divisions are formed by blinds.

The house is designed as a family house and working studio for two architects and three children and can be occupied in a flexible way with the longterm possibility of being separated into parent's and children's flats.
The house, which won the R.I.B.A. award for the London region, was designed, and the building work supervised by Michael Hopkins, for his own use.

## THE QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR EXPORT AND TECHNOLOGY

The Queen's Award for Export Achievement and The Queen's Award for Technological Achievement were instituted by Royal Warrant in 1976, the two separate Awards taking the place of The Queen's Award to Industry which had been instituted in 1965. This was the major change made as $\quad$ result of a number of recommendations by a committee chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh that reviewed all aspects of the Award scheme in 1975 after its second 5 -year period of operation; all the recommendations were accepted by the Government. The reports of the 3 committees that have considered the scheme, in 1965 , 1970, and 1975under the chairmanship of the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord McFadzean and the Duke of Edinburgh res-pectively-are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The Awards are designed to recognize and encourage outstanding achievements in exporting goods or services from the United Kingdom and in advancing process or product technology. They differ from a personal Royal honour in that they are given to a unit as 1 whole-management and employees working as a ream.

They may be applied for by any organization within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man producing goods or services which meet the criteria for the Awards. Eligibility is not influenced in any way by the particular activities of the unit applying, its location, or size. Units or agencies of central and local government with industrial functions, as well as research associations, educational institutions and bodies of a similar character, are also eligible, provided that they can show they have contributed to industrial efficiency.

The criteria on which recommendations for the Awards are based are:

## I. Export Achievement

A substantial and sustained increase in export earnings to a level which is outstanding for the products or services concerned and for the size of the applicant unit's operations. Account will be taken of any special market factors described in the application. Applicants for the Award will be expected to explain the basis of the achievement (e.g. improved marketing organization or new initiative to cater for export markets) and this will be taken into consideration. Export earnings considered will include receipts by the applicant unit in this country from the export of goods produced in this country, and the provision of services to non-residents. Account will be taken of the overseas expenses incurred other than marketing expenses. Income from profits (after overseas tax) remitted to this country from the applicant unit's direct investments in its overseas branches, subsidiaries or associates in the same general line of business will be taken into account, but not receipts from profits on other overseas investments or by interest on overseas loans or credits.
2. Technological Achievement

A significant advance, leading to increased efficiency, in the application of technology to a production or development process in British industry or the production for sale of goods which incorporate new and advanced technological qualities.
Each award is formally conferred by $\quad$ Grant of Appointment and is symbolized by a representation of its emblem cast in stainless steel and encapsulated in a transparent acrylic block. Presentations are usually made on behalf of The Queen by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenants at the principal place of business or production of the unit. A reception is
given annually by The Queen at Buckingham Palace for representatives of the winners of the Awards.

Awards are held for five years and holders are entitled to fly the appropriate Award flag and to display the emblem on the packaging of goods produced in this country, on the goods themselves, on the unit's stationery, in advertising and on certain articles used by employees: units may also display the emblem of any previous current Awards during the 5 years.

Awards are announced on April $2 x$ each yearthe actual birthday of Her Majesty the Queenand published formally in a special supplement to the London Gazette.

All enquires about the scheme and requests for application forms should be made to:

The Secretary,
The Queen's Awards Office,
Williams National House,
ri-I3 Holborn Viaduct,
Telephone: ox-222 2277

## Exports Achievement Awards

In 1977, the Queen's Award was conferred on the following concerns for export achievement: Aarc Caravan Co. Ltd., Hull; The Angus Irrigation Unit of the Angus Fire Armour Division of George Angus \& Co. Ltd., Lancaster; The Construction Products Division of Armco Ltd., Newport, Gwent; Laura Ashley Ltd., Carno, Caersws, Powys; Austin \& Pickersgill Ltd., Sunderland; BICC Telecommunication Cables Ltd., Prescot, Merseyside; The Biscuit Division of Baker Perkins Ltd., Peterborough; Banyard Metalheat Ltd., Bournemouth; T.T. Boughton \& Sons Ltd., Amersham, Buckinghamshire; Bowling Reproductions, Cross Hands, Llanelli; C. T. Bowring (Insurance) Holdings Ltd., London, E.C. 3: The Military Aircraft Division of British Aircraft Corporation Ltd., Preston, Lancashire; British Airways Board, London, S.W.I; British Films Ltd., London, S.W.17; British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services) Ltd., London, S. W. 1 ; John Brown Engineering (Clydebank) Ltd., Clydebank, Dunbartonshire; Brush Switchgear Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire; C-Power (Marine) Ltd., Gainsborough, Lincolnshire; Carreras Rothmans Ltd., Basildon, Essex; Cohen Bros. (Electrical) Ltd., Manchester; Coles Cranes Ltd., Sunderland; Conder Buildings Overseas Ltd., Winchester; Coronet EM Ltd., Leicester; Crosrol Itd., Halifax; Darlington \& Simpson Rolling Mills Itd., Darlington, Co. Durham; Davy-Loewy Ltd., Sheffield; Thomas De La Rue and Co. Itd., Basingstoke; Derwent Publications Ltd., London, W.C.I; Dimo International Ltd., Pontypool, Gwent; EMI Medical Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Escol Products Ltd., London, W.C.2; Ethicon Ltd., Edinburgh; Exploration and Production Services (North Sea) Ltd., London, W. I: The Military Products Division of Fairey Engineering Ltd., Stockport, Greater Manchester; Fletcher and Stewart Ltd., Derby; Foster Whecler Ltd., Reading, Berkshire; GEC Turbine Generators Ltd., Rugby; A. Gallenkamp \& Co. Ltd., London, E.C. 2 ; Goodenough Pumps Ltd., Leigh, Greater Manchester; Graff Diamonds Ltd., London, E.C.r; Sir William Halcrow \& Partners, London, W.xy; John Harvey \& Sons Ltd., Bristol; Hattersley Newman Hender Ltd., Ormskirk, Lancashire; Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering Ltd., Burton on the Wolds, Leicestershire; Hunting Surveys and Consultants Ltd., Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire; IBIS Medical Equipment \& Supplies Ltd., Kendal, Cumbria; Inchcape \& Co. Ltd., London, E.C.3; Inductron Ltd., Basingstoke; The International Marine

Coatings Division of The International Paint Co. Ltd., London, W.I; Dick James Music Ltd., London, W.C.x; Kandya Meredew Ltd., London, W.C.x; Kennedy \& Donkin, Woking, Surrey; Lesney Products \& Co. Ltd., London, E.9; London American Finance Corporation Ltd., London, E.C.4; Kenneth Mackenzie Holdings Ltd., Stornoway, Isle of Lewis; L. H. Mackerness Ltd., Manchester; Marconi Instruments Ltd., St. Albans, Hertfordshire; The Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex; Marks and Spencer Ltd., London, W.x; Martin-Black Ltd., Coatbridge, Lanarkshire; Albert Martin Knitwear Ltd., Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire; May \& Baker Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Thomas Meadows \& Co. Ltd., London, S. W.x; Michelin Tyre Co. Ltd., Stoke-onTrent; The Semiconductor Products Division of Motorola Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex; Geo. Moulton Successors Ltd., Manchester; North Devon Meat Ltd., Torrington, Devon; Arthur F. Organ (Packaging Machinery) Co. Itd., Redditch, Hereford and Worcester; Pandrol Ltd., London, E.C.I; Josiah Parkes \& Sons Ltd., Willenhall, West Midlands: The Management Consultancy Firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell \& Co., London, E.C. 2 ; Petbow Ltd., Sandwich, Kent; Petrocarbon Developments Ltd., Wythenshawe, Manchester; The Phoenix Engineering Co. Ltd., Chard, Somerset; Platt, Saco Lowell Ltd., Rossendale, Lancashire; The Plessey Navaids Division of Plessey Electronic Systems Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey; Polaroid (U.K.) Ltd., St. Albans, Hertfordshire; Portals Holdings Ltd., Whitchurch, Hampshire: Quest Automation Ltd., Wimborne, Dorset; Racal-Tacticom Ltd., Reading, Berkshire; Record Ridgway Ltd., Sheffield; P. A. Richterich \& Co. Ltd., Bradford; John Robson (Shipley) Ltd., Shipley, West Yorkshire; Rohm \& Haas (U.K.) Ltd., Croydon, Surrey; The Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Mid-Glamorgan; Ruston Gas Turbines Ltd., Lincoln; Seltrust Engineering Ltd., London, E.C.I; TI Simplex (Fans and Ballasts) Ltd., Wednesbury, West Midlands; Simplon Interline Trading Co. Ltd., London, S. W. $;$; The Submarine Systems Division of Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., London, S.E.ro; Stelmo Ltd., Ashford, Kent; Thos. Storey (Engineers) Ltd., Stockport, Greater Manchester; TAC Construction Materials Itd., Manchester: Taylor Woodrow International Ltd., London, W.5; Tecquipment Ltd., Nottingham: Thermal Syndicate Ltd., Wallsend, Tyne and Wear; The British Timken Division of The Timken Company, Northampton; R. Twining \& Co. Ltd., Andover, Hampshire; United Towing Ltd., Huil;

Vosper Thornycroft Ltd., Portsmouth; Enoch Wedgwood (Tunstall) Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Westerley Marine Construction Ltd., Waterlooville, Hampshire; Sir Bruce White, Wolfe Barry \& Partners, London, S.W.x; Whitehead Harbormaster Ltd., Harlow, Essex; The Engineering Division of Wilkinson Sword Ltd., London, W.4; George Wimpey \& Co. Ltd., London, W.6.

## Awards for Technical Achievement

In 1977, the following concerns received the Queen's Award for technological achievement: Henry Cooke Ltd., Beetham, Milnthorpe, Cumbria (Base paper for transfer printing of textiles); The Hersham Division of Decca Radar Ltd., Walton-onThames, Surrey (An airfield surface movement indi(ator); EMI-MEC Ltd., East Grinstead, West Sussex ( A fully automatic plug-board controlled turning machine) ; The Agrochemical Division of Fisons Ltd., Hauxton, Cambridgeshire (Selective herbicides for sugar beet and grass crops); The Plant Protection Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Haslemere, Surrey (A specific aphicide for control of fruit ant flower crop pests); Johnson Matthey Research Centre, Reading, Berkshire (Catalyst systems for controlling motor vehicle exhaust emissions); Land \& Marine Engineering Ltd., Bromborough, Merseyside (Burial of subsea pipelines); The Electrical Division of Lucas Aerospace Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (A toroidal constant speed drive for aircraft generators) ; Malvern Instruments Ltd., Malvern, Hereford and Worcester (The "Malvern Correlato"" for study of laser light signals); Marconi Instruments Ltd., St. Albans, Hertfordshire (A digital storage $V H F$ spectrum analyser); Marconi Space \& Defence Systems Ltd., Stanmore, Middlesex (Radar for missile guidance); Marwin Cutting Tools Ltd., Rothley, Leicestershire (Helical tungsten carbide cutting tips and tools); The Mining Research \& Development Establishment of the National Coal Board, Stanhope Bretby, Burton-on-Trent (The NCB/DOSCO" in-seam miner); The National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire (Production of bulb onions); Paxman Diesels Ltd., Colchester, Essex (A range of compact diesel engines); Pitcraft Ltd., Hoyland Nether, South Yorkshire ( $A$ chainless haulage system for coal mining) : Railko Ltd., High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (Reinforced plastics material for ships stern shaft bearings); Ernest Scragg \& Sons Ltd., Macclesfield, Cheshire ( $A$ friction twisting device for textile yarn) : Sorex (London) Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex (Rodenticides).

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 365 |  | 59 | 90 | 120 | ${ }^{55}$ | ${ }^{185}$ | 212 | ${ }^{243}$ | ${ }^{273}$ | 304 | 334 |
| February | 334 | ${ }^{365}$ | 28 | 59 | ${ }_{6}^{89}$ |  | 1520 | +103 | 284 184 | 224 | 245 | 275 |
| Aarch. | ${ }_{2}^{306}$ | 3337 | 334 | 365 | ${ }^{30}$ | 6 x | ${ }^{9 x}$ | 822 | ${ }^{153}$ | ${ }^{883}$ | 214 | 244 |
| May. | 245 | ${ }^{276}$ | 304 | 335 | 365 <br> 334 | - ${ }^{33}$ |  | 628 | 123 92 | 153 <br> 122 | 184 <br> 153 | 214 183 |
|  | 234 <br> 884 | 245 | ${ }_{243}^{273}$ | 304 <br> 274 | ${ }_{304}^{334}$ | 335 | 365 | $3 \mathrm{3x}$ | 62 | 92 | 123 | -53 |
| Juy | 153 | ${ }_{184}$ | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | $3 \mathrm{3x}$ | ${ }^{61}$ | 92 | 122 |
| Septemb | ${ }^{232}$ | 153 | 888 | 212 | ${ }_{242}^{242}$ | ${ }_{243}^{273}$ | ${ }_{2}^{203}$ | +334 | 335 335 | ${ }_{365}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{91}$ |
| October. | ${ }_{6}^{92}$ | ${ }^{123}$ | ${ }_{\text {15x }}^{\text {25 }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{2 \times 8}$ | 212 | 242 | ${ }_{273}$ | ${ }^{304}$ |  | 365 |  |
| Novemb | ${ }_{3}{ }^{6 x}$ | 62 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 125 | 15 I | ${ }^{88}$ | 272 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 |

(2976) July.-Monthly rainfall totals were below normal everywhere except in the extreme west of Northern Ireland and in places where above average rainfall was associated with thunderstorms. In England and Wales most districts had less than half the normal amount and it was the driest July since 1955. In much of Scotland and Northern Ireland monthly totals were also below normal. In spite of this thunderstorms occurred in many districts during the first half of the month and in southern, central and eastern England later. Heavy rain caused local flooding on several days and on the rath a man was killed when his lorry was struck by lightning at Clapham, near Bedford. On the same day 64.8 mm ( $2 ; 55$ ins.) was recorded at Sudborough (Northamptonshire). Three whirlwinds were reported in the Southampton area on the afternoon of the $2^{\text {rd }}$. On the 2gth Cairngorm (Highland Region) and Lowther Hill (Strathclyde) recorded gusts of 55 kts ( $63 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$.) and 60 kts ( $69 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$ ) respectively but gales were very infrequent during the month. Fog was frequently reported around the north coasts of Scotland until mid-month and again during the 4 th week. Fog was reported on the coasts of England and Wales at times. Mean monthly temperatures were above average everywhere and exceeded normal by more than 3 degrees centigrade ( $5.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) in the London area. They were between and $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $3 \cdot 6-54^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) above normal in parts of north, northeast and southern Scotland, in northwest, central and southern England and East Anglia and also in north and south Wales. Temperatures exceeding $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $86.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) were widely reported in central and southern England and also occurred in Wales, East Anglia, northwest England and parts of Scotland. At Wauchope (Borders Region) the temperature reached $32 \cdot 4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(90 \cdot 32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) on the 2nd, this being the highest temperature recorded in Scotland since $x 908$. On the $3 \mathrm{rd}, 35^{\circ} 9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $96.62^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) was recorded at Cheltenham (Gloucestershire), the highest there since 1879 . Water shortages became increasingly acute and fires occurred in the countryside in many areas. Monthly sunshine totals were generally well above normal except in western and northern areas of Northern Ireland and the Hebrides. In northeast England and the north Midlands some places had their sunniest July on record. In Cromer (Norfolk) $3^{18 \cdot \text { I hours of sun- }}$ shine was the highest July total since 1902.

August.-Monthly rainfall totals were below average almost everywhere except in a narrow band extending from Norfolk to the Midlands. Less than a quarter of the average amount was recorded in much of Scotland, Northern Ireland, northern England, Wales and sourthern England. Some districts were exceptionally dry and in the Lleyn Peninsula and parts of Dyfed no rain fell. In Scotland it was the driest August since 1869 and in Northern Ireland the driest this century. On the 3rd 17 mm . ( 0.67 ins.) of rain fell at Marham (Norfolk) in one hour and cruiser was struck by lightning on the Norfolk Broads. From mid month until the 26 th it was dry almost everywhere but from the 27th many part of England and Wales had rain or thunderstorms. 69.9 mm . ( 2.75 ins.) fell at Spalding (Lincolnshire) in 9 hours on the 3oth. Monthly mean temperatures were above average in all districts. The month started with an unusually cold night ( $3 \mathrm{rst} / \mathrm{zst}$ ). This was the coldest night of the month in most areas and temperatures fell below freezing at some places. After the first few days it became very warm in most areas and very hot between the 23 rd and 26 th. The temperature reached $3^{2} \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(90^{\prime} 5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) at North Heath (West Sussex) on
the 25 th and at Harrow Weald (Greater London) on the 26 th. In Wales $30 \cdot 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $86 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) was recorded at Hawarden Bridge (Clwyd) on the 25th. The highest temperature in Scotland and in Northern Ireland was $29.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(85 \cdot \mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.). The water shortage in much of the country was now extremely acute and supplies were cut off for part of the day in some areas. Fires in heath and moorland caused considerable damage in many areas. Monthly sunshine totals were well above average everywhere, mostly more than 150 per cent. of normal. In parts of Northern Ireland and Western Scotland totals exceeded 180 per cent. of average. It was the sunniest August in Northern Ireland and many places in England this century and the sunniest since 1947 in most of Scotland, parts of northwest England and in Wales. In south and southwest England several places recorded more than 330 hours of sunshine, the previous highest August total being 325 hrs . at Guernsey in 1899. $275 \cdot 8 \mathrm{hrs}$. were recorded at Aldergrove (Co. Antrim) and $250 \cdot 5 \mathrm{hrs}$ recorded at Stornoway (Isle of Lewis) was the highest August total there since 1899 .

September.-Rainfall totals were generally well above average except in Shetland, western Scotland, western areas of Northern Ireland and parts of northwest England and south Wales. In northeast England and from north Wales and Merseyside down to south Devon and Dorset many places had well over twice the normal amount with a few places having three and even four times the average. It was the wettest September in England and Wales since 1918 and the second wettest since 1727. Torrential rain caused flooding in many areas, notably in Stokesley (North Yorkshire) on the rith, Polperro (Cornwall) on the 24 th/25th and in Glasgow on the 28 th when 84 mm . (3'3 $\mathbf{3}^{1}$ ins.) fell in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Heavy rain with occasional hail and thunder was frequent between the 8th and iath and there were severe gales. Gusts exceeding 50 knots ( 57 m.p.h.) were widely reported in northern and western districts. Two large water spouts were observed over the sea near Anglesey on the roth and at Great Dun Fell (Cumbria) a gust of 90 knots ( $103 \mathrm{mp} . \mathrm{h}$.) was recorded on the 13 th. Rainfall was unusually heavy and thundery from the arst to the end of the month. Fog was sometimes widespread and persistent mainly in southern and central England and East Anglia on the 18th and rgth and in Northern Ireland on the 22nd. Monthly mean temperatures were little below average almost everywhere, the highest temperature recorded being $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $77 \cdot 0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) at St. Helier (Jersey) on the 7th. Several places in western districts reported air frost from the $x^{5}$ th to 17 th. Monthly sunshine totals were little above average in western coastal districts of Scotland, in Shetland, in a few places on the south coast of England and in Jersey but below average everywhere else. The least sunny areas were in northern England, where some places had less than half the average, and in eastern Scotland where a number of places had the lowest totals for many years. Edinburgh had its dullest September since records began in rgor.

October.-Monthly rainfall totals were above average in all districts except parts of western Scotland and Cumbria. Values exceeded twice the normal amount in much of eastern Scotland, eastern England, the Midlands, southern Wales and eastern parts of Northern Ireland. Three times the average occurred at Exeter (Devon) and at Deers Meadow (Co. Down) where 570 mm . ( $22 \cdot 44 \mathrm{ins}$.) were recorded. Outbreaks of rain, with hail and thunder in places, were frequent and snow fell at
times on the Scottish mountains. It was the wettest October in England, Wales and Scotland since $x 967$ and in Northern Ireland this century. On the 5 th 100.3 mm . ( 3.95 ins.) fell at Avon Dam (Devon) and 113.9 mm . ( 4.48 ins.) fell at Llyn Eigiau (Gwynedd) on the $x 4$ th. There were gales in many places during the first three weeks. These were severe in northern districts on the 6th. Gusts of 80 knots ( 92 m.p.h.) were recorded at Blackford Hill (Edinburgh) and at Lowther Hill (Strathclyde) and at Great Dun Fell (Cumbria). At Snaefell (Isle of Man) gusts of 86 knots ( 99 m.p.h.) and 82 knots ( 94 m.p.h.) were recorded on the 5 th and 6 th respectively. Further gales on the $34^{\text {th }}$ were particularly severe in the English Channel causing a number of deaths at sea. Ferry services to France and the Channel Islands were disrupted, a sloop was torn from her moorings at Weymouth and smashed on the beach and many small boats were swept from their moorings in Christchurch harbour. Overnight fog formed from time to time and was sometimes dense and slow to clear. Many parts of the United Kingdom were affected by fog between the 25 th and 28 th . Monthly mean temperatures were below average in Northern Ireland but near normal everywhere else. At Elmstone (Kent) $20 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(68 \cdot 4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) was recorded on the 9 th and at Morecambe (Lancashire) a similar temperature was recorded on the rith. At Usk (Gwent) the temperature fell to $-6 \cdot 6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $20 \cdot \mathrm{x}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) on the night of the 30 th $/ 3$ rst. Monthly sunshine totals were below average except in the Outer Hebrides, much of the west coast of Scotland and in parts of Co. Down. In central London it was the dullest October since 1929 and at Eskdalemuir (Dumfries and Galloway Region), where it was the dullest since records began in x9Io only 40.2 hours of sunshine were recorded and there were 15 days with no sunshine at all.

November.-Monthly rainfall totals were above average in western Scotland, the Isle of Man, the coastal strips of northwest England, southern Wales, parts of southwest England, much of East Anglia and southeast and central southern England. Totals were up to twice the average in Kent and Sussex. Rainfall was below average everywhere else and less than half the normal amount was recorded in parts of northeast Scotland, southeast Scotland to the Humber, the north Midlands and Co. Armagh. Rain caused widespread flooding in southern England at the end of the month and 70.6 mm . ( $2.7^{8}$ ins.) were recorded at Stubbington (Hampshire) on the 2gth. Snowfall was less than normal and at Eskdalemuir (Dumfries and Galloway Region) it was the first November without snow since 1960. A blizzard occurred in Cumbria on the 2gth and Kirkstone Pass was blocked for a short time. Winds were frequently fresh or strong with gales at times. From the 25th gales, severe at times, swept many parts of the United Kingdom affecting northern districts first and southern areas later. These gales caused damage to sea-front properties in southern England and disrupted the ferry service to the Isle of Wight on the zgth. An extreme gust at the Needles blew in the windows of the coastguard look-out. On the 28th gust of 82 knots ( $94 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$.) was recorded at Blackford Hill (Edinburgh). Fog occurred widely during the second week and was dense at night with freezing patches. It persisted all day in places, particularly in northern England. Monthly mean temperatures were mostly below average but they were above average in southern Shetland, where Lerwick had its mildest November since 1959, in Orkney, the Outer Hebrides, the northernmost parts of Scotland and a few places on the coasts of
the United Kingdom. At Usk (Gwent) the temperature fell to $-12.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $9^{\circ} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) on the night of the 13 th $/ 14$ th. Monthly sunshine totals were below average in western Scotland, northern England, East Anglia, the south Midlands, southern Wales, Ifew places in Northern Ireland and generally in southeast and central southern England. Remaining districts had above average sunshine and Orkney and the northeast coast of Scotland were particularly sunny. At Banff (Grampian Region) it was the sunniest November since records began in 1914.

December.-Monthly rainfall totals varied considerably in different areas of the country from nearly twice the average around Aberdeen and in parts of Bedfordshire to less than half the average in northwest Scotland and some places in northwest England and Wales. In parts of the Scottish Highlands it was the driest December for many years with several places recording less than 35 per cent. of normal. Snow occurred mainly between the ist and rath, during the third week and from the 27th onwards. There were blizzards in Scotland and northern England at the end of the month and snow cover was unusually persistent in these areas. In parts of Scotland the number of days with snow lying was the greatest for December in 60 years. Gales were severe in the English Channel at the beginning of the month and gusts exceeding 70 knots ( 8 x m.p.h.) were recorded in southwest England and the Channel Islands on the rst. Fog affected most areas during the month and formed more frequently than normal in Northern Ireland. The fog, often dense and freezing mostly occurred in the first three weeks and persisted all day in places. A number of road accidents, causing injury and loss of life occurred in thick fog and on the 22nd about 50 vehicles were involved in a multiple pile-up on the Yorkshire/Lancashire border. A whirlwind, which lifted sheds into the air and damaged walls and roofs was reported at Landford (Wiltshire) on the night of the 7 th $/ 8$ th. Mean monthly temperatures were below average everywhere mostly by $z$ or $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( 4 or $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) and it was the coldest December generally since 1950. At both Lagganlia (Highland Region) and Crawfordjohn in the Southern Uplands the temperature fell to $-15 \cdot 8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(3.6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) on the night of the $2 \mathrm{nd} / 3 \mathrm{rd}$. The low temperatures on this night caused two trains to be stranded near Beattock Summit. At Glasgow Airport the daytime temperature did not rise above $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(23^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) on the 3 rd . In the south the coldest night was the 28 th/2gth when the temperature fell to $-1 x^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(12 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) at several places in the south Midlands and central southern England. The temperature rose to $11.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(52^{2} 7^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) at the Lizard (Cornwall) on the aznd. Monthly sunshine totals were mostly near or above average except in Northern Ireland. In the Glasgow area, where almost twice the normal amount was recorded, it was the sunniest December since 1967.
Year (1976).-Annual rainfall totals were slightly above average in parts of Northern Ireland, eastern Scotland and northeastern England. Values were below average almost everywhere else. In Scotland and Northern Ireland January, March and May were wet but February and April were dry. June to August were dry in all areas and this was the driest such period in Northern Ireland since 1900 and in Scotland only 1955 has been drier in 108 years. In England and Wales the exceptionally dry summer was the culmination of 16 months of rainfall deficiency unprecedented in records going back to ${ }^{2727}$. The long drought caused severe water shortages but it was brought to an abrupt end by the heavy rainfall of September and October.

Over England and Wales it was the wettest September since 1918 and the total for the two months together was the highest for this period in 250 years of record. The year opened with one of the most severe gales to affect the United Kingdom this century and on the night of the 2nd at least 23 people lost their lives and damage was considerable. It was very cold with heavy falls of snow in the last week. February was generally mild and fog persisted on southern coasts during the last week. March was mainly cold with snow or sleet showers in the north. On the 12 th gales affected shipping and three were many distress calls and some loss of life. In April northern districts had snow in the first week and rain or showers affected most areas until mid-month. There were widespread frosts towards the end of the month. There were some thunderstorms in May but rainfall amounts were small in the south. June brought heavy rain to southern England on the Igth but otherwise it was a generally dry month in England and Wales. An exceptionally hot spell began the 23rd which continued through the first week of July and temperature records were widely broken. The hot spell was the longest and most extensive for at least 100 years. Heavy thunderstorms occurred in places. August was exceptionally sunny with scattered thunderstorms. September was very wet with prolonged rain often thundery. Gales were severe in the second week and fog occurred in the last two weeks. October was another wet month with high winds, hail and thunder. Gales were severe in northern districts on the 6th and in the English Channel on the 14th when small boats were swept from their moorings and there were anumber of deaths at sea. Fog was widespread during the last week. In November there were severe frosts in Scotland between the xoth and i4th and fog occurred in many areas in the second weck. There were severe gales at the end of the month. December was a cold month with heavy snow at times. Fog was sometimes dense, freezing and persistent. Mean temperatures for the year were a little below average in north Shetland and parts of Cornwall but above average elsewhere. Sunshine totals for the year were above average over England and Wales as a whole and near average over Scotland and Northern Ireland.
(1977) January.-Monthly rainfall totals were above normal almost everywhere in England except the northwest and in eastern areas of Northern Ireland. There was no clear pattern in Wales but rainfall was generally below average in Scotland except for the northwest, the southwest and the east. At Stonethwaite(Cumbria) $73 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $2 \cdot 88$ ins.) fell in $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ hours on the night of the 30 th $/ 3$ rst. Snow and sleet fell in some districts at the beginning and end of the month but the heaviest snowfalls occurred between the roth and roth. Deep drifts made roads impassable in northern areas and in the north Midlands, where several people died of exposure when their cars were stranded. Undrifted snow exceeded 40 cms . ( 15 ins.) in depth in some places and a depth of 30 cms . ( $x 2 \mathrm{ins}$.) was reported near Ashford (Kent) on the i2th. Gales were severe at times particularly in southern England on the 25th when gusts exceeding 70 knots ( 8 Im m.p.h.) were recorded at several places along the south coast. Fallen trees blocked roads in southern counties and a motorist was killed by - falling tree in Surrey. A gust of 88 knots (ror m.p.h.) was recorded on the z6th at High Bradfield (South Yorkshire). Patches of overnight fog formed fairly frequently during the month and affected most districts. The fog was often dense and slow to clear and sometimes freezing. It was particularly persistent in southwest

England and East Anglia on the 30 th and in the Belfast and Glasgow areas on the $3^{\text {rst. }}$. Monthly mean temperatures were below normal in parts of Northern Ireland, southern Scotland and extreme northern England They were a little above normal in parts of southeast England and northernmost Scotland and near normal elsewhere. The temperature rose to $12 \cdot 7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(54 \cdot 9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) at Craigdarroch (Highland Region) on the 4th but fell to $-x 7.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $-0.04^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) at Braemar (Grampian Region) on the night of the 17 th $/ 18$ th, the lowest temperature recorded there in January since 1963. At Innsworth (Gloucestershire) the temperature reached $13.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $56.5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) on the $25^{\text {th }}$. Sunshine totals were above average in Devon and Cornwall, along the south coast of England and in most districts north of a line from the Wash to north Wales. Baltasound (Shetland) had its sunniest January since $\mathbf{~} 960$. Wales and the remaining areas of England had less sunshine than normal, the dullest places being in the Salisbury Plain area.

February.-Rainfall totals were well above average everywhere in the United Kingdom except the Highland Region of Scotland and the Northern Isles. Totals exceeded twice the average in many areas with three times the average falling in northern Wales, the Severn and Avon valleys and in parts of the east coast of Scotland. The wettest areas were Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire where rainfall was four times the average. There was severe flooding in many districts and places in eastern Scotland and the Midlands had their wettest February on record. In Nottingham it was the wettest February since 1888 . Snow and sleet fell at times mostly in northern areas and the Welsh mountains but spread into central England in the last week. At Thornton Moor (West Yorkshire) - undrifted depth of 6 x cms . ( 24 ins.) was measured on the 25 th. Winds were frequently strong on western and northern coasts and reached gale force at times. Gusts of 76 and 75 knots ( 87 and $86 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p}$.h.) were measured at Snaefell (Isle of Man) and Lowther Hill (Strathclyde) respectively on the night of the and $/ 3 \mathrm{rd}$. On the $\mathbf{x} 8$ th gales were severe in western and southern coastal districts of England and Wales. During the first two weeks of the month fog was sometimes dense and freezing and persisted in the Central Lowlands of Scotland, in Northern Ireland on the 8th and in parts of southern England and the Midlands on the 15th. Monthly mean temperatures were above average in England, Wales, the Isle of Man, southern Scotland and southern areas of Northern Ireland. Temperatures were below average elsewhere. Northern areas had a cold spell in the second week and the temperature fell to $-15.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (3.9 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) at Keith (Grampian Region) on the night of the $x 2$ th $/ x^{3}$ th. On the 20 th temperatures reached or exceeded $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(55^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) at several places in southern England. Monthly sunshine totals were above average along much of the eastern coast of England, in $\quad$ belt from southeast England to the Severn Estuary, the Channel Islands, the north Welsh coast, in a band from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth, most of the Highland Region, the Outer Hebrides and the Northern Isles. Totals were below average elsewhere and in Northern Ireland it was the dullest February since 1954.

March.-Rainfall totals were below average in parts of northern Scotland, in a few places in eastern Scotland and northern England, the west coast of Wales and in parts of Northern Wales, the north Midlands, Lincolnshire and East Anglia. Rainfall was above average elsewhere and values of up to twice normal were recorded in Wales, the North Yorkshire Moors and parts of southern

England. More than twice the normal amount fell at Cheltenham (Gloucestershire), some places in the Western Isles, in the Grampians and in the Southern Uplands. On the zoth several places in western Scotland had falls exceeding 70 mm . ( $2 \cdot 8$ ins.) ) and 94.0 mm . ( 3.7 ins .) were recorded at Fasnacloich (Strathciy yde). A little snow or steet fell during the first week, mostly in northern areas and also around mid-month in Wales and southwest England. It was occasionally reported in Scotland from the ${ }^{22}$ nd but most areas had showers of snow or sleet from the 27 th onwards and sleet was reported as far south as Guernsey on the 28 th . Gales were severe at times, in the first half of the month, on western and northern coasts and on the $\mathbf{2 5 t h}$ - gust of 97 knots ( I 2/ m.p.h.) was recorded at Snaefell (Isle of Man). From the zoth onwards strong winds reached all districts and gales were severe in exposed places on the 3rst. Widespread fog developed on coasts and hills during the first week and sea and coast fog affected parts of eastern Scotland and northeast England on the roth and zoth. Monthly mean temperatures were above average everywhere the difference from normal ranging from $+0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $\mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) in western parts to $+2 \cdot 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $3^{\cdot} \cdot 6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) in southeast England and East Anglia. The temperature exceeded $58^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\left(64^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) at many places in East Anglia and sourthern England on the 2nd and Exeter Airport with \# temperature of $20^{\prime} 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $68.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) had its warmest March day since 3944 . Monthly sunshine totals were below average in ail areas except a few places on the coasts of southeast England and East Anglia. At Eskdalemuir (Dumfries and Galoway Region) it was the dullest March since 1936 and at Lety-evan-Hen (Dyfed) it was the dullest March since 1947.
April.-Monthly rainfall totals were above average in northern Wales and from the northwest Midlands along the Pennines to the Border. They were also above average in much of Northern Ireland and Scotland. Amounts exceeded one and a half times normal over the northwest Highlands and the Moray Firth area with some places recording twice the average. Almost all remaining areas had less rainfall than normal and some places on the south coast of England and in southeast Scotland recorded less than half the normal amount. Outbreaks of rain or showers, wintry in many districts, were frequent during the month. At Long Lawford (Warwickshire) hail lay to depth of y cm . ( 0.4 ins) with drifts to ro cms . (3.' ins.) on the rst. Showers of snow or sleet became widespread between the 7 th and 9 th and were reported as far south as the Channel Islands. The number of days with snow or sleet at Kirkwall (Orkney) was the greatest since $x 946$ and at Lerwick (Shetland) it equalled the greatest number for April since records began in 1974. Gales were reported in the west and north in the first half of the month and again after the 22nd. On the rst a gust of s knots ( (0x m.p.h.) was recorded at Snacfell (Isle of Man) and 74 knots 85 m.p.h.) was recorded at Lowther Hill (Strathclyde). Fog was seldom reported in inland areas but it formed extensively along coasts and in southwest England and Wales between the zoth and 26 th often associated with precipitation. Monthly mean temperatures were well below average in all districts. In parts of northern Scotland mean temperatures were lower than for the previous month. At Santon Downham (Norfolk) the temperature fell to $-7.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $8 \cdot \cdot \mathrm{r}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) on the night of the gth/zoth. The highest tenperatures occurred on the eastern side of England and at Hull (Humberside) $x 8 \cdot 6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $65 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) was recorded on the 22 nd . On the $25^{\text {th }}$ the temperature rose to $18 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $65^{\prime} 3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) in Cambridge and several places recorded
temperatures of at least $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .\left(64 \cdot 4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ ). Monthly sunshine totals were generally near or a little above average except in southwest England, parts of southeast England and Northern Ireland and over much of northern and western Scotland. Sunny intervals occurred in most districts throughout the month and dull days were infrequent.
May.-Rainfall was above average in much of northern Scotland, parts of northeast England, in scattered places in East Anglia and on the southern coasts of England and in the English Channel. Elsewhere rainfall was below average. In Northern Ireland only 1975 was drier in May this century. Outbreaks of rain occurred in most districts during the first half of the month with thunderstorms and scattered hail showers. On the yxth there were several reports of ball lightning in the area between Rothesey (Isle of Bute) and Glasgow. Some structural damage occurred in the suburbs of Glasgow. Scattered falls of snow were reported in northern districts, over high ground in Waies and on Dartmoor. Gales were reported in Kent on the $3^{\text {rd }}$ and in parts of southern England on the rath. Gales also affected southern areas between the 17 th and the zrst. Night frosts also occurred during the first two weeks. Overnight fog occasionally developed in inland areas. Coastal fog occurred more frequently mainly on the English Channel coasts between the gth and $x$ xth and on the coasts of northern Scotland and northeast England in the last week. The second half of the month was generally sunny and dry, although there were some thunderstorms. Mean temperatures for the month were below normal almost everywhere, the largest differences from average being recorded in parts of East Anglia and the Midlands. They were nearest to average over parts of northern and northeast Scotland and on western and southern coasts of England and Wales. The highest temperatures for the month occurred in the north of Scotland and on the 27 th a maximum of $27 \cdot 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $82 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) was recorded at Craigdarroch (Highland Region) and $27 \cdot 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $80 \cdot 6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) was recorded at Fort Augustus (Highland Region). Monthly sunshine totals were above average everywhere and at Valley (Anglesey) $306 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ hours were recorded making it the sunniest May in that area since records began in $\mathbf{9 9 3}$.
June.-Rainfall was above average in many parts of Great Britain with more than twice the normal amount being recorded in scattered areas between Edinburgh and Exeter (Devon). At Edinburgh it was the wettest June since 1928 and the second wettest since the turn of the century. Northern Ireland, western Scotland, parts of East Anglia and some southeast and southwest coastal areas had less than the average rainfall and at Tiree (Argyll) it was the driest June since x94x. Many central areas had nwet Spring Bank Hoilday on the 6 th. The 7 th and 8 th were generally showery. There were thundery showers on the xth and heavy rain and thunderstorms developed on the x2th and x3th over England and Wales especially in the south and east. On the night of the $x_{3}$ th/ $/ 4$ th widespread severe thunderstorms occurred in southern and eastern England. There was $=$ good deal of flooding and some lightning damage in the south. At Huntingdon (Cambridgeshire) 45 mm . ( $x .8$ ins.) of rain fell in 30 minutes. These thunderstorms reached northern England and northern Wales on the afternoon of the 14th. On the 28 th heavy thunderstorms affected areas from Devon across central England to Lincolnshire with 79 mm . ( $0 \cdot 75$ ins.) being recorded in less than one hour at both Exeter (Devon), where hail shattered glasshouses, and Boston (Lincolnshire). Monthly mean tempera-
tures were below average in all areas．At Abbots－ inch（Glasgow Airport）the maximum temperature on the 6th did not rise above $7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．（ $45^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．）making it the coldest June day recorded there in 65 years of record．In most places it was the coolest June since 1972 and possibly the second coolest this century in some areas．In spite of this some high temperatures were recorded during the month and on the and
$25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．$\left(777^{\circ} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ ．）was recorded at Edinburgh whilst $26^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．（ $78 \cdot 8^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．）was recorded at Leeming（North Yorkshire）on the 3rd．Monthly sunshine totals were generally below average but in Northern Ire－ land，western Scotland and northwest England they were above average．At Southampton it was the second dullest June this century and at Lerwick （Shetland）it was the dullest since 2965 ．

Average and General Values，1975－1977（June）

| Month | Rainfall（mm．） |  |  |  | Temperature（ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．） |  |  |  | Bright Sunshine （hrs．per day） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aver． 1916－ 1950 | 1975 | 1976 | ${ }^{1977}$ ngland | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Aver．} \\ \text { x941－} \\ \text { 1970 }\end{array}\right\|$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { 1943- } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| January． | 92 | ${ }_{1 r} 7$ | 60 | 102 | $4 \%$ | 7.2 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 2．6 | 1.7 2.3 | 5 | \％ 6 |
| February | 66 | 3 x | 40 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{8}$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 5.0 | 57 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1．7 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| March． | 57 | $8 \mathrm{8I}$ | 43 | 72 | 6.2 8.8 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 3.0 |
| April． | 60 | 71 | 2 5 | 50 | 8.8 | 8.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 77 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| May． | 63 | 47 | 64 | 52 | In＇6 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 12.2 | 10.8 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 6.3 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 7.5 |
| June． | 55 | 21 66 | 17 | 85 | 14.7 | 14． 7 | 17.1 18.5 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 9.2 6.8 | 8．5 | 5．2 |
| July．．． | 79 8 x | 66 52 | 32 27 |  | $16 \cdot 3$ $76 \cdot 7$ | 7.5 18.7 | 18.5 17.6 | 二 | 5.9 5.5 | 6.8 7.4 | 8.3 8.3 |  |
| September | 76 | 52 106 | 27 160 | － | 16.1 14.3 | 18.7 13.9 | 17.6 13.8 | 二 | 5.5 4.4 | 7.4 5.0 | 8.3 3.6 | 二 |
| October． | 92 | 36 | $\times 5$ | － | Iİ2 | 10.5 | Ix． 2 | － | 43 | 3.5 | 3．2 | － |
| November | 95 | 73 | 83 |  | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.8 | － | 1．9 | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 2$ |  |
| December |  | 52 | 94 | － | 5 5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | － | － 5 | 1.5 | $\underline{1}$ |  |
| Year | 904 | 753 | 794 | － | 10．0 | 10.4 | 80.5 | － | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | － |
|  |  |  |  |  | Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January． | 154 | 245 | 185 | 127 | 3.5 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.0 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 1．2 | \％ 1 |  |
| February | 106 | 48 | 87 | 137 | 3.7 | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 3.6 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 2.6 |
| March． | 89 88 | 58 | 130 60 | x28 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 6.3 6.4 | 3.4 | 3．8 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 2.5 |
| April． | 88 | roo | 60 | 112 | 7.5 | 73 | $7 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot$ | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 2$ |  |
| May． | 87 | 48 | 1 x 8 | 75 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 7.2 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 6.8 |
| June． | 87 | 67 | 65 | $7^{8}$ | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13．9 | X2．5 |  | 7.5 | 4.9 | 6.5 |
| July．． August． | 114 $\times 22$ | 112 86 86 | 64 25 | 二 | 14.1 14.0 | 14.9 16.2 | $26 \cdot 3$ 15.3 | － | 4.8 4.5 | 4.9 4.4 | 6.4 7.3 |  |
| September | 128 | 184 | 14 I | － | 12.5 | xx． 6 | 15.3 12.2 | 二 | 4.5 3.7 | 5.4 3.7 | 7.3 3.0 3 |  |
| October． | 158 | 78 | 202 | － | 9.9 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | － | 2.7 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.4 | － |
| November | 143 | 128 | 127 | － | $6 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | － | 1.7 | 1．9 | $2 \cdot 3$ |  |
| December | 143 | 88 | 10 | － | $4 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 2.2 | － | x－1 | 1．1 | 1.5 |  |
| Year． | T，419 | 1，242 | 1，354 | － | $8 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | 9.1 | － | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3＇5 | － |

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

WORLD：The maximum air temperature recorded is $57.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．$\left(\mathrm{x}^{6} 6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ ．）at San Louis，Mexico on August 13，1933：the minimum air temperature recorded is $-88.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．$\left(-127^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ ．）at Vostok，Antarctica on August 24，1960．The greatest rainfall recorded in one day is 1870 mm ．（ 73.62 ins ．）at Cilaos， Isle de Réunion on March 16，1952；the greatest rainfall in one calendar month is $9,300 \mathrm{~mm}$ ． （ $366 \times x_{4}$ ins．）at Cherrapunji，Assam in July， $186 x_{\text {，}}$ the greatest annual total being $\mathbf{2 2 , 9 9 0} \mathrm{mm}$ ． （ $905 \cdot 12$ ins．）also at Cherrapunji in 1861 ．

United Kingdom：The maximum air temperature recorded is $3^{8 . I^{\circ}} \mathrm{C}$ ．（roo $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．）at Tonbridge，Kent on July 22,1868 ；the minimum air temperature recorded is $-27.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．（ $-17^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ．）at Braemar，Aber－ deen on February 11， 1895 ．The greatest rainfall recorded in one day is 280 mm ．（rrins．）at Martins－ town，near Dorchester on July 18，1955．The greatest annual total is $6,528 \mathrm{~mm}$ ．（ 257 ins．）at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

## TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
The following table gives mean air temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) total monthly rainfall ( mm .) and mean daily bright sunshine (hrs.) at $m$ representative selection of climatological reporting stations in the United Kingdom during the year July 1976 to June 1977 and the calendar year ri96. The heights ( m .) of the reporting stations above mean sea level are also given. Fuller details of the weather are given in the Monthly Weather Report published by the Meteorological Office.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Station} \& \multirow{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Ht} . \\
\text { in } \\
\text { mtrs. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{1976} \\
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{July} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{August} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{September} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{October} \\
\hline \& \& Temp. \& Rain mm . \& Sun \& \[
\mathrm{T}^{\circ} \mathrm{Cmp}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Rain } \\
\& \mathrm{mm} .
\end{aligned}
\] \& Sun hrs. \& Temp. \& Rain mm. \& Sun hrs. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Temp. } \\
\& { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Rain } \\
\& \text { mm. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sun } \\
\& \text { hrs. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Aberpor \& 33 \& 16.3 \& 13 \& 6.1 \& 16.9 \& 1 \& \(9 \cdot 3\) \& 13.1 \& 158 \& 2.9 \& \(10 \cdot 3\) \& 155 \& \(2 \cdot 5\) \\
\hline Aberyst \&  \& \& 32
39
3 \& \& \& 16 \& 8.9 \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { rol } \\
\& \text { I } 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2.8 \& \& 13 x
176 \& \(2 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline Bath... \& \({ }_{188} 8\) \& 16.4
18.8 \& 39
3
3 \& \(4 \cdot 8\) \& 18.3
18 \& 16
36 \& \(8 \cdot 9\) \& 13.8 \& 198 \& - \& 10.6 \& 123 \& \\
\hline Birmingh \& \(1{ }^{1} 63\) \& 18.7 \& 26 \& \(8 \cdot 2\) \& 17.9 \& 62 \& 7.2 \& 13.1 \& 159 \& 3.1 \& \(10 \cdot 3\) \& 115 \& I.9 \\
\hline Bournemo \& 40 \& 18.9 \& - \& 9.9 \& 180 \& \({ }^{1}\) \& 10.2 \& 13.9 \& 124 \& \(5{ }^{\circ}\) \& \(1{ }^{15} 5\) \& 162 \& \(2 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline Braemar \& 339 \& \(15^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\) \& \(3^{8}\) \& 7.5 \& 13.4 \& 20 \& \(7 \times\) \& \({ }_{\text {ITO }}^{13}\) \& I79
I44 \& 2.4 \& 6.8
8.5 \& \({ }_{18 \mathrm{x}}^{18}\) \& 1.5 \\
\hline Buxton \& 314 \& 16.4 \& 34 \& \& 15.3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
24 \\
26 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(7{ }^{71}\) \& 11.1
13.9 \& 144
65 \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}8.5 \\ 1 \times \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 176
81 \& \\
\hline Cambridg Cardiff \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 26 \\
\& 62
\end{aligned}
\] \& 19.3 \& 43 \& 二 \& \({ }^{17} 9\) \& 26 \& \& 13.9 \& 65 \& 二 \& \({ }^{17}\) - \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 8 I \& \\
\hline Cheltenh \& 65 \& 19.6 \& 16 \& 7.6 \& 18.3 \& 63 \& \(8 \cdot 3\) \& 13.7 \& 132 \& 3.5 \& II'X \& 102 \& 2.0 \\
\hline Clacton- \& 16 \& 18.5 \& 49 \& \(9 \cdot 0\) \& 18.7
16.6 \& 26 \& 8.8 \& 14.6
12.7 \& 103 \& 5.0 \& - 10.5 \& - 200 \& 2.8 \\
\hline Douglas \& 87 \& 18.4 \& 59 \& 7.5 \& 16.6
16.0 \& 14 \& 8.9 \& 12.7
12.5 \& 1203 \& 2.9
2.8 \& 10.5 \& 209
167 \& 2.8
2.2 \\
\hline Dundee \& 49 \& 16.7
16.4 \& \(4{ }^{40}\) \& 7.8 \& 15.9 \& 24 \& 6.7 \& 12.4 \& 93 \& \(2 \cdot 9\) \& 9.6 \& 150 \& 2.5 \\
\hline Durham \& 102 \& 16.4 \& 30 \& 7.6 \& 15.9 \& 18 \& \(7 \cdot 1\) \& 12.0 \& 193 \& \(2 \cdot 0\) \& 9.7 \& 143 \& \(2 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline Eastbou \& 7 \& 19.3 \& 15 \& 10.5 \& 18.5 \& 5 \& \(10 \cdot 7\) \& \(15^{\circ}\) \& 143 \& 5.2 \& 13.1 \& 16x \& \(2 \cdot 4\) \\
\hline East Mallin \& 37 \& 19.3 \& 3 I \& 9.8 \& 17.7 \& 14 \& 9.3 \& 14.1 \& 108 \& 4.5 \& \(12 \cdot 5\) \& 9.7 \& 2.3 \\
\hline Edinburgh \& 134 \& 16.5 \& 36 \& \(6 \cdot 3\) \& 15.7 \& 25 \& \(6 \cdot 4\) \& 11.9
13.3 \& 68 \& 2.0 \& 9.5 \& 145 \& \(\underline{2 \cdot}\) \\
\hline Falmouth \& 57 \& 17.3 \& 13 \& 6.7 \& \& \& \& 13.3 \& 168
155 \& [ \(3 \cdot 9\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Glasgow. \& 107 \& 16.4
16.9 \& 48
27 \& 6.6 \& 16.1
17.5 \& 22 \& 7.3
10.3 \& 12.1
13.7 \& 125
107 \& 3.1
4.2 \& 9.2 \& 123
121 \& 2.3
3.2 \\
\hline Hartland
Hastings. \& 9 ys \& 16.9
19.2 \& 27
39 \& 7.7
10.1 \& 17.5
18.8 \& 22 \& 10.3
10.5 \& 13.7
14.9 \& 107

25 \& 4.2
5.5 \& 112
12.9 \& 121
122 \& 3.2
2.6 <br>
\hline Hudder \& 99 \& 18.0 \& $3{ }^{3}$ \& 8.3 \& ${ }^{17} 70$ \& ${ }^{6}$ \& $7{ }^{7} 2$ \& 12.9 \& 135 \& 2.9 \& $10 \cdot 4$ \& 109 \& 2.2 <br>
\hline Hull. \& 9 \& 18.1 \& 17 \& 8.7 \& 27.3 \& 14 \& 8.0 \& 13.9 \& r13 \& 3.1 \& 11.3 \& 134 \& 2.3 <br>
\hline Invernes \& 4 \& 16.5 \& 32 \& $5 \cdot 8$ \& 15.9 \& 7 \& 6.8 \& 12.1 \& 80 \& 2.4
3.0 \& 9.8 \& 83 \& <br>

\hline Lincoln. \& 7 \& 27.6 \& 27 \& 8.5 \& 16. \& $\pm 3$ \& 7.6 \& 13.0 \& 113 \& $3{ }^{3 .}{ }^{\circ}$ \& | 10.7 |
| :--- |
| IT | \& \& <br>

\hline London (K \& 6 \& 12.6 \& 25 \& 9.3
10.0 \& 17.7 \& 13
57
57 \& 8.7
8.8 \& 14.3
14.3 \& 107
135 \& 4.4
4.4 \& 11.3
18.8 \& 89 \& 2.2
2.1 <br>
\hline Lowestoft. \& 25 \& 17.9
58.3 \& 19 \& 10.0
8.2 \& 17.4
87.9 \& 57 \& 8.8 \& 14.3
13.3 \& I35 \& ${ }^{4.2}$ \& \& \& $2 \cdot 4$ <br>
\hline Manchester Airp't
Margate......... \& 75
16 \& 18.3

18.7 \& | 33 |
| :--- |
| 36 | \& 8.2

10.3 \& 17.9
18.1 \& 2 I \& 8.2
9.4 \& 13.3
853
83 \& 112
149
130 \& $3^{3}$ \& 13.0 \& 83
96 \& 2.4
2.2
2.4 <br>
\hline Morecan \& \& 18.6 \& 42 \& $8 \cdot 3$ \& 17.8 \& 13 \& $9 \cdot 1$ \& 13.5 \& 130 \& 1.6 \& 10.9 \& 133 \& 2.4 <br>
\hline Newton Rigg \& 171 \& \& \& \& 15.9
8. ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ( \& 13 \& 7.5
6.2 \& \& \& \& 9.6
10.6 \& 147 \& $2 \cdot 1$
1.9 <br>
\hline Nottingh \& 59 \& 19.2
10.5 \& 15 \& 6.8
8.2 \& 18.1 \& \& 6.2
8.3 \& 13.7
14.3 \& 94 \& 3.5
3.9 \& 10.6
13.2 \& 96 \& 1.9
1 4 <br>
\hline Oxf \& 63 \& 19.5 \& 14
20
20 \& 8.2 \& $\begin{array}{r}17.9 \\ \times 8.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 24 \& 8.3
9.9 \& 14.3
13.9 \& 128 \& $4 \cdot 3$ \& 15.6 \& 206 \& 3.3 <br>
\hline Plymouth \& 16 \& 175 \& 25 \& 8.0 \& \& 2 x \& 9.6 \& 53.8 \& 125 \& 3.7 \& $1{ }^{15} 5$ \& 147 \& $3^{3}$ <br>
\hline Prestwick \& 16 \& 16.9 \& 27 \& 6.9 \& 15.6 \& 19 \& 8.6 \& 12.5 \& 123 \& $3 \cdot 4$ \& 9.9 \& 97 \& $2 \cdot 2$ <br>

\hline St. Mawg \& 103 \& 17.2 \& 27 \& 7.4 \& $18 \cdot 1$ \& 21 \& 10.4 \& 13.5 \& 155 \& 4.1 \& 12.2 \& 149 \& | 3.2 |
| :--- |
| 3.5 | <br>

\hline Sandow \& 4 \& $19^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ \& II \& $10 \cdot 2$ \& ${ }_{18 \cdot 1}^{18}$ \& 10 \& 10.4 \& 14.5
72.8 \& r52 \& $5 \cdot 4$ \& 12.5 \& 179
120 \& 2.5
3.4 <br>
\hline Scarbo \& 53 \& 16.3 \& 17 \& 9.2 \& 15.8
88
88 \& I \& 8.0 \& 12.8
14.7 \& 198 \& 3. ${ }^{1 .}$ \& 10.9
12.0 \& 129
159 \& 3.4
3.2 <br>
\hline Scilly. \& 48 \& 17.8
18.6 \& 25 \& 73 \& 18.7
17.5 \& 17 \& $10 \cdot 1$
70 \& 14.7
13.0 \& 92
135 \& 5.9
2.9 \& 10.3 \& 128 \& 1.9 <br>
\hline Sheffield. \& ${ }^{131}$ \& 18.6
18.6 \& 17
39 \& 9.2 \& 17.5
17.3 \& 34 \& 9.2 \& 14.7 \& 85 \& 4.7 \& 12.7 \& 74 \& $2 \cdot 2$ <br>
\hline Shrewsbu \& 56 \& 18.3 \& 4 4 \& 6.9 \& 17.8 \& 10 \& 6.8
8.8 \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{1}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}183 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ \& 2.8 \& 10.1 \& \& 2.0
2.2 <br>
\hline Skegness \& 5 \& 17.7 \& 14 \& 9.7 \& 16.4
10.5 \& - \& 8.9 \& 13.9
14.8 \& 100
138 \& 4.5 \& 12.3
12
12 \& 15 \& 2.2
2.0 <br>
\hline Southam \& 3 \& 20.1 \& 17 \& 9.5 \& 19.5
14.1 \& 29
16 \& $\begin{array}{r}10.1 \\ 8.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 14.8
18.5 \& 138
69 \& 4.5
3.9 \& 9.5 \& 118 \& ${ }^{2} 7$ <br>
\hline Stornow \& 3
9 \& 14.5
14.8 \& 51 \& 4.7 \& 14.9 \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& 8.7 \& 12.5 \& 49 \& 4.0 \& $10 \cdot 2$ \& 218 \& $2 \cdot 3$ <br>
\hline Torbay \& 8 \& 18.6 \& 13 \& 8.9 \& 18.5 \& 19 \& 10.7 \& 84.1 \& 153 \& 4.5 \& $15 \cdot 7$ \& 175 \& 3.2 <br>

\hline Tregar \& 178 \& 15.5 \& | 31 |
| :--- |
| 88 |
| 8 | \& $5 \cdot 7$ \& $15^{\circ} 7$

18.1 \& 11 \& 7.9 \& 17.5
83.9 \& 184 \& 2.2 \& 9.1
10.9 \& 223 \& 2.2 <br>
\hline West K \& \& 18.7
18.2 \& 28
16 \& \& 18.1
18.3 \& 15 \& 10.0 \& 13.9
14.5 \& 209
187 \& $4 \cdot 6$ \& 12.0 \& 160 \& 2.4 <br>
\hline Worthing. \& 2 \& 19.1 \& 25 \& $9 \cdot 6$ \& 18.5 \& 1 \& 10.2 \& 14.5 \& 147 \& 5.2 \& 12.3
30.4 \& 125 \& 2.4 <br>
\hline York. \& ${ }^{\circ}$ \& 27.9 \& 17 \& $8 \cdot 3$ \& 16.7 \& 10 \& 7.6 \& 13.1 \& 187 \& 2.8 \& $10 \cdot 4$ \& 17 \& $2 \cdot 1$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## TEMPERATURE，RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mean Temperature of the air（ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．），Rainfall（mm．）and Bright Sunshine（as mean hours per day）at a representative selection of reporting stations during the year July，x976 to June，x977．Fuller details of the weather ${ }^{-1}$ given in the Monthly Weather Report published by the Meteorological Office．

| Station | 2976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1977 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November |  |  | December |  |  | Year |  |  | January |  |  | February |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\text { 号 }}{\stackrel{y}{5}} \end{aligned}$ | . 프주 | 昜 |  | 믈 | 或 | $\begin{gathered} \dot{\text { O. }} \\ \text { 思 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 픘 } \\ & \widetilde{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | 量 | $\stackrel{\dot{\partial}}{\underset{H}{G}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 블 } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | 咅 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 号 } \\ \text { 툰 } \end{gathered}$ |  | 号 |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ． | m． | hrs． | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ． | m． | hrs． | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ． | mm． | hrs． | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ． | mm． | hrs． | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ． | mm． | hrs |
| Aberporth | 7.5 | 8 x | 2.6 | 3.7 | 83 | 1.9 | 9.8 |  | 4.3 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 79 | 1．5 | 5.9 | 151 |  |
| Aberystwyt |  | 76 | － |  | 76 | － | － | 668 | 4 | 4 | 8 8 | － | 59 | 145 |  |
| Aldergrove． | 5.5 | 49 | 2．I | 2.2 | 69 | 3．2 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 8 II | 3.7 | 2.5 | 98 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 4.1 | 104 | 1.8 |
| Bath． | 6.7 | 75 | － | 2.4 | 116 | － |  | 772 |  | 3.5 | 79 |  | $6 \cdot 1$ | 116 |  |
| Birmingham | 6．1 | 4 4 | 2.3 | 1．9 | 85 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 10.0 | 694 |  | 2.5 | 86 | 1．2 | 4.7 | 138 | ${ }^{1} 7$ |
| Bournemo | $7{ }^{1}$ | 142 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 3.1 | 132 | 8.9 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 700 | 5.4 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 9 I | $2 \cdot 0$ | 6.7 | 13 x | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Braemar }}^{\text {Buxton．}}$ | 3.0 4.5 | 72 | $\underline{14}$ | -0.8 0.6 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.9 | 6.9 $8 . x$ r | 866 | 3．3 | －0．7 | 85 | I＇1 | －0．1 | 65 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| Cambridg | $6 \cdot 3$ | 78 | － | 8.9 | 74 |  |  | 1074 497 | 4.6 | 0.9 2.9 | $\begin{array}{r}153 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $2 \cdot 5$ | 264 |  |
| Cardiff． |  | － |  |  | － | － | － | 497 | 4 | － | 54 | － |  | 75 |  |
| Cheltenham | 6.4 | 45 | r． 8 | د．6 | 98 | 1．5 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 6 x 7 | 4.2 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 82 | I•I | $5 \cdot 9$ | 120 | 2.5 |
| Clacton－o |  |  |  |  | － |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | 5.7 | 56 | 3.3 |
| Douglas． | 7.5 | 191 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 83 | 1．8 | 9.7 | 1250 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 152 | x．8 | 4.7 | 185 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Dundee | 5.7 5.3 | 127 | 2.0 2.9 | 1.4 <br> $\mathrm{z} \cdot 8$ <br> 1 | 84 | 1.4 2.1 1 | 9＇${ }^{9}$ | 1034 730 | 3.7 | 2.9 2.8 | 84 | 1.4 2.1 2 | 3.9 3.0 | 123 147 | 2．3 |
| Durham | 4.7 | 23 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 51 | I． 5 | 8．9 | 730 | 3.5 3.6 | 2.1 1.9 | 70 | 2.1 1.7 | 3.0 3.3 | 147 64 | 2．8 |
| Eastbourne | $8 \cdot 6$ | 189 | 1．5 | 4.4 | 80 | 2.5 | 11．z | 780 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 4.9 | 87 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 82 |  |
| East Malling | 6.7 | 115 | 1．6 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 70 | I． 9 | 10.5 | 53 I | 5．1 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 91 | 13 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 69 | 3.8 2.8 |
| Edinburgh | 5.7 | 35 | 3．0 | 1－5 | 60 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 8.9 | 625 | 3.4 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 87 | I． 9 | 2.9 | 81 | 2.8 |
| Falmouth | 8．5 | 128 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 5.5 | ${ }^{138}$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 10.9 | 890 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 121 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 189 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Glasgow． | 5．${ }^{5}$ | 113 | 2.0 | －0．9 | 64 | 1.7 | 8.7 | 972 | $3 \cdot 4$ |  | 62 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 2.5 | 102 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Hastings． | 7.9 | ${ }_{17}{ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 2.5 1.6 | 5．${ }^{\text {4．}}$ | 85 | 1.8 2.4 | 10.6 83.0 | 708 683 | 4.8 5.6 | 5.4 4.3 | 86 |  | 6.9 | 108 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Hudders | $5 \cdot 7$ | 42 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.1 | 77 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 745 | 5． <br> 3.9 | 4.3 <br> 2.4 | 79 | $2 \cdot 3$ 1.7 | 6.5 3.9 | 75 182 | 3.1 1.6 |
| Hull． | $6 \cdot 2$ | 34 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 59 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | 600 |  | 2.7 | 8 8 | 2－I | $4 \cdot 8$ | 9 I | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| Invernes | $5 \cdot 9$ | 43 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 8.3 | 19 | 0.9 | 9．1 | 507 | 3.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 32 | 1.6 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 42 | $2 \cdot 8$ |
| Lincoln． | 5．3 | 36 82 | 2.0 $2 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 2.7 | 63 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 9.5 | 505 | 4．2 | $\begin{array}{r}1.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 85 | 1.5 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 127 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Lowestoft | 7．${ }^{6}$ | 82 68 | 2.1 1.8 | 2.7 2.6 | 67 47 | 2.0 1.5 | 10.7 10.1 | 473 522 | 5．0 | 3.7 3.7 | 65 | 1.3 1.5 | 6．2 | 62 | 3.2 |
| Manchester Airp＇t | $6 \cdot 2$ | 44 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 67 | 1．5 | 10＇1 | 573 | $4^{-2}$ | $3 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 9$ | 55 62 | 1.5 1.5 | 5.3 4.9 | 67 361 | 2.5 2.0 |
| Margate | 8.3 | $13^{88}$ |  | 3.9 | 65 | － 5 | 12．I | 590 | 4 | 4.3 | 54 | $1 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 43 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Morecambe | 6.4 | 89 | 2．1 | 2.2 | 53 | $\pm 3$ | 10.1 | 837 | 4.0 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 75 | \％．8 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 92 | 2•x |
| Newton Rigg Nottingham． | 5．0 | 86 | 1.7 2.0 | 0.3 2.2 | 95 64 | 1.4 1．5 | 8.7 10.4 | 816 | $3 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | 82 | 1－3 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 69 680 | 1．7 |
| Oxford． | $6 \cdot 3$ | 56 | 2．8 ¢ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 102 | 159 | 10.4 10.7 | 457 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 2.9 3.1 | 70 | 1.5 <br> 1.1 | 4．7 | 180 | 1.5 2.7 |
| Penzance | $8 \cdot 5$ | 113 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 5.8 | 166 | I－8 | 12－1 | 977 | 4.9 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 758 | 1.1 $2 \cdot 3$ | 7.7 | 1 | 2.7 2.9 |
| Plymouth | 8．7 | 122 | 27 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 108 | $1 \cdot 9$ |  | 775 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 4.9 | 104 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 7.1 | 182 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Prestwick． | 6.5 8.3 | 102 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 | 67 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 801 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 53 | 1.6 | $4 \times$ | 70 | 2.6 |
| St．Mawga Sandown． | 8.3 | 118 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 125 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 7$ | 917 | $5^{\circ}$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 133 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 74 | 134 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Sandown． | 8．2 | 163 34 | 3.0 $2 \cdot x$ | 4.2 2.7 | 113 86 | $2 . x$ 1.6 | 12.0 0.5 | 713 682 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 4.5 | $1{ }^{103}$ | 2.5 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 128 | $3 \cdot 2$ |
| Scilly．．． | 10． 1 | 34 67 | 2． 3.0 | 2.7 73 | ${ }_{116} 8$ | 1.6 17 | 9.5 $\times 8.9$ | 682 699 | 4.4 4.9 | 3.0 7.8 | 89 108 | x． 9 <br> 2.1 <br> 1 | 4.3 8.6 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2．3 |
| Sheffield | 5．9 | 32 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 2.0 | 75 | 1．8 | 999 | 674 | $4{ }^{4}{ }^{\circ}$ | 2.5 | 108 | 2． 1.5 | 8.6 3.9 | 135 | －3．3 |
| Shoeburyn | $7{ }^{7} 7$ | 72 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 | 44 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 10.8 | 419 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{I}$ | 3.9 | 114 60 | 1.4 | 3.9 6.3 | 201 52 | 1．9 <br> $3^{\prime 2}$ |
| Shrewsbu | 6．1 | 4 4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.0 | 44 | I．9 | 9.9 | 601 | 3.8 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 63 | I．6 | 5.0 | 100 | 2•r |
| Skegness． | $6 \cdot 5$ | 48 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 64 | $2 \cdot 4$ |  | 518 | 4．8 | 2.6 | 6 6 | 1.9 | 47 | 188 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| Stornoway | 7．4 | 155 126 | 2.3 1．9 | 3.5 3.3 | 95 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 11.3 | 680 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 4.3 | 76 | 14 | 6.8 | 123 | 2.9 |
| Tiree． | 7.5 | 160 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 3 4 4 | 85 | 100 | 8.5 9.5 | 1094 | 3.6 3.6 | 3.5 4.7 | 117 80 | 1.7 2.0 3 | 3.9 4.3 | 76 | 3.5 |
| Torbay． | $8 \cdot 3$ | x $x 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 4.9 | 158 | $2 \cdot 1$ | II•3 | 822 |  | 5.2 | 108 | 3.0 | 4.3 7.5 |  | 2.4 2.8 |
| Tregaron． | $5 \cdot 7$ | 103 | I． 8 | 1．5 | 98 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 8.8 | 985 | 5.6 3.6 | 5． 2 | 123 | 3.0 1.2 | 7.5 5 5 | 168 186 | 2.8 <br> $\times 8$ |
| West Kirby | 7.3 | 53 |  | 3.0 | 66 | － | 10.6 | 75 I | － | $3 \cdot 5$ | 70 | － | $5 \cdot \mathrm{I}$ | 120 |  |
| Weymouth | 8.3 | III | $2 \cdot 5$ | 43 | 110 | 19 | 10.9 | 727 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 4.9 | 80 | 2－1 |  | 127 |  |
| Worthing | 7.5 | 135 | 2.12 | $\begin{array}{r}3.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 10.8 | 608 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 87 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 6.7 | 89 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
|  | $5 \cdot 3$ | 29 | 2.2 | 15 | 53 | $\pm 9$ | 9.5 | 575 | $4^{1}$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 67 | 1．7 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 96 | $2 \cdot 0$ |

## TEMPERATURE，RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mean Temperature of the air（ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．），Rainfall（mm．）and Bright Sunshine（as mean hours per day）at a representative selection of reporting stations during the year July， 1976 to June，1977．Fuller details of the weather are given in the Monthly Weather Report published by the Meteorological Office．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Station} \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{2977} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{March} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{April} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{May} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{June} \\
\hline \& Temp． \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ． \& Rain mm． \& Sun \& Temp． \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ． \& Rain min． \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sun } \\
\& \text { hrs. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Temp. \& Rain mm． \& Sun hrs． \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Temp. } \\
\& { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .
\end{aligned}
\] \& Rain mim． \& Sun hrs． \\
\hline Aberpor \& 7.3 \& 57 \& \(2 \cdot 7\) \& 7.1 \& 50 \& \(5 \cdot 9\) \& \(10^{\circ} 2\) \& 50 \& \(9{ }^{9}\) \& 12.6 \& 54 \& 6.6 \\
\hline Aberystwyth Aldergrove． \& \(6 \cdot 5\) \& 43
62
6 \& \(2 \cdot 7\) \& 6.9 \& 57 \& 5.2 \& 9.7 \& 43
27 \& 7.6 \& 12.1 \& 4 4 \& 6.6 \\
\hline Bath．． \& \& 73 \& － \& \(7 \cdot 5\) \& 29 \& \& \(\mathrm{xi}^{\text {¢ }}\) \& 56 \& \& \& 79 \& \\
\hline Birmingham \& 6.5 \& 49 \& \(2 \cdot 4\) \& 7． 1 \& 5 5 \& 5.8 \& 10.4 \& 40 \& 7.5 \& 12.1 \& 18 \& 5.1 \\
\hline Bournemout \& 77 \& 73 \& \(3 \cdot 8\) \& \(7 \cdot 3\) \& 48 \& 6.8 \& \& 45 \& 7.0 \& \(10 \cdot 2\) \& － \& 4.8
6.8 \\
\hline Braemar ． \& 3.9 \& 188 \& \(2 \cdot 0\) \& 4.1 \& 65 \& \(5{ }^{\circ}\) \& 7.8
8.5 \& \(6 \mathrm{6x}\) \& 5 \& \(10 \cdot 2\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}44 \\ \\ \hline 03\end{array}\) \& 6.8 \\
\hline Buxton．．． \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4.7 \\
7.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 105
36 \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5.2 \\
7.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}112 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& 8.5
10.7 \& 62
42 \& \& 12．7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 49 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline Cambridg Cardiff． \& 7.2 \& 36 \& 二 \& \(7 \cdot 3\) \& 27 \& 二 \& \({ }^{10}{ }^{-7}\) \& 42 \& 二 \& \(12 \cdot 7\) \& 49 \& \\
\hline Cheltenham \& 7.7 \& rox \& 2.5 \& 7.6 \& 58 \& 5．0 \& 11.0 \& 55 \& 7.1 \& 13.2 \& 149 \& \(4 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline Clacton－on \& 2.7 \& 45 \& 3.7 \& 7.9 \& 24 \& 5.0 \& 10.8 \& \(3^{8}\) \& 6.8 \& 13.3 \& 48 \& 4.3 \\
\hline Douglas． \& \(6 \cdot 5\) \& 15 \& 3．0 \& \(6 \cdot 8\) \& 62 \& 5.8 \& 10.3
0.8 \& 19 \& 9.3 \& 12.1 \& 66 \& 7.7
8.2 \\
\hline Dumfries \& 6．1 \& 87 \& 2：2 \& 6.7 \& 56 \& 5.3 \& 9．8 \& 57 \&  \& 12.5
12.3 \& 45 \& 8.2
5.9 \\
\hline Dundee． \& \(6 \cdot 2\) \& 60 \& 3．0 \& 717 \& 26 \& 6.4 \& 9.5 \& 33 \& 6.2
6.4 \& 12.3
11.5 \& \& 5.9
5.3 \\
\hline Durha \& 5.9 \& 55 \& 2.4 \& 6.5 \& 33 \& 5.3 \& 9.1 \& 35 \& 6.4 \& 12.5
13.9 \& 63 \& 5.3
5.6 \\
\hline Eastbourn \& 8.0 \& 60 \& \(4 \cdot 3\) \& \(8 \cdot 0\) \& 30 \& 6.4 \& \(1{ }^{11} 7\) \& 49 \& 7.5
6.8 \& 13.9
12.9 \& 35
85 \& 5.6
4.6 \\
\hline East Mallin \& 7.5 \& 57 \& 3.7 \& 7.5 \& 3 3 \& 5.4 \& 10．9 \& 46 \& 6.8 \& I2．9 \& 85 \& 4.6 \\
\hline Edinburgh \& 5.9 \& \(6 \times\) \& \(2 \cdot 5\) \& \(6 \cdot 3\) \& 25 \& \(5 \cdot \mathrm{x}\) \& \(9 \cdot 1\) \& 34 \& 6.0 \& \({ }^{11} 9\) \& 113 \& 5.7 \\
\hline Falmouth \& 8.2 \& 80 \& 3.1 \& 7.9 \& 63 \& \(5 \cdot 6\) \& \(10 \cdot 7\) \& 60 \& 7 \& 12．1 \& 5 \& 4.5 \\
\hline Glasgow \& 57 \& 90 \& 2.2 \& \(6 \cdot 3\) \& 74 \& 4.7 \& 9.9 \& 6 x \& 6.8 \& 12.7 \& 57 \& 7.3 \\
\hline Hartland P \& 8.0 \& 55 \& \(3 \cdot 1\) \& 7.5 \& 40 \& \(6 \cdot 1\) \& 10＇1 \& \(3^{8}\) \& 77 \& 12.2 \& 51 \& 6.0 \\
\hline Hastings． \& 7.5 \& 72 \& 4.5 \& 7.5 \& 28 \& \(6 \cdot 0\) \& 12．5 \& 42 \& 77 \& 13.4 \& 42 \& 5.5 \\
\hline Huddersí \& 6.7 \& 53 \& 2.7 \& 7.0 \& 50 \& 5.7 \& 10.0 \& 50 \& \& 12.8
82.7 \& 94 \& \\
\hline Hull． \& 7.3 \& 44 \& 3.2 \& 7.8 \& 26 \& 5.6 \& 10.4 \& 62 \& 7.2 \& \({ }^{12 \cdot 7}\) \& \& 5.9 \\
\hline Inverness \& \(6 \cdot 5\) \& 45 \& 2.9
3 \& 5.9
6.9 \& 83 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4.2 \\
5.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 9.7
9.9 \& 60 \& 6.4 \& \& 47 \& \\
\hline Lincoln． \& 6.9
7.3 \& 30
50 \& 3.0
3.7 \& 6．9 \& 35
26 \& 5.4
5.5 \& \(\begin{array}{r}9.9 \\ \hline 1 \times 8\end{array}\) \& \(3 \mathrm{3r}\)
36 \& 7．5 \& 12.1
12.8 \& 48 \& 5.9
4.7 \\
\hline London（K \& 7.3
6.9 \& 50
37 \& 3.7
3.7 \& \(7 \cdot 7\)
7.3 \& 26
25 \& 5.5
5.9 \& 19.1
9.9 \& 36
37 \& 7.2
7.4 \& \(12 \cdot 8\)
12.7 \& 55 \& 4.7
3.8 \\
\hline Manchester Airport． \& 7－1 \& 49 \& 2.6 \& \(7 \cdot 1\) \& 56 \& \(5{ }^{\circ}\) \& 10＇9 \& 39 \& \(8 \cdot \mathrm{I}\) \& \(12 \cdot 7\) \& ro7 \& 6.6 \\
\hline Margate． \& 8.2 \& 48 \& 3.2 \& \(8 \cdot 8\) \& 30 \& 57 \& \(10 \cdot 7\) \& 43 \& 7.6 \& 13.3 \& 49 \& 4.8
8.0 \\
\hline Morecambe \& 7.0 \& 61 \& 2.8 \& 7.3 \& 64 \& 4.9 \& 21.3 \& 30 \& 8.7 \& \({ }^{13} 3\) \& 69 \& \\
\hline Newton Rige \& 5.9 \& 9 9 \& 8．9 \& 6.3
7.5 \& 62 \& \& 9.3
10.7 \& 28
32 \& 77\％ \& \& \& \\
\hline Nottingham． \& 7．1 \& 38
60 \& 2.3
2.8 \& 7.5 \& \& 4.6
5 \& 10.7
10.9 \& 32
43 \& 6.5
7.0 \& 12.8
12.6 \& 55
87 \& 5．\({ }^{5}\) \\
\hline Oxford． \& 7.3
8.7 \& 60
\(\times 105\) \& 2.8
3.7 \& 7.7
8.8 \& \(4 x\)
62 \& 5.3
6.5 \& 10.9
12.5 \& 43
53 \& 7．80 \& 12.8
12.9 \& 87
37 \& 4.3
5.0 \\
\hline Plymouth． \& \(8 \cdot 1\) \& 87 \&  \& \(8 \cdot 1\) \& 35 \& \(5^{\prime 2}\) \& 12.6 \& 59 \& 8.0 \& 13.1 \& 52 \& 5．2 \\
\hline Prestwick． \& \(6 \cdot 5\) \& 7 7 \& \& 6.7 \& 75 \& 47 \& 9.6 \& 54 \& 8.3 \& 13.9 \& 43 \& 8.4 \\
\hline St．Mawga \& 8.4 \& rox \& 3.4 \& 7.9 \& 55 \& 6．1 \& 10.9
11.5 \& 67 \& 7.5
8.0 \& 12.5
13.1 \&  \& 5.5
5.0 \\
\hline Sandown． \& 8． 8 \& 69 \& 3.9
3.3 \& 8．1 \& 25
38
38 \& 6.4
6.5 \& 115
0.4 \& 68 \& \& 13.1
115 \& \& 5．8 \\
\hline Scarborough \& \(6 \cdot 6\) \& 59 \& 3.3
4.3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(7 \cdot\) \\
\(9 \cdot 8\) \\
\\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 38
54
54 \& \(6 \cdot 5\)
6.2 \& 9.4

18 \& 48 \& 6.6
7.5 \& 115
13.5 \& 67
67 \& 5．${ }^{5}$ <br>
\hline Scilly．${ }^{\text {Sheffield }}$ \& \& 6 \& \& 9．18 \& 54
45 \& 6.2
6.0 \& 18.5
10.3 \& 45 \& 7.5
6.7 \& 13.0
12.3 \& 66 \& $6 \cdot 8$ <br>
\hline Sheffield．．．． \& 6.5
7.9 \& 6 \& 2.5
4.0 \& 7.9 \& 24 \& 5.6 \& 10.8 \& 30 \& $7 \cdot 3$ \& 13.3 \& 43 \& $4 \cdot 5$ <br>
\hline Shrewsbu \& 7．${ }^{\text {x }}$ \& 39 \& $2 \cdot 2$ \& $7 \cdot 3$ \& 47 \& $5 \cdot 1$ \& $10 \cdot 5$ \& 50 \& $7{ }^{7}$ \& ${ }^{12} 4$ \& 118 \& 4.9 <br>
\hline Skegness． \& 6.9 \& 35 \& － \& 7.3 \& 28 \& － \& 9.9 \& 35 \& 7.4 \& 12．2 \& 43 \& 4.5 <br>
\hline Southampton \& 8.1 \& 74 \& 3.6 \& 8.3 \& 25 \& 6．0 \& 12.1
8.7 \& 63 \& 7.4 \& 13.3
10.1 \& 5 \& 4.5
6.5 <br>
\hline Stornoway \& $6 \cdot 2$ \& 78 \& 2.9
2.7 \& 5.5 \& 183
$6 x$ \& 4.7 \& 8.7
9.7 \& 65
28 \& 7.3 \& 10.1
10.9 \& 57
27 \& 6.5
8.6 <br>
\hline Tiree． \& $8 \cdot 7$ \& 113
106 \& 2.7
3.2 \& 6.6

8.7 \& | 61 |
| :--- |
| 38 | \& 5.5

5.8 \& $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ \& 28
65 \& 78.6 \& 10.9
13.5 \& ${ }^{27}$ \& 5.9 <br>
\hline Tregar \& 6.7 \& 101 \& 2.5 \& $6 \cdot 3$ \& 85 \& $4 \cdot 8$ \& $9 \cdot 9$ \& 66 \& $8 \cdot \mathrm{x}$ \& 18．2 \& 84 \& 5.5 <br>
\hline West Kirby \& 7.5 \& 44 \& － \& $7 \cdot 9$ \& 39 \& \& د0．9 \& 28 \& － \& 13.1 \& 121 \& <br>
\hline Weymouth． \& 7.9 \& 94 \& 3.4 \& 7.9 \& 24 \& 6.2 \& $1{ }^{18} 3$ \& 5 5 \& 8.1 \& 12.9 \& 60 \& 5.1 <br>
\hline Worthing． \& 7.9 \& 58 \& 2．5 \& 7．6 \& 33
33 \& $6 \cdot 8$
$5 \cdot x$ \& 18.6

10.5 \& | 37 |
| :--- |
| 38 | \& 8.0 \& 13.1

12.5 \& 48 \& $5 \cdot 3$
$5 \cdot 5$ <br>
\hline York． \& $6 \cdot 1$ \& 37 \& 2.5 \& $7 \times$ \& 33 \& 5．x \& 10.5 \& 38 \& 70 \& 12.5 \& $\cdots$ \& $5 \cdot 5$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Day | Weather Record, July, 1976 |  |  |  |  | Weather Record, August, 1976 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Temperature |  | Wind Speed knots | Rain. fall mm. | Sunshine hrs. | Temperature |  | Wind Speed knots | Rain. <br> fall <br> mm. | Sunshine hrs. | Day |
|  | $\mathrm{Max}_{0} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }_{0}^{\mathrm{Min}} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | $\text { Max. }_{\circ}$ | $\mathrm{Min}_{{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 29-1 | $17 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | $14 \cdot 9$ | 21.8 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 1 |
| 2 | $31 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 8$ | $22 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | 2 |
| 3 | $33 \cdot 8$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 11.9 | 22.0 | 9.9 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 3 |
| 4 | $32 \cdot 7$ | 18.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 11.8 | 4 |
| 5 | 31.3 | $16 \cdot 4$ | 5.9 | 0.0 | 11.8 | $22 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | 11.4 | 5 |
| 6 | 32.6 | $16 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | 11.3 | 22.8 | $7 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 6 |
| 7 | 30.7 | $12 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 0.0 | $14 \cdot 6$ | $23 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | 6.6 | 7 |
| 8 | $30 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | $13 \cdot 3$ | 22.9 | $13 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 8 |
| 9 | $25 \cdot 4$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $24 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $9$ |
| 10 | $24 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 5$ | 4.0 | 0.0 | 14.0 | $25 \cdot 6$ | $12 \cdot 7$ | 5.4 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | 10 |
| 11 | $27 \cdot 8$ | 9.9 | 5-1 | 0.0 | 12.8 | $25 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | 11 |
| 12 | $30 \cdot 5$ | 17.0 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $27 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | 12 |
| 13 | $23 \cdot 2$ | 17.0 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 0.7 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 28.2 | $10 \cdot 5$ | 1.8 | 0.0 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 13 |
| 14 | $23 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 5$ | $24 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 0.0 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 14 |
| 15 | $25 \cdot 6$ | 12.4 | 7.0 | $1.5 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 15 |
| 16 | 22.6 | $17 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $26 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 16 |
| 17 | 25.5 | 12.8 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 6.9 | 27.2 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | 11.6 | 17 |
| 18 | $26 \cdot 5$ | 13.0 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | $13 \cdot 9$ | $24 \cdot 4$ | 11.8 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | 9.5 | 18 |
| 19 | $26 \cdot 1$ | 17.4 | 10.7 | 0.2 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 26.0 | $13 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 5$ | 19 |
| 20 | 21.9 | 15.8 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 8.2 | 2.9 | 27.7 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 6.4 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 20 |
| 21 | 21.8 | 10.9 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 5$ | $25 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 5$ | 8.9 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 21 |
| 22 | 21.8 | $9 \cdot 0$ | 2.0 | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $24 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 12.9 | 22 |
| 23 | $22 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | 8.4 | $26 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | 13.0 | 23 |
| 24 | $23 \cdot 0$ | 11.3 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $29 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 12.0 | 24 |
| 25 | $23 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 2.9 | 0.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $29 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | 2.9 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | 25 |
| 26 | $23 \cdot 7$ | 11.5 | $4 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 3.6 | $27 \cdot 7$ | 14.2 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 26 |
| 27 | $26 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 11.2 | 21.9 | $14 \cdot 8$ | 10.9 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 27 |
| 28 | 21.8 | $12 \cdot 8$ | 6.7 | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 7$ | $20 \cdot 9$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 6.8 | 10.8 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 28 |
| 29 | $26 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | 13.9 | $20 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.0 | 29 |
| 30 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 12.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 5$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.6 | 30 |
| 31 | 18.2 | 11.7 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 0.0 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 1$ | 10.8 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 31 |
| Total | - | - | - | $24 \cdot 7$ | $286 \cdot 6$ | - | - | - | 13.4 | $269 \cdot 3$ | Total |
| Mean | $26 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | - | - | $24 \cdot 5$ | 11.0 | $5 \cdot 6$ | - | - | Mean |
| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 78.8 | $55 \cdot 8$ | - | - | - | $76 \cdot 1$ | 51.8 | - | - | - | Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Average .. | 21.6 | 13.4 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 62 | 197 | 21.0 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | 57 |  |  |
| Weather Record, September, 1976 Weather Record, October, 1976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Day | Temperature |  | Wind Speed knots | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rain- } \\ & \text { fall } \\ & \text { mm. } \end{aligned}$ | Sunshine hrs. | Temperature |  | Wind Speed knots | Rainfall mm. | Sunshine hrs. | Day |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max } \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \end{aligned}$ | Min. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |  |  | Max. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. | Min. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 9 \\ & 15 \cdot 2 \\ & 18 \cdot 5 \\ & 18 \cdot 0 \\ & 20 \cdot 6 \\ & 22 \cdot 6 \\ & 23 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 9.9 \\ 6.7 \\ 11.6 \\ 4.7 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 0 \\ & 9 \cdot 8 \\ & 6 \cdot 8 \\ & 5 \cdot 0 \\ & 1 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.8 \\ 3.5 \\ 11.5 \\ 1.0 \\ 7.4 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 5 \\ & 16 \cdot 3 \\ & 17 \cdot 7 \\ & 15 \cdot 4 \\ & 16 \cdot 0 \\ & 17 \cdot 6 \\ & 18 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.8 \\ 6.7 \\ 8.4 \\ 4.5 \\ 9.6 \\ 11.6 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \\ 2.7 \\ 17.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 5.3 \\ 6.4 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 8.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 7 \\ & 14 \cdot 7 \\ & 16 \cdot 0 \\ & 17 \cdot 7 \\ & 17 \cdot 1 \\ & 12 \cdot 5 \\ & 15 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 8.8 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 8.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.7 \\ 12.8 \\ 11.3 \\ 5.7 \\ 4.5 \\ 5.6 \\ 3.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.9 \\ 0.3 \\ 29.4 \\ 11.3 \\ 0.0 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.3 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $14 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | 0.9 | 0.4 | $8$ |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 19.5 | $11 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 1.4 1.3 |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  | $17 \cdot 2$ | 8.8 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 10 |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  | $19 \cdot 4$ | 14.0 | 10.6 | 3.3 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 11 |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 14.5 | 12.2 | 12.5 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 12 |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 2 \\ & 13 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 8.4 | 1.6 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | 13 |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $8 \cdot 8$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 6.2 | 0.0 | 14 |
| 15 | $13 \cdot 0$ 15.7 | 11.5 10.1 | $\frac{3.8}{11 \cdot 0}$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 7$ | 11.8 |  | $0 \cdot 1$ | -15 |
| 16 | $15 \cdot 7$ 16.9 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 15 <br> 16 |
| 17 | $16 \cdot 9$ 18.4 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 3.2 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$$5 \cdot 2$ | 13.6 | $7 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | 17 |
| 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 4 \\ & 19 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 7.7 12.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 13.9 | 10.59.6 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 17 |
| 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 2 \\ & 22 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $12 \cdot 2$ |  | 0.0 | 2.0 | $14 \cdot 1$ |  | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 19 |
| 21 | 22.5 21.3 | $10 \cdot 1$ 11.5 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 6.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 0.1 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| 22232425262728 | 19.0 <br> 18.0 <br> 18.4 <br> 20.5 <br> 21.6 <br> 21.7 <br> 20.1 | $10 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 9.2 \\ & 7 \cdot 1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0 | 3.6 | $14 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 2$ |  |
|  |  | $10 \cdot 2$ |  | $2 \cdot 5$ | 1.4 | $13 \cdot 5$ $14 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 22 |
|  |  | $15 \cdot 0$ |  | $7 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $13 \cdot 4$ | 1.6 | $3 \cdot 17$ | 0.2 | $2 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 0$ | 23 |
|  |  | $16 \cdot 2$ |  | 4.0 | 10.6 | $13 \cdot 7$$14 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | 3.03.2 | 5.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 25 |
|  |  | $12 \cdot 3$ |  | 9.3 |  |  | $7 \cdot 7$ |  | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 26 |
|  |  | $10 \cdot 7$ |  | $2 \cdot 5$$5 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 7$4.4 | 14.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 6 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 2.04.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 2.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2.60.0 | 2728 |
|  |  | $9 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  | $11 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 30 | 19.7 18.2 | 14.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 0$ |  |
| 30 31 | $18 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  | 12.5 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 0.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 30 |
| 31 |  |  |  |  |  | 9.9 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 1.9 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 31 |
| Total | - | - | - | 107.0 | $131 \cdot 3$ | - | - | - | $95 \cdot 4$ | $67 \cdot 6$ | Total |
| Mean ... | 18.6 | 10.0 | $5 \cdot 3$ | - | - | $14 \cdot 5$ | 8.2 | $6 \cdot 2$ | - | - | - Mean |
| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. | $65 \cdot 5$ | $50 \cdot 0$ | - | - | - | $58 \cdot 1$ | $46 \cdot 8$ | - | - | - | Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| Average .. | 18.5 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 50 | 143 | 14.7 | 8.5 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 57 | 102 | . Average |


| Weather Record, November, 1976 |  |  |  |  |  | Weather Record, December, 1976 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day | Temperature |  | Wind Speed knots | Raln. fall mm. | Sunshine hrs. | Truperature |  | Wind Speed knots | Rain. fall mm. | Sunshine hrs. | Day |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Min. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Max} . \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{{ }_{0}}{\text { Min. }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | $12 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 2.5 | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.1 | 1 |
| 2 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 5.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2 |
| 3 | $8 \cdot 6$ | -1.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | $4 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | -4.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 3 |
| 4 | 11.4 | $-3 \cdot 2$ | 6.0 | 0.8 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $-5.8$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 4 |
| 5 | 12.8 | $7 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | 0.6 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | -6.7 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6.4 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 5 |
| 6 | 12.9 | $8 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6 |
| 7 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 1.5 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 0.6 | $4 \cdot 8$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | 3.8 | $12 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | 7 |
| 8 | 11.5 | 3-2 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 1.6 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 8.9 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 0.3 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 8 |
| 9 | 10.8 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | -1.3 | $1 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | 9 |
| 10 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | -5.3 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 10 |
| 11 | $9 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | 1.0 | $12 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$. | $-3.1$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 0.1 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 11 |
| 12 | $6 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $11 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $-4 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 12 |
| 13 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 5.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 0.1 | 3.9 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $-0.1$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 13 |
| 14 | $8 \cdot 4$ | -2.0 | 1.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 0.5 | 1.6 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 14 |
| 15 | $9 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 0.7 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 1.8 | $3 \cdot 0$ | $-1.7$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.6 | 15 |
| 16 | $9 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | 4.9 | $1 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 0.4 | $8 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 0.8 | 16 |
| 17 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | 0.0 | 0.1 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 0.0 | 17 |
| 18 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1.5 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | 18 |
| 19 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | 19 |
| 20 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 4.8 | 0.7 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 20 |
| 21 | $7 \cdot 7$ | -0.1 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 0.1 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.1 | 21 |
| 22 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 9.8 | $-2.8$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.4 | 22 |
| 23 | $6 \cdot 4$ | -0.8 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 23 |
| 24 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 0.1 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 24 |
| 25 | 9.0 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | 25 |
| 26 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 6$ | 1.0 | 0.0 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 26 |
| 27 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 0.6 | 6.5 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | $6 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | 27 |
| 28 | 11.8 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 13.9 | 9.8 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 28 |
| 29 | $9 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | 11.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 | $-7 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | 3-7 | 29 |
| 30 | $9 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | -2.0 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 30 |
| 31 |  |  |  |  |  | $8 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 31 |
| Total | - | - | - | 81.9 | $64 \cdot 2$ | - | - | - | $66 \cdot 8$ | 61.7 | Total |
| Mean | 9.9 | $3 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | - | - | $5 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | - | - | Mean |
| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}_{\text {c }}$ | $49 \cdot 8$ | $38 \cdot 5$ | - | - | - | 41.4 | $32 \cdot 2$ | - | - | - | emp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Averige | $9 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 63 | 58 | 7.2 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 7.6 | 52 | 43 | Average |
|  | eather | ecor | muar | 1977 |  |  | Weat | Recor | Febr | , 19 |  |
|  | Temp | ature | Wind | Rain. | Sun- | Tem! | ature | Wind | Rain- | Sun- |  |
| Day | Max. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Min}}{{ }_{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{C} .}$ | Speed knots | fall <br> mm. | shine hrs. | Max. | $\mathrm{Min}_{\circ}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Speed <br> knots | fall | shine hrs. | Day |
|  | $8 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $-1.0$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1 |
| 2 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 1.9 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $-3.8$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 2 |
| 3 | $4 \cdot 2$ | -2.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 11.0 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $12 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | 1.4 |  |
| 4 | $4 \cdot 2$ | -5.6 | 2.8 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | 7.6 | $3 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | 4 5 |
| 5 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 3.7 | 6.1 | $6 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 11.7 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 3$ | 3.0 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 5 |
| 6 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | 0.0 6.0 | 11.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ $8 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 3$ 15.0 | 2.2 <br> 0.1 | 1.0 1.1 | $7$ |
| 7 | $7 \cdot 1$ | -1.6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | 6.0 | $11 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |  |
| 8 | $5 \cdot 8$ | -0.9 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 10.7 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 5.5 4.8 | 0.8 10.0 | 3.8 0.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 9 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 4.8 13.8 | 10.0 0.5 | 0.0 0.8 | 10 |
| 10 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 0.5 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 0.0 1.7 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 3$ | 13.8 10.3 | 0.5 0.0 | 0.8 5.8 | 11 |
| 11 | 3.0 | -0.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 0.1 | $10 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 1$ | 10.3 3.0 | 0.0 1.2 | 5.8 0.4 | 12 |
| 12 | 1.4 6 | -1.0 -2.5 | 11.4 | 0.1 16.9 | 0.1 0.0 | 8.3 10.0 | 2.1 -0.8 | 3.0 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 6.2 | 13 |
| 13 14 | $6 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 1$ | -2.5 3.3 | $11 \cdot 0$ $13 \cdot 1$ | 16.9 2.4 | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 2$ | -0.8 1.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 14 |
| 15 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 11.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | $-1 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 1.5 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 15 |
| 16 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 0.2 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | 16 |
| 17 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $-5 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 17 |
| 18 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | 18 |
| 19 | $4 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 3.0 | 11.4 | 9.2 2.9 | 8.5 1.8 | 20 |
| 20 | $7 \cdot 6$ 10.2 | -0.9 6.6 | 8.7 10.4 | 0.3 1.8 | 1.6 1.0 | 12.7 10.0 | $4 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 4$ | 9.6 10.6 | 2.9 1.2 | 1.8 3.9 | 21 |
| 21 | 10:2 | $6 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | 1.0 | 10.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 10.9 | $6 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.2 | 22 23 |
| 23 | 8.5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 11.6 | $6 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 0.4 0.3 | $5 \cdot 0$ 1.2 | 24 |
| 24 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 1.3 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 1.3 0.0 | 10.6 8.2 | 2.9 4.6 | $2 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 3$ | 0.3 0.0 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 25 |
| 25 | $12 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | $16 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 4.6 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 26 |
| 26 | 8.5 | $6 \cdot 0$ | 11.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 0.9 -3.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ $7 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 0.0 | 9.0 4.0 | 27 |
| 27 | 8.6 | 2.4 5.9 | $7 \cdot 7$ $11 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 9$ 0.1 | 0.1 0.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 2$ | $-3 \cdot 5$ -5.3 | $7 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 1.3 | $4 \cdot 0$ $9 \cdot 1$ | 28 |
| 28 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | -5.3 |  |  |  | 29 |
| 29 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| 30 | 3.0 | -3.9 -3.4 | 2.7 6.4 | 0.0 2.4 | $1 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |
| 31 | $5 \cdot 2$ | -3.4 | $6 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 41.0 |  |  |  | 61.8 | $90 \cdot 2$ | Total |
| Total | - | - | - | $65 \cdot 3$ | $41 \cdot 0$ | - | - | - | 61.8 |  | Mean |
| Mean | $6 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | - | - | $9 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | - | - | Mean |
| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. | $42 \cdot 8$ | $34 \cdot 5$ | - | - | - | $48 \cdot 6$ | $37 \cdot 8$ | - | - | - | Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| Average.. | $6 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 55 | 48 | $6 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 39 | 65 | . Average |

## 1074

Meteorological Observations, London (Kew)

| Weather Record, March, 1977 |  |  |  |  |  | Weather Record, April, 1977 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day | Temperature |  | Wind Speed knots | Rainfall mm. | Sunshine his. | Temperature |  | Wind Speed knots | Rainflll mm. | Sun. shine hrs. | Day |
|  | Max. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{Min}} \mathrm{C} .$ |  |  |  | Max. | ${ }_{\mathrm{O}}^{\mathrm{M} \mathrm{C}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 1.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 3.9 | 1 |
| 2 | $18 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 9.9 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | 8.6 | 2 |
| 3 | 13.8 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 11.4 | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 0.2 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 3 |
| 4 | 11.9 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 11.7 | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 7$ |  |
| 5 | $12 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $3 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 5 |
| 6 | 10.9 | 6.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 11.0 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 6 |
| 7 | 13.9 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 0.4 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 6.8 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | 0.9 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 7 |
| 8 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 3.8 | 7.9 | 0.0 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $-1.1$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | 9.6 | 8 |
| 9 | 14.9 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 11.4 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $-3 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | 6.6 | 9 |
| 10 | 11.6 | $3 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | -3.9 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 0.6 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 10 |
| 11 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.3 | 1.1 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 11.0 | 3.8 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | 11 |
| 12 | 12.0 | $0 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 6.6 | $8 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 0.7 | 12 |
| 13 | $12 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 8.7 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 1.9 | 14.2 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 13 |
| 14 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | 11.5 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $11 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 5$ | 14 |
| 15 | $10 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 13.0 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 4$ | 0.5 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 15 |
| 16 | 11.4 | $9 \cdot 5$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | 0.2 | $12 \cdot 0$ | $-2.0$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | 8.9 | 16 |
| 17 | $12 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | 3.4 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 17 |
| 18 | 11.1 | $6 \cdot 7$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | 1.8 | $4 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | 3.6 | 18 |
| 19 | 11.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 11.1 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 4.9 | 0.5 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 19 |
| 20 | $10 \cdot 2$ | 1.4 | 8.9 | $6 \cdot 5$ | 2.9 | 12.0 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 20 |
| 21 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | 0.6 | 0.0 | $14 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 21 |
| 22 | $6 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $16 \cdot 7$ | 10.6 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 0.6 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 22 |
| 23 | $9 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 0.0 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 13.5 | 1.6 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 23 |
| 24 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 13.8 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 9.8 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 24 |
| 25 | 11.8 | $-1 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 15.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 25 |
| 26 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 4.5 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 11.2 | 0.0 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 11.4 | 11.6 | $6 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | 26 |
| 27 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 1.6 | 0.0 | 12.9 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 9.9 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 8$ | 27 |
| 28 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 0.1 | $14 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 8$ | $11 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | 1.2 | 28 |
| 29 | $6 \cdot 8$ | -0.7 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 7.9 | $12 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 7$ |  |  |
| 30 | $6 \cdot 9$ | $-4 \cdot 7$ | 3.8 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 12.9 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | 30 |
| 31 | $9 \cdot 1$ | -4.0 | $11 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |
| Total . | - | 二 | - | $50 \cdot 3$ | 113-1 | - | - | - | $26 \cdot 2$ | $165 \cdot 0$ | Total |
| Mean .. | 10.7 | 4.0 | $9 \cdot 2$ | - | - | 11.6 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 8.5 | - | - | Mean |
| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $51 \cdot 3$ | $39 \cdot 2$ | - | - | - | 52.9 | $38 \cdot 9$ | - | - | -- | Temp, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| Average .. | $9 \cdot 8$ | 3.4 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 37 | 112 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | -1 | 45 | 162 | ..Average |
|  | eathe | Recor | May, | 977 |  |  | We | er Re | d, Jun | , 1977 |  |
|  | Temp | ature | Wind | Rain | Sun- | Temp | ture | Wind | Rain. |  |  |
| Day | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max. } \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Min. } \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \end{aligned}$ | Speed knots | fall <br> mm. | shine hrs. | Max. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Min. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Speed knots | fall <br> mm. | uhine hrs. | Day |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 12.9 | -1.3 | 1.8 5.0 | 0.1 6.7 | $5 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 2$ | 18.0 18.2 | $6 \cdot 5$ $6 \cdot 6$ | 8.0 10.1 | 0.0 0.0 | 13.5 7.0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 8.0 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 2.6 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 22.9 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 6.0 | 0.0 | $8 \cdot 4$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 4 | 11.3 | 1.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 0.5 | 19-2 | $9 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 0.6 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 4 |
| 5 | $11 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 15*9 | 11.7 | 7-2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5 |
| 6 | 12.9 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 1.6 | 6 |
| 7 | $13 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 7 |
|  | 11.6 | $7 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $16 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 0.2 |  |  |
| 9 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 5.8 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1.7 | $14 \cdot 7$ | 1.6 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1.6 | $0 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | $16 \cdot 4$ | 9.0 | 6.8 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 3.6 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 6.4 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 10 |
| 11 | 14.4 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 4.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 11.1 | 0.9 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 11 |
| 12 13 | $13 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 12 |
| 13 | 12.0 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $18 \cdot 5$ | 11.8 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $20 \cdot 9$ | 0.1 | 13 |
| 15 | 12.8 | -0.2 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14 |
| 15 | $12 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 7$ | 2.8 7.9 | 9.0 14.5 | 0.5 | 8.6 0.0 | 12.6 | 11.4 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 15 |
| 17 | $13 \cdot 8$ | 7.9 7.7 | $14 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 3.4 | 17.8 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 11.6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | 16 |
| 18 | $12 \cdot 9$ | 6.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 3.4 14.0 | $12 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | 7.8 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | 17 |
| 19 | $18 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 11.3 | 0.0 | 14.0 14.4 | 12.9 | $9 \cdot 8$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | 0.0 | 18 |
| 20 | $14 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $14 \cdot 5$ | 0.2 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 12.7 | $9 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 19 |
| 21 | $17 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | 15.5 | 0.0 | 11.2 | $13 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 3$ $8 \cdot 5$ | 7.0 6.4 | 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 | 20 |
| 22 | $19 \cdot 6$ | 7.9 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 0.0 | $14 \cdot 8$ | 20.9 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | $10 \cdot 2$ | 21 |
| 23 | $19 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 11.0 | 0.0 | $13 \cdot 4$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | 11.1 |  | $0 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 22 |
| 24 | $20 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | $12 \cdot 0$ | $20 \cdot 1$ | 11.0 | $3 \cdot 2$ $7 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 1.0 | $9 \cdot 9$ 6.2 | 23 |
| 25 | $22 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | 12.0 | 0.4 | 10.2 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 11.8 | $7 \cdot 0$ 6.5 | 1.0 0.2 | $6 \cdot 2$ | 24 |
| 26 | 22.5 | $12 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | 12.9 | 17.7 | 11.8 10.5 | $6 \cdot 5$ 7.6 | 0.2 0.0 | 1.6 9.7 | 25 |
| 27 | 19.7 | 10.5 5.6 | 10.5 | 0.0 | $15 \cdot 0$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | 5.1 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 9.7 9.1 | 26 27 |
| 28 | $23 \cdot 0$ | 5.6 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | 14.0 | $17 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 28 |
|  | 21.0 12.6 | 5.9 8.9 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 11.1 | 18.8 | 11.9 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 0.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 29 |
| 30 31 | $12 \cdot 6$ 1.4 | 8.9 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 0.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 6$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 1.0 | $9 \cdot 0$ | 30 |
| Total | 14.4 | $6 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | 0.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |
| Mean $\quad \cdots$ | - | - | - | $36 \cdot 3$ | $223 \cdot 1$ | - | - | - | $54 \cdot 8$ | 141.5 | .. Total |
| $\frac{\text { Mean } \quad .}{}$ | $15 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | 9•1 | - | - | 16.8 | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | - | - | - Mean |
| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $60 \cdot 1$ | 43.7 | - | - | - | $62 \cdot 2$ | $47 \cdot 8$ | - | - | - | Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| Average .. | 16.8 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 7.4 | 46 | 203 | $20 \cdot 2$ | 11.5 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 44 | 214 | . Average |

## Principal 1500k \{oublishers and Their Addresses

More than 8,000 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing some 2,500 names and addresses is available, price £x post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker".

Abelard-Schumann, Intertext House, 450 Edgware
Rd., W.z.
Allan (Ian), Terminal House, Shepperton, Mddx. Allen (J. A.), x Lower Grosvenor Pl., S.W. . Allen, (W. H.), 44 Hill St., W.x.
Allen \& Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.r. Angus \& Robertson, z Mount St., Lewes, Sx. Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. x. Arlington Books, 3 Clifford St., W.r.
Armada Books, 14 St. James's Place, S.W.r. Arms \& Armour Press, I Hampstead High St., N.W.3.

Arnold (E.), \& CO, 25 Hill St., W.x.
Arnold (E. J.) \& Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
Arrow Books, 3 Fitzroy Square, W.x.
Athlone Press, 4 Gower St., W.C.x.
Autobooks, Golden Lane, Brighton.
Baillière, Tindall, 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C. $\mathbf{x}$.
Baker (John) 35 Bedford Row, W.C.r.
Barker (Arthur), ix St. John's Hill, S.W.xy.
Barrie \& Jenkins, 24 Highbury Cresc., N.5.
Bartholomew \& Son, Duncan St., Edinburgh.
Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W. .
Bell (Geo.) \& Sons, 37 Queen Elizabeth St., S.E. x.
Benn (Ernest), Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent.
Bingley (Clive), 16 Pembridge Rd., W.ry.
Black (A. \& C.), 35 Bedford Row, W.C.r.
Blackie, Glasgow, and 450 Edgware Road, W.z.
Blackwell (Basil), 108 Cowley Rd., Oxford.
Blackwood (W.), 32 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
Blandford Press, West St., Poole, Dorset.
Blond \& Briggs, 12 Caroline Pl., W.z.
Bodley Head, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
Bowes \& Bowes, 9 Bow St., W.C.z.
Brown, Son \& Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow. Burke Pub. Co., 14 John St., W.C.r.
Butterworth \& Co., Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Calder \& Boyars, 18 Brewer St., W.x.
Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.s. and Cambridge.
Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C..
Cassell \& Co., 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.I.
Centaur Press, Fontwell, Arundel, Sx.
Chambers (W. \& R.), II Thistle St., Edinburgh.
Chapman \& Hall, in New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Chapman (Geoffrey), 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C..
Chatto \& Windus, $40^{-42}$ William IV St., W.C.2.
Churchill Livingstone, z3 Ravelston Terr., Edinburgh.
Collier-Macmillan, Stockley Rd., W. Drayton, Mddx.
Collins, Sons \& Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W. .
Constable \& Co., ro Orange St., W.C.z.
Cooper (Leo), 196 Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. $z_{0}$
Corgi Books, 6 I Uxbridge Road, W.5.
Darton, Longman \& Todd, 85 Gloucester Rd., S.W. 7.

David \& Charles, Brunel House, Newton Abbot, Devon.
Davies (Christopher), 4 Thomas Row, Swansea.
Davies (Peter), 15 Queen St., W.x.
Davis (Hart-), MacGibbon, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.
Dean \& Son, 52 Southwark St., S.E.r.
Dent (J. M.) \& Sons, 26 Albemarle St., W.s. Deutsch (A.), xo5 Gt. Russell St., W.C. x.
Dobson Books, 8o Kensington Church St., W.8.
Dolphin Pub. Co., Milton Rd., Aylesbury, Bucks.

Duckworth \& Co., 43 Gloucester Crescent, N.W.I
E.P. Group, ro Snow Hill, E.C.z.

Elek, 54 Caledonian Rd., N.r.
Elliot Right Way Books, Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Surrey.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 556 Oxford St., W.r.
English Universities Press, Mill Rd., Dunton Green, Kent.
Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.r.
Eyre \& Spottiswoode, in New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Faber \& Faber, 3 Queen Square, W.C. r.
Focal Press, 32 Fitzroy Square, W.r.
Fontana, 14 St. James's Place, S.W.I.
Foulis (G. T.), Sparkford, Yeovil, Som.
Foulsham \& Co., Yeovil Rd., Slough, Berks.
Fountain Press, ${ }^{2} 4$ St. James Rd., Watford, Herts.
French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.z.
Frewin (Leslie), 5 Goodwin's Court, W.C.z.
Gall \& Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh, 9.
Garnstone, 59 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.
Gee \& Co., 15 I Strand, W.C.z.
Geographia, St. Albans, Herts.
Gibbons (Stanley), 39r Strand, W.C.2.
Gibson (Robert), 17 Fitzroy Place, Glasgow.
Ginn 84 Co., Elsinore Ho., Buckingham St., Aylesbury, Bucks.
Gold Lion Books, 338 Park Lane, W.x.
Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.z.
Gower Press, I Westmead, Farnborough, Hants.
Graham (Frank), 6 Queen's Terrace, Newcastle.
Green (W.), St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
Griffin (Charles), 5 A Crendon St., High Wycombe, Bucks.
Guinness Superlatives, $\quad$ Cecil Court, London Road, Enfield.
H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. .
Hale (Robert), Clerkenwell Green, E.C.x.
Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.x.
Hamlyn, Astronaut Ho., Hounslow Road, Feltham, Mddx.
Harrap (G. G.) \& Co., 182 High Holborn, W.C. $\mathrm{s}_{0}$
Harvill Press, 30 A Pavilion Rd., S. W.x.
Haynes (J. H.), Sparkford, Yeovil, Som.
Heinemann (Wm.), $x_{5}$ Queen St., W.r.
Hodder \& Stoughton, 47 Bedford Sq., W.C.r.
Hodge \& Co., 34 N. Frederick St., Glasgow.
Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.z.
Hollis \& Carter, 9 Bow St., W.C. 2 .
Holmes-Macdougall, 137 Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
Holt-Saunders, I St. Annes Rd., Eastbourne, Sx.
Hughes \& Son, 4 Thomas Row, Swansea.
Hurst \& Blackett, 3 Fitzroy Square, W.I.
Hutchinson \& Co., 3 Fitzroy Square, W.r.
Independent Press, 86 Tavistock Pl., W.C. x.
Jackdaw Publications, 30 Bedford Sq., W.C..
Jarrold \& Sons, Barrack Street, Norwich.
Jarrolds, 3 Fitzroy Square, W.I.
Johnson Pubns., 55 Langley Pk. Rd., Sutton, Sy.
Johnston \& Bacon, 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.x.
Jordan \& Sons, 15 Pembroke Rd., Bristol.
Joseph (Michael), 52 Bedford Sq., W.C. $\mathbf{x}$.
Kaye \&\% Ward, 21 New St., E.C.2.
Kelly's Directories, Neville House, Eden St., Kingston, Surrey.
Kimber (Wm.), 22A Queen Anne's Gate, S. W. з.
Kimpton (Henry), 7 Leighton Place, N.W.5.
Ladybird, Beeches Rd., Loughborough.
Lane (Allen), 17 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.x.

Lawrence \& Wishart, 39 Museum St., W.C. r.
Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.I.
Lockwood (Crosby) Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.
Long (John), 3 Fitzroy Square, W.x.
Longman Group, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex.
Low (S.), Marston \& Co., Queen St., Maidenhead, Berks.
Lund Humphries, 26 Litchfield St., W.C.z.
Lutterworth Press, Farnham Rd., Guildford, Sy.
Macdonald \& Evans, Estover Rd., Plymouth.
Macdonald \& Jane's, 8 Shepherdess Walk, N. i.
McGraw-Hill, Shoppenhangers Rd., Maidenhead, Berks.
Machinery Pub. Co., New England St., Brighton.
Macmillan Publishers, Little Essex St., W.C.z.
Marshall Cavendish, 58 Old Compton St., W.r.
Marshall, Morgan \& Scott, x Bath St., E.C. I.
Mayflower, Frogmore., St. Albans, Herts.
Methodist Publishing, Wellington Rd., S. W.rg.
Methuen \& Co., Ix New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Mills \& Boon, 17 Foley St., W.r.
Mitchell Beazley, 14 Manette St., W.I.
Mowbray, St. Thames Ho., Becket St., Oxford.
Muller (F.), Victoria Works, Edgware Rd., N.W.z.
Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.ı.
Museum Press, 39 Parker St., W.C.z.
National C.E.C., Robt. Denholm House, Nutfield, Surrey.
Nelson (T.), Lincoln Way, Sunbury, Mddx.
New Authors, 3 Fitzroy Square, W.s.
New English Library, Barnard's Inn, E.C.r.
Nisbet \& Co., Digswell Pl., Welwyn, Herts.
Nonesuch Library, 9 Bow St.,W.C.z.
Novello \& Co., Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Oak Tree Press, 116 Baker St., W.r.
Octopus Books, 59 Grosvenor St., W.
Odhams Books, Astronaut Ho., Hounslow Rd., Feltham, Mddx.
Oliphants, $\#$ Bath St., E.C.r.
Oliver \& Boyd, 23 Ravelston Terr., Edinburgh.
Owen (Peter), 73 Kenway Rd., S.W. 5 -
Oxford Univ. Press, 37 Dover St., W.I.
Pall Mall Press, St. Ebbes St., Oxford.
Pan Books, 18 Cavaye Place, S.W.ro.
Panther, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.
Paul (Kegan), 39 Store St., W.C.r.
Paul (Stanley), 3 Fitzroy Square, W.I.
Pelham Books, 52 Bedford Sq., W.C. г.
Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Mddx.
Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.
Phaidon Press, St. Ebbes St., Oxford.
Pharmaceutical Press, $=$ Lambeth High St., S.E.r.
Philip (George), 12 Long Acre, W.C.z.
Photo Precision, Caxton Rd., St. Ives, Hunts.
Pickering \& Inglis, 26 Bothwell St., Glasgow, C.z.
Pitkins, II W yfold Rd., S. W.6.
Pitman Publishing, Parker St., W.C.z.

Purnell Books, Queen St., Maidenhead, Berks.
Putnam \& Co., 9 Bow St., W.C.z.
Quartet Books, 27 Goodge St., W.x.
Queen Anne Press, 8 Shepherdess Walk, N. r.
Rapp \& Whiting, ros Great Russell Street, W.C.I. $^{\text {I }}$
Reinhardt (Max), 9 Bow St., W.C.z.
Religious Education Press, Hennock Rd., Exeter.
Rider \& Co., 3 Fitzroy Square, W.r.
Rivingtons, Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.r.
Routledge \& Kegan Paul, 39 Store St., W.C.I.
Scripture Union \& C.S.S.M., 47 Marylebone Lane, W.i.

Secker \& Warburg, 14 Carlisle St., W.r.
Seeley Service, 196 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.
Sheed \& Ward, 6 Blenheim St., W.x.
Sheldon Press, Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Rd., N.W.r.
Sidgwick \& Jackson, I Tavistock Chambers, W.C.I.
Smith (M. Temple), 37 Gt. Russell St., W.C.I.
Smythe (Colin), Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
S.P.C.K., Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Rd., N.W.x.

Souvenir Press, 43 Gt. Russell St., W.C. I.
Spearman (N.), 57 Friars St., Sudbury, Suffolk.
Sphere Books, 30 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.r.
Spon (E. \& F. N.), 3 I New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Sporting Handbooks, 13 Bedford Square, W.C.x.
Stanford Maritime, $12-14$ Long Acre, W.C.z.
Stephens (Patrick), Bar Hill, Cambridge.
Stevens \& Sons, II New Fetter Lane, E.C. 4 -
Student C. M. P., $5^{8}$ Bloomsbury St., W.C. .
Studio Vista, 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.I.
Sweet \& Maxwell, in New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Tabard Press, yo Snow Hill, E.C.r.
Talbot Press, Ballymount Rd., Dublin.
Tavistock Publications, $1 x$ New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Technical Press, Freeland, Oxford.
Thames \& Hudson, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C. 工.
Turnstone Press, 37 Upper Addison Gdns., W.x4.
University of London Press, Mill Rd., Dunton Green, Kent.
University of Wales Press, Gwennyth St., Cardiff.
University Tutorial Press, 9 Gt. Sutton St., E.C.I.
Vallentine Mitchell, io Woburn Walk, W.C.r.
Ward Lock, $3 \times 6$ Baker St., W. I.
Warne, 40 Bedford Square, W.C.x.
Watts \& Co., 39 Parker St., W.C.z.
Weidenfeld \& Nicolson, 1 II St. John's Hill, S.W.ir.

Wheaton (A.), Hennock Rd., Exeter.
"Whitaker," I3 Bedford Square, W.C.r.
Wildwood House, 29 King St., W.C. 2.
Witherby (H. F. \& G.), 5 Plantain Place, S.E.z. Wolfe Publishing, so Earlham St., W.C.z.
World Distributors, 12 Lever St., Manchester. World's Work, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.
Wright (John), 42 Triangle West, Bristol.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of The Publishers Association, whose address is ri Bedford Square, London, W.C.r.-President, Graham C. Greene (Jonathan Cape); Chief Executive, Clive Bradley.

## BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

These figures for book production and exports are issued by the Department of Industry. The totals for the years 1965 to 1976 are shown below:

|  | Total value of <br> Books produced <br> in U.K. | Total value of <br> Books exported <br> fear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from U.K. |  |  |


| Year | Total value of Books produced in U.K. | Total value of Books exported from U.K. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 197 x | £179,099,000 | £77,856,000 |
| 1972 | 205,266,000 | 81,207,000 |
| 1973 | 230,106,000 | 95,855,000 |
| 1974 | 281,508,000 | 19,359,000 |
| 1975 | 342,408,000 | 138,621,000 |
| 1976(Provisional) | 396,107,000 | 170,066,000 |

## BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1976

This table, from The Bookseller of December 25, 1976, shows the books published in 1976 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p have been omitted, as $m$ also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

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| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
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## COPYRIGHT

The Government Department dealing with Copyright is the Industrial Property and Copyright Dept., Department of Trade, 25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.z.

Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act. 2956, copyright subsists automatically in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work and continues to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died and shall then expire. No registration nor other formalities are required in order to obtain the protection of the Act. Protection is conferred not only against reproduction but also against the public performance of a work without permission. Copyright may also subsist in sound recordings, cinematograph films and television and sound broadcasts. Libraries
entitled, under a provision still in force of the Copyright Act, r9xr, to receive free copies of books published in the United Kingdom are the British Library, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin.

Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.-Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall was terminated by the Copyright Act of 1gri, but in 1924 the Stationers' Company esablished new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being $£_{5}$ for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies $\mathscr{C}_{3}$ in either case. The fee for a search is $£_{2} 2^{\prime} 5^{\circ}$

## ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS

Advertiser's Annual-Neville Ho., Eden St., King-ston-upon-Thames, Sy. $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{I} 2 \cdot 00$.
Aeromodeller Annual.-I4 St. James Rd., Watford. \&2:25.
Aircraft.-Terminal House, Shepperton, Middx. £2.75.
Annual Art Sales Index.-Pond Ho., Weybridge, Sy. (Nov.). 2V. f47.00.
Annual Register of World Events.-Longman Ho., Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex. £ $15^{\circ} 00$.
Antique Shops of Great Britain, Guide to the. 5 Church St., Woodbridge, Suffolk. £4.50.
Antiques in Britain.-Amadines, Coln St. Dennis, Cheltenham, Glos. $£ 2.75$.
Archaeologists' Year Book.- 176 Barrack Rd., Christchurch, Hants. (Apr.) $28 \cdot 00$.
Architecture \& Planning, Directory of Official.-z Catherine Street, W.C.z. $£ 8.25$.
Astronomical Ephemeris.-H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.I. (Jan.) £8.50.
Automobile Year.-Bar Hill, Cambridge. (Feb.) £16.50.
B.B.C. Handbook.-144 Bermondsey St., S.E. 1 . 21.50.

Baily's Hunting Directory. - 1 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.I (Oct.) £6.50.
Banker's Almanac \& Year Book.-4x Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, Sx. (Feb.) £20'00.
Benedictine Year Book.-The Priory, Banklands; Workington, Cumbria. (Dec.) 25p.
Bloodstock Breeders Annual Review.- 68 High St., Northwood, Mddx. £ 18.50 .
Boat World. - 39 East St., Epsom, Surry. (Jan.) C2.25.
Brassey's Defence Year Book.-15 Cavendish Square, W.r. £Iz-00.
British Antiques Year Book.-Chestergate Ho., Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.r. $£ 7.50$.
British Books in Print.- $3_{3}$ Bedford Square, W.C.x. C32:50.
British Industry \& Services in the Common Mar-ket.-Neville Ho., Eden St., Kingston-uponThames, Sy. £io'00.
British Music Year Book.-Erasmus Ho., Epping, Essex. Kio'50.
British Textile Register. $-4 x$ Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, Sx. (Mar.) £10.50.
Brown's Nautical Almanack.- 52 Darnley St., Glasgow, S.1. (Sept.) £6.00.
Building Societies Who's Who.-2-3 Burgon St., E.C.4. (July.) £ro.90.

Buses Annual.-Terminal Ho., Shepperton, Mddx. f. 275 .

Caravan \& Chalet Sites Guide. -76 Dean St., W.x. 50p.
Carpet Annual. 76 Dean St., W.r. (Jan.). 67.95.

Catholic Directory.-2I Fleet St., E.C.4. $£ 6.75$
Charities Digest.- 88 Kingsway, W.C.z. (Jan.) E3:20.
Chemical Industry Directory \& Who's Who.Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Nov.) £15.00.
Chemist \& Druggist Directory--Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. £ $122^{\circ} 0$
Christies' Review of the Season. - 3 Fitzroy Sq., W.r. (Dec.) £io.00.

Church of England Year Book.-Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.I. (Jan.) E4:50.
Church of Scotland Year Book.-121 George St., Edinburgh 2. (Apr.) £3'00.
City Connections, Directory of.-4 New Burlington St., W.I. $£ 20 \cdot 00$

Clothing Export Council Directory.-r-5 Bath St., E.C.I. $88 \cdot 00$.

Commonwealth Universities Year Book- 36 Gordon Square, W.C. x. (Sept.) $£ 22 \cdot 50$.
Computer Users' Year Book.- 430 Holdenhurst Rd., Bournemouth. $£ 14 \cdot 80$.
Concrete Year Book.-Wexham Springs, Slough, Bucks. E6.00.
Consulting Engineers, U.K.-Hill Ho. . Amersham, Bucks. £ı5:00.
Containerization International Year Book. Chestergate Ho., Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.I. (Mar.). EII•50.
Contractors and Public Works, Annual Directory of.-Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent. S7.75.
Coventry Evening Telegraph Year Book and Who's Who.-Coventry Newspapers Ltd., Corporation St., Coventry. (Nov.) \&2.50.
Current Law Year Book.-II New Fetter La., E.C.4.
"Daily Mail" Year Book.-Carmelite House, Fleet St., E.C.4. (Dec.) £.75; 天.I.15.
Decorating Contractor Annual Directory.-2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. $£ 4^{\circ} 00$.
Decorative Art \& Modern Interiors.-35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.I. £ 12.50 .
Diplomatic Service List.-H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.I. (April.) $\AA 5 \cdot 00$.
Directory of Directors. $-4 x$ Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, Sx. (Apr.) $£ 9^{\circ 00}$.
Directory of Opportunities for Graduates. 76. Dean St., W.I. $£ 750$.

Do-it-Yourself Annual.-Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. (Jan.) 50p.
Dod's Parliamentary Companion.-Elm Cottage, Chilsham Lane, Herstmonceux, Sx. $\subset 9 \cdot 00$.
Education Authorities' Directory and Annual.Derby House, Bletchingley Rd., Merstham, Surrey. (Jan.) £9.60.
Electrical Who's Who.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. £ro:oo.

Electrical \& Electronics Trades Directory.-P.O. Box 8, Southgate House, Stevenage. (Feb.) £ $16 \cdot 50$
Electrical Contractor's Yearbook. -34 Palace Court, W.2. £2.50.
Electricity Supply Handbook.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C. I. (Apr.). $£ 5^{\circ} 00$.
"Engineer" Buyers" Guide, 30 Calderwood St., S.E.18. £5.50.

Europa Year Book.-18 Bedford Square, W.C.I. 2 vols. (Apr.) £2900.
European Chemical Buyers' Guide.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. £20'oo.
European Glass Directory \& Buyer's Guide, Euro-pean.-2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. $£ 6.50$.
European Offshore Oil \& Gas Year Book.-120 Pentonville Rd., N.I. $£ 20 \cdot 00$.
European Plastics Buyers' Guide. -40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C. $x_{0} £ 155^{\circ}$
Export Data: Exporter's Year Book.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Dec./Jan.) € 1500.
Extel Issuing House Year Book.-37-45 Paul St., E.C.2. $£ 20 \cdot 00$.

Farm and Garden Equipment Guide.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. E3.50.
Finishing Handbook and Directory.- 127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.23. £5.65.
Fire Protection Directory.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Nov.) 天, rz:oo.
Fishing Industry Index International. $\rightarrow 6$ Dean St., W.I. $£ 5.50$.
"Flight" Directory of British Aviation.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.s. £6.50.
Food Processing and Packaging Directory.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. K.r2:00. $^{0}$
Frozen Foods Yearbook.-z Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. $£ 3.00$.
Fruit Trades World Directory. $\rightarrow 6$ Dean St., W.s. (Jan.) $£ 5.57$.

Furnishing Trade, Directory to the.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Jan.) £ $18 \cdot 50$.
Gas Directory.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Jan.) £rooo.
Gibbon's Stamps of the World Catalogue.-392 Strand, W.C.z. (Oct.) $£ 7.95$.
Girls' School Year Book.-35 Bedford Row, W.C.I. (May.) $£_{3}{ }^{\prime 25}$.

Good Food Guide.- I4 Buckingham St., W.C.z. \&3. 95.
Government \& Municipal Contractors Register. 39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Jan.) £8.00.
Guild of Agricultural Journalists Year Book. ${ }_{55}$ Gt. Portland St., W.r. $\mathrm{E}_{2} \cdot 00$.
Guinness Book of Records.-2 Cecil Court, London Rd., Enfield. (Oct.) $\mathrm{L}_{3} \cdot 50$.
Hardware Directory.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. £iroo.
Harper's Directory \& Manual of Wine \& Spirit Trades.-Southbank House, Black Prince Rd., S.E.x. (June.) £4*oo.

Health Service Buyers' Guide,--39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. $£ 8.00$.
Hi-fi Year Book.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.r. $\AA 3.00$.
Hollis Press and P.R. Annual.-Contact House, Lower Hampton Rd., Sunbury-on-Thames. (Oct.) $£ 7.00$.
Horse \& Hound Hunter Chasers \& Point to Pointers.-P.O. Box 21, Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. (Winter.) £4.95-
Horseman's Year.-52 Bedford Sq.. W.C.I. (Apr.) $£ 4: 25$.
Hospitals \& Health Services Yearbook.-75 Portland Place, W.x. (Nov.) £ 5560 .
Hotel, Restaurant \& Canteen Supplies.-39 East St., Epsom, Sy. \& 4 .oo.
Hutchins' Priced Schedules.-33 Station Rd., Bexhill-on-Sea. £7.50.
Insurance Directory \& Yearbook.-The Butts, Half Acre, Brentford, Middx. $\AA_{7} \cdot 00$.
International Art \& Antiques Yearbook.-22 Armoury Way. S.W.x8. (Jan.) £10.00
International Film \& Television Year Book.- 142 Wardour St., W.x. (Jan $\sqrt{2} /$ eb.) $\mathcal{E 6} 00$.
International Finishing Industries Manual.- 57 Hagden La., Watford. (Jan.) $£ 5 \cdot 50$.
International Shipping \& Shipbuilding Directory. -Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. £23.00.
International Yearbook \& Statesman's Who's Who.-Neville Ho., Eden St., Kingston-uponThames, Surrey (Apr.) $£_{2} 5^{\circ} 00$.
Iron \& Steel Year Book.-Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.x. £12-zo.
Jane's All The World's Aircraft.-8 Shepherdess Walk, N.i. (Oct.). £z5'oo.
Jane's Fighting Ships.- 8 Shepherdess Walk, N. i. (Aug.) $£ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{Co}$.
Jane's Freight Containers.- 8 Shepherdess Walk, N.r. (Nov.). £z5'oo.

Jane's Infantry Weapons.- 8 Shepherdess Walk, N.r. (May.) £25.00.

Jane's Major Companies of Europe.- 8 Shepherdess Walk, N.x. (May.) §30 00.
Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems.- 8 Shepherdess Walk, N.I. (Dec.). £x6.50.
Jane's Weapon Systems. -8 Shepherdess Walk, N.I. (Dec.). $£ 25^{\circ} 00$.

Jane's World Railways.- 8 Shepherdess Walk, N.r. $£ 25^{\circ} 00$.

Jewish Year Book. -25 Furnival St., E.C.4. (Jan.) £4.00.
Journal of Commerce Annual Review.-213 Tower Bidg., 22 Water St., Liverpool. 75p.
Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes.-Neville House, Eden St., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. £x8.oo.
Kelly's Post Office London Directory.-Neville House, Eden St., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. (Jan.) £ © $3 \cdot 00$.
Kempe's Engineers Year Book.-30 Calderwood St., S.E.18. $\mathrm{E}_{15} 5^{\circ} 0$.
Kemp's Directory.- -5 Bath St., E.C.r. (Sept.) EI5.00.
Kemp's International Film \& T.V. Directory.-1-5 Bath St., E.C.I. (May.) £6.50.
Kime's International Law Directory.- 170 Sloane St., S.W.r. (June.) $£_{4} \cdot 00$.
Law List.-1I New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (May.) £54:00.
Law List, International.-Pitman Ho., Parker St., W.C.z. £ $\times 4.50$.

Laxton's Building Price Book.-Neville House, Eden St., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. $£^{\circ} 00$.
Library Association Yearbook. $\rightarrow$ Ridgmount St., Store St., W.C.I. (May.) 7$^{\circ} 00$.
Lloyd's Calendar.-Lime St., E.C.3. (Oct.). £4:50.
London Chamber of Commerce and Industry Directory.- 2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. (Nov.) א.7.50.
Magistrates' Court Guide.-Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent. £. 4.75 .
Manufacturers \& Merchants Directory.-Neville House, Eden St., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. £xzoo.
"Mechanical World" Electrical Year Book.14 St. James Rd., Watford. $£ 2.50$.
"Mechanical World "Year Book.-14 St. James Rd., Watford. © $\underbrace{-50}$
Medical Annual.-42-44 Triangle West, Bristol. (Sept.) £ir:oo.
Medical Directory-23 Ravelston Terr., Edinburgh. (Apr.) £22'50.
Medical Register.-44 Hallam St., W.x. (Mar.) £.22:
Middle East \& North Africa.- 18 Bedford Sq., W.C.I. (Oct.) $\measuredangle 15 \cdot 50$.

Mining International Yearbook.-ro Bolt Court, E.C.4. (June.) £ıx'00.

Modern Publicity.-35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.r. (Sept.) £I2.50.
Motor Industry of Great Britain.-Forbes House, Halkin St., S.W.I. (Oct.) £r4:00.
Municipal Yearbook \& Public Services Directory, ${ }_{17}{ }^{8}$ Gt. Portland St., W.i. (Dec.) £ $55^{\circ} 00$.
Music Guide, International.-I36 Tooley St., S.E.I. $\mathcal{L}_{2}$ :50.

National Sociery for Clean Air Year Book.- 136 North St., Brighton. (May.) $£ \times 25$.
National Trust Year Book.- 18 Bedford Sq., W.C.I. £5\%75.

Nautical Almanac.-H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.x. (Oct.) $\mathcal{L} 5 \cdot 00$.
Newspaper Press Directory.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Feb.) £29.00.
North Sea \& Europe Offshore Yearbook.-io Bolt Court, E.C.4. $£ 19 \cdot 50$.
Old Moore's Almanac.-Yeovil Rd., Slough, Bucks. (July.) 12 p .
Owen's Commerce and Travel and International Register.- 886 High Rd., N.ız. (Mar.) $£ 9 \cdot 0$.
Packaging Review Directory.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. £ız'oo.

Paper Trade Directory of the World, Phillips'Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Jan.) £zo 00 .
Paperbacks in Print.-13 Bedford Sq., W.C.r. £ro:00.
Pears Cyclopedia.-52 Bedford Square, W.C.z. $\AA 3^{\prime} 75$.
Penrose Annual.-ro-16 Elm St., W.C.I. (Apr.) $\AA 8 \cdot 50$.
Personnel \& Training Management Year Book. 120 Pentonville Rd., N.r. $£ 8 \cdot 00$.
Photography Year Book.- 14 St. James Rd., Watford. $£ 7 \cdot 50$.
Polymers, Paint \& Colour Year Book.-2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. $£ 7 \cdot 50$.
Ports of the World.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. £ $28 \cdot 00$.
Printing Industries Annual.-xI Bedford Row, W.C.I. E $^{8 \cdot 00}$.

Printing Trades Directory.-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. £ $\mathrm{I}^{\circ}$ oo.
Public and Preparatory Schools Year Book.-35 Bedford Row, W.C.I. (May.) ©4:50.
Publishers in the United Kingdom and their Ad-dresses.- $x_{3}$ Bedford Square, W.C.I. (Feb.) £r-oo.
Publishing, Directory of. 35 Red Lion Square, W.C.x. (Oct.) £3.50.
R.A.C. Guide \& Handbook. -85 Pall Mall, S.W. x. (Apr.) $\mathscr{K}^{\circ} \circ 0$.
Raceform Up-to-date Form Book: Flat Racing. -2 York Rd., S.W.II. (Dec.) f3.50.
Raceform Up-to-date Form Book: National Hunt. - z York Rd., S.W.ri. (Aug.) $£ 3.00$

Railway Directory \& Year Book.-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. (Dec.) $£ 8.00$.
Reed's Nautical Almanac. $-3^{6-37}$ Cock Lane, E.C.I. (Oct.) £4.95.

Register of Defunct \& Other Companies.-4x Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, Sx. $\mathscr{L 5}^{\circ} 00$.
RIBA Directory of Practices.-Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W.r. (Oct.) $£ 9 \cdot 00$.
Royal Society Year Book. -6 Carlton Ho. Terr., S.W.I. (Feb.) $6^{\prime} 3^{\prime 2}$.

Ruff's Guide to the Turf.-79 Camden Rd., N.W. $x$ (Dec.). $£ 8.50$.
Salvation Army Year Book.-157-121 Judd St., W.C.I. (Nov.) £x.50.

Scottish Current Law Year Book.-St. Giles St., Edinburgh. fir:oo.
Scottish Law Directory.-34-36 North Frederick St., Glasgow. $£_{7} \cdot 25$.
Screen World.-Victoria Works, Edgware Rd., N.W.2. $£ .5 \cdot 75$.

Sell's British Aviation.-39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. £6.00.
Sell's British Exporters Register \& National Directory.- 39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. $£ 7.00$.
Sell's Building Index.-39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. £ro:00.
Sell's Directory of Products and Services.-39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (July.) £ız:oo.
Sheet Metal Industries Year Book.-2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. §7.50.
Shipowners, Shipbuilders \& Marine Engineers. Directory of - 40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. £ $55^{\circ} 00$.
Sociological Yearbook of Religion in Britain. -56-58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.I. (May.) $£ 2 \cdot 80$.

Specification.-9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.x. (May.) £xo 75.
Spon's Mechanical \& Electrical Services Prices Book. -II New Fetter La., E.C.4. $£ 8 \cdot 25$.
Spon's Architects' \& Builders' Price Book. II New Fetter La., E.C.4. (Oct.) $£ 5.90$.
Statesman's Yearbook.-Little Essex St., W.C.z. (Aug.) £8.95.
Stock Exchange Official Year Book.-4x Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, Sx. £27.00.
Stone's Justices' Manual. - 88 Kingsway, W.C.z. 2V. (May.) £ 32.00 .
Stores, Shops, Supermarkets Retail Directory.-48 Poland St., W. 1. £.20.00.
T.V. \& Radio: Guide to Independent Television.70 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. $£ 2 \cdot 40$.
Tanker Register.-52 Bishopgate, E.C.z. (May.) £25 00 .
Theatre Directory, British.-P.O. Box 64, Eastbourne, Sx. $\quad$ C5:25.
Timber Trades Directory.-Sovercign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. $£^{\prime \prime} 5^{\circ} 00$.
Trades Register of London. $-x-5$ Bath St., E.C.r. (Jan.) $\mathrm{E}_{4} 450$.
Travel Trade Directory.-30 Calderwood St., S.E.r8. (July.) £.5.50.
U.K. Kompass Register of British Industry \& Commerce.-41 Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, Sx. $£ 20 \cdot 75$.
Unit Trust Year Book.-30 Finsbury Sq., E.C.z. (Mar.) $£ 3 \cdot 85$.
United Reformed Church Year Book.-86 Tavistock Pl., W.C.r. (Sept.) $23 \cdot 50$.
Veterinary Annual. - 42-44 Triangle West, Bristol. (Dec.) Ens.50.
Watchmaker, Jeweller \& Silversmith Directory.40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. $\mathcal{L}_{3}{ }^{\circ} 00$.
Water Services Handbook.-2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. (Oct.). K7 $^{\circ} 50$.
Which Company?- $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ Pentonville Rd., N.r. (Mar.). £ $£ 25 ; £^{\prime} 3 \cdot 75$.
Which Degree? 76 Dean St., W.I. Si5.00.
Whitaker's Almanack.-I3 Bedford Sq., W.C.r. (Dec.). £2 $50, £ 5 \cdot 20, £ 7 \cdot 00$.
Who Owns Whom?- 24 Tufton St., S.W.I. $£_{3} 8 \cdot 50$.
Who's Who.-35 Bedford Row, W.C.I. (Apr.). £20.00.
Who's Who, International.- 18 Bedford Sq., W.C.I. (Sept.) $£ 20 \cdot 00$.

Willing's Press Guide.-4I Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, Sx. (Feb.) $£ 8.00$
Wine \& Spirit International Year Book. -76 Dean St., W.I. $£ 7.95$.
Wisden Cricketers' Almanack.- $\mathrm{r}_{3}$ Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Apr.) $£ 3 \cdot 75 ; £_{4} \cdot 25$.
World Hotel Directory.-10 Bolt Court, E.C.4. £o 00 .
World Insurance Year Book.-ro Bolt Court, E.C.4. $£ 15{ }^{\circ} 00$.

World of Learning.- 18 Bedford Square, W.C. . (Jan.) $£ 24 \cdot 00$.
World Shipping Year Book.-ro Bolt Court, E.C.4. £ $14: 00$.

Writers' \& Artists' Year Book.-35 Bedford Row, W.C.I. (Jan.) £r'75.

Year Book of World Aftairs.-rx New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. $<8 \cdot 75$.

## Principal Mailu Rewspapers

## LONDON

Daily Express (Ind.) Fleet St., E.C.4.
Daily Mail (Ind.) Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
Daily Mirror (Ind.) Holborn, E.C.r.
Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (Cons.) 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Financial Times (Ind.) so Cannon St., E.C.4.
The Guardian (Ind.) 119 Farringdon Rd., E.C.r.
Lloyd's List, Lloyd's, E.C.3.
Morning Advertiser (Ind.) 57 Effra Rd., S.W.z.
Morning Star (Communist) 75 Farringdon Rd., E.C.x.

Sporting Life, 9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
The Sun, 30 Bouverie St., E.C. 4 -
The Times (Ind.) Gray's Inn Road, W.C.r.
Evening News (Ind.) Carmelite House, E.C.4.

Evening Standard (Ind). 47 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4.

| Abrrdeen. . . . . . . Press and Journal (Ind.) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | .North-Western Evening Mail (Ind.) |
| Bath. | .Bath and West Evening Chronicle (Cons.) |
| Belfast | Belfast Telegraph (Ind.) Irish News (Nat) |
| Birminghan | Birmingham Post (Ind.) |
|  | Evening Mail (Ind.) |
| Blackbur | Lancs. Evening Telegraph (Ind.) |
| Blackpoo | W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (Ind.) |
| Bolton. | Evening News (Ind.) |
| Bournemo | Evening Echo (Ind.) |
| Bradford | Telegraph and Argus (Ind.) |
| Brighton | Evening Argus (Ind.) |
| Bristol. | Evening Post |
|  | Western Daily Pres |
| Burnley | Evening Star (Ind.) |
| Burton | Burton Daily Mail (Cons.) |
| Cambrid | Cambridge Evening News (Ind.) |
| Cardifr | SouthWales Echo (Ind.) Western Mail (Ind.) |
| Carlisle. | .Cumberland Evening News (Ind.) |
| Cheltenha | Gloucestershire Echo (Ind.) |
| Clevela | Evening Gazette (Ind.) |
| Colchester | Evening Gazette (Ind.) |
| Coventry | Coventry Evening Telegraph |
| LINGTON. | Northern Echo (In |
|  | Evening Despatch (Ind.) |
| Derby | Derby Evening Telegraph (Ind.) |
| DONCASTDUNDER. | Doncaster Evening Post (Ind.) |
|  | Courier and Advertiser (Ind.) |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Evening } \\ \text { (Ind.) }}}{\text { Telegraph and Post }}$ |
|  | . Scotsman (Ind.) |
|  | Evening News (Ind.) |
| E | .Express and Echo (Ind.) |
| Glasgow | . Glasgow Herald (Ind.) |
|  | Daily Record (Ind.) |
|  | Evening Times (Ind.) |
| Glouceste | . Citizen (Ind.) |
| GRERNOCK. . . . . . Greenock Telegraph (Lib.) |  |
| Grimsby. | Evening Telegraph (Ind.) |
| GUERNSEY | .Guernsey Evening Press and |
|  | Star (Ind.) |
| Halipax.....Huddersfield | .Halifax Evening Courier (Ind.) |
|  | Huddersfield Daily Examiner |
|  | (Lib.) |



Sunday Sun (Ind.)-Groat Market, Newcastle-onTyne.
Sunday Telegraph (Cons.)-r35 Fleet St., E.C.4. Sunday Times (Ind.) - 200 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.x.

## RELIGIOUS PAPERS

[ $W .=$ Weekly; $M_{0}=$ Monthly; $\mathrm{Q}_{0}=$ Quarterly $]$
Baptist Times-4 Southampton Row, W.C.I. W.
British Weekly and Christian World- 69 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.

Catholic Herald- 63 Charterhouse Street, E.C.x. W.

Challenge-Revenue Buildings, Chapel Rd., Worthing, Sussex. M.
Christian Herald-South Wharf, Aldrington Basin, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. W.
Church of England Newspaper-69 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.

Church of Ireland Gazette- 465 Lisburn Rd., Belfast. W.
Church Times -7 Portugal St., W.C.z. W.
Crusade-19 Draycott Pce, S.W.3. M.
English Churchman-P.O. Box 217 , S.E.5. Alt. W.
Friend-Drayton House, Gordon St., W.C.x. W.
Inquirer-x-6 Essex St., W.C.z. Alt. W.
Jewish Chronicle- 25 Furnival St., E.C.4. W.
Jewish Gazette- 18 Cheetham Parade, Manchester, 8. $W$.

Jewish Telegraph-Levi House, Bury Old Road, Manchester, 8. W.
Life and Work-rzx George St., Edinburgh 2. M.

Methodist Recorder- $x_{76}$ Fleet St., E.C.4. W.
Sunday-Udimore Vicarage, Rye, Sussex. M.
Tablet-48 Great Peter St., S.W.I. W.
Universe-Universe House, $2 x$ Fleet St., E.C. 4 . W.

War Cry-ror Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. W.

## PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

[ $W .=$ Weekly; $M_{.}=$Monthly; $\mathrm{Q} .=$ Quarterly]
Amateur Gardening-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. W.
Amateur Photographer-I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. $W$.
Angler's Mail-Hatfield House, 54 Stamford St., S.E.x. W.

Angling-30-34 Langham St., W.r. M.
Angling Times-Oundle Rd., Woodston, Peterborough. W.
Antiquaries' Journal-Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.ro. Twice a year.

Antique Collector-Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.r. M.
Apollo-xo Cannon St., London, E.C.4. M.
Art and Antiques Weekly-I8x Queen Victoria St., E.C.4-

Art and Artists-75 Victoria St., S.W.x. M.
Asia and Africa Review- $3^{8}$ Kennington Lane, S.E.II. M.

Autocar-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.x. W.
Birds and Country Magazine- 79 Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton, Surrey. Q.
Blackwood's Mag.- 32 Thistle St., Edinburgh. M.

Books \& Bookmen-75 Victoria St., S.W.x. M.
Boxing News-30-34 Langham St., W.I. W.
Brain-The Clarendon Press, Oxford. Q.
Brides and Setting-up Home-Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W. I. Alt. M.
British Birds- 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. M.
British Books News-The British Council, 65 Davies St., W.x. M.
Bunty- 185 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.

Burlington Mag.- $10-16$ Elm St., W.C. $. ~ M . ~$
Buses-Terminal House, Shepperton. M.
Cage and Aviary Birds-I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.
Caravan-Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. M.
Classical Quarterly-The Clarendon Press, Oxford. Twice $\begin{aligned} \text { Year. }\end{aligned}$
Classical Review-The Clarendon Press, Oxford. Twice a Year.
Coal News-Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.r. M.

Coin Monthly-Sovereign House, High St., Brentwood, Essex.
Coins-Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. $M$.
Connoisseur-Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.I. M.
Contemporary Review- 37 Union St., S.E.I. M.
Country Life-King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., S.E.I. W.

Countryman-23/27 Tudor St., E.C.4. Q.
Cricketer-Beech Hanger, Ashurst, Kent. M.
Criminologist-9 Old Bailey, E.C.4. Q.
Cycling-I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.
Dalton's Weekly-Windsor Ave., Merton, S.W.ig. W.

Dance and Dancers-75 Victoria St., S.W.z. M.
Dancing Times- 18 Hand Court, W.C.r. M.
Dog World- 32 New St., Ashford, Kent. W.
Do It Yourself-Link House, Dingwall Ave, Croydon. $M$.
Drama-9 Fitzroy Sq., W.r. Q.
Drive-Fanum House, Basingstoke, Hants. Alt.M.
Economic Journal-Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.I. Q.
Economica-Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. Q.
Economist, The (Ind.)-25 St. James's St., S.W.z. W.

Edinburgh Gazette (Official)-Exchequer Office, yoz George St., Edinburgh 2. Twice week.
Encounter-59 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. M.
English Historical Review-Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex. Q.
Exchange and Mart-Link House, 25 West St., Poole, Dorset. W.
Family Circle-Elm House, Elm St., W.C.r. M.
Field, The- 8 Stratton St., W.r. W.
Films and Filming-75 Victoria St., S.W.x. M.
Freethinker, The- 702 Holloway Rd., N.s9. M.
Fur and Feather-Idle, Bradford. Alt. W.
Gardeners' Chronicle-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W.x. $W$.
Garden News-Park House, 117 Park Rd., Peterborough. W.
Geographical Journal-Kensington Gore, S.W.7. Three times ayear.
Geographical Magazine-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. M.
Golf Illustrated-8 Stratton St., W.z. W.
Golf Monthly-II3 St. Vincent St., Glasgow. M.
Good Housekeeping-Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.x. M.
Good Motoring-352 Lewisham High Street, S.E.I3. $M$.

Gramophone-177-179 Kenton Road, Kenton, Mx. $M$.

Greece and Rome-The Clarendon Press, Oxford. Twice a year.
Guider-x7-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.x. M.

Harper's Queen-Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.I. M.
Health \& Strength-20-30 Holborn, E.C.x. M.

Health Education Journal- 78 New Oxford St., W.C.I. Q.

Hers-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.z. M.

History-59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.ry. Three times a year.
History Today- $388-389$ Strand, W.C.2. M.
Homefinder-ro East Road, N. г. M.
Homemaker-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. M.
Homes and Gardens-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.r. M.
Homoeopathy-27A Devonshire St., W.r. Six times $■$ year.
Honey-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. M.

Horse and Hound-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. W.
House and Garden-Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.I. Ten times $\begin{aligned} \text { year. }\end{aligned}$

Ideal Home-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E. I. $M$.
Illustrated London News-Elm House, Elm Street, W.C.I. M.
In Britain-B.T.A., 4 Bromells Rd., S.W.4. M. International Affairs-Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.x. Q.
Jazz Journal-x-3 Upper James St., W.r. M.
Kennel Gazette-s Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.I. M
Labour Monthly- 134 Ballards Lane, N.3.
Labour Research $\rightarrow 8$ Blackfriars Rd., S.E.1. M.
Lady- $39-40$ Bedford St., W.C.z. W.
Land and Liberty- 177 Vauxhali Briage Rd., S.W.I. Alt. M.

Lawn Tennis-Lowlands, Wenhaston, Suffolk. M.
Liberal News $\rightarrow$ Exchange Ct., Strand, W.C.I. W.

Light (Psychic)-16 Queensbury Place, S.W.7. Q.
Light Horse-x9 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.z. M.

Listener, The- 35 Marylebone High St., W. I. W. Living-Elm House, Elm St., W.C.x. M.
Local Government Chronicle (Ind.)-1x-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe., E.C.3. W.
London Gazette (Official)-Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.r. Four times week.
London Magazine- 30 Thurloe Place, S.W.7. Six times a year.
London Weekly Advertiser-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W. I.
London Weekly Diary of Social Events- 26 D'Arblay Street, W.I.
Look and Learn-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.x. W.
Look and Listen-75 Victoria St., S.W.r. M.
Man-36 Craven St., W.C.2. Q.
Mayfair-95a Chancery Lane, W.C.z. M.
Meccano Magazine-Binns Rd., Liverpool 13. Q.
Melody Maker-x Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. $W$.
Meteorological Magazine-P.O. Box 569, Cornwall House, S.E.r. M.
Mind-108 Cowley Rd., Oxford. Q.
Mirabelle-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.r. W.

Model Boats- $\mathbf{1 3}^{3-15}$ Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.
Model Railway Constructor-Terminal House, Shepperton. M.
Model Railways- $23-15$ Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. $M$.
Modern Caravan-Link House, Dingwall Avenue, Croydon. $M$.
Modern Languages- 35 Lewisham Way, S.E.r4. Q.

Month- 134 Mount St., W.x. M.

Monthly Digest of Statistics (Official)-P.O. Box 569, Cornwall House, S.E.1.
Mother-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.r. M.

Motor Cycle News-Northfield Ave., Kettering. W.

Movie Maker-x3-35 Bridge Street, Hemel Hempstead. Herts. M.
Municipal \& Public Services Journal-178-202 Gt. Portland St., W.x. W.
Municipal Engineering and Environmental Tech-nology- $7^{8-202}$ Gt. Portland St., W.1. W.
Municipal Review-36-38 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.I. M.
Museums Journal-87 Charlotte St., W.r. Q.
Music and Letters- 32 Holywell, Oxford. Q.
Music and Musicians- 75 Victoria St., S.W.I. M.
My Weekly- 185 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Nature-4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. W.
Nautical Magazine-52 Darnley Street, Glasgow, M.

Navy International-River Hall Farm, Biddenden, Kent. M.
Needlewoman-Bromley Cross, Bolton, Lancs. Q.

New Musical Express-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. W.
New Scientist-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E. I. W.
New Society-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. W.
New Statesman (Ind.)-xo Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.. W.
19-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E. x. M.

Notes and Queries-Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.zo. M.

Nursery World-Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. $W$.

Opera-6 Woodland Rise, N.ro. M.
Our Dogs-Oxford Road, Station Approach, Manchester. W.
Oxford-8 Wellington Square, Oxford. Twice year.
Parade- ${ }^{3} 35$-14I Wardour Street, W.r. $M$.
Parliamentary Debates (Lords) (Hansard)-P.O. Box 569, Cornwall House, S.E.I. Daily during Session.
Parliamentary Debates (Commons) (Hansard)P.O. Box 569, Cornwall House, S.E.x. Daily during Session.
Penthouse-z Bramber Rd., W.I4. M.
People's Friend- 7 Bank Street, Dundee. W.
Philosophy-Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.I. Q.

Photography-13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.
Photoplay Film Monthly-12-18 Paul St., E.C.2. M.

Pins and Needles-Elm House, Elm Street, W.C.r. M.

Playhour and Bonnie-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. W.
Plays and Players- 75 Victoria St., S.W.r. M.
Poctry Review-21 Earls Court Square, S.W.5. Q.

Political Quarterly. The-Elm House, Elm Street, W.C. 1.

Pony- I9 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. M.
Popular Gardening-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. $W$.
Poultry World- I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.

Practical Boat Owner-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I.
Practical Camper-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W.x. M.

Practical Caravan-Regent House, 54-6z Regent St., W.x. M.
Practical Gardening-Aqua House, Peterborough. M.

Practical Householder-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E. I. M.
Progress (Braille Type)-224-8 Great Portland St., W.x. $M$.

Punch-23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4. W.
Racing Calendar- 42 Portman Sq., W.z. W.
Radio Control Models and Electronics-13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead. Herts. M.
Radio Times- 35 Marylebone High St., W.I. W.
Railway Magazine-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.r. M.

Railway World-Terminal House, Shepperton. M.

Readers Digest-25 Berkeley Sq., W.r. M.
Record and Recording-75 Victoria St., S.W.I. M.

Red Star Weekly- ${ }^{2} 85$ Fleet St., E.C. 4 -
Riding-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.г. $M$.

Round Table- 8 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2. Q.

Scots Independent-9 Upper Bridge St., Stirling. M.

Scottish Field-57-59 Buchanan St., Glasgow. M.
Scouting-Baden Powell House, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. M.

Seafarer-207 Balham High Rd., S.W.I7. Q.
She-Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.I. M.

Shoot!-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. W.

Shooting Times and Country Magazine-Clivemont Rd., Maidenhead. $W$.
Sociological Review-University of Keele, Staffs. Q.

Spectator-56 Doughty Street, W.C.r. W.
Sporting Chronicle Handicap Book-Thomson House, Withy Grove, Manchester. W.
Stitchcraft-Belmont Rd., W.4. M.
Strad-x-3 Upper James St., W.I. M.
Studio International-14 West Central St., W.C.I. Alt. M.
Tatler and Bystander- 15 Berkeley St., W.x. M.
Tennis World-r7ıb High St., Beckenham, Kent. Ten tines 1 year.
Theatre Quarterly-44 Earlham Street, W.C.z.
Time (British Isles)-Time and Life Bldg., New Bond St., W.r. W.
Time \& Tide- 13 New Bridge St., E.C.4. M.
Times Educational Suppl't.-Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.r. $W$.

Times Higher Education Suppl't.-Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.I. W.

Times Literary Suppl't.-Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.x. $W$.
Tribune- 24 St. John St., E.C. I. W.
Trout and Salmon-2I Church Walk, Peterborough. M.

True Magazine-Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. $M$.

True Romances and True Story Magazine-xa-18 Paul St., E.C.z. M.
TV Times- 247 Tottenham Court Rd., W.x. W.
Universities Quarterly-ro Gt. Turnstile, W.C.I.
Vacher's Parliamentary Companion-Leeder House, Erskine Road, N.W.3. Q.
Vogue-Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.x. Sixteen times $\square$ year.
Weather-Cromwell House, Bracknell, Berks, M. Weekend-Carmelite House, E.C.4. W.
Welsh Nation-8 Heol Frenhines, Caerdydd, Cardiff. $W$.

West Africa-Bath House, 53 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.I. W.

Woman-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.r. W.

Woman and Home-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.x. M.
Woman's Journal-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.x. M.
Woman's Own-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. W.
Woman's Realm-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I. W.
Woman's Weekly-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E. 1 .
World Today-Chatham House, St. James's Sq., S.W.r. M.

Yachting Monthly-King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.I.
Yachting World-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.I. M.

Yachts and Yachting-I96 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea. Alt. W.

## TRADE, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS JOURNALS

$[W \cdot=W$ eekly $; M .=$ Monthly; $Q .=Q u a r t e r l y]$ Accountancy-56-66 Goswell Rd., E.C.I. M. Accountant-15I Strand, W.C.2. W.
Accountants' Magazine-27 Queen St., Edinburgh. M.

Achievement-50 London Rd., Riverhead, Kent. M.

Advertising Quarterly-Abford House, Wilton Rd., S.W.r.
Agricultural Machinery Journal-I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. M.
Anti-Corrosion- 127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.z3. $M$,
Antique Dealer and Collector's Guide-x-3 Wine Office Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. M.
Architects' Journal-9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.r. W.

Architectural Review-9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.工. M.

Artist-7 Carnaby Street, W. .
Bakers' Review-886 High Rd., Finchley, N.zz. M.

Banker-ro Cannon St., E.C.4. M.
Bankers' Magazine-Holywell House, Worship St., E.C.2. M.
Bookseller-13 Bedford Square, W.C.工. W.
Brewer's Guardian-93-99 Goswell Rd., E.C.x. M.

Brewing Review-42 Portman Square, W..$~ M$.
British Baker-69-77 High St., Croydon. W.
British Clothing Manufacturer-zo Soho Sq., W.x. M.

British Dental Journal-64 Wimpole St., W.r. Twice $\quad$ month.
British Food Journal-Peterson House, Northbank, Droitwich. All. M.
British Jeweller and Watch Buyer-27 Frederick St., Birmingham. $M$.
British Journal for Philosophy of ScienceFarmers Hall, Aberdeen. Q.
British Journal of Photography- 24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. W.
British Medical Journal-B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.I. W.
British Printer-30 Old Burlington St., W.x. M.

British Steelmaker- 5 Pond St., Hampstead, N.W. 3. Alt. M.

British Sugar Beet Review-P.O. Box 26, Oundle Rd., Peterborough. Q.

British Tax Review- 13 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Alt. M.
British Veterinary Journal-35 Red Lion Square, W.C.I. All. M.

Brushes International-i57 Hagden Lane, Watford. M.

Builders' Merchants Journal-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. $M$.
Building-4 Catherine St., W.C.z. W.
Cabinet Maker and Retail Furnisher-25 New Street Square, E.C.4. W.
Cage and Aviary Birds-I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. $W$.
Campaign-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W.r. W.

Canoe-Camper-5 Watersplash Road, Shepperton, Middx. Q.
Carpet and Floor Covering World- 125 High Street, Colliers Wood, S.W.s9. M.
Carpet Review-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W.г. $M$.

Caterer and Hotel Keeper-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.I. W.
Catering and Hotel Management-Pembroke House, Wellesley Rd., Croydon. M.
Catering Times-Northwood House, 93-99 Goswell Rd., E.C.s. W.
Chemical Age-Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E. $18 . W$.
Chemist and Druggist-25 New Street Square, E.C.4. W.

Chemistry and Industry- 14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.x. Twice a month.
Chemistry in Britain-Burlington House, W. x. M.

Child Education-Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.x. M.

Chiropodist-8 Wimpole St., W.I. M.
Civil Engineering and Public Works ReviewMorgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. M.

Club Mirror- 18 Queen's Rd., Brighton, M.
Colliery Guardian-Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. $M$.
Commerce International- 69 Cannon St., E.C.4. M.

Commercial Motor-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.I. W.

Computer Survey-42-43 Gerrard St., W.x. Alt. M.
Concrete-52 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.x. M.
Contract Journal-I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.
Control and Instrumentation-Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.r8. M.
Cordage, Canvas and Jute World-157 Hagden Lane, Watford. M.
C.S.E. News (Camping and Sports Equipment)4 Spring St., W.2. M.
Dairy Farmer-Fenton House, Ipswich. M.
Dairy Industries International-42-43 Gerrard St., W.x. M.

Design-28 Haymarket, S.W.I. M.
Display International-Pembroke House, Wellesley Rd., Croydon. $M$.
Dock and Harbour Authority-19 Harcourt St., W.I. M.

Drapers' Record-zo Soho Sq., W. x. W.
Education-ro Queen Anne St., W.I. W.
Education Equipment-125 High St., Colliers Wood, S.W.r9. M.
Electrical \& Electronic Trader-Dorset House Stamford St., S.E.I. W.
Electrical and Radio Trading-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.I. W.
Electrical Review-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.I. W.

Electrical Times-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.s. W.

Electronic Engineering-Morgan Gramplan House, Calderwood St., S.E.x8. M.
Electronics Weekly-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.z. W.

Embroidery-z Greycoat Place, S.W.i. Q.
Engineer-Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.s8. $W$.
Engineering- 28 Haymarket, S.W.x. M.
Engineers' Digest-120 Wigmore St.. W.I. M.
Estates Gazette- 55 I Wardour St., W.I. W.
Export News-The International Export Association, Bourne, Lincs. Q.
Fairplay International Shipping Weekly-s Pudding Lane, E.C.3. W.
Far East Trade \& Development-3 Belsize Crescent., N.W.3. M.
Farmers' Weekly- 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. $W$.
Fire (British Fire Service)-32-36 Dudley Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. M.
Fire Protection Review- 125 High St., Colliers Wood, S.W.ig. M.
Fish Friers' Review- 289 Dewsbury Road, Leeds. M.

Fish Trader-2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. W.
Flight International-Dorset House, Stamford St., W.

Food Trade Review- 29 High Street, Orpington, Kent. $M$.
Forestry and British Timber-25 New Street Square, E.C.4. Alt. M.
Foundry Trade Journal-Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. W.
Frozen Foods-z Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. M. Fuel- 32 High St., Guildford. Q.
Funeral Service Journal-King \& Hutchings, Cricketfield Rd., Uxbridge, Middx. M.
Fur Weekly News-122 Lea Bridge Rd., E.5.
Games and Toys-3o-3r Knightrider St., E.C.4. M.

Gas Marketing-25 New Street Square, E.C.4. M.
Gas World and Gas Journal- 25 New Street Square, E.C.4. $M$.

Gifts-r25 High Street, Colliers Wood, S.W.19. M.

Glass-Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. M.
Grocer-5 7 Southwark St., S.E. x. $W$.
Grower- 49 Doughty St., W.C.r. W.
Hair and Beauty-62 Oxford St., W.x. M.
Hairdressers' Journal-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.r. W.

Handy Shipping Guide-x2- 56 Laystall St., E.C.r. W.

Hardware Trade Journal-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. $W$.
Harper's Sports and Camping-Harling House, Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.I. Alt. W.
Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette-Harling House, Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.I. W.
Health Visitor-36 Eccleston Square, S.W.r. M.
Heating and Ventilating Engineer-886 High Rd., Finchley, N.12. $M$.
Hospital and Health Services Review- 75 Portland Place, W.x. M.
Hovering Craft and Hydrofoil-5I Weibeck Street, W.r. $M$.

Ice Cream \& Frozen Confectionery-90-94 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.r. M.
Industrial Daily News-49-50 Hatton Garden, E.C.r.

Industrial Society-48 Bryanston Square, W.x. Alt. $M$.

Insurance Mail-44 Fleet St., E.C.4. M.
Insurance Record-9 Chiswick High Rd., W.4. M. Investor's Chronicle and Stock Exchange Gazette30 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2. W.
Investors' Review-roo Fleet St., E.C.4. All. W. Jeweller-39 High St., Wheathampstead, Herts. M.

Journalist-3r4 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.r. M.
Journal of the Chemical Society-Burlington House, W.r. In six parts.
Journal of the Institute of Bankers-xo Lombard St., E.C.3. Alt. M.
Junior Age-Pembroke House, Wellesley Rd., Croydon. $M$.
Justice of the Peace-Little London, Chichester. W.

Knitting and Haberdashery Review-6 Ludgate Square, E.C.4. Alt. M.
Lancet 7 Adam Street, W.C.z. W.
Law Quarterly Review-ri New Fetter Lane, E.C. 4 .

Law Reports-3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.z. M.

Law Society's Gazette-Ix3 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. W.

Leather-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. M.
Leathergoods-125 High St. Colliers Wood, S.W.rg. M.

Library Review-30 Clydeholm Rd., Glasgow. Q.

Light and Lighting-York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.x. Alt. M.
Lithoprinter-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W.r. M.

Lloyd's Loading List-Sheepen Rd., Colchester, Essex. W.
Locomotive Journal-9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. M.

London Corn Circular-52-57 Mark Lane, E.C.3. W.

Machinery and Production Engineering-New England House, New England St., Brighton. W. Machinery Market-146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. W.

Management Accounting-63 Portland Place, W.I. M.

Management Decision-200 Keighley Rd., Bradford. Six times a year.
Management Today-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W.I. M.
Manufacturing Chemist and Aerosol NewsMorgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. M.

Manufacturing Clothier-42 Gerrard St., W.I. M.

Marine and Air Catering- 525 High St., Colliers Wood, S.W.I9. M.
Marketing-Regent House, 54-62 Regent St., W.s. $M$.

Materials Reclamation Weekly-69-77 High St. Croydon. W.
Meat Trades Journal-49-50 Hatton Garden, E.C.x. W.

Mechanical Handling International-33-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.r. M.
Medico-Legal Journal-129 Long Lane, S.E.r. Q. Men's Wear-zo Soho Sq., Wr. W.
Metal Bulletin-45-46 Lower Marsh, S.E.x. Twice week.
Metallurgia and Metal Forming-Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. M.
Milk Industry-zo Eastbourne Terrace, W.a. M. Mining Journal-I5 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.z. W.

Mining Magazine- 55 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.3. M.

Model Engineer- $\mathbf{x a}^{-15}$ Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Twice a month.
Modern Law Review-xy New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Alt. M.
Modern Railway-Terminal House, Shepperton. M.

Motor-I Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.
Motor Boat and Yachting-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.r. M.
Motor Cycle-r Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.

Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader- 157 Hagden Lane, Watford, Alt. W.
Motor Trader-Dorset House, Stamford Street, S E.r. W.
Motor Transport-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.r. W.

Musical Times- ${ }^{-3}$ U Upper James St. W.r. M.
National Builder-8z New Cavendish St., W.x. M.

Natural Gas-25 New Street Square, E.C.4. All. M.

New Law Journal-Butterworths, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent. W.
Nuclear Engineering International-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.r. M.
Nurseryman \& Garden Centre-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. W.
Nursing Mirror-x Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.

Nursing Times-4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. W.
Off Licence News-5 -7 Southwark St., S.E.r. W.
Official Journal (Patents)-Patent Office, St. Mary Cray, Orpington. $W$.
Ophthalmic Optician- 65 Brook St., W.x. Alt. W.

Optician-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.r. W.
Packaging-9 Chiswick High Road, W.4. M.
Packaging Review-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E. г. $M$.

Paint Manufacture- 157 Hagden Lane, Watford. Ten simes a year.
Painting and Decorating Journal-Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. M.
Paper- 25 New Street Square, E.C.4. Alt. W.
Personnel Management-Mercury House, Water100 Rd., S.E.I. M.
Petroleum Times-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.I. Alt. W.

Pharmaceutical Journal-x Lambeth High Street, S.E.I. $W$.

Philatelic Magazine-42 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. M.
Philatelic Trader-42 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. Als. W.

Photographer, The-Amwell End, Ware, Herts. Six to Ten issues a Year.
Physics Bulletin-Netherton House, Marsh St., Bristol. $M$.
Physics Education-Netherton House, Marsh St. Bristol. Seven issues a Year.
Physics in Technology-Netherton House, Marsh St., Bristol. Alt. M.
Plumbing and Heating Equipment News-Peterson House, Northbank, Droitwich. M.
Police Review- I4 St. Cross St., E.C.I.
Policy Holder-Waterloo Rd., stockport. W.
Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor-38 The Butts, Brentford, Middx. W.
Power Farming-ı Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. M.

Power Laundry and Cleaning News-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.x. Alt. W.
Practical Wireless-Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.
Practical Woodworking-Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.

Practitioner-5 Bentinck St., W.r. M.
Printing Trades Journal-Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. $M$.
Printing World- 125 High Street, Colliers Wood, S.W.Ig. W.

Product Finishing-127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.23. M,
Professional Administration-Lloyd's, Lime Street, E.C.3. M.

Public Law-ir New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Q.
Public Ledger-xI Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.a. Daily.
Public Service-x Mabledon Place, W.C.r. M.
Quarry Management and Products- $\rightarrow$ Regent St., Nottingham. M.
Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology-24-28 Oval Rd., N.W.I.
Quarterly Journal of Medicine-The Clarendon Press, Oxford.
Railway Gazette International-Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.I. M.
Railway Review-205 Euston Rd., N.W.r. W.
Rating and Valuation Reporter-2 Paper Bldgs., Temple, E.C.4. W.
Resale Weekly-Unit 4, Sewell St., Plaistow, E.r3.
Retail Jeweller- $93 / 99$ Goswell Rd., E.C. I. Alt. W.

Retail Newsagent-21-25 Earl Street, E.C.2. W.
Review (Insurance)-42-43 Gerrard St., W.I. Alt. W.
Review of Economic Studies-Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex. Q.
Review of English Studies-The Clarendon Press. Oxford. Q.
Safety at Sea International-Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. $M$.
Scottish Farmer- 39 York St., Glasgow. W.
Scottish Grocer-34-6 North Frederick St. Glasgow. W.
Scottish Schoolmaster-4I York Place, Edinburgh, Alt. M.
Service Station- $7^{8-202} \mathrm{Gt}$. Portland St., W.r. M.
Sheet Metal Industries-Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. M.
Shipping World and Shipbuilder- 125 High St., Colliers Wood, S.W.x9. $M$.
Shoe and Leather News-84-88 Great Eastern St., E.C. 2. W.

Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics-42-43 Gerrard St., W.I. M.
Solicitors' Journal- 237 Long Lane, S.E.I. W.
Sports Trader- 125 High St., Colliers Wood, S.W.r9. M.

Stage and Television Today-19-2I Tavistock St., W.C.2. W.

Structural Engineer-is Upper Belgrave St., S.W.x. M.

Surveyor and Public Authority Technology-x Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. W.
Tableware International-a Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. M.

Taxation-98 Park St., W.x. W.
Teacher-Derbyshire House, Kettering, Northants. W.

Teacher's World-Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.r. W.

Teaching History-59A Kennington Park Rd., S.E.II. Twice a year.

Television-Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.

Textile Institute and Industry-ro Blackfriars St., Manchester. $M$.
Textile Manufacturer-Alpha House, Beech Lane, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Ten times year.
Textile Month-Statham House, Talbot Rd., Stretford, Manchester. M.
Timber and Plywood-2x New St., E.C.z. W.
Timber Trades Journal and Woodworking Machinery- 25 New Street Square, E.C.4. W.
Tobacco- 2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. $M$.
Tooling-127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.23. M.
Town and Country Planning- 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x. M.
Town Planning Review-Dept. of Civic Design, Liverpool University, $Q$.
Toy Trader- 157 Hagden Lane, Watford. M.
Trade and Industry (Official)-x Victoria St., S.W.x. W.

Trade Marks Journal-25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. W.

Traffic Engineering and Control-29 Newman St., W.x. M.
U.K. Press Gazette-Cliffords Inn, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. W.

Ultrasonics- 32 High St., Guildford. Alt. M.
Universities Quarterly-10 Great Turnstile, W.C. I.
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith-40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.x. M.
Weekly Law Reports- 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Welding and Metal Fabrication-32 High St., Guildford. Ten times a year.
Which?- 14 Buckingham St., W.C.z. M.
Whitaker's Books of the Month and Books to Come- 13 Bedford Sq., W.C.I. M.
Whitaker's Cumulative Book List-r3 Bedford Sq., W.C.r. Q.

Wire Industry- $x_{57}$ Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey. M.
Wireless World-Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.x. M.

Woodworker- ${ }^{13}$-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead. M.
Woodworking Industry- 25 New Street Square, E.C.4. M.

Wool Record and Textile World-gr Kirkgate, Bradford. $M$.
World Crops- 9 Botolph Alley, E.C.3. Alt. M.
World's Fair-Union St., Oldham. W.

## NORTHERN IRISH NEWSPAPERS

## LONDON OFFICES:

Ballymena Observer-30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Banbridge Chronicle- $30-32$ Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph-Greater London House, Hampstead Road, N.W.r.
Coleraine Chronicle- 30 Fleet St., E.C. 4 .
Derry Journal-30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Down Recorder- 30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)-30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Irish News $\rightarrow 0$ Hatton Garden, E.C.I.

Irish Weekly-70 Hatton Garden, E.C.I.
Lurgan Mail- 30 Fleet St., E.C. 4 -
Mid Ulster Mail-30-32 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Constitution (Coleraine)- 30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Portadown News- 30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Strabane Weekly News- 30 Fleet St., E.C.4-
Tyrone Constitution- 30 Fleet St., E.C. 4 -
Ulster Gazette (Armagh)- 30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulister Herald (Omagh)-8o Fleet Street, E.C.4.

## REPORTING AND NEWS AGENCIES IN LONDON

Associated Press Ltd.,
$83-86$ Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ox-353 $\times 515$. Brenard Press Ltd.,

Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middx. oz-759
1235.

Capel Court press agency Ltd.,
20 Copthall Avenue, E.C.z. or- 6283580.
Central Press Features,
80 Fleet Street, E.C.4. or-353 7792.
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.,
Extel House, East Harding Street, E.C.4. ox-353ro8o.
Hayters Sports.
4-5 Gough Square, E.C.4. or-353-097x.

National Press Agency Ltd.,
Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, E.C.4. - $\quad$ - 353 IO30.

Parliamentary News Services.
92 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ox-583 7848 .
Press Association Ltd.,
85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. ox-353 7440.
Reuters LTd.,
85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. or-3536060.
United Press Intrrnational, Ltd.,

- Bouverie St., E.C.4. ox-353 2282.

Universal News Services, LtD.,
Gough Square, Fleet St., E.C.4. or-353 5200.

## LETTER POST SINCE 1972

The following list shows the cost of sending within the United Kingdom an ordinary letter not exceeding the weight shown:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Feb., 1973 \& First-Class \& Second-Class \& 4 oz . for \& $\cdots$ \& 10p \& -. \& \& 8p <br>
\hline 2 oz . for \& 3P \& $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& 6 oz . for \& .. 1 \& $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& \& \& 912p <br>
\hline 4 oz . for \& 4p \& 3年p \& 8 oz . for \& .. \& 15p \& \& \& IIp <br>
\hline 6 oz . for \& 6 p \& 51p \& ro oz. for \& .. 1 \& $17 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{p}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{13}$ <br>
\hline 8 oz . for \& 8p \& $6 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 12 oz . for \& \& 192p \& \& \& 14 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}}$ <br>
\hline so oz. for \& rop \& $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& 14.oz. for \& \& 22p \& \& \& 1612p <br>
\hline 12 oz . for \& 13 p \& $8 \frac{1}{2}$ \& $x \mathrm{lb}$. for \& \& 24 p \& \& \& 18p <br>
\hline 24 oz. for \& 15 p \& 91p \& I lb. 8 oz . for \& \& 34 p \& \& \& 24P max. <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { z fb. for } \\
& \text { I lb. } 8 \mathrm{oz} \text {. for }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 17p } \\
& 24 \mathrm{p}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 121

3 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathrm{a}$ each additional \& \& 44p \& \& \& <br>
\hline 2 lb . for \& 34 p \& Limit of weight \& $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$ or part \& rop \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Each extra lb. \& 17p \& z lb. ${ }_{\text {® }} \mathrm{oz}$. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& Sept., 2975 \& \& \& First- \& \& Second- <br>
\hline Sept., 1973 \& First-Class \& Second-Class \& \& \& \& Class \& \& Class <br>
\hline z oz. for \& 3 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{p}$ \& 3 P \& 60 (2.1 Oz.) \& for \& \&  \& \& 61p <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{cc}4 \mathrm{oz} \\ \mathrm{coz} & \text { for } \\ \text { for }\end{array}$ \& 5p \& $\underset{5}{4 \mathrm{p}}$ \& $150 \mathrm{~g}(5.3$ oz.) \& for \& \& 212p
$\times 5$
$\times 5$ \& \& 91p <br>
\hline \%oz. for \& -80p \& ${ }_{7 \mathrm{p}}^{\text {¢ }}$ p \& 200 B ( 7.1 IOz ) \& for \& \& x8p \& \& 33tp <br>
\hline xo oz. for \& x2p \& $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& $250 \mathrm{~g}(8.8 \mathrm{oz}$.) \& for \& $\cdots$ \& 21 p \& \& ${ }^{\text {30, }}$ <br>
\hline 12 oz. for \& 14p \& sop \& $300 \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{ro.6} \mathrm{Oz)}$. \& for \& $\cdots$ \& 24 p \& \& 1812p <br>
\hline 14 oz . for \& ${ }^{16 \mathrm{p}}$ \& $\mathrm{Ir}_{2} \frac{1}{2}$ \& $350 \mathrm{~g}(12.3 \mathrm{Oz}$ )
$400 \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{x} 4.1 \mathrm{Oz}$ ) \& for \& \& 27 p \& \& $\operatorname{sip}^{1}$ <br>
\hline lb. for \& r8p \& ${ }^{13 \mathrm{P}}$ \&  \& for \& \& 30 p
33 p \& \& $23 \frac{1}{2} p$
$26 p$ <br>
\hline $x \mathrm{lb}$.8 oz . for
z for
for \& 27p
36 p \& I821p max. \& $450 \mathrm{~g}(55.9 \mathrm{oz}$. .
500 g ( (.lbl) \& for \& .. \& 33 p
360 \& \& 281p <br>
\hline each additional \& \& \& $750 \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{x} .7 \mathrm{lb}$. \& for \& . \& $5 \mathrm{5p}$ \& \& 42 p max. <br>
\hline $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. for \& 9 p \& - \& 1000 (z.2 lb.) each additional \& for \& \& 66p \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 250 g (8.8 oz.) \& \& \& 25P \& \& <br>
\hline  \& First-Class 4 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2} p}$ \& Second-Class \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1 oz . for \& 612p \& 32 p

5 p \& June, 1977 \& \& \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { First- } \\
& \text { Class }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& | Second- |
| :--- |
| Class | <br>

\hline 5 oz . for \& rop \& 7 p \& 60.1 (2.x Oz.) \& for \& \& 9p \& \& <br>
\hline $8{ }^{8} \mathrm{oz}$. for \& ${ }^{1210} \mathrm{p}$ \& 9p \& $100 \mathrm{~g}(3.5 \mathrm{oz}$. \& for \& \& x $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& \& 92p <br>
\hline yo oz. for \& 15 p \& 1 xp \& $150 \mathrm{~g}(5.3 \mathrm{Oz}$. \& for \& \& 16p \& \& 12 p <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{lll}12 \mathrm{oz} & \text { for } \\ 14 \mathrm{oz} & \text { for }\end{array}$ \&  \& 23P
150 \& 200 - (7.1 OZ.) \& for \& . \& 20p \& \& ${ }^{15 p}$ <br>
\hline z lb. for \& $22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& 159
$17 p$ \& $250 \mathrm{~g}(8.8 \mathrm{Oz}.$.
$300 \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{x} 0.6 \mathrm{oz}$. \& for \& \& 24 p
28 p \& \& - $\begin{array}{r}18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} \\ \mathbf{2 2 0}\end{array}$ <br>
\hline $x \mathrm{lb} .8 \mathrm{oz}$. for \& $32 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{p}$ \& $22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ max. \& 350 g ( $\mathrm{xz.3} \mathbf{0 z} \mathrm{zz}$ ) \& for \& \& 32 p \& \& ${ }^{25 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}}$ <br>
\hline 2 lb for for \& $42 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& . - \& 400 g ( I 4.1 I OZ.) \& for \& \& 36 p \& \& 29 p <br>
\hline each additional

$$
\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb} .
$$ \& sop \& \& 450 g ( 35.9 oz .) \& for \& \& 40p \& \& $32 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& 750 g ( I 7 llb l ) \& for \& \& 67 p \& \& ${ }_{54 \mathrm{p}}{ }^{\text {map }}$ <br>
\hline March, 2975 \& First-Class \& Second-Class $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ \& each additional 250 g (8.8 oz.) \& \& \& - \& \& 4P <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Club and Address | Secretary | Subscription |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Entr. | Ann. |  |
| Alpine ( 8857 ), 74 S. Audley St., W.x. | M. F. Baker (Hon.) . . | $\underset{4: 20}{£}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ 3.50 \text { to } \\ 6.50 \end{gathered}$ | Mountaineering. |
| American (x919), 9 I Piccadilly, | I. B. Macfa | 100.00 | 75.00 | Americans in London. |
| American Women's ( 8 899), Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3. | Mrs. K. E. Hay | 15.00 | $25^{\circ} 00$ to | American Women |
| Anglo-Belgian ( 1955 ), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W. 工. | Baron de Gerlache de Gomery, m.v.o. | 30 | $30 \cdot 0$ | Social and Resid |
| Army and Navy (I837), 36 Pall Mall, S.W.. | J. Gordon. | Nil | $\begin{gathered} 45^{\circ} 00 \text { \& } \\ 23^{\prime} \cdot 00 \end{gathered}$ | Commissioned offi of H.M. Forces. |
| Arts (8860), 40 Dover Street, W.r. | A. E. Eldon-Ed | 50.00 | 85.00 | Art, Literature, Sci |
| The Athenæum (x824), $x 07$ Pall Mall, S.W.I. | G. L. E. Lindo | $57 \cdot 75$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|l\|} \text { II5.00 } \\ \text { to } 48.00 \end{array}\right.$ | Literature and Science Public Services, The Arts. |
| Authors' (I891) 40 Dover Street, W.r. | E. Walsh. | 60.00 | Various | Literary and Social |
| The Bath ( 1896 ), 43 Brook St., W.x. | H. A. Style | 110 | 1r0.00 | ocial: non-politic |
| Beefsteak ( 1876 ), 9 Irving Street, W.C. 2. | W. E. Ush | 30.0 | 30.00 | Dining a |
| Boodle's (1762), 28 St. James's St., S.W.r. | R | 150.00 | 142.00 | Social: non-politica |
| Brooks's (1764), St. James's Street, S.W.I. | J. | 100.0 | II2. | Social: non-politica |
| Buck's (I929), 18 Clifford Street, W.x. | Miss | 100.0 | 125.0 | Social: non-political. |
| Caledonian ( 189 I ), 9 Halkin St., S.W.r. | Capt. G. G. Wilso C.B.E., R.N. | Nil | $\begin{array}{\|c} 75 \cdot 00 \text { to } \\ 8 \cdot 00 \end{array}$ | Strictly Scottish. |
| Canning (rgio), 42 Half Moon Street, W.r. | R | 63.00 | $58 \cdot 50$ | Social: S. American. |
| Carlton ( $183^{2}$ ), 69 St. James's St., S.W.r. | R | 50 | 100.00 | cial: Conservati |
| Cavalry and Guards ( 1893 ), 127 Picadilly, W.r. | L. D | $34 \cdot 65$ | 60.00 | Officers of Mounted and Guards Regiments. |
| Challoner (I949), 59/6x Pont Street, S.W.I. | Brig. P. B. Cuddon, C.B.E., M.C. (Hon.) |  | Various | Roman residential. Catholic |
| Chelsea Arts (189x), 143 Old Church Streat, S.W. 3 . | Mrs. H. Davies-Cooke | 15.0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 55 \cdot 00 \& \\ 30 \cdot 00 \end{array}\right\|$ | Social and Residential |
| City Livery (1914), Sion College, Broad Street, E.C.z. | B. L. Morgan, с.в.s. (Hon.) | 25.0 | $25^{\circ} 00$ | Liverymen of City |
| City of London (1832), i9 Old Broad Street, E.C.2. | P. Merrit | $200 \cdot 00$ | 125.0 | Merchants, Banker etc. |
| City University ( $\mathbf{1 8 8 5 \text { ), } 5 0 \text { Corn- }}$ hill, E.C. 3. | I. |  | 85.00 | Primarily Oxford and Cambridge Graduates |
| Constitutional ( 1883 ), c/o The Naval and Military Club, 94 Picadilly, W.x. | S. F. Head | Nil | $\cdots$ | Social and Residential. |
| East India, Devonshire, Sports and Public Schools ( 8849 ), 16 St. James's Square S.W.x. | P. H. Walla | 50.00 | $\begin{gathered} 85 \cdot 00 \& \\ 50 \cdot 00 \end{gathered}$ | Social and Residentia |
| Eccentric ( $\mathbf{\Sigma} 890$ ), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.x. | J. McKeown. . . . . . . | $50 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | Social: non-political. |
| Farmers' ( 1842 ), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.I. | Lt.-Col. J. L. S. Andrews, O.B.E. | 10.0 | $\begin{gathered} 10.00 \text { to } \\ 50 \cdot 00 \end{gathered}$ | Agricultural Interests. |
| Garrick ( $\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{I}$ ), Garrick Street, W.C.z. | M. Harvey . | 125.00 | $100 \cdot 00$ | Dramatic and Literary. |
| Green Room ( $\mathbf{I}^{877 \text { ), 8-9 Adam }}$ Street, W.C. 2. | C. Clo | 10.00 | 35.00 | Dramatic Profession. |
| Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4 . | N | roo.00 | roo | Bankers, Merchants, Social. |
| Junior Carlton (I864), 30 Pall | W. A. Jolly | Nil | $75 \cdot 0$ | Conservative. |
| Kempton Park ( $\mathrm{I}_{7} 78$ ), Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. | Mrs. V. J. Blackford |  | 20.0 | Racing. |
| Kennel ( $\mathbf{z 8}_{73}$ ), I Clarges St., W.I. | Lt.-Cdr. J. S. William | 25.00 | 15.0 | For improving breed of dogs. |
| Lansdowne (1935), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Square, W.r. | E. A. Jeffreys. | Nil | Various | Social, Sports and Residential. |

London Fencing ( 1848 ), 83 Perham Road, W. 14.
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.x5.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) ( $x 7^{87}$ ), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W. 8 .
Mining (IgIO), 3 London Wall Bldgs, E.C.z.
National ( 1845 ), c/o Constitutional Club (q.v.).
National Liberal (188z), $x$ Whitehall Place, S.W.I.
Naval (2943), 38 Hill Street, W.x.

Naval and Military ( 1864 ), 94 Piccadilly, W.r.
Oriental (1824), Stratford House, Stratford Place, W.T.
Portland ( 18 I 6 ), $4^{2}$ Half Moon Street, W.i.
Pratt's (x84x), 14 Park Place, S.W.r.

Press (r88z), International Press Centre, $7^{6}$ Shoe Lane, E.C. 4.
Queen's (x886), Palliser Road, W. Kensington, W.I4.
Railway (1899), xyz High Holborn, W.C.r.
Reform (土84I), 104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.r.

Roehampton (1901), Roehampton Lane, S.W.I5.

Royal Air Force (9918), 128 Piccadilly, W.x.

Royal Automobile (x897), 89-9x Pall Mall, S.W.r.
R.A.F. Reserves (1948), c/o Naval Club, $3^{8}$ Hill Street, W.x.

Royal Ocean Racing (1925), zo St. James's Place, S.W.I.
St. Stephen's ( 1870 ), 34 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. .
Savage (1857), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Square, W.i.
Savile (r868), 69 Brook Street, W. $\mathrm{x}^{2}$

Sesame Pioneer and Lyceum ( $\mathbf{x} 895$ ), 49 Grosvenor Street, W. 3.
Ski Club of G.B. ( $x 903$ ), 188 Eaton Square, S.W.I.
Thames Rowing ( x 860 ), Embankment, Putney, S.W.x5.
Travellers' ( $\mathbf{x} 8 \mathrm{rg}$ ), 108 Pall Mall, S.W.r.

Turf (1868), 5 Carlton Heuse Terrace, S.W.r.
United Nursing Services (192x), 40 South Street, W.x.
United Oxford \& Cambridge University ( $\mathbf{2 9 7 2}$ ), 71-7 Pall Mall, S.W.x.



## CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1978

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1978 , contains $\mathrm{x}, 220$ pages, illustrations and additional coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price $£ 7 \cdot 00$ net.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Broker Members of the Stock Exchange buy and sell shares for members of the public. This is done for individual investors, for their advisers such as bank managers, solicitors and accountants, and for investing institutions like insurance companies, pension funds, unit trusts and merchant banks. For this the stockbroker is paid fixed scale of commission based on the value of the securities. In addition to this service, brokers advise their clients, according to their particular circumstances and needs, on how to invest their money to greatest advantage. In addition, they will undertake to review periodically the portfolios of their clients.

The Stock Exchange provides facilities for raising capital for industry. Any Broker will give advice on how a company can finance its growth by getting a listing. For companies already listed, other methods are possible-such as rights issues and debenture or loan stocks-for obtaining additional funds. Brokers' advice is also available to industrialists on matters such as mergers and acquisitions.

All listed British companies are incorporated under the Companies' Acts, which contain stringent regulations for their management and control. They are limited liability companies, which means that if you are a shareholder in such a company you cannot be called upon to pay any part of its debt or liabilities if it gets into difficulties, unless, in quite exceptional cases, you are a holder of partly-paid shares, in which event your liability is limited to the amount required to make the shares fully paid. The Stock Exchange serves investors, whether inexperienced or expert, big or small, and the authorities of the Stock Exchange insist on compliance with stringent regulations to ensure that the
public are fully informed of the constitution and record of every company whose securities are admitted to the market.

In London the foundation stone of the building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The Stock Exchange has now been rebuilt as a large tower block, 33 feet high with a new Trading Floor to the west of the block.
There are other Trading Floors in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 8,500 securities valued at over $£ 290,000,000,000$, and also securities listed on overseas Exchanges. At present, the Members of the Stock Exchange, consisting of Brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers as principals in specific securities), number about 40,00 . Visitor's Gallery in London is open between xo a.m. and 3.15 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket. Film show.

## The Stock Exchange

Chairman, N. P. Goodison; Deputy Chairmen,
J. W. Robertson; F. T. Powell, M.B.E.; G. R.

Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.; Chief Exec., R. Fell, C.B.E. Administrative Units
The Stock Exchange, London, E.C. $2 ;$ Stock Exchange, Margaret Street, Birmingham; Stock Exchange, Norfolk Street, Manchester; Stock Exchange, 69 St. George's Place, Glasgow; Stock Exchange, 28 Anglesea Street, Dublin 2; Stock Exchange, Northern Bank House, ro High Street, Belfast; Stock Exchange, Melrose House, 3 St. Sampson's Square, York.

| Club and Address |
| :---: |
| (with date of foundation) |

Aldershot (Officers) (1858), Farnborough Road.
Bath (Bath and County) ( $\mathbf{8 8 5}$ ), 2I-22 Queen Square.
Birmingham-
(Birmingham Club) ( 1872 ), Winston Churchill House, 8 Ethel Street.
(Chamber of Commerce) ( x 922 ), 75 Harborne Road.
(St. Paul's) (I859), 34 St. Paul's Square.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) ( 5870 ), Victoria Street.
Bradford (The Club) ( 1870 ), Piece Hall Yard.
Bristol (Clifton) ( 1882 ), 22 The Mall.
(Constitutional) (1885), Marsh Street.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) ( $\mathbf{1 8 5 5}$ ), Park Street.
(Hawks) ( $x^{8} 74$ ), Jesus Lane.
(Union) ( $\mathbf{I 8} \mathbf{I F}_{5}$ ), Bridge Street.
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) ( 1868 ), $x_{7}$ Old Dover Road.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) ( 1866 ), 2 Westgate Street.
Cheltenham (The New Club) ( 1890 ), Montpellier Parade.
Chester (Grosvenor) ( r 866 ), 3 Vicars Lane.
(City) ( 1807 ), St. Peter's Church Yard.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) ( $\mathrm{I}^{873}$ ), $3^{8}$ East St.
Colchester (The Club) ( 1874 ), 3-5 Culver Street, E.
Devizes (Devizes \& District) (9932), 27 St. John Street.
Durham (County) (x860), 52 Old Elvet.
Eastbourne (Devonshire) ( $187^{2}$ ), Westdown House, Hartington Place.
Exeter (Exeter and County) ( 187 y ), 5 Cathedral Close.
Harrogate (The Club) ( 1857 ), 36 Victoria Avenue. Henley-on-Thames (Leander) (1818), Henley.
(Phyllis Court) (xgo6), Marlow Road.
Hove (The Hove Club) (1882), 28 Fourth Avenue.
Jersey (Victoria) ( ${ }^{85} 53$ ), Beresford St., St. Helier.
Leamington (Tennis Court) ( $\mathbf{1 8 4 7}$ ), 50 Bedford Street.
Leeds (The Leeds Club) ( $\mathrm{I}_{5} 50$ ), 3 Albion Place.
Leicester (Leicestershire Club) ( $\mathbf{1} 873$ ), 9 Welford Place.
Liverpool (Athenæum) ( 1797 ), Church Alley.
(Racquet) ( 1877 ), ioz Upper Parliament Street.
Manchester (The Manchester Club) ( I 8 j x ), 50 Spring Gardens.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Constitutional) ( $x$ go8), 37 Pilgrim Street.
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873), George Row.
Norwich (Norfolk) ( 1864 ), 17 Upper King Street. Oxford (Frewen) (I869), 98 St. Aldate's.
(Vincent's) ( 1863 ), King Edward Street.
Peterborough (City and Counties) ( 5867 ), Priestgate
Portsmouth (Royal Naval and Royal Albert Yacht) ( 8867 ), 17 Pembroke Road.
Reading (Berkshire Athenæum) ( $\mathbf{7 7 7 6}$ ), 53 Blagrave Street.
Rye (Dormy House) ( 1896 ), East Cliff, Rye.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex) (x893), I Warrior Square.

| Secretary or ${ }^{\text {H Hon Sec. }}$ | Subscription |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Entr. | Ann. |
| B. A. Harvey R. A. L. Belben | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ \mathbf{1 6 \cdot 0 0} \\ \mathrm{Nil} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 00 \end{gathered}$ |
| D. Woolf. . | Nil | $8 \cdot 64$ to $64 \cdot 80$ |
| J. R. Dixon. . | Nil | 29.00 |
| A. E. Shipton. . . . . . . . <br> T. W. Wan | Nil $5 \cdot 0$ | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{cot}$ to $55^{\circ} 00$ |
| *W. E. B. Holroyd | $5 \cdot 00$ | 50.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lt.-Col. A. W. } \\ & \text { Thompson, } \\ & \text { M.C., T.D. } \end{aligned}$ | Nil | $40 \cdot 00$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brig. H. A. Hardy, } \\ & \text { M.B.E., M.C. } \end{aligned}$ | Nil | 21.00 to 9.00 |
| N. Hytner. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $\ldots$.... | Nil | 3.50 |
| $\star$ D. B. Williams, Ph.D. <br> B. Thoday (Chief | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 00 \text { to } 6 \cdot 50 \\ & \text { Nil } \end{aligned}$ | 9.00 |
| Clerk) |  | 9 |
| A. G. A. Cooper | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| *G. V. Wynne-Jones, о.в.E. | $40 \cdot 00$ | $70 \cdot 00$ |
| *Dr. H. G. Dowler. . | Nil | $40 \cdot 00$ |
| *A. R. Fontes | Nil | ¢8.00 |
| R. Edwards... | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| P. A. Witard. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { II.00 \& } 5.50 \\ 18.00 \end{gathered}$ |
| C. S. D. Hall. | $5 \cdot 50$ | 7.50 |
| *J. B. Neal |  | $10 \cdot 00$ |
| *]. B. Neal | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| M. P. Saunders. | 5,00 | 24.00 to $11 \cdot 00$ |
| *C. L. Leslie. <br> *H. R. P. Steward, T.D. | $10 \cdot 00$ | $25.00 \& 5 \cdot 25$ 11.00 |
| D. C. Ferguson...... | Nil | 35.00 |
| Sqn. Idr. G. A. Inverarity, D.f.C. | 10.00 | 27.00 |
| C. G. Mitchell. | 30.00 | 25.00 |
| *O. D. R. Dixon. | 10.00 | 25.00 |
| *J. W. Bosomworth. . | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{oo}$ | $45 \cdot 00$ |
| A. B. Proctor. | Nil | 52.00 |
| $\star$ F. J. Smith. | Nil | $35^{\circ} 00$ |
| *R. L. Packer... | Nil | -50.00 |
| F. C. T. Baker. . | $30^{\circ} 00$ | $60 \cdot 00$ to $8 \cdot 60$ |
| Mrs. G. Whitham... . | Nil | 60.00 |
| Sqdn. Ldr. J. V. Hadland, D.F.C. | 5.00 to 20.00 | $8 \cdot 50$ to $3 \times 50$ |
| Mrs. S. M. Gostling... | 15.00 | $65 \% 0$ to 85.00 |
| *W. H. Miller, B.E.M.. | II.00 | 14.00 |
| I. Garner . | $5 \cdot 0$ | 25.00 |
| Capt.D.J.Bateman,R.N. | 10\%00 | Various |
| *B. H. Powell. | Nil | 21.00 |
| *H. A. Fowler. <br> *S. G. Bradbury | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 00 \\ & x \cdot 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.00 \& 10.00 \\ 10.50 \end{gathered}$ |


| Club and Address <br> (with date of foundation) | Secretary <br> or *Hon. Sec. | Entr. | Ann. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |

## Scotland

Ayr (County) ( $\mathbf{I}^{872}$ ), Savoy Park Hotel.
Dundee (Eastern) ( 1870 ), a Euclid Street.
Edinburgh (Caledonian) ( 5877 ), 32 Abercromby Place.
(Ladies' Caledonian) ( 2908 ), 29 Queensferry Strect.
(New) ( $17^{87}$ ), 86 Princes Street.
Glasgow (Art) (1867), 385 Bath Street.
(Royal Scottish Automobile) (I899), Ix Blythswood Square.
(The Western Club) ( 1825 ), 32 Royal Exchange Square.
Inverness (Highland) ( 5870 ), 39 High Street.

| *W. W. McHarg. ... G. Parker (Manager)... | Nil <br> Nil <br> 10.00 to $5^{\circ} 00$ | 8.00 to 5.00 $65 \cdot 00$ $45^{\circ} 00$ to $4^{\circ 00}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mrs. E. M. Lindsay.. | Nil | 5.50 to $40 \cdot 0$ |
| R. Pettie, T.D | $35^{\prime} 00$ | 40.00 to 75:00 |
| G. Cowan. | 5.00 | $30 \cdot 00$ to 35.00 |
| Maj. R. T. Reid, M.C. . | 25.008 | 45.00 \& 17.50 |
| A. Grant. |  | $3^{8.00 ~ t o ~} 93^{\circ 00}$ |
| C. J. Sedgwick. | $25 \cdot 00$ | $30 \cdot 00$ |

Northern Ireland
Belfast (Ulster Reform) (I885), 4 Royal Avenue.
W. J. Leinster
(Manager)

## YACHT CLUBS



> Club and Address (with date of foundation)

London (Cruising Association) (1908), Ivory House, St. Katharine Dock, E.x.
(Royal Cruising) (x880), 42 Half Moon Street, W.x.

Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859), Royal Plain.
Lymington (Royal Lymington) (r92z), Bath Road.
Penarth (Penarth) (I880), The Esplanade.
Plymouth (Royal Western) ( 2827 ), 9 Grand Parade, West Hoe.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian) ( 1877 ), Madeira Road.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) ( 1875 ), Sandbanks Rd.
(Parkstone) ( 1895 ), Pearce Avenue, Parkstone.
(Poole Harbour) (1949), Saltern Way, Lilliput.
(Yacht) ( $\mathbf{x} 865$ ), New Quay Road, Hamworthy.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857), West Cliff Mansions.
Southampton:
(Royal Air Force) ( 1932 ), Riverside Ho., Hamble.
(Royal Southern) ( 1837 ), Hamble, Hants.
(Royal Thames) ( $\mathbf{7 7 5}$ ), Shore House, Warsash, Hants.
Southend (Alexandra) ( 1873 ), The Cliffs, Clifton Terrace.
Southsea (Royal Naval and Royal Albert) (1867), ${ }_{7} 7$ Pembroke Road, Portsmouth.
Swansea (Bristol Channel) ( 1875 ), 744 Mumbles Road, Mumbles.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary) (1947), 3 The Leas.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) ( $\mathrm{x}_{7} 75$ ), 5 I The Esplanade.
Windermere (Royal Windermere) ( 5860 ), Fallbarrow Road, Bowness.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) ( 1878 ), Yarmouth, I.O.W.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Secretary } \\ & \text { or *Hon. Sec. } \end{aligned}$ | Subscription |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Entr. | Ann. |
| Miss E. L. Rider | $\underset{5.00}{\mathcal{L}}$ | $\frac{\mathcal{C}}{12.00 \text { to } 3.00}$ |
| *A. P. Gray | 10.00 | $7 \cdot 0$ |
| Mrs. A. Martin | 10.00 | Various |
| Grp. Capt. H. L. Lewis D. E. Morse. | $\begin{gathered} 30 \cdot 00 \text { to } 15.00 \\ -5 \cdot 00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 00 \text { to } 3.00 \\ 2 x \cdot 00 \end{gathered}$ |
| Sqn-Ldr. J. E. R | Various | Various |
| *E. J. Stanley | Various | Various |
| Mrs. B. V. Okey | 10.50 | 10.00 |
| Col. T. A. Hunt. | $30 \cdot 0$ | $30 \cdot 00$ |
| Mrs. E. M. Perry | Various | Various |
| Capt. G.E. Thornton <br> *G. Borg. ............ | 24.00 Various | $24 \cdot 00$ Various |
| Sqn.-Ldr. A. R. Middleton, D.S.O., D.F.C. | $25^{\circ} 00$ | 22.00 |
| Mrs. W. J. F. Clampett |  | Various |
| Capt. K. R. Stobbs. | 52.50 \& $26 \cdot 25$ | ro5.00 to |
| *R. J. Kerswell. | Nil | $\begin{aligned} & 3500 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Capt. D. J. Bateman, R.N. (ret.) | 10.00 | 12.00 \& $25^{\circ} 00$ |
| *P. G. Cawker | 30.00 | 30.00 to $20 \cdot 50$ |
| *A. H. Basgallop. | 9.75 | 15.00 |
| *J. C. T. Plummer. . . | 15.00 | 25.00 |
| *A. Murdoch. | 25.00 | $22 \cdot 00$ \& 4.00 |
| Col. R. W. Stephen- | $14^{\circ} 00$ to 20.00 | 24.00 to 1.00 |
| son, о.в.E. |  |  |

## Scotland

Dundee (Royal Tay) (x89x), 34 Dundee Road, Broughty Ferry.
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (x868), y Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5 .
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) ( 1856 ), Rhu, Dunbartonshire.
(Royal Western) ( 8875 ), (None).

Oban (Royal Highland) (x88x).

Rhu (Royal Northern) ( 5824 ), Rhu, Dunbartonshire.


## Northern Ireland

| Bangor (Royal Uister) ( 8866 ), Clifton Road, <br> Bangor, Co. Down. *G. D. Ralston....... $^{2}$ |
| :--- |

## 


#### Abstract

The Royal Academy of Arts ( $\mathbf{r} 768$ ), Burlington House, W.x.-President, Sir Hugh Casson ( 9976 ); Keeper, Peter Greenham, R.A.; Treas., Roger de Grey, R.A.; Sec., Sidney C. Hutchison, C.v.O.; Reg., K. J. Tanner.


## Royal Academicians

1972 Adams, Norman 1963 Aldridge, John 1970*Ardizzone, Edward, C.B.E. $x 956$ Bawden, Edward, C.B.E. 1976 Blackadder, Miss Elizabeth
1975 Blamey, Norman 1975 Bowey, Miss Olwyn
2975 Bratby, John R. $1937 \ddagger$ Brockhurst, G. L. 1972 Brown, Ralph y956 Buhler, Robert r962*Burn, Rodney J. 1972 Butler, James I975 Brown, H. T. Cadbury-, O.B.E. x970 Casson, Sir Hugh 1976 Clarke, Geoffrey 1973 Clatworthy, Robert 2972 Coker, Pcter y972 Cooke, Miss Jean ag68 Cowern, Raymond $T$. 1974 Cuming, Frederick 1969 de Grey, Roger r976 Dickson, Miss Jennifer I955 Dring, William x968 Dunstan, Bernard 1953 Eurich, Richard 1974 Fell, Miss Sheila r954 ${ }^{\text {® Fitton, James }}$ $1942 \ddagger$ Frampton, Meredith
x 965 Frecth, H. Andrew 1977 Frink, Miss Elisabeth, С.B.E. 1972^Fry, E. Maxwell, C.B.E.

1969 Gibberd, Sir Frederick, C.B.E.

1975 Goldfinger, Ernö
1972 Gorc, Frederick
1977 Green, Anthony
x960 Greenham, Peter
r970 Hayes, Colin
rg6x Hepple, Norman
1971*Hermes, Miss Gertrude
1967 Hillier, Tristram
1965*Jones, Allan Gwynne-, D.s.o.

1973 Jones, Ivor Roberts-
1974 Kneale, Bryan
1963 McFall, David
1956 Machin, Arnold, O.B.E.

1973 MacTaggart, Sir William
1973 Middleditch, Edward
1953 ${ }^{\star}$ Pitchforth, R. V. 1977 Powell, Sir Philip, O.B.E.

1966*Roberts, William 1969 Rosoman, Leonard
196I Sanders, Christopher C.
$197^{2}$ Sheppard, Richard, C.B.E.
1963*Sisson, Marshall A., C.V.O., C.B.E.
r959 Skeaping, John R
1969 Soukop, Willi
1954 Spear, Ruskin 1959*Spencer, Gilbert 1945*Thomson, A. R. 1954 ${ }^{\star}$ Tunnicliffe, C. F.
1965 Ward, John
3965 Weight, Carel, C.8.E.

1974 Williams, Kyffin 1972*Wolfe, Edward

Associates

1974 Blake, Peter
I971 Blow, Miss S.
I974 Bowyer, William
1974 Camp, Jeffrey
1975 Chamberlin, Peter, C.B.E. I976 Dalwood, Hubert 1977 Dannatt, Trevor 1976 Eyton, Anthony 1975 Fraser, Donald Hamilton
I974 Harpley, Sydney I974 Hogarth, Paul 1977 King, Philip

1975 Levene, Ben
1976 Manasseh, Leonard
1972 Paolozzi, Eduardo, C.B.E.
1973 Philipson, Robin
1977 Rothenstein, M.
1977 Scott, William, C.b.E.

1975 Stephenson, Ian
1977 Sutton, Philip.
1972 Swanwick, Miss Betty
1973 Tindle, David

Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

Sir J. Reynolds, 1768 Benjamin West, 1792 James Wyatt, 8805 Benjamin West, $\mathbf{x} 806$ Sir T. Lawrence, 1820 Sir M. A. Shee, 1830 Sir C. Eastlake, $185^{\circ}$ Sir F. Grant, 1866 Lord Leighton, 1878 Sir J. Millais, $x 896$ Sir E. Poynter, 1896 Sir A. Webb, IgI9

Sir F. Dicksee, 1924
Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928
Sir E. Lutyens, $193^{8}$
Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944
Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949
Sir A. E. Richardson,
1954
Sir C. Wheeler, 1956
Sir T. Monnington, 1966

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art (i88x), Plas
Mawr, Conway.-Pres., J. Shore; Hon. Sec., J. R.
Webster; Curator and Sec., L. H. S. Mercer.
The Royal Scottish Academy (i8z6), Princes
Street, Edinburgh-Pres., Sir Robin Philipson,
R.S.A.; Sec., E. Gordon, R.S.A.; Treaso, J. Cum-
ming, R.S.A.; Librarian, J. Houston, R.S.A.; Asst.
Sec., J. Marshall.
Hon. Rctired Academicians:
1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.
1964 Miller, James
1966 Johnston, Ninian
1970 Sutherland, Scott

## Royal Scottish Academicians

1958 Armour, Mrs. M. 1966 Armour, William 2972 Blackadder, Elizabeth
1977 Butler, Vincent 1971 Cameron, Gordon S.
1962 Coia, J. A., C.B.E. 1974 Collins, Peter 1956 Crawford, H. Adam

1974 Crosbie, William x970 Cumming, James 1962 Donaldson, David A.
1956 Fleming, Tan 1967 Gordon, Esmé 1972 Houston, John 1966 Johnston, Ninian 1956 Kininmonth, Sir William
1973 Littlejohn,

William
1957 Lorimer, Hew
1971 McClure, David
1948 MacTaggart, Sir William
1976 Malcolm, Ellen
1972 Michie, David
1963 Morrocco, Alberto
1957 Patrick, J. McIntosh

1966 Peploe, Denis
1962 Philipson, Sir Robin
1976 Reeves, Philip
1977 Robertson, R. Ross
1937 Schotz, Benno
1970 Sutherland, Scott
1975 Wheeler, H. Anthony, O.B.E.
1977 Whiston, Peter

## Associates

Baillie, W. J. L.
Balmer, Barbara
Bone, W. Drummond Brown, Neil Dallas
Bryce, Gordon
Buchan, Dennis
Bushe, Frederick
Campbell, A. Buchanan
Campbell, Alex.
Dick, Miss Alix.
Donald, George
Evans, David
Fairgrieve, James
Fraser, Alexander
Glover, John Hardie, O.B.E.

Harvey, Jake
Johnstone,
Miss Dorothy
Johnstone, John
Knox, John
McMillan, Prof. Andrew
Morris, James
Morrison, James
Morrocco, Leon
Pelly, Frances
Reiach, Alan, o.b.E.
Richards John
Robertson, James
Scott, William
Shanks, Duncan F.
Smart, Alastair
Smith, Ian McKenzie
Snowden, Michael
Steedman, Robert R.
Thomson, Sinclair
Walker, Frances
Womersley, Peter

Hon. Retired Associates, Miss Elizabeth Dempster; J. H. Clark. Non-Resident Associate, Charles Pulsford.

Royal Irish Academy ( x 786 ), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.-Pres., G. F. Mitchell; Treas., P. Lynch; Sec., T. Walsh.

Abbeyfield Society, 35a High Street, Potters Bar, Herts.-Provides small houscholds for lonely elderly people.-Gen. SEC., D. A. L. Charles.
Aberiour Trust (1925), 36 Park Terrace, Stirling, Scotland.-Dir., J. Church.
accountants, Institute of Chartered, in England and Wales ( $\mathbf{x 8 8 0}$ ), Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.--Pres. ( $1977-78$ ), B. A. Maynard; Secretary, J. P. Hough.

Accountants and Auditors, British AssociaTION OF (1923), Stamford House, W.4--Sec., G. F. Garrad.

Accountants, Association of Certified (1904), n Bedford Square, W.C.I.-Pres., L. F. Pocock; Sec., R. A. Dudman.
Accountants of Scotland, The Institute of Chartered ( 8 854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh - Pres., J. L. Kirkpatrick; Sec., G. R. G. Stewart. ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTered ( 1888 ), 7 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2, and ix Donegall Square, South, Belfast.-Dir., R. F. Hussey.
Accountants, Society of Company and ComMERCIAL (1974), Ix Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.-Exec. Dir., J. H. Tresman.
Actors' Benevolent Fund (i88z), 6 Adam Street; W.C.2.-Sec., Miss A. G. Marks.

Actors' Charitable Trust (incorporating Denville Haill, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, W.C.2.-Assists children of theatrical parentage who are in need; home for elderly and infirm actors and actresses.-Pres., The Lord Olivier; Admin. Sec., Miss M. M. Brisley.
Actors' Church Union (i8go), St. Paul's Church, Bedford Street, W.C.z,-Senior Chaplain, Rev. M. Hurst-Bannister.

Actuaries in Scotland, The Faculty of ( 8856 ), Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. - Sec., W. W. Mair.
Actuaries, Institute of ( $\mathrm{I}_{4} 8$ ), Staple Inn Hall, W.C.I.-Pres., C. M. O'Brien; Sec., N. J. Page, M.C.

Adiciction (to Alcohol and other Drugs), SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ( $\mathbf{1 8 8 4}$ ).-Sec., N. H. Rathod, c/O I Wimpole Street, W.r.
additional Curates Society; Home Missions of Church of England and the Church in Whales ( 8837 ), St Mark's Church House, 264 a Washwood Heath Road, Birmingham.-Sec., Rev. A. J. Prescott.
Administrative Management, Institute of (r915), ${ }^{205}$ High Street, Beckenham, Kent.-Sec., J. L. Cousins.
Administrative Accounting, Institute of (rgi6), Walter House, 4 $\mathrm{IB}^{8-422}$ Strand, W.C. 2 .-Sec.Gen., D. W. Bradley.
Advertising Association, Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, S.W.x.-Director-General, R. Underhill.
Advertising Benevolent Society, National (1913), 3 Crawford Place, W.r.-Director and Gen. Sec., Miss R. Bell.
AdVErTISING, INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.x.-Dir., J. P. O'Connor. ADVERTISEMENT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Incorporated (founded 1932, inc. 1958), Mansfield House, Bulstrode Lane, Felden, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.-Hon. Sec., M. A. Geddes.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ( 1866 ) (incorporating the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers and the Helicopter Association of Great Britain), 4 Hamilton Place, W.x.-Pres., (1977-78) H. Davies; Sec. E. M. J. Schaffter.
African Institute. International (19z6), 210 High Holborn, W.C.x-Dir., Dr. D. Dalby.
African medical and Research foundation, 27 Dover Street, W.x.-Administration, Mrs E. Young.
Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society ( 8807 ), 175 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.r.-Sec., G. Reid.
AGED POOR SOCIETY ( 1708 ) AND ST. JOSEPH'S House, 39 Eccleston Square, S.W.I.-Sec., Major A. R. W. Shipley.

Agriculturai. Benevolent institution, Royal, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.I.-Hon. Treas., J. D. S. Ainscow; Sec., Cdr. O. C. Wright.
Agricultural Benevolent institution, Royal SCOTTISH ( $\mathbf{1 8 9 7}$ ), Dublin Street, Edinburgh.Sec., K. M. Campbell, w.S.
agricultural botany, national institute of (I919), Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.-Director, P. S. Wellington, D.S.C., Ph.D.

Agricultural Engineers Association, Limited (I877), 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W.x.-Dir.-Gen., F. D. Swift, O.B.E.

Agricultural Society, East of England, East of England Showground, Peterborough.-Sec., R. W. Bird.

Agricultural Society, Glasgow (i860).-Sec., S. Gilmour, 24 Beresford Terrace, Ayr.

Agricultural Society, Royal Uister (i8z6), The King's Hall, Balmoral, Belfast.-Sec., J. T. Kernohan, о.в.E.

Agriculture, Association of (x947), Victoria Chambers, $6 / 20$ Strutton Ground, S. W.I.-Gen. Sec., Miss J. Bostock.
Aircraft Noise, British Association for the Control. of, 30 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Air League, The (roog), 99 New Cavendish Street, W.I.-Chairman, K. G. Bergin, M.D.

Alexandra Rose Day Fund, i Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.x.-Organizer, Mrs. B. Day.

Almshouses, National Association of, Billingbear Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.-Gen. Sec., D. M. Scott.

Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, Association of (1932). Room 475. Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.I.
Ancient buildings, Society for the Protection OF ( $\mathrm{I}_{777}$ ), 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ Sec., Mrs. M. Dance, M.B.e.
ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY ( 1924 ).-Hon. Sec., G. Meirion-Jones, St. Andrew-by-the Wardrobe, E.C.4-

Anglo-Arab Association (ig6i), The Arab British Centre, 21 Collingham Road, S. W.5.
ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION (IgI8), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W.r.-Hon, Sec., Dr. Sheelagh O'Hara.

Anglo-Brazilian Society (ig43), Belgrave Square, S.W.r.-Sec., Mrs. M. J. Fyfe.
ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY (xgz4), 7 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.-Chairman, Sir Robert Bellinger, G.B.E.
ANGLO-NORSE SOCIETY, 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.x.

ANGLO-Swedish Society, 52 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7.

Anglo-Thai Society (196z)-Hon. Sec., Miss B. I. Crewe, 95 Kennington Park Road, S.E.II.

ANimal Health Trust, 24 Portland Place, W. . . Chief Executive Officer, Brig. J. Clabby, C.B.E.
ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL ( 1843 ), 56 Queen Anne Street, W. . - Hon. Sec., Prof. Lucy
Mair.

Anthroposophical Socirty in Great britain, Rudolf Steiner House, 35 Park Road, N.W.x.
Antiquaries, Society of ( $\mathbf{x} 1 \mathrm{~F} 7$ ), Burlington House, W.x.-Pres., A. J. Taylor; Treas., R. M. Robbins; Director, Prof. J. D. Evans; Sec., I. H. Longworth.
ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF ( 1780 ), National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.-Sec., B. C. Skinner; Treas., J. A. Donaldson.
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights ( 8839 ), 60 Weymouth Street, W. r.-Sec., Col. J. R. P. Montgomery, M.C.

ANTI-VIV:SECTION: BRITISH UNION FOR THE Abolition of Vivisection (inc.) (r898), 47 Whitehall, S.W.1.-Gen. Sec., A. Whittaker.
Anti-Vivisection Society, The National ( $\mathbf{z}_{7} 75$ ), $5 \pm$ Harley Street, W.x.
ANTI-Vivisection Society, Scottish, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Apostleship of the Sea ( 1920 ). For active seafarers. National Headquarters.-Anchor House, 8 Barking Road, E.r6.-Dir., Rt. Rev. D. McGuinness.
APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF ( $\mathbf{x} 617$ ).-Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.-Clerk, Maj. J. C. O'Leary; Registrar, D. H. C. Barrie.

Archeological Association, British (i843), 6x Old Park Ridings, Winchmore Hill, N.21.Hon. Asst. Treas. and Sec., Miss I. B. McClure.
Archeological Association, Cambrian (x846).President ( $\mathbf{1 9 7 7} \mathrm{7}^{8}$ ) Sir Ben Bowen Thomas; Gen. Sec., H. D. Rees, Llyswen, Bow Street, Dyfed.
Archalogical Institute, Royal (r843).Hon. Sec., S. D. T. Spittle, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Asst. Sec., Miss W. E. Phillips, 304 Addison House, Grove End Road, N.W.8.
ARCHEOLOGY, COUNCIL FOR BRITISH (1944), 7 Marylebone Road, N.W.r.-President, Prof. B. W. Cunliffe f.s.A.; Hon. Sec., R. T. Rowley, f.S.A.; Dir., H. F. Cleere, F.S.A.

Architects, The Royal Institute of British ( 8834 ), 66 Portland Place, W.x.-President, L. G. Graham; Chief Executive, W. D. Edmonds.
Architects Registration Council of thb United Kingdom, 73 Hallam Street, W.i.Chairman, D. Waterhouse; Registrar, (vacant)
Architects and Surveyors, Incorporated Association of ( 2925 ), 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.x.-Pres. D. M. Walker; Sec., M. G. Tatch.

Architects and Surveyors, The faculty of, Ltd: (incorporating The Institute of Registered Architects Ltd), 68 Gloucester Place, W.I. and 15 St. Mary Street, Chippenham, Wiltshire-Sec., A. D. G. Webb.

Architects Benevolent Society ( x 850 ), 66 Portland Place, W.r.-Hon. Sec., Howard Lobb, C.8.E.
architects in Scotland, Royal incorporation of (192z), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.Sec. and Treas., P. G. D. Clark.
Architectural Association (INC.) ( $\mathbf{x 8 4 7 ) , 3 4 - 3 6}$ Bedford Square, W.C.x.-Pres., S. Enthoven; Sec., E. Le Maistre.
Archivists, Society of (r946), Hon. Sec., P. Walne, County Hall, Hertford.
Area Medical Officers, Association of (r974). Hon. Sec., Dr P. C. Moore, The Limes, Belle Vue Road, Shrewsbury, Salop.
Arlis (Art Libraries Society) ( $\mathbf{x} 969$ ). Sec., Mrs. G. Varley, Kingston Polytechnic, Knights Park Centre, Kingston, Surrey.
ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND (1944), "G" Block, Duke of York's H.Q., Chelsea, S.W.3.-Controller, Maj.-Gen. D. N. H. Tyacke, C.B., O.B.E.
Army Cadet Force Association (1930), 58 Buckingham Gate, S.W.x.-Sec., Brigadier D. M. Pontifex, C.B.E.

Army Historical Research, Society for (xg2x). Hon. Sec., Maj. B. Mollo, T.D., c/o National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.
Art-Collections Fund, National (ign3), $24-26$ Bloomsbury Way, W.C.i.-Sec., J. Christian, f.S.A.

Art Education, National Society for (x888), 3rd Floor, Champness Hall, Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancs.-Gen. Sec., G. F. Williams.
ART WORKERS GULLD ( $\mathbf{x 8 8 4 \text { ), } 6 \text { Qucen Square, }}$ Bloomsbury, W.C.I.-Master, S. Crampton; Sec. R. Murry.
Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for ReSEARCH, Faraday House, 8 -10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.-Gen. Sec., M. C. G. Andrews.
Artists' General Benevolent Institution ( $\mathbf{1 8} \mathbf{1 4}$ ) and Artists' Orphan Fund ( 187 m ), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.I.-Sec., Miss D. P. Laidman.
Artists United Society of (ig2x), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.r.-Pres. G. Gunn; Sec., C. de Winter.
Arts Council of Great Brrtain, sos Piccadilly W.r. - Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Robinson; Secretary-General, R. Shaw.
AsLib (1924). (Formerly Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux), 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.x.-Director, L. Wilson.
Assistant Mistresses, Association of, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.I.-Sec., Miss S. D. Wood, C.B.E.
Asthma Research Councis, 12 Pembridge Square, W.z.-Chairman, D. M. Walters, M.B.E., M.P.

Astronomical Association, British.-Office, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.r. Meetings at 23 Savile Row, W.x.-President, H. B. Ridley; Sec., N. J. Goodman; Asst, Sec., J. L. White.
Astronomical Society, Royal (Incorporated ( $x 820$ ), Burlington House, W.r.-Pres., Prof. A. H. Coor, f.r.S.; Secs., Dr. J. A. Hudson; Prof. R. J. Tayler; Dr. J. R. Shakeshaft.
A.T.S. and W.R.A.C. BENEVOLENT FUNDS (1964), Queen Elizabeth Park, Guildford, Surrey.-Sec., Mrs E. Laurence-Smith.
Audit Bureau of Circulations Ltd., 19 Dunraven Street, W. . - Dir., K. Derbyshire.
Authors, Playwrights and Composers, IncorPORATED SOCIETY OF, 84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.-Secs., G. D. Astley; V. BonhamCarter; Philippa Macliesh.
Automoblle association (igo5), Fanum House, Basingstoke, Hants.-Chairman, The Lord Erroll of Hale, P.C.; Dir.-Gen., O. F. Lambert.
Avicultural Society ( 894 ) - Hon. Sec., H. J. Horswell, Windsor Forest Stud, Mill Ride, Ascot, Berks.
Ayrshire Cattle Society of Great Britain and IreLand ( 8 $_{77}$ ), x Racecourse Road, Ayr.-Gen. Sec., J. Lawson.
Baltic Exchange ( $\mathrm{rgoz}_{3}$ ), St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.Chairman, G. R. Newman; Sec., D. J. Walker.
Baltic Air Charter Association, The Baltic Exchange, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.-Chief Exec., R. B. Haseldine.

BANKERS, THE INSTTTUTE OF ( $\mathbf{1} 879$ ), yo Lombard Street, E.C.3.-Pres., M. G. Wilcox, M.B.E.; Sec.-Gen., G. H. Dix.
BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, The Institute of (1875), 20 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.-Sec., B. McKenna.
BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1792), 93-97 Gloucester Place, W.x.-Secs., Rev. A. S. Clement (Home); Rev. H. F. Drake, O.B.E. (Overseas).
(Dr.) Barnardo's ( 1866 ), Head Offices: Tanner's Lane, Barkingside, Essex. More than 231,500 children have been helped. Over 6,500 boys and
girls are helped each year in residential and nonresidential settings.
Baronetage, Standing Council of the ( 1898 ), 6-10 Eldon Street, E.C.2.-Sec. and Regr., P. L. Forwood.
Barristers' Benevolient Association (1873), 3 Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C.r.-Hon. Treasurers, M. Nolan, Q.C.; P. Medd, Q.C.; Sec., Miss K. M. Hopper.
Beit Memorial Fellowships (for Medical Research) (Igo9).-Sec., Prof. W. G. Spector, Pathology Dept., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.I.

Bible and Medical Missionary Fellowship (formerly Zenana Bible and Medical Mission) (1852), 352 Kennington Ruad, S.E.11.-Gen. Sec., A. M. S. Pont.
Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (igaz), 25 I Lewisham Way, S.E.4.-Gen. Sec., Rev. Canon A. S. Neech.
Bible Society, British and Foreign (1804), 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4-
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ( 5892 ), c/o British Academy, Burlington House, W.r.-Hon. Secs., Mrs. M. M. Foot; R. J. Roberts.
Bibliographical Society, Edinburgh ( x 8 go ), c/o National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1.Hon. Sec., I. C. Cunningham.
BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY, THE (xgin), 7 Warwick Court, W.C.x.-Sec., A. I. P. Henton.
Biological Engineering Society.-Hon. Sec., K. Copeland, Biophysics Dept., Faculty of Medical Sciences, University College London, Gower Street, W.C. 1 .
Biologists, Association of Applied. - Hon. Gen. Sec., Dr. D. G. Jones, Dept. of Agricultural Botany, University College of Wales, Penglais, Aberystwyth, Dyfed.
Biology, Institute Or, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.Pres., Prof. G. E. Fogg, F.R.S.; Gert. Sec., D. J. B. Copp.
Bird Preservation, International Council for (British Section), c/o Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.-Hon. Sec., Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, C.B.E.
Blind, Greater London Fund for the, a Wyndham Place; W.i.-Pres., The Lord Mayor of London; Gen. Sec., A. C. Jay, D.S.C.
Blind, Guide Dogs for the, Association, Alexandra House, 113 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5. Director-Gen., A. R. Clark.
Blind, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the ( 854 ), 8-22 Curtain Road, E.C.z.
Blind, LONDON AsSOCIATION FOR THE ( 1857 ), 14-x6 Verney Road, S.E.r6. A national voluntary organization helping the blind and partiallysighted throughout the country. Training and employment; homes, holiday hotels and hostels; self-contained flats; pensions and special grants fund.-Gen. Sec., G. W. Guy.
Blind, ROYal COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY FOR THE (1950), Commonwealth House, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.-Dir., Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.
Blind, Royal National Institute for the ( 1868 ), 224 Great Portland Street, W.I.-DirectorGeneral, E. T. Boulter. Branches of the Institute: Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery, Homes for Blind and Deaf Blind, School of Physiotherapy, Schools for Blind Girls and Boys, School for Shor:-hand-Typing and Telephony, Sunshine Home Nursery Schools, Braille and Moon Periodicals and Books, Braille Music, Talking Books, Students' Library, Professional, Commercial and Industrial Placement, Vocational Assessment Centre for Blind Adolescents, Apparatus and Appliances, Personal Services, Prevention of Blindness, etc.

Blind, National Library for $\operatorname{THE}(1882), 35$ Great Smith Street, S.W.r.(From April, Cromwell Road, Bredbury, Stockport, Greater Manchester.) - Books in embossed and large type are sent free on loan and post free to blind and partiallysighted readers. Stock of volumes, 400,000. -Director-General, W. A. Munford, M.B.E., phD.
Blind, Royal London Society for the ( 1838 ), Head Office ant Workshops, ro5-9 Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6; School, Dorton House, Seal, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent; Home Workers' Schente and Residential Clubs.-Gen. Manager and Sec., W. H. Pascoe, O.b.E.
Blind, Royal National College (1872). Further education for visually-handicapped. Rowton Castle and Albrighton Hall, nr. Shrewsbury.Principal, L. Marshall.
Blind, ROYAL SChOOL FOR THE INDIGENT (1799), Leatherhead.-Resident Principal and Chaplain, Rev. B. A. E. Coote.
BLIND (LONDON) SPORTS CLUB fOR THE ( $193^{2}$ ), Chairman, R. D. Birrell, Grants, Grants Lane, Limpsfield, Oxted, Surrey.
Blood Transfusion. See Greater London Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service.
Blue Cross, THE (Incorporating Our Dumb Friends' League) ( 1897 ), Animals' Hospital, Hugh Street, Victoria, S. W.r.-Sec., P. Carpmael, M.B.E.
Bodleian, Friends of The, Bodleian Library, Oxford.-Sec., J. P. Feather.
BOOK-KeEPERS, INSTITUTE OF (1916), (see under Administrative Accounting, Institute of).
Boorsellers Association of Great Britain and IRELAND ( 1895 ), 154 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.r.-Dir., G. R. Davies, O.B.E.

Book Trade Benevolent Society ( 1967 ), ig Bedford Square, W.C. I, formerly the National Book Trade Provident Institution (Ig62),-Pres, T. Joy, F.R.S.A.; Hon. Sec., C. Bradley.

Botanical Society of the British Isles ( 1836 ), c/o Dept. of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), S.W.7.-Hon. Gen. Sec., Mrs. M. Briggs.
Botanical Society or Edinburgh, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.-Hon. Gen. Sec., R. Watling, Ph.D.
Boy Scouts Association, see Scout Association, The.
BOYS' BRIGADE, THE (INCORPORATED) ( $\mathrm{I}_{8} 8_{3}$ ), Brigade House, Parsons Green, S.W.6. Membership: British Isles, 160,724 ; Overseas, 136,788 in 60 countries; World strength, 297,512.-Sec., A. A. J. Hudson.

Boys' Clubs, National. Association of, Incorporated (1925), 24 Highbury Grove, N.5. Responsible for the development and co-ordination of boys' club work throughout the country, and has affiliated to it, either directly or through local organizations, 5,923 clubs-Gen. Sec., Brig. E. G. B. Davies-Scourfeld, C.B.E., M.C.
Boys' Clubs, Northern Ireland Association of (1940), 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.-Gen. Sec., C. E. Larmour.

BREWING, INSTITUTE OF ( 1886 ), 33 Clarges Street, W.x.-Sec., Capt. S. Le H. Lombard-Hobson, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Bridewell Royal Hospitar, King Edward's School, Witley, Surrey ( 553 ).-Treas., The Earl of Selborne; Clerk to the Governors, Lt.-Col. S. A. Faith.

British Academy, THE (rgor), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. 3.-President, Sir Isaiah Berlin, O.M., C.B.E.; Treas. Prof. W. G. Beasley; Sec. J. P. Carswell, C.b.; Foreign Sec., Prof. A. G. Dickens, C.M.G.

British and Foreign School Society ( $x 808$ ).

South Road, Saffron Walden, Essex.-Sec., W. O. Bell.

British Artists, Federation of (1959), 17 Cariton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Chairman, R. Lister; Sec. Gen., M. B. Bradshaw.
British Association for the Advancement of SCIENCE ( 1831 ), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, W.x.-President, Prof. D. Hodgkin, O.M., F.r.s.; Gen. Secs., Sir Lincoln Ralphs; Dr. T. Emmerson; Prof. J. Heslop-Harrison, F.R.S.; Gen. Treas., Dr. J. A. Pope; Sec. Sir Ieuan Maddock, C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S.

British Association for Commercial And industrial Education, i6 Park Crescent, W.i.Dir., P. J. C. Perry, O.b.e.
British Assoclation for Early Childhood Education (formerly Nursery School Association of Gt. Britain and N. Ireland), Montgomery Hall, Kennington Oval, S.E.ri.-Sec., Miss D. E. Warren, O.B.E.

British Association of the Hard of Hearing.-Sec.-Gen., C. H. Mardell, M.B.E., 16 Park Street, Windsor, Berks.
British Bee-Keepers' Association ( ${ }^{8} 744$ ), 55 Chipstead Lane, Riverhead, Scvenoaks, Kent.Gen. Sec., O. Meyer.
British board of Film Censors, 3 Soho Square, W.r.-Sec., J. Ferman.

Brtish Commonwealth Ex-Services League, 49 Pall Mall, S.W.r.-Sec.-Gen., Air Commodore B. J. R. Roberts.
British Computer Society (i957), 29 Portland Place, W.r., Sec.-Gen., M. C. Ashill.
British Cotton Growing Association Ltd. (Igo4), Stanley Hall, Edmund Street, Liverpool. -Managing Director, R. Derbyshire.
British Cycling Federation ( 1878 ), 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3--Sec., L. Unwin.
British Dentai Association (r880), 64 Wimpole Street, W.x.-Pres., A. S. Davie; Sec., R. B. Allen.
British Diabetic Association (r934), 3-6 Alfred Place, W.C.x.-Sec.-Gen., R. Allard.
British Driving Society, io Marley Avenue, New Milton, Hants.-Sec., Mrs. P. Candler.
British Educational Administration Society (1975).-Sec., Dr. E. A. Ewan, Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh.
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British Field Sports Society ( 930 ), 26 Caxton Street, S.W. x.-Sec., Maj. Gen. J. M. Brockbank, C.B.E., M.C.

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British Gliding Association (1930), affiliated to Royal Aero Club. Kimberley House, Vaughan Way, Leicester.-Gen. Sec., B. Rolfe.
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British Heart Foundation (1963), 57 Gloucester Place, W.x.-Sec., D. A. Blake, M.B.E.
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British Israel World Federation (igig), 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W.x.-Sec., H. E. Stough.
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British Veterinary Association (i88x), 7 Mansfield Street, W.I.-Sec., P. B. Turner, M.A.
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Cambridge Preservation Society (rg29).-Chairmarr, S. C. Bowles; Sec., C. P. R. Clarke, Wandlebury Ring, Gog Magog Hills, Babraham, Cambridge.
Camera Club ( $\mathbf{1 8 8 5}$ ), Great Newport Street, W.C.2.-Hon. Sec., W. A. J. Paul.

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Cancer Research Campaign (Brit. Empire Cancer Campaign for Research), Carlton House Terrace, S.W.X.-For research into the disease of cancer in all its forms.-Sec. Gen., Brig. K. D. Gribbin, M.B.E.

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Conservative Clubs, LTD., Association of (x894), 32 Smith Square, S.W.I.-Sec., L. G. Waterman.
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deaf Chidren, Royal School for (1792), Margate. Office, Victoria Road, Margate, Kent. - Sec. D. E. Downs.

Deke Society, British.-Dir., Maj. Gen. G. C. A. Gilbert, C.B., M.C., Riverside House, Heytesbury, Warminster, Wiltshire.
DENTAL COUNCIL, GENERAL, 37 Wimpole Street, W.x.-Registrar, D. Hindley-Smith, C.B.E.

Dental Hospitais of Great Britain and Northern ireland, Association of (r94z).-Hon. Sec., Dr. R. G. Mitchell, Dental Hospital, St. Chad's Queensway, Birmingham 4.
Design and industries Association (1915), 12 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Hon. Dir., R. Plummer.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society (1904).c/o Devon and Exeter Institution, 7 The Close, Exeter.
Dickens Fellowship, Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street. W.C.r.
DIRECTORS, INSTTTUTE OF (xgo3), io Belgrave Square, S.W.I.-Dir. Gen., J. Hildreth.
Disabled, British Council for Rehabilitation of THE ( x 944 ), Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.x.-Sec. Gen., I. R. Henderson.
DISABLED, Central COUNCIL FOR THE (1919), 34 Eccleston Square, S.W.r.-Dir., G. Wilson.
DISPENSING OPTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 22 Nottingham Place, W.r.-Sec., M. G. Aird.
Distress, Society for the Reilef of (i86o).-Hon. Sec., c/0 Messrs. Coutts \& Co., 440 Strands W.C.z.

Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association (1897), (Headquarters and London Nursing Home), Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.8.

DISTRICT COUNCILS, Association of (x974), Egginton House, 25 Buckingham Gate, S.W.x. -Sec., S. Rhodes, o.b.E.
District Secretaries Association of, Smokey Acre., Broadoak Hill, Dundry, Bristol.-Hon. Sec., S. J. Evans.
Ditchley Foundation, Ditchley Park, Enstone, Oxford.-Dir., Sir Philip Adams, K.C.M.G.
Dogs home Battersea, the (i860), Battersea Park Road, S.W.8. Hours: Monday to Friday, $9.30-5-$ Claims only, Saturday and Sunday and Public Holidays, 2-4 p.m.-Sec. and Gen. Manager, Col. H. J. Sweeney, M.C.
DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION ( 1846 ), Royal Bank of Scotland, Burlington Gardens, W.x.-Sec., R. S. Surridge.
Dominion Students' Hall Trust (see Overseas Graduates, London House for).
Dowsers, British Society of (rg33)--Hom. Sec., P. B. Smithett, 19 High Street, Eydon, Daventry, Northants.
Drainage Authorities, Association of (r937). Sec. H. E. G. Wells, o.b.E., 12 The Plain, Thornbury, Bristol.
Drinking Fountain Association (formerly Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association) ( 1859 ), 426 Lewisham High Street, S.E.13.-Sec. V. G. Button, B.E.M.

Drug Dependence, institute for the Study or, Kingsbury House, 3 Blackburn Road, N.W.6.Dir., J. Woodcock.
Duke of Edinburgh's Award, 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, W.8.-Director, A. L. Blake, C.v.o.,M.C.
Dyers and Colourists, Society of (i884), Perkin House, P.O. Box 244, 82 Grattan Road, Bradford, W. Yorks.-Gen. Sec., M. Tordoff, Ph.D.
Earl Haig's (British legion) Appeal Fund. See "British Legion."
Earl Haig Fund (SCotland). Established for the relief of distress among ex-service personnel and their dependants in Scotland. Applicants may apply to either of the following: North, South and East Area, 23 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. -Gen. Sec., Brig. F. H. Coutts, C.B.E.; or Glasgow and South-West Area, I Fitzroy Place, Glasgow, C.3--Sec., Maj. J. B. A. Smyth.
Early English Text Society (x864)--Hon. Director, Prof. N. Davis, F.B.A.; Exec. Sec., Dr. A. Hudson, Lady Margaret Ha1, Oxford.
Ecclesiastical History Society.-Sec., Dr. Janet Nelson, King's College, W.C.z.
Education Council of the Society of Friends, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.x.-Sec., J. P. Wragge.

Education, National Committee for AudioVisual Aids in, 254 Belsize Road, N.W.6.Dir., G. C. Marchant.
education Officers, Society of.-Sec., Dr. C. W. W. Read, P.O. Box 276, Elephant and Castle, S.E.r.
Education Officers' Society, County.-Hon. Sec., J. A. Springett, Threadneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford, Essex.
Education, SCOTTISH COUNCI FOR RESEARCH IN, I6 Moray Place, Edinburgh.-Dir., W. B. Dockrell, ph.D.
Education through Art, Society for, Bath Academy of Art, Corsham, Wilts.-Chairman, D. Pope.
educational Centres Association, Walthamstow Adult Education Centre, Greenleaf Road, E.17.-Sec., Ray Lamb, M.B.E.

Educational Foundation for Visual Aids, 254 Belsize Road, N.W.6.-Dir., G. C. Marchant.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND (I847), 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh.-Gen. Sec., J. D. Pollock.

Educational Research in England and Wales, National Foundation for, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berks.-Dir., A. Yates.
Educational Visits and Exchanges, Central Bureau for, 43 Dorset Street, W.r.-Dir., J. Platt.

Edwardian Studies Association, 125 Markyate Road, Dagenham, Essex.-Sec., E. Ford.
Egypt Exploration Society (z88z), 3 Doughty Mews, W.C.x.-Chairman, Prof., E. G. Turner; Sec., Miss M. Crawford.
Elderly Invalids Fund and Old Peoples Advisory Service, io Fleet Street, E.C. 4 .
Electoral Reform Society of Great Britain and Ireiand (founded $x 884$ as Proportional Representation Soc.), 6 Chancel Street, S.E. r.-Dir., Miss E. Lakeman.
Electrical Engineers, Institution of (i87i), Savoy Place, W.C.z.-Sec., Dr. G. F. Gainsborough.
Eiectrical Installation Contracting, National Inspection Council for, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, S.E.x.-Gen. Man. and Sec., B. D. Ridley, о.B.E.
Electronic and Radio Engineers, Institution of (r925), 8-9 Bedford Square, W.C.I.-Sec., Air Vice-Marshall S. M. Davidson, C.B.E.
Elgar Foundation, Elgar's Birthplace, Lower Broadheath, Worcester.-Hon. Sec., D. C. Chetwood.
Engineering Designers, Institution of (1945), Courtleigh, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wilts.-Gen. Sec., P. J. Booker.
Engineering Industries Association, Equitable House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middx.-Dir., T. R. Wade.

Engineering instrtutions, Council of (ig65), ${ }^{2}$ Little. Smith Street, S.W.x.-Sec., M. W. Leonard.
Engineers and Shipbullders in Scotland, Institution of ( r 857 ), 183 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.-Pres., L. Geddes; Sec., W. McLaughlin.

Engineers and Shrbullders, N.E. Coast InstituTION OF (x884), Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne-Sec., Wing Cdr. K. R. Richardson, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Engineers, Insttution of British (ig28), Regency House, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton.-Sec., Mrs. D. Henry.
ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (Incorporated) ( ${ }^{8854 \text { ), }}$ ${ }^{21-23}$ Mossop Street, S.W.3.-Sec., L. T. Griffith.
English Assoctation (rgo6), Priory Gardens, W.4.-Sec., Lt. Col. R. T. Brain, M.C.

English Folk Dance and Song Society ( 1932 ), Cecil Sharp House, Regent's Park Road, N.W.i.-Dir., S. A. Matthews, M.B.E.

English Place-Name Society (ig23).-Hon. Director, Prof. K. Cameron, Ph.D., The University, Nottingham.
English-Spearing Union of the Commonwealth (1918), 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.r.-Chairman, Sir Patrick Dean, G.C.M.G.; Dit.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. D. C. Alexander, C.B.
English Woodlands LTD., iog Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham Heights, Reading.
Enham Village Centre (igr8), The White House, Enham Alamein, Andover, Hants. For rehabilitation, employment and housing of the physically handicapped.-Sec., R. H. Hebbourn, M. B.E.
Entomological Society of london, Royal (1883), 4Y Queen's Gate, S.W.7.-Hon. Sec., P.E.S. Whalley.

Entomology, COMMONWEALTH Instrtute op (1913), 56 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.-Director, N. C.
Pant, ph.D. Pant, ph.D.

Environmental Conservation, Committee for (r969), 29-32 Greville Street, E.C.r-Sec., E. Dawson.
Environmental Health Officers Association, I9 Grosvenor Place, S.W.x.-Sec., R. Johnson.
Epilepsy Association, British, ${ }^{-6}$ Alfred Place, W.C.x.-Gen. Sec., O. M. Jones.

Epileptics, The National Society for (x89z), Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.-Sec., Col. H. V. Trewhella.
Esperanto Assoclation (LTD.), British ( 2007 ), r40 Holland Park Avenue, W.ix.-Sec., H. E. Platt.
Eugenics Sociery ( 1907 ), 69 Eccleston Square, S.W.r.-Gen. Sec., Miss S. E. Walters.

Evangelical Alliance ( 1846 ), ig Draycott Place, S.W.3.-Gen. Sec., G. J. T. Landreth.

Evangelical Library, Thr, $7^{8 A}$ Chiltern Street, W.r.-Librarian, G. R. Sayer.

Examiners under solicitors (Scotland) Acts (x933-1976), Law Society's Hall, 26-27 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.-Clerk, K. W. Pritchard.
Executives association of Great Britain (1929), Room 28, Albany Buildings, 47 Victoria Street, S.W.r.-Sec., C. E. Nicholson.

Export, Institute of, World Trade Centre, E.x. Dir.-Gen., A. J. Day, O.B.E.
Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society (for exService men and women suffering from psychoses and neuroses arising from active or long regular service), 37 Thurloe Street, S.W. 7 .
FABIAN SOCIETY ( 8884 ), II Dartmouth Street, S.W.x.-Ger. Sec., D. Hayter.

Fairbridge Society ( $\mathbf{x} 909$ ) (formerly Fairbridge Farm Schools), $119-125$ Bush House (N.E.). Aldwych, W.C.2.-Dir., Maj.-Gen. W. T. Campbell, с.в.е.
Fair Isle Bird Observatory Trust, ay Regent 'Terrace, Edinburgh.-Hon. Sec., Dr. George Waterson, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Family Planning Association, 27-35 Mortimer Street, W.x.-Chief Exec. Officer, T. E. Parker.
Family Welfare Association (Founded 1869 Charity Organization Society), sox-5 Kingsland Road, 8E.-Dir., R. E. Morley.
fauna Preservation Society (1903).-Office, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, N.W.I.-Hon. Sec., R. S. R. Fitter.

Fellowship Houses Trust (Flatlets for the elderly) (1937), Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey.-Sec., L. P. Leech.

Field Studies Council (2943), 9 Devereux Court, W.C.2.-Sec., R. S. Chapman.

Fire Enginerrs, Institution of, 148 New Walk, Leicester.-Gen. Sec., D. S. Ramsey.
Fire Protection Association, Aldermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4.-Dir., N. C. Strother Smith, о.B.E., T.D.
Fire Services Association, British, London Road, Leicester.-Gen. Sec., D. G. Varnfield.
Fire Services national Benevolent Fund (1943), Marine Court, Fitzalan Road, Littlehampton, Sussex.-Hon. Organizing Sec., R. W. Greene, M.B.E.

Foukiore Society, c/o University College London, Gower Street, W.C.z.-Hon. Sec., Mrs. V. J. Newall.
Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts WorkSHops (i899), II Brompton Road, S.W. 3 . Comptroller, Maj. L. F. E. James, C.B.E.
Foreign Bondholders, Council of ( 1873 ), 9-13 Cheapside, E.C.z.-Dir., C. E. N. Wyatt, M.C.
Foreign Press Association in London, if Carlton House Terrace, S.W.I.-Pres., F. Beer.

Forensic Sciences, Brtish Academy of (1959).-Sec.-Gen., Prof. J. M. Cameron, Dept. of Forensic Medicine, The London Hospital, Turner Street, E. I.
Foresters of Great Britain, insttiute of ( 1973 ), 6 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.-Sec., Mrs. M. W. Dick.
Forestry Association, Commonwealth (rgzi). II Keble Road, Oxford.-Editor-Sec., C. J. W. Pitt.
Forestry society of England, Wales and NORTHERN IRELAND, ROYAL (I882), yoz High Street, Tring, Herts.-Dir., E. H. M. Harris.
Forestry Society, ROYal SCOTTISH ( 1854 ), 18 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.-Sec. and Treas., W. B. C. Walker.

Franco-Brtish Society, I Old Burlington Street, W.r.-Sec., Mrs. M. F. C. Delion.

Free Church Federal Council, ${ }^{27}$ Tavistock Square, W.C.r.-Moderator, Rev. M. J. Williams, Gen. Sec., Rev. G. A. D. Mann.
freemasons, Grand Lodge of Scotland (1736), (Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.-Grand Master Mason of Scorland, Capt. R. Wolrige Gordon of Esslemont; Grand Sec., E. S. Falconer.
Freemasons, United Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.z.Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.: Pro Grand Master, The Ear1 Cadogan, M.C.; Deputy Grand Master, Hon. Fiennes Cornwallis, O.B.E.; Asst. Grand Master, Hon. E. L. Baillieu; Grand Wardens, The Lord Farnham; Sir Herbert Tetley, K.B.E., C.B.; Grand Chaplain, The Bishop of Sodor and Man, Grand Sec., J. W. Stubbs, T.D.
FREEMEN OF CITY OF LONDON, GUILD OF (1908), 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.-Master, H. Gould; Clerk, D. Reid.
Freemen of England ( 1966 ), 4 Lindsay Close, Epsom, Surrey. - Pres., H. Ward.
Freight Forwarders Itd., The Institute of, Suffield House, 9 Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Freshwater biological Association ( 1929 ), The Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Cumbria. -Sec. and Director of Laboratories, E. D. Le Cren, M.A.

Friends or the Clergy Corp. (incorporating the Friend of the Clergy Corp. and the Poor Clergy Relief Corp.), 27 Medway Street, S.W.x.-Sec., C. L. Talbot.

Friendly Societies, National Conference ofSec., P. M. Madders, Room 34I, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.I.
Friends of Cathedral Music (ig56), Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, N.W.I.-Hon. Gen. Sec., N. T. Barnes.
Friends of the National Libraries, c/o The British Library, W.C.x.-Chairman, The Lord Kenyon, C.b.E.; Hon. Sec., Sir Edward Warner, K.C.M.G.

Friends of the Elderly \& Gentlefolk's Help (1905), 42 Ebury Street, S.W.I.-Gen. Sec., Miss P. M. Lethbridge.

FUEL, INSTITUTE OF ( $\mathbf{1 9 2 7}$ ), 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.r. - Sec., H. M. Lodge.
Furniture History Society ( ig64)-Hon. Sec., Dr. L. Boynton, c/o Dept, of Furniture, Victoria and Albert Museum, S.W.7.
Gallipoli Association (igig).-Hon. Sec., Maj. E. H. W. Banner, Delphi, Mansfield Park, Uckfield, E. Sussex.
Game Conservancy, Fordingbridge, Hants.-Dir., C. L. Coles.

Garden History Society ( $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{g} 5}$ ).-Hon. Seco, Mrs. M. Batey, 12 Charlbury Road, Oxford.

Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Socibty (i839), Palace Gate, Hampton Court, East Molesey, Surrey.-Dir., W. J. Hayward.
GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF ( 1863 ), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.I.-Sec., D. C. Elgin.
Gemmological Association of Great Britain ( 9931 ), St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C. 2. -Sec., H. J. Wheeler.
genealogical Research Society, Jrish.-Sec., Mrs. L. Rosbottom, 7 A Duke of York Street, St. Jame's Square, S.W.x.
genealogists and record Agents, Association of (1968).-Hon. Sec., Miss I. Mordy, 123 West End Road, Ruislip, Middx.
GENEALOGISTS, SOCIETY OF ( IgYI ), 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.-Sec., Miss. M. Surry.
General Practitioners, Royal College of (3952), 14 Princes Gate, S. W.7.-Sec., J. Wood, D.S.C.
Gentlepeople, GUlld of Aid For ( s 904 ), io St. Christopher's Place, W.x. - Sec., Miss P. Roden.
Geographical Association, 343 Fulwood Road, Sheffield.-Ioint Hon. Secs., R. A. Daugherty; G. M. Lewis.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ( 8830 ), Kensington Gore, S.W.7.-Pres., The Lord Hunt, C.B.E., D.s.O.; Hon. Secs., Prof. E. H. Brown; Dr. G. C. L. Bertram; Hon. Foreign Sec., Lt.-Col. D. N. Hall; Hon. Treas., H. Gould; Director and Sec., J. Hemming; Keeper of the Map Room, Brig. R. A. Gardiner, M.B.E.; Librarian, G. S. Dugdale.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER ( 1884 ), 274, The Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester. - Sec., Mrs. A. Wood.

Geographical Society, Royal Scottish (1884), yo Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh 3.-Sec., D. G. Moir.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ( 8807 ), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. x. - Pres., Prof. W. S. Pitcher, D.Sc.; Secs., A. H. B. Stride, Ph.D.; M. G. Audley-Charles, Ph.D.; Foreign Sec., J. V. Hepworth, Ph.D.; Exec. Sec., D. G. Clayton.
Geologists' Association.-Hon. Gen. Sec., Joanna P. Edwards, 23 Green Dragon Lane, Flackwell Heath, Bucks.
Georgian Group (i937), z Chester Street, S.W. .
Gifted Chidren, National Association por (x966), x South Áudley Street, W.I.-Dir., H. J. G. Collis, T.D.

Gilbert and Sullivan Society.-Hon. Sec., C. Lambert, 273 Northfield Avenue, W.5:

GIRL GUides Association. An organization founded by the first Lord Baden-Powell as a sister movement to the Scouts and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1922. In 1977 the total membership in the United Kingdom was 832,895. Commonwealth Headquarters, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.r.
Girls' Brigade, The, Brigade House, 8 Parsons Green, S.W.6.-Brigade Sec. for Eng. \& Wales, Miss M. I. Taylor.
Girls' Friendly Society and Townsend FellowSHIP ( $\mathbf{1 8 7 5}$ ), 126 Queens Gate, S.W.7.
Girls of the Realm Guild ( 9000 ).--Educational grants towards schooling or initial training of single girls. Applications before February for ensuing academic year to: Mrs. L. Jennens, Wistaria, Church Street, Chiswick, W. 4 .
Girls' Venture Corps, 33 St. George Drive, S.W.I. A uniformed youth movement for girls between 13 and 20 .
Glass Technology, Society of (1986), 20 Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield.-Hon. Sec., T. S. Busby. GORDON BOYS' SCHOOL ( 1885 ), West End, Woking. -Heud Master, G. Leadbeater.
Graphic Artists, Society of (1919), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. x.-Pres., F. J. Winter.

Greater London Playing Fields Assoclation (1926), 25 Ovington Square, S.W.3.-Sec., Capt. D. N. Forbes, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).

Greater London Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service ( 1921 ), 4 Collingham Gardens, S.W. 5 [ox-373 1056/7]. Hours, 9 a.m. to xo p.m. every day.
Greek Institute ( $\mathbf{r g 6 9 \text { ) (for the promotion of }}$ modern Greek studies), 34 Bush Hill Road, N. 2 I. -Dir., Dr. Kypros Tofallis.
Grenfell Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.r. For medical and social work among the fishermen, Eskimos and Indians of Labrador and N. Newfoundland.-Sec., Miss S. A. Yates.

Gulbenkian Foundation, see Calouste.
Hakluyt Society (i846), c/0 Map Library, The British Library, Ref. Div., Great Russell Street, W.C. x—Joint Hon. Secs., Dr. T. E. Armstrong; Prof. E. M. J. Campbell.
Hansard Society for Parliamentary GovernMENT (1944), 12 Gower Street, W.C.I.-Sec., Mrs. M. Vlieland.
Harleian Society ( $\mathbf{1 8 6 9 \text { ), Ardon House, Mill Lane, }}$ Godalming, Surrey.-Hon. Sec., J. P. Heming.
Harveian Society of london.-Hon. Sec., Dr. S. Selwyn, in Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.x.

Headmistresses of Preparatory Schools, Association of.-Vice Pres., Miss M. MacVicar, Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants.
Head Teachers, National Association of.-Gen. Sec., R. J. Cook, Maxwelton House, 41-43 Boltro Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.
Health Education Council, The (x968), $7^{8}$ New Oxford Street, W.C.x.-Dir,-Gen., A. C. L. Mackic, C.B.E.
Health Education, Institute of.-Sec., Dr. L. Baric, 14 High Elms Road, Hale Barnes, Cheshire.
Health, Guild of (r904), Edward Wilson House, ${ }^{26}$ Queen Anne Street, W.x.-Chairman, Rev. J. Gravelle.
health Service Administrators, institute of (1902), 75 Portland Place, W.r.-Sec., J. F. Milne.

Health Visitors' Association.- 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.x.-Gen. Sec., Mrs. J. WyndhamKaye.
Hellenic Studies, Society for the Promotion of (1879), $3^{\text {1-34 }}$ Gordon Square, W.C.r.-Pres., Prof. G. S. Kirk, F.b.A.; Hon. Sec., Prof. R. P. Winnington-Ingram, F.B.A.
Henry George foundation, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. x.-Sec., V. H. Blundell.
Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, institute of (1961), 80-8z Northgate, Canterbury, Kent. Lir., C. R. Humphery-Smith.
Heraldry Society, The (i947), 28 Museum Street, W.C.x.-Sec., Mrs. J. C. G. George.

Highway Enginerrs, Institution of (r930), 3 Lygon Place, S.W.I.-Sec., Miss P. A. Steel.
Historical Association (ıgo6), 59 A Kennington Park Road, S.E.rx.-Sec., Miss C. M. Povall.
Historical Society, Royal ( 8868 ), University College, London, Gower Street, W.C.x.-Pres., Sir John Habakkuk, F.B.A.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. J. Chapman.

Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society, and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (19zo), 54 Grove Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.ro.-Gen. Sec., Rev. R. H. Johnson.
Hong Kong association ( 196 I ), i8 Diamond House, Hatton Garden, E.C.I.-Sec., K. I. Coullie.
horatian Society (ig33).-Hon. Sec., Lady Templeman, Manor Heath, Knowl Hill, The Hockering, Woking, Surrey.

Horological institute, British ( 8858 ), Upton Hall, Upton, Newark, Notts.-Exec. Dir., F. West, M.b.e.
Horological Society, Antiquarian (2953), New House, High Street, Ticehurst, Wadhurst, Sussex.-Sec., Cdr. G. Clarke.
horticultural advisory Bureau, International, Arkley Manor, Arkley, nr. Barnet, Herts.-Dir., W. E. Shewell-Cooper, M.B.E., D.Litt.

Hospital Federation, International (i947), iz6 Albert Street, N.W.I.-Dir. Gen., M. C. Hardie;
hospitals Contributory Schemes Assoclation, British (1948), 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2.-Hon. Sec., Air Vice-Marshal A. A. Case, C.B., C.b.E.
Hospital Saturday Fund, The ( 1873 ) - Head Office, 192-198 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.I.Sec., Miss I. Gleeson.
Hospital Saving Assoclation, The, 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2.-Gen. Sec., Air Vice-Marshal A. A. Case, С.в., С.в.е.
hotel Catering and institutional Management Association, igs Trinity Road, S.W.i7.-Sec., Miss E. Gadsby.
hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association, British (Igo7), I3 Cork Street, W.r.-Chies Exec., C. Derby.
House of Hospirality ITd., Holy Cross Priory, Cross-in-Hand, Heathfield, Sussex. Twenty homes for old people.-Sec., Sister Mary Garson.
House of St. Barnabas in Soho (House of Charity for Distressed Women in London) ( $\mathbf{2} 846$ ), I Greek Street, Soho Square, W. .
Housing Aid Society, Catholic (I956), i89a Old Brompton Road, S.W.5--Dir., R. Kahn.
housing and Town Planning Council, NaTIONAL (1900), Norvin House, 45-55 Commercial Street, E. I.-Sec. Gen., A. H. Small.
Housing Association for Officers' Families (1916), Alban Dobson House, Green Lane, Morden, Surrey.-Gen. Sec., R. Davis.
Hovercraft Society, United Kingdom (r971), Rochester House, Little Ealing Lane, W.5.-Sec., P. A. Bartlett.

Howard League for penal Reform (1866), 125 Kennington Park Road, S.E.ri. For the advancement of knowledge of constructive penal and social policies.-Dir., M. Wright.
HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON (x885), c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., I Pall Mall East, S. W.I.Hon. Sec., Miss I Scouloudi, M.Sc., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, The Hunterian Room, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, N.W.I. Secs., Dr. W. J. C. Currie; Dr. Anne Jepson.
Hunters' improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society ( 8885 ), Market Square, Westerham, Kent.-Sec., G. W. Evans.
Hydrofoil Society, International, if Melcombe Court, Dorset Square, N.W.I.-Chairman, M. Thornton.

HYDROGRAPHIC SOCIETY (r97z), North East London Polytechnic Dept. of Land Surveying, E. 17 .Hon. Sec., A. E. Ingham.
Illuminating Engineering Society (igog), York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.x.-Sec., G. F. Cole.

Income Tax Payers' Society, 5 Plough Place, Fetter Lane, E.C.4--Dir., E. C. L. HulbertPowell.
Independent Schools Careers Organization (formerly Public Schools Appointments Bureau), r2A-88A Princess Way, Camberley, Surrey.Dir., R. F. B. Campbell, M.A.
Independent Schools Information Service (I.S.I.S.) (1972), 47 Victoria Street, S.W.y.-Dir., T. Devlin.

INDEXERS, SOCIETY OF, 28 Johns Avenue, N.W.4.Hon. Séc., J. A. Gordon.

Industrual Artists and Designirs, Society of (1930), 12 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.I.-Sec., G. V. Adams.

Industrlal Christian Fellowshite ( $\mathbf{1 8}_{77}$ ), St. Katharine Cree Church, Leadenhall Street.E.C.3. -Dir., Rev. H. R. G. Cooke.
industrial Marketing Researci Assoclation.Admin. Sec., Ix Bird Street, Lichfield, Staffs.
industrial Participation Association (1884), 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.x.-Sec., D. Wallace Bell.
Industrial Safety Offices, Institution or, 222 Uppingham Road, Leicester.-Sec., Maj. A. Poole (ret.).
Industrial Soclety, The ( 2938 ), Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, W.r.-Dir., W. J. P. M. Garnett, C.B.E.; Sec., D. Fazakerley.
inland Waterways Association, 114 Regent's Park Road, N.W.x.-Gen. Sec., R. J. Taunton.
inner Wherl Clubs in Great Britain and IreLAND, ASSOCLATION OF (1934), 5 2 Warwick Square, S.W.x.-Sec., Miss J. Dobson.
insurance Association, British (igi7), Aldermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4.-Sec. Gen., R. C. W. Bardell.
insurance brokers, Corporation of (igo6), 15 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.-Sec., J. E. Fryer.
INSURANCE INSTITUTE, CHARTERED ( (8897), 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.-Sec.-Gen., D. C. McMurdie.
International Law Association ( $\mathbf{1 8 7 3}$ ), 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.-Chaiman, The Lord Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sec.-Gen., J. B. S. Edwards.

International police Association (British Section). - National Headquatters, I Fox Road. West Bridgford, Nottingham.-Chief Exec, Officer, K. H. Robinson.
International Shipping Federation (igog), 146${ }^{50} 0$ Minories, E.C.3.-President, F. B. Bolton, M.C.; Sec., M. R. Brownrigg.

International Society for the protection of Animals (1959), Headquarters, 106 Jermyn Street, S.W.r.-Exec. Dir., T. H. Scott.

International Students Trust ( 1962 ), 229 Gt. Portland Street, W.x.-President, The Duke of Grafton, K.G.; Dir., H. A. Shaw, O.B.E.
International Tin Research institute (193z), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.Dir., D. A. Robins, ph.D.
intrrnational Union for Land Value taxation and Free Trade, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.x.-Sec., V. H. Blundell.
international Voluntary Service ( $\mathbf{1 9 2 0 \text { ), Cere- }}$ sole House, 53 Regent Road, Leicester.-Sec.Gen., G. L. Hewitt.
Invalid Children's aid Assoclation (London), INCORPORATED ( 1888 ), 126 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.r.-Advisory service on care of handicapped children; family social work in London and Home Counties; special schools. Dif., Miss M. Coulbrough.
invaidds-at-Home ( $\mathbf{1 g 6 6}$ ).-Hon. Sec., Mrs. J. Pierce, 23 Farm Avenue, N.W.2. Helps seriously disabled people living at home.
IRAN SOCIETY ( 1936 ), 42 Devonshire Street, W. x.Pres., The Lord Carrington, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Irish Linen Merchants' Association ( $\mathrm{y}_{8} 7^{2}$ ), Lambeg, Lisburn, N. Ireland.-Sec., E. O. L. Seccombe.
Irish Society, The Honourable tere ( $\mathbf{r} 613$ ), Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.z.-Sec., B. E. Manning; Representative (Ireland), Cmdr. P. C. D. Campbell-Grove, M.v.O., R.N.
iron and Steel Institute, see Metals Society.
Japan Association ( 1950 ), 18 Diamond House, Hatton Garden, E.C.x.-Sec., K. I. Coullie.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON ( 589 x ), 656 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.z.-Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. F. Dobson, O.B.E.

Jrrusalem and mim Middle East Church AssoCIATION ( 1887 ), 24 The Borough, Farnham, Surrey.-Gen. Sec., J. B. Wilson.
Jewish Welpare Board (x859), Lionel Cohen House, 315 Ballards Lane, N. 52 .
Jewish Historical Society of England, Mocatta Library, University College, W.C. x.-Hon. Sec., Dr. J. Israel, 33 Seymour Place, W.r.
JEWISH YOUTH, ASSOCIATION FOR (I899), A.J.Y. House, 50 Lindley Street, E.r.-Gen. Sec.. P. Jakar.

Jews, Church's Ministry Among the, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.r.-Secs., Rev. W. F. Barker; Rev. B. F. Adeney, Rev. D. Ryder.

JEwS AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.-President, The Very Rev. E. S. Abbott, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.D. Joint Chairman, Rabbi Leslie I. Edgar, M.A., D.D.; The Dean of Westminister; Sec., Mrs. E. Nathan.
JOHN INNES INSTITUTE (1910), Colney Lane, Nor-wich.-Director, Prof. R. Markham, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Journalists, The Institute of, I Whitehall Place, S.W.r.-Gen. Sec., R. F. Farmer.

JUSTICEs' CLERKS' SOCIETY ( ( 839 ).-Hon. Sec., D. H. Kidner, St. Mary's Hall, Coventry.

Kexp Britain Tidy Grour ( 2954 ), Bostel House, 37 West Street, Brighton, Sussex.-Dir. Gen., D. J. Lewis.

King Edward's hosptral fund for London (1897), 14 Palace Court, W.2.-A charity which uses its annual income to help hospitals improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their service to patients. The Fund divides its income between several major activities: making grants to hospitals both within and outside the National Heath Service but confined to those in or serving the Greater London area; providing education for hospital staffs through the King's Fund College; sponsoring experiment and enquiry and providing information through its various experts and through the King's Fund Centre; providing the special service of the Emergency Bed Service. Chairman of Management Committee, The Lord Hayter; Treasurer, R. J. Dent; Secretary, G. A. Phalp.
King George's Fund for Sailors ( 1917 ), © Chesham Street, S.W.r. The central fund for all charities which support seafarers in need and their families. Distributes over $£ 400,000$ in grants annually.-Gen. Sec., Capt. E. G. Brown, C.B.E., R.N.

King George's Jubilee Trust, 8 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.-Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V . Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.
KING'S FUND, The ( 1940 ), Norcross, Blackpool, Lancs.-To give assistance in directions which - beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.
labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.r.-Gen. Sec., R. G. Hayward, C.B.E.
ladies in Reduced Circumstances, Society for the Assistance of ( $x 886$ ), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.-Sec., Mrs. A. R. White.
Lancastrians in London, Association of (i89z), Burnley House, 129 Kingsway, W.C.z.-Hon. Sec., H. Butler.

LaNDSCAPE INSTITUTE (incorporating the Institute of Landscape Architects), Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Registray, P. C. Bird.
Land-Value Taxation Lbague, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.x.-Pres., V. G. Saldji.
law Reporting for England and Wales, incorporated Council of (x865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.z.
League of the Helping Hand, Edgeleys, Manor Farm, East Worldham, Alton, Hants.-Sec., Mrs. L. E. M. Stacey.
LeA GUE OF WELLDOERS (incorporated) ( I 893 ), $119 \&$ ${ }^{3} 33$ Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.-Warden and Sec., W. J. Horn.
Leather and Hide Trades' Benzvolent InstituTION ( 5860 ), 9 St. Thomas Street, S.E.x.-Sec., H. G. Forward.
legal Executives, Institute of, Hex House, Barrhill Road, S.W.z.-Sep., L. W. Chapman, M.B.E.

Leisure Gardeners, National Society of (formerly National Allotments and Gardens Society), 22 High Street, Flitwick, Beds.
Leprosy Guld (St. Francis) ( $x 895$ ), 20 The Boltons, S.W.ro.

Leprosy Mission, The (formerly The Mission to Lepers) ( $\mathbf{1 8 7 4}$ ), 50 Portland Place, W. x. Chairman, Sir E. Richardson, C.B.e., Ph.D.; Int. Gen. Sec., A. D. Askew.
Leukaemia Research Fund ( r 962 ), 43 Great Ormond Street, W.C.r.-Dir., G. J. Piller.
Liberal Party Organization, I Whitehall Place, S.W. I. - Sec. Gen., W. N. Hugh-Jones, M.v.O.

Liberal Publication Department ( 1887 ), 9 Poland Street, W.x.-Sec., Mrs. E. Hill.
Library Association (x877), Ridgmount Street, W.C.x.-Sec., R. P. Hilliard.

Lifeboats. See "Royal National."
Life Orfices' Association, The ( $\mathbf{1 8 8 9}$ ), Addermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4.-Sec. Gen., T. H. M. Oppé.
Linguists, Institute of (x9xo), z4a Highbury Grove, N.5.-Sec., M. D. Payne.
LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON ( $17^{88}$ ), Burlington House, W.r.-Pres., Dr. P. H. Greenwood; Treas., J. C. Gardiner; Secs., Dr. F. H. Perring (Botany): Dr. B. G. Gardiner (Zoology); D. C. McClintock, T.D. (Editorial); Exec. Sec., T. O'Grady.
Liverpool Cotton Association, 6zo Cotton Exchange Buildings, Edmund Street, Liverpool, 3.-Sec., J. R. A. Daglish.

Lioyd's Lime Street, E.C.3.-Chairman (1977), Sir Havelock Hudson; Deputy Chairmen, I. H. F. Findlay: A. B. Gray; Sec. Gen., C. A. Thomas; International Insurance Market.
Lloyd's Patriotic Fund ( 8003 ), Lloyd's, Lime Street, E.C.3.-Sec., A. J. Carter.
Lloyd's Register or Shipping (1760), 7z Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.-Chairman, R. A. Huskisson; Deputy Chairman and Treas., J. N. S. Ridgers; Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification, P. B. Arthur; Managing Director, B. Hildrew; Chief Ship Surveyor, J. McCallum; Chief Engineer Surveyor, S. N. Clayton; Secretary, W. T. Leadbetter; Office of Lloyd's Register Book, Lloyd's Register of Yachts, etc.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTRRNATIONAL UNION OR ( 1913 ), British Section, 36 Old Queen Street, S. W. x.-Joint Secs., A. C. Hetherington, C.B.E.; T. H. Caulcott; S. Rhodes, O.B.E.; G. H. Speirs.

Local Authority Chiep Executives, Society Of.-Hon. Sec., R. M. Beechey, Pelham House, St. Andrews Lane, Lewes, E. Sussex.
cal GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS, Institutb Of.-Hon. Sec., B. J. N. Gleave, 127 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex.
local Government Barristers, Society op.Hon. Sec., N. A. L. Rudd, Council Offices, Pontypool, Gwent.
LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY (1932), if Manson Mews, S.W.7. Visits to places of historic and modern interest in and around London.-Hon. Sec., H. L. Bryant Peers.
London borougis Assoclation ( x 964 ), Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, S. W.I.-Hon. Sec., Sir Alan Dawtry, C.b.e., T.D.
London City Mission ( 8835 ), 175 Tower Bridge Road, S.E. x.-Gen. Sec., Rev. D. M. Whyte.
london Cornish Association ( 1898 ), Hon. Gen. Sec., N. S. Bunney, ix9 Warwick Road, N.ix.
London Court of Arbitration (I892), 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.- Chairman, C. A. L. Clark, M.C. Registrat, B. W. Vigrass, o.b.E., V.R.D.
London Diocesan Fund and London Diocesan home mission, London Diocesan House, Causton Street, London, S.W.x.-Gen. Sec., Ven. J, D. R. Hayward.

London Liberal Party, St. Margaret's Mansions. 53 Victoria Street, S.W.s.-Hon. Sec., R. Hoskins.
London Library, The ( $\mathrm{I}_{4}$ I), 14 St. James's Square, S.W.x.-Librarian, S. G. Gillam.

London Magistrates' Cierks' Association (i889), Hon. Sec., C. D. H. Wolstenholme, Deputy Chief Clerk. Inner London Juvenile Courts, 185 A Marylebone Road, N.W.x.
london Missionary Society, see Congregational Council.
"London over the Border" Church Fund ( 1878 ), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford. -Sec., A. Watson, o.b.e.
london Playing Fields Society (i8go), Headquarters, Boston Manor Playing Field, Boston Gardens, Brentford, Middlesex.-Sec., C. J. M. Clayton.
LONDON SOCIETY, THR (rgIz), The City University, St. John Street, E.C. .
London Topograpaical Society, 50 Grove Lane, S.E.5.-Hon. Sec., S. N. P. Marks.
(Lord Mayor) Treloar Trust (incorporating Lord Mayor Treloar College and Florence Treloar School for physically handicapped boys and girls), Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.-Sec., and Bursar, B. E. T. Roberts.

LORD's DAy Observance Society ( $\mathrm{I}_{23 \mathrm{x}}$ ), 47 Parish Lane, Penge, S.E.zo.-Gen. Sec., J. G. Roberts.
LORD's Taverners, The, ist. James's Street, S.W.I--Sec., Capt. J. A. R. Swainson, O.B.E., R.N.

Magistrates' Association (igzo), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.x.-Pres., The Lord Chancellor; Sec., G. Norman.

MALAYSIA-Singapore Commercial Association INC. ( $\mathbf{1 9 5 5}$ ), Cereal House, $5^{8}$ Mark Lane, E.C.3.

- Secs., The Rubber Growers' Association, Ltd.
malaysian Rubber Producers' Research AssoCLATION ( $\mathbf{1 9 3 8}$ ), 19 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2. -Sec., P. O. Wickens
malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Chlldren.Gen. Administrator, Miss S. Darley, 56 Redcliffe Square, S.W.io.
Malone Society (for the study of Early English Drama).-Hon. Sec., Miss K. M. Lea, - Church Street, Beckley, Oxford.
MANAGEMENT, BrITISH InsTITUTE OF, Management House, Parker Street, W.C.z.-Dir.-Gen., R. Close.
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation (ig48) (for the welfare of cancer sufferers), x 24 Sloane Street, S.W.r.-Sec., Sqdn. Ldr. T. B. Robinson, O.B.E.

Marine Artists, Royal Society of (r939), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W._.-Pres., K. Shackleton; Sec., C. de Winter.

Marine Biological Assoclation of the U.K. (x884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth. -Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory, E. J. Denton, C.b.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Marine Engineers, institute of (z889), 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.-Dir. and Sec., J. Stuart Robinson.
Marine Society, The (1756), Hanway House, Clark's Place, E.C.2.-Sec., Capt. C. W. Malins, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
mario Lanza Educational Foundation.--Hon. Sec., Pauline Franklin, 34 St. John's Court, Calthorpe Road, Banbury, Oxon.
Market Authorities, national Association of British, 3 St. Jude's Avenue, Mapperley, Nottingham.
Marketing, institute of (ygit), Moor Hall, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berks.-Dir. Gen., P.B. Blood.
mark Master Masons, Grand Lodge of (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W. x.-Grand Master, The Earl of Stradbroke; Deputy Grand Master, Col. E. Perry Morgan; M.B.E., T.D.; Grand Sec., W. J. Leake.

Masonic Benevolent institution, Royal (3842), Great Queen Street, W.C.2.-Sec., Sqn.-Ldr. D. A. Lloyd, D.F.C., D.F.M.
masonic Benevolent institutions in Ireland; Masonic Girls' Benefit Fund (1792); Masonic Boys' School ( 1867 ); Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund ( 8887 ).-Sec., R. J. Clinton, 19 Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.
Masonic Degrees-Order of the Temple, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.r.Grand Master, H. D. Still; Great Vice-Chancellor, W. J. Leake.

Masonic Institution for Boys, Royal (Incorporated) ( $x 798$ ), 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.Sec., A. R. Jole.
Masonic Institution for Girls, Royal (1788). School, Rickmansworth; Offices, 3 Great Queen Street, W.C.z.-Sec., A. A. Huckle.
Master Builders, Federation of, 33 John Street, W.C. x.-Nat. Dir., W. S. Hilton.

MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION (188ı), Parsloes Cottage, Bagendon, Cirencester, Glos.Hon. Sec., A. H. B. Hart.
Maternal and Child Welfare, National Association for (igit), i South Audley Street, W.t.-Gen. Sec., W. Rice.

Mathematical Association ( 187 y ), 259 London Road, Leicester.-Pres., Prof. G. Matthews; Hon. Secs., Miss N. L. Squire; R. L. Lindsay.
mathematics and Its Applications, Institute of (ro64), Maitland House, Warrior Square, Southend, Essex.-Sec., N. Clarke.
MeASUREMENT AND CONTROL, INSTITUTE OF ( 3944 ), ${ }_{20}$ Peel Street, W.8.-Sec., E. Eden.
Mechanical engineers, Institution of, Birdcage Walk, S.W.r.-Pres., Prof. Sir Hugh Ford, D.SC., Ph.D., e.R.S.; Sec., A. McKay, C.в.

Medic-Alert Foundation, 9 Hanover Street, W.I.-Chairman, A. J. Hart. For the protection, in emergencies, of those with a medical disability; to prevent mistakes.
Medical Council, Grneral, 44 Hallam Street, W. I.-Registrars, M. R. Draper (General Council of England and Wales); W. Russell (Branch Council for Scotland), 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh; Miss M. Hoolan (Branch Council for Ireland), 6 Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
Medical Society or London (1773), if Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.x.-Pres., H. H. G. Eastcott, f.R.C.s.; Hon. Sec., M. Harding; Registrar, Maj. H. R. Mitchell, T.D.
Medical WOMen's Federation ( $\mathbf{x 9 1 7 \text { ), Tavistock }}$ House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.I.-Pres., Miss M. Jones; Hon. Sec., Dr. Anne Grïneberg.

Men of the Trebs ( 1922 ), Crawley Down, Crawley, Sussex.
Mental After Care Association (i879), for the care and rehabilitation of those recovering from mental illness.-Sec., Mrs. J. Moore, xyo Jermyn Street, S.W.x.
Mental Health Foundation (1940), 8 Wimpole Street, W.z.-Dirs., Maj.-Gen. C. M. F. Deakin, C.B., C.B.E.; Maj. Gen. R. B. Loudon, O.B.E., C.B. Mercantile Marine Service Association (i857) (Shipmasters in command). Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation. Nautilus House, Mariners' Park, Wallasey, Merseyside.Gen. Sec., Capt. W. W. P. Lucas; London Office, Bank Chambers, 130 Whitechapel High Street, E.r.

Merchant Navy Wrifare Board, x9-2I Lancaster Gate, W.2.-Sec., R. E. Haerle.
Mersey Mission to Seamen ( 1857 ). Headquarters, Hotel and Registered Office, Kingston House, James Street, Liverpool 2.
Metallurgists, The Instrtution of, Northway House, High Road, Whetstone, N.zo.-RegistrarSec., T. B. Marsden, Ph.D.
METALS SOCIETY, THE (1974) (Amalgamation of Institute of Metals and Iron and Steel Institute), - Carlton House Terrace, S.W.i.-Sec.-Gen., M. J. Hall.

Meteorological Society, Royal ( $\mathrm{x}_{5} 5$ ), James Glaisher House, Grenville Place, Bracknell, Berks.-Pres., Prof. J. T. Houghton, F.r.S.; Hon. Secs., D. E. Pedgley; A. J. Gadd, Ph.D.; J. R. Milford, D.Phil.
Methodist Church Overseas Division (i786), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.I. Income, 9976 £ $1,976,000$.
metropolitan and City police Orphans Fund ( 1870 ), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W. $55 .-$ Sec., E. R. Hall, M.b.E.
Metropolitan Authorities, Association of (1974), 36 Old Queen Street, S.W.x.-Sec., T. H. Caulcott.
Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (1872), P.O. Box 15 , 206b Station Road, Edgware, Middx. In 1976, $2.55,950$ was distributed as maintenance grants and grants for specific purposes to Hospitals and Homes not controlled by the State; $£ 27,990$ to State Hospitals for the use of their medical and psychiatric social workers; $£ 4,400$ to other medical charities.-Sec., Miss B. F. Ambler.
Metropolitan Public Gardens Assoclation ( 1882 ), 4 Carlos Place, W.r.
Middle East Association (196x), Bury House, 33 Bury Street, S. W. I.-Dir.-Gen. and Sec., R. Goddard-Wilson (acting).
MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF ( 188 ) ), 15 Mansfield Street, W.r.-Gen. Sec., Miss B. D. Mee.
Migraine Trust ( 1965 ), 45 Great Ormond Street, W.C.r.-Dir., D. R. Mullis.

Military Historical Society.-Hon. Sec., J. Gaylor, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.

MIND (National Association for Mental Health), 22 Harley Street, W.x.-Dir., A. Smythe.
Mineralogical Society (i876).-Pres., ( 1978 ), Prof. R. A. Howie; Hon. Gen. Sec., D. R. C. Kempe, 4 I Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Miniature painters, Sculptors and Gravers, Royal Society of ( 8895 ), 17 Cariton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Pres., R. Lister; Sec., C. de Winter.
MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF ( 1895 ), R. W. S. Galleries, 26 Conduit Street, W.r.-Sec., M. Fry.
Mining and Metallurgy, institution of (i892), 44 Portland Place, W.I.-Pres., G. J. Mortimer, M.в.е.; Sec., M. J. Jones.

Mining Engineers, The institution op ( 1889 ), Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W. z.-Pres. (1976-77) G. D. Nussey; Sec., G. R. Strong.
Mining Institute of Scotland, c/o National Coal Board, Green Park, Greenend, Edinburgh.Sec., E. R. Rodger.
Missions To Seamen, The, and St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission for Sallors, St. Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, E.C.4. -Gen. Sec., Rev. W. I. D. Down.
MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION ( 1898 ), for the Advancement of Liberal Religious ThoughtPres., The Dean of Westminster; Hon. Sec., Rev. F. E. Compton, Caynham Vicarage, Ludlow, Salop.
Modern Language Association (incorporating the Association of Teachers of German), 35 Lewisham Way, S.E.14.-Hon. Sec., S. R. Ingram.
Monumental Brass Society ( 1887 ), Hon. Sec., W. Mendeisson, 57 Leeside Crescent, N.W.xi.
moravian missions, london Association in AID OF ( $\mathbf{1 8} \mathbf{5} 7$ ), Moravian Church House, 5/7 Muswell Hill, N.ro.-Sec., Rev. F. Linyard.
Morden College ( 5695 ), Blackheath, S.E.3.Clerk to the Trustees, A. A. Snashall.
(William) Morris Society and KelmsCott Fellowship (19x8).-Hon. Sec., R. C. H. Briggs, Kelmscott House, 26 Upper Mall, W.6.
Motor Industry, The Institute of the (igzo), Fanshaws, Brickendon, Hertford.-Chief Exec., E. V. Tipper.

Mountbatten (Edwina) Trust, I Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.x.-Sec., Miss V. W. Henderson, м.в.е.

Multiple Sclerosis Society, 4 Tachbrook Street, S.W.x.-Gen. Sec., J. Walford.

Municipal Engineers, Institution of (8873), 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.r.-Sec., J. R., Sparey, M.A.

Museums Association ( 1889 ), 87 Charlotte Street, W.i.-Sec., Miss B. Capstick, o.b.E.

Musicians' Benevolent Fund, St. Cecilia's House, $x_{6}$ Ogle Street, W.x. Convalescent Home, Westgate-on-Sea. Permanent Homes, Westgate, Hereford and Bromley.
MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF (1882) io Stratford Place, W.r.-Gen. Sec., S. M. Alcock.
Musicians of Great Britain, Royal Society of ( 1738 ), 10 Stratford Place, W.r.-Sec., Mrs. M. E. Gleed.

Music Societies, National Federation of (2935), I Montague Street, W.C. . - - Sec., J. Crisp.
Mycological Society, British.-Sec., B. E. J. Wheeler, Ph.D., Imperial College Field Station, Silwood Park, Sunninghill, Berks.
National Adult School Union (i899), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C. x.-Gen. Sec., L. A. Sanders.
National Alliance of Private Traders (1943), $3^{88}$ Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester 4.
National and University Libraries, Standing Conference of ( $\mathbf{9 5 0}$ ).-Sec., A. J. Loveday, c/o The Library, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, W.C.r.
National Association of Estate Agents (ig6z), Walton House, $11-15$ The Parade, Royal Leamington Spa.- Sec., J. S. Perry.
National Association of Fire Officers, 6 Westow Hill, S.E. 19.-Gen. Sec., W. R. J. Hitchin.
National Association of Local Councils ( 2947 ), soo Great Russell Street, W.C.r.-Sec., C. Arnold-Baker, o.b.e.
NATIONAL BENEVOLENT Institution (i8iz), 6x Bayswater Road, W.z.-Sec., Lt.-Col. G. G. Robson.

National Birthday Trust Fund (xgz8), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.r. For Extension of Maternity Services.-Consultant Adviser, Miss D. V. Riddick, M.B.E.

National Book League (1925), 7 Albemarle Street, W.I.-Dir., M. Goff, O.B.E.
National Cattle Breeders' Association, Cholesbury, nr. Tring, Herts.-Sec., J. Thorley.
National Children's Home ( 8869 ). Chief Office. 85 Highbury Park, N.5. Cares for 5,000 socially mentally, or physically handicapped children annually in residental homes, special schools, family centres and community projects in the U.K. and Jamaica.-Principal, Rev. G.E. Barritt. National Christian Education Council (incorporating International Bible Reading Association and Denholm House Press), Robert Denholm House, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey.
National Corporation for the Care of Old People, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.I. -Sec., H. W. Mellor.
National Council of Labour Colleges, 5 Mount Boone, Dartmouth, Devon.-Gen. Sec., J. P. M. Millar.
National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, W.C.I.-Dir., N. Hinton.
National Council of Women of Great britain, 36 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.I_-Gen. Sec., Mrs. J. Simpson.

National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations, 9 I Preston New Road, Blackburn, Lancs. - Sec., G. Dunn.
National Federation of Owner-Occupiers' and Owner-Residents' Associations.-Hon. Sec., J. W. Clark, 29 Norview Drive, East Didsbury, Manchester.
National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, Y.F.C. Centre, National Agricultural Centre, Kenilworth, Warwicks.
National Fund for Research into Crippling DISEASES (1952), Vincent House, Springfield Road, Horsham, Sussex.-Dir., G. I. A. BrearleySmith.
National Market Traders' Federation ( 8899 )-Pres., H. A. Perkins; Gen. Sec., B. Wainwright, 87 Spital Hill, Sheffield, S.4.
National Marriage Guidance Council, Herbert Gray College, Little Church Street, Rugby, Warwicks.-Chief Officer, N. J. Tyndall.
National Monuments Record (incorporating the National Buildings Record) (x94I), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, W.r.-Curator, E. Mercer, F.S.A.
National Operatic and Dramatic Association ( 1899 ), I Crestfield Street, W.C. x.-Pres., A. W. Gordon.
National Peace Council (igo8), 29 Great James Street, W.C.x.-Gen. Sec., Mrs. S.Oakes.
National Pure Water Association (r960).Sec., N. Brugge, 213 Withington Road, Manchester.
National Secular Society (i866), 702 Holloway Road, N.ig.-Gen. Sec., J. Herrick.
National Society for Ciean Air ( $\mathbf{8} 899$ ), 136 North Street, Brighton, Sussex.-Sec.-Gen., Rear-Adm. P. G. Sharp, с.в., D.s.C.
National Society (Church or England) for Promoting Religious Education (i8ir), Church House. Dean's Yard, S.W.I.-Gen. Sec., Rev. Canon R. M. Waddington.
National Society for the Prevention of CRUELTY TO ChILDREN ( 8884 ), Headquarters, I Riding House Street, W.r.-Chairman, Lady Holland-Martin, o.b.E.; Hon. Treas., G. Edmiston; Director, Rev. Arthur Morton, O.b.E.

National Trust for places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty ( $\mathbf{x} 895$ ), 42 Queen Amne's Gate, S.W.x.-Dir. Gen., J. D. Boles.

National Trust for Scotland for places of historic interest or natural beauty ( $193^{\mathrm{x}}$ ), 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.-Dir., J. C. Stormonth Darling, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., W.S.
National Union of Students, 3 Endsleigh Street, W.C.r.-Gen. Manager, N. Ealden.

National Viewers' and Listeners' Association. -Hon. Gen. Sec., Mrs. M. Whitehouse, Blachernae, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex.
NATION'S FUND for Nurses, sa Henrietta Place, W.x.-Sec., Mrs. M. Wynne Williams.

Nature Conservation, Society for Promotion OF (1912).-Gen. Sec., A. E. Smith, O.b.e., The Green, Nettlesham, Lincoln.
Nautical Research, Society for (igix), c/o National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, S.E.so. -Hon. Sec. G. P. B. Naish.
Naval, Military and Air Force Bible Society ( 1780 ), Radstock House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1. Copies and portions of the Scriptures circulated to the Forces ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 6 )}$, 140,437.-Sec., N. Brown.
Naval Architects, Royal Institution of ( 3860 ), so Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.i.-Sec., P. W. Ayling.
Navigation, Royal Institute of, at the Royal Geographical Society, I Kensington Gore, S.W.7. Dir., M. W. Richey, M.B.E.
Navy League (INC.) ( 1895 ), Broadway House, Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19.-Pres., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, G.c.b.; Gen. Sec., The Lord Dowding.
Navy Records Society, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.ro.-Hon. Secs., N. A. M. Rodger; A. N. Ryan.
NEWCOMEN SOCIETY (I920), for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology, Science Museum, S. W.7.-Exec. Sec., J. W. Butler.
New English Art Club ( 1886 ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.r.-Sec., C. de Winter.
NEWMAN Association ( 1942 ), 30 Baker Street, W..

Newferaper Editors, Gulld of British (r946), Whitefriars House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4.Pres., N. K. Whetstone (Coventry Evening Telegraph); Sec.-Treas., C. Gordon Page.
Newspaper Press FUND ( 1864 ), Dickens House, 35 Wathen Road, Dorking, Surrey.-Scc., P. W. Evans.
Newspaper Publishers Association, LTD. (igo6), 6 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.-Dir., J. E. Le Page.
NewsPaper Society ( ${ }^{1836 \text { ), Whitefriars House, }}$ Carmelite Street, E.C.4--Pres., J. S. Wallwork (Northcliffe Newspapers Group); Dir., D. Lowndes.
Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution (i839), Dutch House, 307 High Holborn, W.C.I.-Sec., J. E. Llewellyn-Jones.

Noise Abatement Society, 6 Old Bond Street, W.x.-Chairman, John Connell.

NON-SMOKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ( $x 926$ )-Sec., Rev. B. Kinman, $7^{8}$ Langley Road, Watford, Herts.
Nore R. N. and R. M. Children's Trust, H.M.S. Pembroke, Chatham.-Sec., Lt.-Cdr. H. Blease, R.N. (ret.).

Northern Ireland Tourist Board, River House, 48 High Street, Belfast 1.-Chief Executive, R. C. C. Hall.

Northumberland and Durham Association in LONDON (19zo).-Hon. Sec., Miss M. Garbutt, 17 Bradshaw Close, Windsor, Berks.
NORWOOD HOMES/NORWOOD FOUNDATION (Welfare Organization for Jewish children), 315/317 Ballards Lane, N. x2.-Exec. Dir., T. Salamon.

Nuclear Energy Society, Brtish (rg6a), $x-7$, Great George Street, S.W.r.-Sec., J. G. Watson, с.в.

NUfPield FOUNDATION ( r 943 ), Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.x.-Dir., J. Maddox.
Nufrield Provincial hospitals Trust ( 1939 ), 3 Prince Albert Road, N.W.x.-Gen. Sec., G. McLachlan, C.B.e.
Numismatic Society, British.-Hon. Sec., W. Slayter, 63 West Way, Edgware, Middx.
Numismatic Society, Royal, c/o Dept. of Coins and Medals, The British Museum, W.C.r.-Pres, R. A. G. Carson; Hon. Sec., Dr. M. J. Price.

Nurses', Retired, National Home, Riverside Avenue, Bournemouth.
Nurses, Royal National Pension Fund for, ${ }^{5} 5$ Buckingham Street, W.C.z.-Manager and Actuary, C. M. O'Brien.
NURSing COUNCIL for England and Wales, General, ${ }_{23}$ Portland Place, W.x.-Registrar, Miss M. Stacy.
Nursing Council, General, for Scotland, 5 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh 3.-Registrar, Miss J. G. M. Main, O.b.E.

Nursing, Royal College of, Henrietta Place, W.r.-Gen. Sec., Miss C. M. Hall, C.b.E.

Nutrition Society (rg4r).-Hon. Sec., Dr. D. J. Naismith, Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street, W.r.

Obstetriclans and Gynaecologists, Royal College of ( 1929 ), 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W. x.-Pres., Prof. Sir Jack Dewhurst; Sec., D. B. Lloyd.
Officers' Association, The (igzo), 28 Belgrave Square, S.W.I. Affords relief to ex-officers of The Royal Navy, Army and R.A.F. and their widows and dependants in distress; assists such persons with disability pension and other claims, and to find accommodation in homes for the elderly; helps unemployed ex-officers to find employment.-Gen. Sec., Maj.-Gen. M. Janes, С.в., М.в.е.
 Square, S.W.x.-Sec., Mrs. E. R. Sword.
Officers' Pensions Society, Ltd., 15 Buckingham Gate, S.W.x.-Gen. Sec., Rear Adm. F. B. P. Brayne-Nicholls, C.B., D.S.C.
Oil Painters, Royal institute of ( $888_{3}$ ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.i.-Pres., M. Noakes; Sec., C. de Winter.
Oilseed, Oil and Feedingstupfs Trades Benevolent Assoclation, The, x4-zo St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

OLYMPIC Association, British ( 2905 ), 12 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.-Gen. Sec., G. M. Sparkes. One Parent families, National Council for (formerly National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child), 255 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.-Dir., Mrs. M. E. Bramall, O.B.E.

Open-Air Mission ( 8853 ), 19 John Street, W.C. 1. -Sec., A. J. Greenbank.
Optical Council, General, $4 x$ Harley Street, W.I.-Registrar, J. D. Devlin.

Orders and medals Research Society.-Gen. Sec., N. G. Gooding, is Maresfield, Chepstow Road, Croydon.
Oriental Ceramic Society (ig2i), 3ib Torrington Square, W.C.r.-Sec., Vice-Admiral Sir John Gray, K.B.E., С.в.
Ornithologists' Club, The Scottish, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.-Sec., Maj. A. D. PeirseDuncombe.
Ornithologists' Union, British, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, N.W. x.Sec., P. J. S. Olney.

Ornithology, British Trust for (2932), Beech Grove, Tring, Herts.-Administrator, C. W. N. Plant.
Ornithology, Field, The Edward Grey InstiTUTE OF (1938), Dept. of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford.
ORTHOPADIC ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (19z8), c/o Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.-Hon. Sec., R. Q. Crellia, F.R.C.S.

OUTWARD Bound Trust, i4 Oxford Street, W.i. -Exec. Dir., Lt. Col. C. Wylie.
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE LTD. (1960), ro-ri Percy Street, W.s.-Dir., R. N. Wood.
Overseas Graduates, London House for, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.I.
Overseas Service Pensioners' Association (ig60), 408-412 Coastal Chambers, 172 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.I.-Sec., K. M. Cowley, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Overseas Settlement, Church of England COMMITTEE FOR ( 1925 ), Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.I.-Admin.-Sec., Miss P. J. Hallett.
Owners of City Properties, Assoclated.-Sec., C. E. F. Gough, 35 Catherine Place, S.W. .

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board ( 1873 ). Offices, 10 Trumpington Street, Cambridge and Elsficld Way, Oxford.-Secs., A. R. Davis, Oxford; H. F. King, Cambridge.

Oxford Preservation Trust (1927), io Turn Again Lane, St. Ebbes, Oxford.-Sec., R. S. W. Malcolm.
OXFORD SOCIETY ( 1932 ), Wellington Square, Oxford.-Sec., Mrs. D. M. Lennie.
Painter-Etchers and Engravers, Royal Society OF ( $\mathbf{1 8 8 0}$ ), 26 Conduit Street, W.I.-Pres., H. N. Eccleston; Sec., M. Fry.

Painters in Water Colours, Royal Institute OF ( 183 I ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x. -Pres., A. Sykes; Treas., E. Wesson; Sec.-Gen., M. B. Bradshaw.

Painters in Water Colours, Royal Society of (r8o4), 26 Conduit Street, W. - -Pres., E. Greenwood; Sec. and Curator, M. Fry.
Painters, Sculptors and Printmakers, National SOCIETY OF ( 1930 ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Pres., K. Barratt; Sec., C. de Winter.

Paleontographical Society (i847). Sec., F. G. Dimes, c/o Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.
Paleontological Association (1957).-Sec., Dr. C. T. Scrutton, Dept. of Geology, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Palestine Exploration Fund (1865), Hinde Mews, Marylebone Lane, W.x-Chairman, Brig. A. Walmesley White, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.G.S. Parents, National Educational Union, P.N.E.U. ( 1888 ), Murray House, Vandon Street, S.W.I.-Dir., C. S. Smyth.

PARRINSON'S DISEASE SOCIETY ( 1969 ), 8x Queens Road, S.W.x9.-Exec. Dir., C. A. A. Kilmister.
Parliamentary and Scientific Committee. Sec., Lt.-Cdr. C. Powell, 30 Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

Parliamentary labour Party.-Leadey, Rt. Hon. L. J. Callaghan, M.P.; Deputy Leader, Rt. Hon. M. M. Foot, M.P.; Chief Whip, Rt. Hon. M. F. L. Cocks, M.P.; Chairman, Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, M.P.; Leader of Labour Peers, The Lord Peart, P.C.; Sec., F. H. Barlow, C.B.E.
PASTEL SOCIETY ( 1899 ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.r.-Pres., A. Sykes; Sec., M. B. Bradshaw.

Pastoral Psychology, Gulld of (i936).-Hon. Sec., Mrs. R. Cole, 9 Phoenix House, 5 Waverley Road, N. 8.
Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of ( 1882 ), Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.I.-Sec., Miss M. E. Poole.

Patentees And Inventors, Institute or (rgx9), Whiteley Building 165 Queensway, W.2.Sec., G. Nightingale.
Pathologists, Royal College of, a Carlton House Terrace, S.W.I.
PATIENTS ASSOCIATION ( 1963 ), in Dartmouth Street, S.W.I.-Pres., Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, D.B.E.

PEACE SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL ( 2816 ), Fellowship House, Browning Street, S.E.17. (Continental Offices, 5 rue Charles Bonnet, Geneva). -Pres., Rev. H. Rathbone Dunnico.
Pearson's Frest Air Fund, 112 Regency Street, S.W.r.-Gen. Sec., G. Franklin, O.B.E.

Pedestrianss Association for Road Safety, 66 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.-Sec., P. Claydon.
P.E.N., International (1921), 62 Glebe Place, S.W.3. World association of writers.-Gen. Sec., P. Elstob.
Pension Funds, National Association of (igzz), -Sec., J. D. Cran, Prudential House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey.
PEOPLE'S DISPENSARY FOR SICK ANIMALS (IgI7), PDSA House, South Street, Dorking, Surrey.Gen. Sec., E. Rowling.
Performing Riget Society Ltd. (1914), 29-33 Berners Street, W. .1.-Gen. Manager, M. J. Freegard; Sec., G. M. Neighbour.
Periodical Publishers Association Ltd., Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.-Dir.-Gen., D. Burnett.
Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust, Sedlescombe, Battle, Sussex.-Sec., S. G. Dibley.
Petroleum, Institute of (igi3), 6x New Cavendish Street, W. 1.-Gen. Sec., D. C. Payne.
Pharmaceutical Sociery of Great Britain, I Lambeth High Street, S.E.x.-Pres., Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh; Sec., D. F. Lewis, O.B.E.

Pharmacological Society, British.-Gen. Sec., Prof. G. P. Lewis, Dept. of Pharmacology, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.z.
Philological Society ( $184 z$ ), University College, Gower Street, W.C.I.-Hon. Secs., J. H. W. Penney; Prof. R. H. Robins.
Philosorhy, Royal Institute of, 14 Gordon Square, W.C.I.-Director, Prof. G. N. A. Vesey.
Photographers, Institute of Incorporated (xgox), Amwell End, Ware, Herts.-Gen. Sec., E. I. N. Waughray.

Physical Education Assoclation of Great Britain and N. Ireland, The, Ling House, ro Nottingham Place, W.r.-Gen. Sec., P. Sebastian.
Physical Recreation, Central Council of (I935), 70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.
Physicians, Royal College of ( 5518 ), ix St. Andrew's Place, N.W.I.-Pres., Sir Douglas Black, M.D., P.R.C.P.; Treas., N. D. Compston, M.D.; Registrar, D. A. Pyke, M.D.; Sec., G. M. G. Tibbs.
Physicians and Surgeons, Royal College of (Glasgow) ( 5599 ), 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.-Pres., Prof. T. Gibson; Hon. Sec., Dr. N. Mackay.

Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of (168x), Hall and Library, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh -Sec., D. H. A. Boyd.
PHYSICS, INSTITUTE OF (1874), 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.r.-Pres., Dr. B. J. Mason, F.R.S.; Sec., L. Cohen, Ph.D.

Physiological Society ( 1876 ), Holywell Manor, Manor Road, Oxford.-Hon. Sec., D. Noble, Ph.D.
Pig Breeders Association, National ( 1884 ), 7 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.-Sec., A. J. Manchester.

Pilgrim Trust, The (x930), Fielden House, Little College Street, S.W.I.-Sec., Sir Patrick Hancock, G.C.M.G.
Pllgrims of Great Brttain, The (xgoz), Savoy Hotel, W.C.2.-Chairman, The Lord Astor of Hever; Hon. Sec., Lt.-Col. S. W. Chant-Sempill, О.B.E., M.C.

Pilgrims of the U.S., The ( x 9 oz ).-Pres., Hugh Bullock, ع.B.E., 74 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006, U.S.A.

Places or Worship, COUNCIL For, 83 London Wall, E.C.2. (formerly Council for the Care of Churches) -Sec., P. A. T. Burman.
Plaid Cymru, 5x Heol yr Eglwys Gadeirial, Caerdydd.
Plant Engineers, Institution of, 138 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.x.-Sec., J. K. Bennett.
Plastics and Rubber institute, The ( 193 ) , ix Hobart Place, S.W.x.-Sec.Gen., J. N. Ratcliffe.
playing fields association, National (xg25), 25 Ovington Square, S.W.3.-Chairman, A. C. Gilmour; Director and Gen. Sec., Lt. Col. R. G. Satterthwaite, O.B.E.
Poetry Society ( 1909 ), $2 x$ Earl's Court Square, S.W. 5-Gen. Sec., R. Vas Dias.

Polio Frllowship, Britisy ( $\mathbf{x} 939$ ), Bell Close, West End Road, Ruislip, Middlesex.-Gen. Sec., D. S. Powell.

Political and EConomic Planning (PEP) (293 5 ), 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.x.-Ji. Dirs. J. Pinder, O.B.E.; R. Davies.

Polytechnics, Committee of Directors of, 309 Regent Street, W.r.-Chairman, Dr. A. Suddaby; Sec., P. L. Flowerday.
Polytechilic Teachers, Association of (2973), Throgmorton House, ${ }^{27}$ Elphinstone Road, Southsea, Hants.-Chief Executive, Miss V. S. Gay.
Portrait Sculptors, Society of ( 1962 ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Pres., R. Thomas; Sec., M. B. Bradshaw.
Poultry Club, The ( 1877 ) (incorporating the British Bantam Association).-Gen. Sec., Mrs. S. Jones, 72 Springfields, Gt. Dunmow, Essex.

Preceptors, College of, Bloomsbury House, 330 High Holborn, W.C.r. All persons engaged in education who have obtained - Diploma of the College are admissible as members.-Secretary, J. V. Chapman.

Prehistoric Society (rgo8).-Hon. Sec., I. A. Kinnes, Ph.D., F.S.A., Dept. of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities, British Museum, W.C..

Presbyterian Historical society of England (1913), c/o United Reformed Church History Society, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.x.
Presbyterian Housing Limited (rgzg), 86 Tavistock Place, W.C. x.-Sec., D. J. Rawson.
Pre-School Playgroups Association.-Alford House, Aveline Street, S.E.ri.-Gen. Sec., Miss J. Atkinson.

Press Association ( $\mathbf{x} 868$ ), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.Chairman ( $\mathbf{x 9 7 6 - 7 8 ) \text { , C. N. D. Cole (Thomson }}$ Regional Newspapers); General Manager, I. H. N. Yates; Sec., J. Purdham.
Princess louise Scottish Hospital for limbless SAILORS AND SOLDIERS ( 1916 ), Erskine, Bishopton, Renfrewshire.-Treasurer, J. A. Young, Erskine Hospital, Bishopton, Renfrewshire.
PRinters' Charitable Corporation (i827), 61 Doughty Street, W.C.I. Homes for elderly printers and widows at Basildon and Bletchley, holiday hotel and convalescence at Eastbourne.Gen. Sec., A. Reynolds.
Printing Historical Society (1964), St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4-Hon. Sec., C. L. Hicks.

PRINTING, INSTITUTE OF ( 1961 ), , 10-1x Bedford Row, W.C. I.-Sec., M. A. Smith.

Prison Visitors, National Association of (1922), 47 Hartington Street, Bedford.-Gen. Sec., Mrs. A. G. McKenna.

Private Libraries Association (1957), Ravelston, South View Road, Pinner, Middlesex.-Hon. Sec., F. Broomhead.
Private Patients Plan (The Provident Association for Medical Care Ltd.), Eynsham House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.-Man. Dir., G. D. Lock.
procurators Glasgow, Royal Faculty or ( $\mathbf{6} 600$ ). - Treas., Clerk and Fiscal, J. G. L. Robinson, 55 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Production Control, Institute of, 23 Wood Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.Gen. Sec., K. Roberts.
Production Engineers, Institution of, Rochester House, 66 Little Ealing Lane, W.5.-Sec., R. J. Miskin.
Propessional Classes Aid Council, io St. Christopher's Place, W.r.-Sec., Miss P. Roden.
Professional Salesmen-See Sales Engineers.
professional Workers, National federation Of (1920), 3oa Station Road, Harpenden, Herts.
Professions Supplementary to Medicine, CounCIL FOR, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.I.-Registrar, B. L. Donald, Ph.D.
propagation of the Gospel, United Society for the (U.S.P.G.), 15 Tufton Street, S.W.I.-Sec., Rev. Canon J. S. Robertson,
Protection of Life from Fire, Society for the ( $\mathbf{8} 836$ ), Aldermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4--Sec., E. H. Gledhill.
Protestant Alllance, The (1845), ixz Colín Gardens, N.W.9.-Sec., Rev. A. G. Ashdown.
Provincial Notaries Society ( 9 go7), 132 High Street, Portsmouth, Hants.-Sec., G. E. Delafield.
Psychatrists, Royal College of (i97x, formetly Royal Medico-Psychological Association founded in 1841), 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.x. Registrar, M. Markowe, M.D.
PSYCHICAL ReSEARCH, SOCIETY FOR ( 888 ), I Adam and Eve Mews, W.8.-Pres., Prof. A. J. Ellison.
Psychological Society, The British (igox), St. Andrews House, 48 Princess Road East, Leicester.-Pres., Prof. A. D. B. Clarke; Hon. Gen. Sec., R. P. Wicks.
Public Administration, Royal Institute of (1922), Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.I -Dir.-Gen., R. Nottage, C.M.G.
public Finance and Accountancy, Chartered INSTITUTE OF ( 1885 ) (formerly Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants)-Sec., R. A. Emmott, I Buckingham Place, S.W.I.
public Health and Hygiene, The Royal instiTUTE OF (1937), Postgraduate Medical School, 28 Portland Place, W.I.; Harben Laboratories, 23 Queen Square, W.C. I.-Sec., A. R. Horsham.
Public Health Engineers, Institution or ( 8 895), 32 Eccleston Square, S.W.I.-Sec., I. B. Muirhead.
Public Relations, institute of ( 1948 ), I Great James Street, W.C.I.-Dir., J. Wild.
Public Schools, Assoclation of Governing Bodies or (Boys) (194r).-Sec., F. J. Walesby, ${ }_{27}$ Church Road, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.
public schools, Association of Governing Bodies of Giris' ( 1942 ).-Sec, F. J. Walesby (see above).
Public Schools Bursars' Association (r93z).Sec., Capt. I. G. Mason, R.N., 69 Crescent Road, Alverstoke, Gosport, Hants.
public Teachers of Law, Society of (1908). Pres., Prof. K. Street; Hon. Sec., Prof. P. B. Fairest, Faculty of Law, The University, Hull.

Publishers Association (1896), 19 Bedford Square, W.C.x.-Pres., G. C. Greene; Chief Exec. and Sec., C. Bradley.
Purchasing and Supply, Institute of (r967), York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.x.-Dir.-Gen., I. G. S. Groundwater.
Quality Assurance, Institute of (formerly the Institution of Engineering Inspection), 54 Princes Gate, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.-Sec., R. Knowles, c.b.e.
QUANTITY SURVEYORS, Institute of, 98 Gloucester Place, W.r.-Sec., B. R. Peck.
Quarrier's Homes ( 187 x ), Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.
QUarrying, Institute of ( $x 9 \times 7$ ), 7 Regent Street, Nottingham.-Sec., R. Oates.
Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled (x967), Leatherhead, Surrey.-Dir., R. N. Smith, O.b.E., M.C., T.D. Incorporating Queen Elizabeth's Training College (1934), Banstead Place Assessment and Further Education Centre for Handicapped School Leavers (x973), Dorincourt Residential Sheltered Workshop (2958) and Lulworth Court Holiday and Convalescent Home (2959).
Queen Victoria Clergy Fund (1897), Central Fund, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.I.Sec., Maj. G. C. Hackett, M.B.E.
Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, Perthshire. Commandant, Brig. H. H. M. Marston, M.C. (ret.); Headmaster, I. R. F. Melluish, M.A.
QUEEN'S NURSING INSTITUTE (1887), 57 Lower. Belgrave Street, S.W.z.
Quekett Microscopical Club, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

Radio Society of Great Britain (Incorporated), 35 Doughty Street, W.C.r.-Gen. Manager, G. R. Jessop.

Radiologists, Royal College of (1934), 28 Portland Place, W.x.-Sec., Miss P. D. Thomson. Railway and Canal Historical Society.-Hon. Sec., M. R. Prew, 435 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.I5.
Railway Benevolent institution ( 5858 ), 29 John Street, W.C.x.; Railway Children's Home at Derby and Old People's Home near Dorking. -Gen. Sec., E. A. Palmer.
Railway invigoration Society (1954), BM-RIS, W.C. $\mathbf{x}$-Gen. Sec., J. M. Stanley.

Rainkr Foundation, 89a Blackheath Hill, S.E.ro. A voluntary society providing residential and remedial help for children and young people.Gen. Sec., R. Howell.
Ramblers' Association (1935), x-4 Crawford Mews, York Street, W.x.-Sec., A. Mattingly.
Ratepayers' Associations, National Union of, 47 Victoria Street, S.W.I.
Rating and Valuation Association (188z), 1 is Ebury Street, S.W.I.-Sec., B. L. Hill.
Red Cross Society, British. See British.
Red Poll Cattle Society and British Dane Cattle Society of Great Britain and Ireland, ${ }^{28}$ Riseholme Lane, Riseholme, Lincoln.-Sec., W. Dunnaway.

Reedham School (Incorporated) ( $x 844$ ), Purley, Surrey.-Sec., Mrs. M. J. Pupius.
Reed's SChool ( $88 \times 3$ ), Offices, 2-4 Russia Row, Milk Street, E.C. 2.-Sec., D. Cooper.
Refrigrration, institute of ( 8899 ), 272 London Road, Wallington, Surrey.-Sec., D. T. Lee.
Regular Forces Employment Association (x885), 25 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.I. Finds employment for non-commissioned ex-Regulars.General Manager, Maj.-Gen. P. F. Claxton, C.B., О.B.E.

Rainderr Council of the United Kingdom (r949), Newton Hill, Harston, Cambridge.Hon. Sec., Dr. E. J. Lindgren.
Religion and Medicine, Institute of (1964).Organizing Sec., Mrs. E. A. Wye, St. Mary Abchurch, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.
Rent Officers, Institute of.-Hon. Sec., D. A. G. Sargent, M.B.E., D.F.C., Moulsham House, $4^{8}$ Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex.
Research Defence Society, ix Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.x.-Hon. Sec., Prof. H. Barcroft, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Sec., Mrs. C. Ewen.
Retail Alllance, 3 Berners Street, W.i.-Sec., J. Hussey.

Richard III Society-Gen. Sec., Mrs. P. Hester, 65 Howard Road, Upminster, Essex.
Road Safety Officers, Institute of (1971), 53 Knightlow Road, Harborne, Birmingham.Sec., D. E. Clarke.
Roads lmprovement Association, Comet Way, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
Road Transport Engineers, Institute of (1945), I Cromwell Place, S.W.7.-Sec., J. A. Fletcher, M.B.E.

Roman and Mediaeval London Excavation COUNCL.-Hon. Sec., R. A. Woods, F.S.A., $3^{\text {I }}$ Goodyers Avenue, Radlett, Herts.
Roman Studies, Society for Promotion of, ${ }^{3 r}$ - 34 Gordon Square, W.C.x.-Pres., Prot. A. L. F. Rivet, F.S.A.; Sec., Mrs. P. Gilbert.

Rotary international in Great britain and Ireland (9914), Sheen Lane House, Sheen Lane, S.W.. 14.-Sec., J. H. Jackson.

Royal African Society (igoi), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, - Sec., Miss M. Edgedale.
Royal Agricultural Society of England ( 1838 ), National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Kenilworth, Warwicks.-Chief Exec., J. D. M. Hearth.
Royal Agricultural Society of the CommonWealth ( 9957 ).-Hon. Set., F. R. Francis, M.B.E., Robarts House, Rossmore Road, N.W.r.
Royal air Force Benevolent Fund (igig), 67 Portland Place, W.x.-Controller, Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.s.O., D.f.C.

Royal Alr Forces Association, 43 Grove Park Road, W.4.-Sec. Gen., S. F. Neal, M.B.E.
Royal Alexandra and Albert School ( 1758 ), Offices, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.-Comptroller, E. A. Corner.
Royal Alfred Seafarers' Society (1865), Weston Acres, Woodmansterne Lane, Banstead, Surrey. -Gen. Sec., D. J. Lafferty, M.B.E.
Royal Armoured Corps Benevolent Fund, Headquarters, R.A.C. Centre, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset; Sec., Lt.-Col. C. H. Rayment, M.B.E.

Royal Artillery Assoclation, Artillery House, Connaught Barracks, Grand Depot Road, S.E.z8. -Gen. Sec., Col. R. H. Haynes, M.b.E.
Royal Asiatic Society (i8z3), 56 Queen Anne Street, W. I.-Sec., Miss D. Crawford.
Royal Assoclation of British Dairy Farmers (r876), Robarts House, Rossmore Road, N.W. .-Chief Exec. and Sec., F. R. Francis, M.B.E.

Royal British Nurses Assoclation, 94 Upper Tollington Park, N.4.-Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. M. Vorstermans, M.B.E.
Royal Caledonian Schools (i8x5), Bushey, Herts.-Chief Exec., Capt. R. E. Wilson, C.B.E., D.F.C., R.N. (ret.)

Royal Cambridge home for Soldiers' Widows, $8 z-84$ Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.-Sec.,
Miss G. M. East. Miss G. M. East.

Royal Choral Society ( 187 x ), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.-Gen. Man., M. de Grey.

Royal Ceitic Society ( 8820 ), 49 Queen Street, Edinburgh.-Sec., J. G. S. Cameron, w.S.
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 32 Belgrave Square, S.W.I.-Pres., Dr. P. D. StoriePugh: Registrar, A. R. W. Porter.
ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY ( r 868 ), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.-(26,000 members). -Sec.-Gen., A. S. H. Kemp, O.B.E.
ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, FACULTY OF (r936) (Royal Society of Arts), John Adam Street, W.C.2.-Master, N. Ward; Sec., C. Lucas.
ROYal DRaWING SOCIETY ( 1902 ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.r.-Pres., J. Mills, F.R.S.A.; Sec., L. Mills.

Royal Engineers Association, Headquarters, R.S.M.E., Chatham, Kent.-Controller, Col. R. R. L. Harradine, T.D.

Royal Engineers, The Institution of ( 8775 ), Chatham.-Sec., Col. E. E. Peel.
Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland ( $17^{84}$ ), Ingliston, Newbridge, Mid-lothian.-Sec., T. W. M. Alder.
Royal Horticultural Society (1804). -Offices, Vincent Square, S.W.I. Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey.-Sec., J. R. Cowell.
Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney ( 1854 ), West Hill, S.W.15.-Sec., Col. N. F. Gordon-Wilson, M.B.E.

Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, ir. Ipswich, Suffolk.-Headmaster, N. B. Worswick.
Royal Humane Society ( 1774 ). -In 1976, 710 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 434 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 67 others.-Offices, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.z.-Sec., J. M. Leadbitter, O.B.E.

Royal Institute of International Affairs (ig20), Chatham House, ro St. James's Square, S.W.I.Director, A. Shonfield.
Royal Institution of Great Britain ( ${ }^{7} 799$ ), 21 Albemarle Street, W.I.-Pres., H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Dir., Prof. Sir George Porter, P.R.S.; Sec., J. S. Porterfield, M.D.

Royai Institution of SOUTH Wales, Swansea ( 1835 ).-Hon. Sec., F. M. Gibbs.
Royal life Saving Society, The ( 189 x ), Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.x.Dir. and Sec., O. S. M. Bayley.
Royal Literary Fund (ijgo), ix Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.-Pres., Janet Adam Smith, C.B.E.; Sec., V. Bonham-Carter.
Royal Medical Benevolent Fund ( 5836 ), 24 King's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.x9.-Dir., Sqn. Ldr. D. Cotsell.
Royal Medical Society (1737), Students Centre, Bristo Street, Edinburgh. - Sec., A. Simpson.
Royal Metal Trades Benevolent Society (1843), 223 Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.-Sec., Mrs. A. S. Endean.

Royal Microscopical Society, 37-38 St. Clements, Oxford.-Administrator, Lt.-Col. P. G. Fleming.
Royal Mintrary Police Assoclation (r946), Regimental Headquarters, Corps of Royal Military Police, Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, Sussex.-Sec., Major R. J. R. Whistler, M.B.E.
Royal Musical Association ( $\mathrm{I}^{874}$ ), British Library, Great Russell Street, W.C.x.-Sec., H. Cobbe.

Royal National Life-boat Institution, The ( 1824 ). -Income ( 1976 ) $£ 6,259,929$, expenditure $£ 5,903,290$; rescued in $1976,1,049$. 132 lifeboats and 126 fast inshore lifeboats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. Offices, West Quay, Poole, Dorset.-Dir., Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.
Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (x88x), 43 Nottingham Place, W.I.-Sec., J. C. Lewis, O.B.E.
Royal National Rose Society, Chiswell Green Lane, St. Albans, Herts.-Sec., L. G. Turner, M.B.E.

Royal Naval and Royal Marine Children's HOME ( 8 84), Waterlooville.-Sec., Mrs. J. P. Thorpe, H.M.S. Nelson, Portsmouth.
Royal Naval Benevolent Society (i739), I Fleet Street, E.C.4.-Sec., Lt. Cdr. S. W. Birse, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N., (ret.)

Royal Naval Benevolent Trust (xgzz) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Strect, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).-Gen. Sec., Lt.-Cdr. D. C. Lawrence, R.N. (ret.).

ROYal NAVAL FUND ( $x 89 x$ ). Administered by the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust. See above.
Royal Navy Officers, Association of (Trafalgar Day, 1925), 70 Porchester Terrace, W.2.-Sec.Treas., Lt. Cdr. J. V. Watson, R.N.
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation ( 1854 ), I Cambridge Gate, N.W.I. Administers funds for the benefit of widows, children and other dependants of deceased officers and servicemen of the Armed Forces.-Sec., Brig. H. E. Boulter, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Royal Philharmonic Society ( 18 r 3 ), 124 Wigmore Street, W.I.-Hon. Sec., W. Cole, M.V.O., D.MuS., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.

ROYAL Photographic Society ( 1853 ), 14 South Audiey Street, W.r.-Sec., K. R. Warr.
Royal Pinner School Foundation, 110 Old Brompton Road, S. Kensington, S.W.7. Assists by grants and bursaries in the education of commercial travellers' children where families have suffered some adversity.-Sec., S. Thurtell.
"ROyal Sailors" Rests" (Miss Agnes Weston's) ( 1876 ). Head Office, South Street, Gosport, Hants. Centres for naval personnel at Devonport, St. Budeaux, Ilchester, Gosport, Portsmouth, Faslane and Rosyth.
ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORR ( 1872 ), 25 Princes Gate, S.W.7.-Dir., D. Lloyd.
ROYAL SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE SOCIETY (1923), 12 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.-Sec., Miss M. M. Gibson.

ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY fOR PREVENTION OF Cruelty to Children (r884), 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh.-Gen. Sec., A. M. M. Wood.
Royal Scottish Society of Arts (i8zi) (Science and Technology).-Sec., G. Brash, 70 Cumberland Street, Edinburgh.
Royal Seamen's Pension Fund (Incorporated) (r9xg), $5^{8}$ High Street, Sutton, Surrey.-Sec., R. F. Van Houten

ROYal Signals Institution (1950), Cheltenham Terrace, S.W.3.-Sec., Lt.-Col. E. J. Beale.
ROYAL SOCIETY, THE ( 1660 ), 6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Pres., The Lord Todd; Treas. and Vice-Pres., Dr. B. J. Mason C.B.; Secretaries and Vice-Presidents, Prof. D. C. Phillips; Sir Harrie Massey; Foreign Secretary and Vice-Pres., Dr. M. G. P. Stoker, C.b.E.; Executive Sec., Dr. R. W. J. Keay, C.B.E.

ROYal SOCIETY FOR ASIAN AfpaIRS (igor), 42 Devonshire Street, W.i.-Pres., The Lord Greenhill of Harrow, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sec., Miss M. FitzSimons.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, Cannon House, Priory Queensway, Birmingham. -Dir,-Gen., J. P. Weston.
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ( $x 824$ ), Causeway, Horsham, Sussex. Exec. Dir., Maj. R. F. Seager.
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (1889), The Lodge, Sandy, Beds.-Dir., I. Prestt.

Royal Society of Arts ( ${ }^{7} 754$ ), 6-8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.z.-Chairman, The Lord Nathan; Sec., C. Lucas.
Royal Society of British Artists (i823), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.x.-Pres., P. Greenham, R.A.; Vice-President, D. J. Winfield; Keeper, C. de Winter.
Royal Society of British Sculptors (igo4), ro8 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7.-Pres., M. Rizzello, O.b.E.; Sec., Mrs. F. McGregor-Eadie.
Royal Society of Edinburgh ( 1783 ), 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2.-Pres., Prof. R. A. Smith, C.B.e., f.R.S.; Ger. Sec., Prof. R. M. S. Smellie, Ph.D., D.Sc.; Treas., Sir John Atwell, C.B.E.; Curator, H. E. Butler, Ph.D.
ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH ( 1876 ), to promote the health of the people, 13 Grosvenor Place, S.W.I. -Sec., A. H. Vermeulen (acting).
Royal Society of Literature ( 1823 ), Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.-Sec., Mrs. J. M. Patterson. M.B.E.

Royal Society of Medicine ( 1805 ), I Wimpole Street, W.r. -Pres., Prof. Sir lohn Dacie, M.D., F.R.S.; Exec. Dir., R. T. Hewitt, O.B.E,

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS ( 589 ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.-Pres., E. I. Halliday, C.B.E.; Sec., M. B. Bradshaw.
Royal Society of St. George ( 1894 ), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.I.-Gen. Sec., Miss J. Wynn.
Royal Statistical Society (i834), 25 Enford Street, W.r.-Pres., Dr. H. P. Wynn; Sec., I. H. Blenkinsop.
Royal Tank Regiment Association and Benevolent Fund, H.Q. R.A.C. Centre, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset.-Sec., Lt.-Col. C. H. Rayment, M.B.E.
Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (1863), 6 Avonmore Road, W.14-Gen. Sec., Maj.-Gen. R. D. Houghton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Royal United Services Institute for Defence STuDIes, Whitehall, S.W.1.-Dir.-Gen., Maj. Gen. A. E. Younger, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Rural England, Council for the Protection OF (1926), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.-Dir., C. Hall.
Rural Scotland, Association for Protection of (1927), zo Falkland Avenue, Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire.-Sec., R. Livingstone.
Sailors' Children's Society, The (i82x), Newland, Hull. Cares for British seamen's children who have lost a parent and for short periods during a mother's illness if father is at sea. Provides welfare facilities for seamen in Humber area, including Homes for aged seafarers at Hull and S. Shields.
St. Deiniol's Library (xgoz), Hawarden, Clwyd.Warden and Chief Librarian, Rev. J. Jagger.
ST. DUNSTAN's, for men and women blinded on War Service, P.O. Box 58, rgI Old Marylebone Road, N.W.x. In March 1977, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 1,663 - Pres., Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; Chairman, I. Garnett-Orme; Sec., C. D. Wills.
St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, I Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.r.-Chief Commander, Sir Maurice Dorman, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. ; Commissioner-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. D. S. Gordon,
C.B., C.B.E. Brigade Strengths (U.K. 1976), Men20,69I; Women, x6,891; Boy Cadets, 19, 159 ; Girl Cadets, 38,426 .-Registrar, L. E. Hawes.
SALES ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1966), COncorde House, 24 Warwick New Road, Royal Leamington Spa. Dir.-Gen., A. B. Lane.
Salmon and Trout Association (rgo3), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.-Sec., J. Rose, C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C.

SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1. Org. Sec., A. C. Davis.
SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)-
London ( 1866 ), 140 Aldersgate Street, E.C.I. Chief Officer, K. G. Smith.
Liverpool ( 1842 ), 46 Derby Road, Liverpool. Chief Officer, A. H. Jones.
Glasgow ( 1873 ), go Maitland Street, Glasgow. Chief Officer, W. C. Borland.
SAMARITANS, THE (to help the suicidal and despair-ing).-Gen. Secs., Miss J. Burt; Rev. D. Evans, ${ }_{7} 7$ Uxbridge Road, Slough, Berks.
Samuel Pepys Club.-Sec., R. H. Adams, T.D., F.S.A., 108 Dulwich Village, S.E.2土.

Sanitary Engineers, Institution or. See Public Health Engineers.
Save the Children Fund, The (rgrg), 157 Clapham Road, S.W.9.-Dir. Gen., J. A. Cumber, C.M.G., M.B.E., T.D.

School Library Association, Victoria House, 29-3I George Street, Oxford.-Hon. Sec., C. A. Waite.
School Natural Science Society, a Bramley Mansions, Berrylands Road, Surbiton, Surrey.Hon. Gen. Sec., M. Jenny Sellers.
SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF ( $x 798$ ) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.- Sec., Mrs. H. E. Closs.
Schoolmistresses and Governesses Benevolent InSTITUTION, 39 Buckingham Gate, S. W.r. Helps schoolmistresses, matrons and secretaries in independent schools, and self-employed women teachers; annuities, grants, a home.-Sec., C. J. Page.
Schools Music Association, The ( $193^{8}$ ), 4 Newman Road, Bromley, Kent.-Sec., S. S. Moore.
SCHOOLTEACHERS' AssOCIATION, SCOTTISH, 4I York Place, Edinburgh.-Gen. Sec., R. McClement.
Science and Learning, Society for the ProTECTION OF, 3 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3.Sec., Miss E. Simpson, O.B.E.
SCIENCE EDUCATION, ASSOCLATION FOR (1963), College Lane, Hatfield, Herts.
SCOTTISH ASSESSORS' ASSOCIATION. Sec., J. S. Gardner, 30/3I Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Scottish Conservative and Unionist AssociaTION, 1 I Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh 3.-Sec., A. Strang, M.B.E.

SCotitish Conservative and Unionist Central Ofpice, ix Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh 3.-Dir., A. M. G. Macmillan.

SCOTTISH Genealogy Society (2953).-Hon. Sec., Miss J. P. S. Ferguson, ax Howard Place, Edinburgh.
SCOTTISH History Society ( 886 ).-Hon. Sec., D. Stevenson, Ph.D., Dept. of History, Taylor Building, King's College, Aberdeen,
SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION (rgo6).-Dit., A. F. Roney Dougal, 18 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.
SCOTTISH LAW Agents Society, 6x High Street, Dunblane, Perthshire.
SCOTTISH Liberal Party (1946), Atholl Place, Edinburgh.-Admin. Sec., Mirs. M. Aitken.

SCOTtish Marine biological. Association (r914), Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, P.O. Box 3, Oban, Argyll.-Dir., and Sec., R. I. Currie, F.R.S.E.
scottish national blood Transpusion AssociaTION ( 2940 ), 5 St. Colme Street, Edinburgh.Sec., Neil A. Milne, w.s.
Scottish National Party, 6 North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh.-Sec., Mrs. C. Macwhirter.
SCOTTISH Record Society, Scottish History Dept., Univ. of Glasgow.-Hon. Sec., Dr. J. Kirk.
Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.-Gen. Sec., J. Docherty.
Scottisa Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ( 1839 ), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, -Sec., G. F. S. Brian.
Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds (1927), 125 Douglas Street, Glasgow.Treas., James M. MacKellar.
Scottish Tourist Board (ig69), 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh.-Chief Exec., P. Taylor.
SCOTTISH WOMEN'S RURAL INSTITUTES ( 1917 ), 42 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.-Gen. Sec., Mrs. J. A. Noble.

SCOUT Association, The, Headquarters, BadenPowell House, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.-Chief Scout, Sir William Gladstone, Bt.; Sec., E. W. Hayden. Membership in U.K. (1976), 608,610; World Membership over $13,500,000$ in over 150 countries.
Scribes and Illuminators, The Society of.Hon. Sec., G. K. Jacklin, c/o F.B.C.S., Bristol House, 80 A Southampton Row, W.C.I.
SCRIpTURE GIfT Mission ( 8888 ), Radstock House, Eccleston Street, S.W.z. Copies and selections of the Scriptures circulated ( 1976 ), $14,002,798$.Sec., N. Brown.
SCRIPTURE UNION ( 1867 ), 47 Marylebone Lane, W. x.-Gen. Dir., N. W. H. Sylvester.

Seafarers Education Service ( $x$ grg), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W. 17 (incorp. College of the Sea and British Ship Adoption Society).-Director, R. Hope, O. B.E., D.Phil.
Seamen's Christian Friend Society ( 1846 ), 87 Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Secondary heads Association, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.I.-Gen. Sec., E. J. Dorrell. (New Association formed from amalgamation of Headmasters Association and Association of Headmistresses).
SELDEN Society ( $\mathbf{8 8 8 7}$ ), Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E.r. To encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the History of English Law.-Pres., Hon. Sir Robert Megarry, kt., F.b.A.; Sec., V. Tunkel.
Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa (founded 1843); Headquarters, 3 Rectory Grove, S.W.4.; Gen. Sec., Maj. R. P. A. de Berniere-Smart.
Shaftesbury Society ( $\mathbf{x 8 4 4 \text { ), Shaftesbury House. }}$ 112 Regency Street, S. W.I-Engaged in social service among the physically handicapped and the poor. Maintains Residential Schools for physically handicapped children, Hostels for Muscular Dystrophy sufferers over 16 years, Holiday centres for the disabled and Missions in Greater London.-Sec., G. A. Franklin, o.b.E.
SHAw SOCIETY (1941), 125 Markyate Road, Dagenham, Essex.-Sec., E. F. J. Ford.
Sheep Association, Nationai, Jenkins Lane, St. Leonards, nr. Tring, Herts.- Sec., J. Thorley.
Shellfish Association of Great Britain, Fishmongers' Hall London Bridge, E.C.4.-Dir., G. Gardner.
Sheiter (National Campaign for the Homeless), ${ }_{5} 57$ Waterloo Road, S.E. ..

Sherlock Holmbs Society (r95r), 5 Manor Close Warlingham, Surrey.-Hon. Sec., Capt. W. R. Michell, R.N. (ret.).
Shipbrokers, Institute of Chartered (igix), 25 Bury Street E.C.3-Sec., J. H. Parker.
Shipwrecked Fishirmen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society ( 1839 ), I North Pallant, Chichester, West Sussex.-Sec., J. F. Byford.
Shire Horse Society ( 1878 ), East of England Showground, Peterborough.-Sec., R. W. Bird.
Shrievalty Association, c/o Joynson-Hicks \& Co., St. Martin's House, 140 Tottenham Court Road, W. r.-Sec.-Treas., D. G. Longden.
Simplified Spelling Society (igo8).-Chairman, G. O'Halloran, 83 Hampden Road, N. 8.

SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.-Sec., Maj. L. F. H. Kershaw, D.s.o.

Small industries in Rural areas, Council for, Queen's House, Fish Row, Salisbury, Wilts.Sec., S. A. Jackson.
Soclal Credit Centre.-Hon. Sec., V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, Mexborough, Yorkshire.
Social Workers, British Association of (1970), 16 Kent Street, Birmingham.-Gen. Sec., C. Andrews.
Soclalist Party of Great Britain ( $\mathrm{IgO4}$ ), 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.-Gen. Sec., W. Valinas.
Son Association, Walnut Tree Manor, Haughiey, Stowmarket, Suffolk.-Pres., Dr. E. F. Schumacher, С.в.E.; Gen. Sec., Brig. A. W. Vickers, D.s.o., O.B.E.

Soldiers' and Atrmen's scripture Readers Association, The ( 1838 ), $75-79$ High Street, Aldershot, Hants.-Gen. Sec., G. H. Stokes.
SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL (I855) 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3--Sec., Col. J. G. Palmer.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families AssoCIATION ( $\mathbf{x 8 8 5}$ ), 27 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.I.Chairman, Lt.-Gen. Sir Napier Crookenden, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; Controller, D. Smithers; Sec., Lt.-Cdr. R. G. Brown, V.R.D., R.N.R.
Soldiers, Sallors and Airmen's Help Society (Incorporated) ( $x 899$ ), see FORCES HELP SOCIETY.
SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION ( 5858 ), 58 Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.-Sec., Lt.Col. P. B. Wakelin, M.C.
Solicitors in the Supreme Courts of Scotland, Society of.-Sec., A. R. Brownlie, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh 3; Treas., A. Stewart.
S.O.S. Society, The (1929), 14 Culford Gardens, S.W.3. Old people's homes (5), Mental Rehabilitation homes ( 2 ), Ex-offenders and Homeless Men's hostel ( x ), Young's Men's Hostel ( x ). Chief Exec., Lt.-Col. P. Rew.
South American Missionary Society, Allen Gardiner House, Pembury Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.-Gen. Sec., Rev. P. D. King.
South Wales Institute of Engineers ( $x 857$ ), Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.-Hon. Sec., T. G. Dash.
Spastics Society, The (i952), iz Park Crescent, W.x.-Sec., A. V. M. Diamond, M.в.E.

Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Association, Devonshire Street House, 30 Devonshire Street, W.I.-Chief Exec., Miss M. P. Gilbertson.

Sports Medicine, Institute of (1963), yo Nottingham Place, W.I.-Hon. Sec., P. Sebastian.
Spurgeon's Homes ( 1867 ), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.-Sec., P. E. Johnson.
STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law). Sec., G. R. Thomson, T.D., Ph.D., $z$ St. Giles' Street, Edinburgh.

Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, SOldiers, AND Airmen (19x6), Richmond-upon-Thames.-Commandant, Maj. D. A. BentsonHird, M.C.
Statisticians, Institute of (ig48), 36 Churchgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.-Hon. Sec., E. Hunter.

Stewart Society ( $x 899$ ), 48 Castle Street, Edin-burgh.-Hon. Sec., D. F. Stewart, W.S.
Structural Engineers, Insfitution of (igo8), in Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.r.-Sec., C. D. Morgan, O.B.E.
Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland ( 1889 ), Wick Court, Wick, Bristol.
Surgeons of England, Royal College of ( 8800 ), Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.-Pres., R. Murley; Sec., R. S. Johnson-Gilbert, O.B.E.
Surgeons of Edinburgh, Royal College of ( 1505 ), 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.-Sec., A. C. B. Dean, F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgical Technologists, British Institute of, $2 x$ Tothill Street, S.W.I.-Sec., R. Nunn.
Surveyors, Royal Institution of Chartered (x868), 12 Great George Street, S.W.I.-Pres., (1977-78), F. C. Knowles; Sec. Gen., R. Steel.
SUSSEX CATTLR SOcIety ( x 887 ), Station Road, Robertsbridge, E. Sussex.-Sec., H. J. Hancorn.
Sutton Housing Trust (igoi), Sutton Court, Tring, Herts.-Gen. Manager, R. G. Poulter.
SWEDENBORG SOCIETY ( 18 xo ), zo-2I Bloomsbury Way, W.C.i.-Sec., Madeline G. Waters.
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, Tavistock Centre, Belsize Lane, N.W.3.-Sec, S. G. Gray.

TAXATION, InstITUTE OF (1930), 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.I. Sec., A. A. Arnold.
Teachers in Commerce LTd., Faculty of, I4I Bedford Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands. -Sec., J. Snowdon.
Trachers of Domestic Science, Association of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.Gen. Sec., Miss D. S. Lewis.
Teachers of Mathematics, Association of. c/o Sec., Market Street Chambers, Nelson, Lancs.
Teachers of Speech and Drama, Society of, St. Bride Institute, Fleet Street, E.C.4.-Hon. Sec., Marguerite Turnbull, Abbot's Lodging, Marshside, Canterbury.
Teachers of the deaf, British Assoclation of.Hon. Sec., A. Bates, Thomasson Memorial School, Devonshire Road, Bolton, Lancs.
'Teachers' Union, Ulster (rgi9), 94 Malone Road, Belfast.-Sec., B. K. Toms.
Telephone Users' Association (1965), 34 Grand Avenue, N.ro.-Sec., M. Elwes.
Television Society, Royal, Tavistock House East, Tavistock Square, W.C.x.-Dir. D. Gurton. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:-
British National Temperance League ( 1834 ), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.-Sec., Miss M. Daniel.
British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U. ( 1876 ), 8 North Bank Street, Edinburgh 1.Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. M. McKinlay.
Church of England Council for Social Aid, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.x.-Gen. Sec., Rev. E. W. F. Agar.

Division of Social Responsibility of the Methodist Church No. Central Buildings, Matthew Parker St., S.W.x.-Gen. Sec., Rev. J. H. Atkinson.
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society, London District ( 1870 ), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.I.
Order of the Sons of Temperance, $2 x$ Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.-Sec., K. Unsworth.
Royal Naval Temperance Sociely (auxiliary of

Royal Sailors' Rests), The Bus Station, South Street, Gosport, Hants.
Social Responsibility Dept., General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.-Sec., G. W. Cox.
Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland: 1919).-Sec., I. D. Stuart, 21 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Temperance Council of the Christian Churches (1915) (incorporating the Overseas Temperance Council), 4 Southampton Row, W.C.I.-Gen. Sec., Rev. J. K. Lawton.
Temperance Education Board (Ireland) (yg18), c/o 98 Lisburn Road, Belfast.-Sec., Miss M. Black.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.I.-Gen. Sec., A. Candler Page.

Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Associations, COUNCIL of (igo8), Centre Block, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.Sec., Maj. Gen. W. Bate, C.B., O.B.E.
TEXTILE INSTITUTE (igIo), Io Blackfriars Street, Manchester-Gen. Sec., R. G. Denyer.
Theatre Research, Society for ( 9948 ).-Hon. Secs., Miss K. M. Barker, J. Reading, 14 Woronzow Road, N.W. 8.
Theatrical Pund Association, Royal General (I839), II Garrick Street, W.C.2.-Sec., G. S. Hall.
Theatrical Ladies' Guild of Charity ( 1892 ). Bedford Chambers, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.-Sec., Mrs. G. Hammill.

Theosorhical Society in England (1875), 50 Gloucester Place, W. ..-Gen. Sec., Miss I. H. Hoskins, M.A.
THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE ( 1945 ), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.-Secs., Deloitte and Co. Chartered Accountants.
Thoracic Society, The.-Hon. Sec., J. E. Cotes, D.M., M.R.C., Pneumoconiosis Unit, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, South Glamorgan.
Tibet Society of the United Kingdom and Tibet RELIEF FUND (r959), 46 Belgrave Square, S.W.I.
TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE) ( $x 915$ ), Headquarters, I Forest Close, Wendover, Bucks.-Gen, Sec., G. A. Francis.

Town and Country Planning Association, 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.I.-Dir., D. Hall.
Town Planning Institute, ROYal (1914), 26 Portland Place, W.x.
TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF (rg29), Cromwell Place, S.W.7.-Nat. Sec., Mrs. J. R. Campbell-Tanner.
Trade Mark Agents, Institute of (1934), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.-Sec., R. A. Marshall.
Trade, National Chamber of (i897), Enterprise House, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.-Dir. Gen., L. E. S. Seeney.

Trades Union Congress (T.U.C.).-See p. 1 II7.
Trading STandards AdMinistration, Institute OF-Admin. Officer, J. T. Fisher, Estate House, 319D London Road, Hadleigh, Benfleet, Essex.
TRAFEIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF ( 9944 ), 8 Cumberland Place, Southampton.-National Dir., G. C. McCarthy.
Transport, Chartered Institute of (igig), 8o Portland Place, W.I.-Dir.-Gen. Brig. D. N. Locke, O.B.E.
Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Royal Society OF ( 1907 ), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W. I.-Pres., S. G. Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Trustee Savings Banks Central Board ( 1976 ), 3 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.-Chief Gen. Man., T. Bryans, M.B.E.

TURNER SOCIETY, 73 Whitworth Road, S.E.s8.Sec., W. A. Thompson.

UFAW (Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) (1926), 8 Hamilton Close, Potters Bar, Herts.-Sec., Mrs. C. Brockhurst.
Ulster Society in London, The, ir Berkeley Street, W. .r.-Pres., The Lord Rathcavan, P.C.; Hon. Sec., Miss P. Bell.
Unit Trust Association (r959), Park House, 16 Finsbury Circus, E.C.z.-Sec., W. J. Burnett.
United Commercial Travellers' Association, Bexton Lane, Knutsford, Cheshire.-National Sec., R. Tomlinson.
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1945), 3 Whitehall Court, S.W.x.-Dir., Rev. D. Harding.
United Society for Christian literature, The, Luke House, Farnham Road, Guildford, Surrey. -Gen. Sec., Rev. A. Gilmore; Gen. Manager, M. E. Foxell.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE (1870)-Pres, A. Woolf.Sec., N. Rubin, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.r.
Universities Central Council on Admissions (Ig6x), P.O. Box 28, Cheltenham, Glos.-Sec., L. R. Kay.

University Teachers, Association of (x9xg), United House, I Pembridge Road, W.xr.-Sec. I. J. Sapper.

University Women, British Federation of (x907), Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.Sec., Mrs. E. Bianco, Ll.B.
Valuers and Auctioneers, Incorporated Society Of, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.r.-Sec., M. H. R. Astbury.
Vegetarian Society (U.K.) Ltd., Parkdale, Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.
Venereal Diseases, Medical Society for the Study of, in Chandos Street, W.r.-Hon. Sec., Dr. J. Barrow, Lydia Department, North Wing, ${ }_{\text {rst }}$ Floor, St. Thomas' Hospital, S.E.r.
Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF, 29 Tavistock Square, W.C.x.-Chairman, The Lord Boyle of Handsworth, P.C.; Sec. Gen., Prof. Sir Roy Marshall, C.B.E.
Victoria Instirute (Philosophical Society of Great Britain).-Pres., Sir Norman Anderson, O.B.E., Q.C., F.b.A.; Asst. Sec., B. H. T. Weller, $\pm 30$ Wood Street, E.C. 2 .
Victoria League for Commonwealth FriendSHIP ( 1901 ), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. -Sec., Mrs. C. Barnett, O.B.E.
Victorian Society (1958), i Priory Gardens, Bedford Park, W.4.-Sec., Miss H. Hobhouse.
Victory (Services) Association Ltd. and Club, THe, $63-79$ Seymour Street, W.2.-Sec., D. G. Stovey.
Viring Society for Northern Research, University College, Gower Street, W.C.r.-Hon. Sccs., Prof. G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt.; Prof. P. G. Foote, M.A.
Vitreous Enameliers, Institute of, Ripley, Derby.-Sec., J. D. Gardom.
Voluntary Service Overseas ( $195^{88}$ ), 14 Bishop's Bridge Road, W.2. - Dir., D. W. A. Collett.
War Blinded, Scottish National Institution FOR THE. Workshops at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Linburn. Appeals Director, Maj. D. F. Callander, M.C., P.O. Box 304, $3^{8}$ Albany Street, Edinburgh.
Water Engineers and Scientists, Institution of, 6-8 Sackville Street, W.x.-Pres. (1977-78), A. C. Twort; Sec., J. P. Banbury, M.B.E.

Welding institute, The, Abington Hall, Cambridge and 54 Princes Gate, S.W.7.-Dir,-Gen., Dr. A. A. Wells, F.R.S.
Weifare Officers, Institute of ( 1945 ), 25 Cross Street, Manchester.-Gen. Sec., E. Rhodes.

Wellcome Trust (1936), I Park Square West, N.W.I.-Dir., P. O. Williams, M.B., P.R.C.P.

Wells (H. G.) Society, 24 Wellin Lane, Edwalton, Nottingham.-Sec., J. R. Hammond.
Welsh Joint Education Committee (x948), 245 Western Avenue, Cardiff.-Sec., D. A. Davies.
Wesley Historical Society (1893).-Gen. Sec., Rev. T. Shaw, 39 Fair Street, St. Columb Major, Cornwall.
West Africa Committee (t956), Chronicle House, $7^{2-7} 8$ Fleet Street, E.C.4.-Secs., W. G. Syer, c.v.o., C.B.E.; Group Capt. P. R. Magrath.

WeSt INDIA COMMITTEE (I750), 48 Albermarle Street, W.r.-Dir., Lt.-Col. M. R. Robinson D.S.O., O.B.E.

WEST LONDON MISSION ( $\mathbf{1 8 8} 7$ ), Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.-Supt., Rev. The Lord Soper, Ph.D.

Widows, Society for the Relier of Distressed $(1823)$ ) (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 175 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.x.Sec., W. N. Barr.
Wildife Artists, Society of (1962), i7 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.r.-Pres., Sir Peter Scott, C.B.E., D.f.C.; Sec., M. B. Bradshaw.

Wine and Spirit Association of Great Britain (INC), Five Kings House, Kennet Wharf Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.-Dir., R. H. Insoll, E.R.D.

WOMEN ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF ( 1855 ), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.r.-Sec., M. B. Bradshaw.
Women, National Advisory Centre on Careers FOR (formerly Women's Employment Federation) (1933), $25 \times$ Brompton Road, S.W.3.-Dir., Miss K. M. Menon.
WOMEN PiLots' Association, British (1955), c/o P.O. Box 13 , British Airways Victoria Terminal, S.W.x.

Women, society for promoting the Training OF ( 1859 ) (Women's Loan Training Fund) The Dean Cottages, Hedgerley, Bucks.-Sec., Mrs. W. M. Golding.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY ( 1920 ), 25 Foubert's Place, W.x.-Sec., Miss T. Davison.
WOMEN'S HOLIDAY FUND ( 1895 ), 125 Wilton Road, S.W.x.-Sec., Mrs. U. Muirhead.

Women's Institutes, National federation of (I915), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.x.-Gen. Sec., Mrs. A. Ballard.
Women's international League for peace and Freedom (1915), British Section, 29 Great James Street, W.C.I.-Joint Secs., Sheila Disdale and Margaret Curwen.
Women's national Cancer Control Campaign, I South Audley Strect, W. . - Principal Administrator, Mrs. M. K. Cooper.
Women's Protestant Union (Inc.), World Protestant Union, and The Sentinels' Union, Sentinels Court, 130 South Coast Road, Peacehaven, Newhaven, Sussex.
Women's Royal Naval Service Benevolent TrusT, xa Chesham Street, S. W.I.
WOmen's Royal Voluntary service (WRVS) (1938), 17 Old Park Lane, W.x.-National Chairman, The Baroness Pike.
WOMEN'S TRANSPORT SERVICE (FANY) (1907), Duke of York's H.Q., Chelsea, S.W.3.Corps Commander, Mrs. S. Y. Parkinson, O.B.E.
Wood Preserving Association, British, 62 Oxford Street, W.x.-Dir., J. Bick.
Worcestershire Association (igz6).-Hon. Sec., S. Driver White, 5 Deansway, Worcester.

WORK Study, Organization and Methods, INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ( 1975 ), 9 -ro River Front, Enfield, Middx.-Dir., and Gen. Sec. E. A. King.

Workers' Educational Association, Temple House, 9 Upper Berkeley Street, W. . -Gen. Sec., R. J. Jefferies.
Works and Highways Technician Engineers, Institution of, 26 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.I.Gen. Sec. and Registrar, S. H. Crowle.
Works Managers, Institution of, 45 Cardiff Road, Luton, Beds.
WORLD CONGRESS OF FATTHS (1936), Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, W.z.
World Education Fellowship (igex), International Headquarters, 33 Kinnaird Avenue, W.4.
Worid Energy Conference ( 1924 ). Central Office, 34 St. James's Street, S.W.I.-Sec.-Gen., International Executive Council, E. Ruttley.
WORLD Ship Society (1946).-Sec., S. J. F. Miller, 35 Wickham Way, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
Writers to h.M. Signet, Socibty of, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.-Deputy Keeper of the Signet, R. K. Will; Sub-Keeper and Clerk, P. C. Millar.

Yeomanry Benevolent Fund, 206 Brompton Road, S.W.3.-Sec., Mrs. C. W. Chrystie.
Yorkshire Agricultural Society ( 1837 ), Great Yorks Showground, Hookstone Oval, Harro-gate.-Sec.-Gen., R. G. G. English.
Yorkshire Field Studies Ltd.-Gen. Sec., D. H. Smith, Westland, Westfields, Kirbymoorside, York.
Yorkshiremen in London, SOCIETY Of (i899), AND

The Yorkshire Society ( $x 8 x 2$ ), 200 High Street, Brentford, Middx.-Sec., G. G. Prince.
Young Men's Christian Association, National Council, 640 Forest Road, E.17.-Gen. Sec., S. Charlesworth.

Young Women's Christian Association ( 1855 ), National Headquarters, 2 Weymouth Street, W. . . -Nat. Gen. Sec., (vacant).
Youth Clubs, National Association of, p.o. Box x Blackburn House, Bond Gate, Nuneaton, Warwicks. (London Centre- 30 Devonshire St., W.r.)-Chief Exec. Officer, J. M. Butterfield.

Youth Clubs, Northern Ireland Association Of, Hampton, Glenmachan Road, Belfast.Dir., G. Johnston.
Youth Hostels Association (England and Wal.ES) (1930), National Office, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts. - Sec., H. B. Livingstone.
Youth Hostels Association (SCOTtish) (193I), National Office, 7 Glebe Crescent, Stirling.
Youth Hostels Association of Northern Ireland Ltd. (1931), 93 Dublin Road, Belfast.Hon. Sec., E. R. Henderson.
Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, N.W.I. - Sec., R. H. Hedley, D.sc., Ph.D. Attendances (r976), Regent's Park, $1.7 \times 5,000$, and Whipsnade Park, 482,000.
Zoological Society of Scotland, Royal, Scottish National Zoological Park, Murrayfield, Edinburgh I2.-Dir., R. J. Wheater.

## THE CIVIC TRUST

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## LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

## England and Wales

Anglesey.-Anglesey Antiquarian Society. Hon. Sec., D. O. Jones, zz Lôn Ganol, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
Bedfordshire.-South Bedfordshire ArchealogiCAL Society. Hon. Sec., D. H. Kennett, 497 Hitchin Road, Stopsley, Luton.
Berkshire.-Berkshire Archeological Society. Hon. Sec., L. J. Over, 43 Laburnham Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
Berkshive.-Newbury District Field Club, Donnington Dene, Newbury. Hon. Sec., Mrs. M. E. Kaines-Thomas, D.Lit., F.S.A.

Buckinghamshive.-Bucks Archeological Society. Hon. Sec., E. Viney, County Museurn, Church Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Cambridgeshire. - CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Sec., Miss J. Liversidge, 20 Manor Court, Grange Road, Cambridge.
Cheshire.-CHESTER ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.-Hon. Sec., J. T. Driver, 25 Abbot's Grange, Chester. See also under Lancashire.
Cormwall.-Royal Institution of Cornwall, County Museum and Art Gallery, Truro. Hon, Sec., A. J. Lyne.
Cumberland and Westmorland.-Cumberland And Westmorland Antiquarian and ArcheologiCal Society. Hon. Sec., Mrs. J. Cherry, 68 Santon Way, Seascale, Cumbria.
Derbyshire.-DERBYSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 32 Main Road, Jacksdale, Nottingham. Hon. Sec., D. V. Fowkes.

Devonshire.-DEVON ARCHeological Society. Hon. Sec., Miss S. M. Pearce, City Museum, Queen Street, Exeter.
Dorset--Dorset Natural History and Archeological Society, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester. Curator and Sec, R. N. R. Peers.
Durham. - Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archefological Society, Hon Secs., P. Clack, Dept. of Archaeology, 46 Saddler Street, Durham; J. T. Lang, 4 Heathways, High Shincliffe, Durham.

Sunderland antiquarian Society.-Hon. Sec., J. R. Salkeld, 72 The Broadway, Grindon Sunderland.
Dyfed.-Ceredigion Antiquarian Society.-Hon. Sec., D. M. Jones, 26 Alban Square, Aberaeron.
Essex.- Essex Archeological Society, Hollytrees Museum, High Street, Colchester. Hon. Sec., J. E. Sellers.

Cloucestershire.-Bristol and Gloucestershire Archeological Society, 9 Pembroke Road, Bristol 8. Hon. Sec., Miss E. Ralph.
Hampshire. -Hampshire Field Club and Archeological Society, Hon. Sec., Miss E. R. Lewis, City Museum, The Square, Winchester, Hants.
Herefordshire.-WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD Club. Hon. Sec., c/o The Hereford Library, Broad Street, Hereford.
Hertfordshire. - EAST Hertrordshire Archeological Society. Hon. Sec., P. G. T. Fogg, Silver Birches, High Molewood, Hertford.

St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and archeological Society.-Hon. Sec., G. L. Wilde, 5 Townsend Drive, St. Albans.
Kent.-Kent Archeological Society. Gen. Sec., c/o The Museum, Maidstone.
Lancashire.-Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. - Hon. Sec., P. J. Andrews, 15 Woodley Fold, Penketh, Warrington.
Leicestershire.-LeICESTERSHIRE ARCHFOLOGICAL and Historical Society, The Guildhall, Guildhall Lane, Leicester. Hon. Sec., D. L. Wykes.
London and Middlesex.-City of London Archaeological Society.-Hon. Sec., Miss A. Gallagher, Flat 13, Princes Court, $115 / 117$ Hartield Road, S.W.x.

London and Middlesex Archarological Society, Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, E.C.z.-Hon. Sec., J. Clark.
Norfolk.-NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAOlogical Society. Hon. Gen. Sec., I. Cresswell, f.S.A., The Old Rectory, Shelton, Norwich.

Northumberland. - Society of Antiouaries of NewCastle upon Tyne. Admin. Sec., Dr. C. M. Fraser, c/o Department of Adult Education, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Nottinghamshire--THOROTON SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, Bromley House, Angel Row, Nottingham. Hon. Sec., M. G. Dobbin.
Oxfordshive.-OXFORDSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND Historical Society.-Hon. Sec., Mrs. J. Young, c/o Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
Powys: Montgomery District; Powysland Club. Hon. Sec., W. G. J. Hughes, County Branch Library, Red Bank, Welshpool, Powys.

Radnor District; Radnorshure Society. Hon. Secs., E. V. Howells, The White House, Cefnllys Lane, Llandrindod Wells; C. W. Newman, Wynberg, Dyffryn Road, Llandrindod Wells.

Somerset.-SOmprset Archeological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle, Taunton. Hon. Sec., Dr. P. C. Davey.
Staffordshire.-NORTH Staffordshire Field Club, Hon. Sec., R, A. Tribbeck, Dept. of Chemistry, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-onTrent.

City of Store-on-Trent Museum Archeological Society, City Museum, Stoke-onTrent. Chairman, A. R. Mountford.

South Staffordshire Archeological and historical Society. Hon. Sec., Dr. J. G. L. Cole, 1 I Bracebridge Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands.
Suffolk.-SUPFolk Institute of Archeology And History. Hon. Sec., J. J. Wymer, 17 Duke Street, Bildeston, Ipswich.
Surrey.-Surrey Archeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford.-Hon. Sec., Dr. G. P. Moss.
Sussex.-Sussex Archeological Society, Barbican House, High Street, Lewes.
Warwickshire.-BIRMINGHAM AND WARWICKSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham 3.-Hon. Sec., Mrs. R. Taylor.

Wight.-Isle of Wight Natural history and Archaeological Society, 66 Carisbrooke Road, Newport.-Sec., Miss H. Blount.
Wiltshire. - Wiltshire Archeological and Natural History Society, The Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes. Sec., C. P. Barber.
Worcestershire.-WORCESTERSHRE ARCHeOLOGICAL Society.-Hon. Sec., R. F. Panton, Birchdale, 4 Orchard Road, Gt. Malvern.
Yorkshire.-HUNTER ARCheological Society. Hon. Sec., F. L. Preston, Grove Cottage, Moorgate Grove, Rotherham.

Yorrshire Archaological Society.-Hon. Sec., P. B. Davidson, Claremont, 23 Clarendon Road, Leeds.
halifax antiquartan Society. Hon. Sec., E. Webster, 28 Westborough Drive, Highroad Wells, Halifax.
Thoresby Society, Claremont, 23 Clarendon Road, Leeds 2.-Hon. Sec., D. Keighley.

## Channel Islands

Societe Jersiaise, The Jersey Museum, Pier Road, St. Helier.-Hon. Sec., Mrs. W. E. Macready.

## Scotland

Ayrshire Archeological and Natural History Society. Carnegie Library, Ayr.-Hon. Sec., R. Waite, Ph.D., 74 Doonfoot Road, Ayr.

Dumpriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Adamson, 39 Roberts Crescent, Dumfries.
Glasgow Archaological Society. Hon. Secs., Miss H. C. Adamson, Art Gallery and Museum, Glasgow; E. J. Talbot, Dept. of Archæology, University of Glasgow.
Hawick Archeological Society. Hon. Sec., T. I. Storie, 6 Park Terrace, Hawick.

Shetland Archeological and Historical Society, Shetland Museum, Lerwick.-Pres., T. Henderson, M.B.E.

## EMPLOYERS' AND TRADE ASSOCLATIONS

Aerospace Companies, Society of British (igi6), 29 King Street, S.W.x.-Dir., Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Smeeton, K.C.B., M.B.E.
Agricultural Supply Trade, U.K. Association OF, 3 Whitehall Court, S.W. .-Sec., H. S. Leech.
Barers, Confectioners and Caterers, National Association of Master, 50 Alexandra Road, S.W.19.-Dir, M. F. Zimmerman.

Bakers, The Federation Of, zo Bedford Square, W.C.I.

Boot Trades Association, Ltd., St. Crispins, St. Crispin's House, Desborough, nr. Kettering, Northants.-Gen. Sec., Mrs. P. J. Copley.
Brush Manufacturers" Association, British, 4 Souhampton Row, W.C.r.-Sec., J. A. Snellgrove.
Building and Allied Hardware Manufacturers Federation, National, 5 Greenfield Crescent, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15-Dir. and Sec., E. C. Skelding.

Building Trades Employers, National FederaTION OF ( 1878 ), 82 New Cavendish Street, W.x. -Sec., H. L. Foster.
Cement Makers' Federation, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.I.-Dir., Rear Adm. C. K. T. Wheen, с.в.

Ceramic Manufacturers' Federation, British, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.-Sec., D. Turner, M.B.e.
Chemical Industries Association Ltd. (ig66), Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, S.E.r.-Dir.-Gen., M. E. Trowbridge.
Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 2z-25 Dean Street, W.r.-Gen. Sec., R. S. Camplin.

Civil Engineering Contractors, Federation of, Romney House, Tufton Street, S.W.r.-Dir. Gen., D. V. Gaulter.
Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain Ltd., I4-16 Cockspur Street, S.W.I.Dir., M. K. Reid, O.B.E.
Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C. s.Dir., J. H. Thomas.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group, in Green Street, W.x.-Sec., E. T. Beauchamp.

Cold Storage Federation, National, 272 London Road, Wallington, Surrey.-Sec., D. T. Lee. Cooperage Federation, National, 27 Queen Charlotte Street, Leith, Edinburgh 6.-Sec., J. Steven.
Cutlery and Silverware Association, Light Trades House, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield, ro.-Sec., Miss M. Arnold, M.B.E.
Cycle and Motor Cycle Traders, National Association of, 3ra High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.-Ger. Sec., J. E. F. Davies.
Dairy Trade Federation, zo Eastbourne Terrace, W.2.-Dir.-Gen., J. R. Owens.

DECORATORS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 6 Haywra Street, Harrogate, N. Yorks.-Dir., K. A. C. Blease.
Drapers' Chamber of Trade, North Bar, Banbury, Oxfordshire.-Chief Exec., S. D. Russell.
Electrical and Allied Manuracturers AssoclaTION LTD., British (I905), 8 Leicester Street, W.C.2.-Chief Executive, A. K. Edwards.

Electrical Contractors' Association, 34 Palace Court, W.z.-Dir. B. E. Gray.
Engineering Employers' Federation, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.r.-Sec., H. K. Mitchell.

FARMERS' UNION, NATIONAL ( $\mathbf{x} 908$ ), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.x.-Dir. Gen., G. H. B. Cattell.

Fisif Friers, National Federation of, 289 Dewsbury Road, Leeds xi.-Gen. Sec., P. Worthington. Fishing Federation Ltd., British, Trinity House Chambers, iz Trinity House Lane, Hull-Sec., I. C. Thorburn.

Fishmongers, National Federation of, Qucensway House, 2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. Sec., P. W. Bradfield.
FOOD MANUFACTURERS FEDERATION, i-z Castle Lane, Buckingham Gate, S.W.I.-Dir.-Gen., C. E. Cuffin.

Food and Drink, National Federation of (incorp. National Grocers' Federation and the National Off-Licence Federation), 17 Farnborough Street, Farnborough, Hants.-Chief. Exec., L. E. Reeves-Smith, O.B.E.
Footwear Manufacturers Federation, British, Royalty House, 72 Dean Street, W.x.-Dir. Gen., M. O. Feilden.

Fresh Meat Wholesalers, Federation of, Columbia House, 69 Aldwych, W.C.z.
FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCLATION OF RETAIL, 3 Berners Street, W. r.-Dir., H. L. Calder-Jones, O.B.E.

Glass and Glazing Federation, 6 Mount Row, W.r.-Dir., B. H. K. Hern.

Glass Manufacturers Federation, ig Portland Place, W.x.-Dir., O. C. T. R. Normandale.
Grocers and Provision Merchants, National Federation of Wholesale, 18 Fleet Street, E.C.4-Sec., D. Ellam.

Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers Ltd., Association of (I959), 54 Warwick Square, S.W.I.-Dir., J. F. Nosworthy.

Jewellery and Giftware Federation Limited, British, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.z. -Dir.-Gen., M. B. Alton.
Jute Spinners and Manufacturers Association, Kandahar House, $7 x$ Meadowside, Dundee. Dir., D. A. Borric.
Launderers and Cleaners, Assoclation of British, LTD., Lancaster Gate House, 3 I9 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.-Dir., E. W. Swetman, o.b.E.
London Clearing Bank Employers, Federation OF, ro Lombard Street, E.C.3.-Dir. and Sec., E. S. Richards.

Maltsters' Association of Great Britain, Prince Rupert House, 64 Queen Street, E.C.4.-Sec., J. H. West.

Meat Traders, National Federation of, ag Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.
Menswear Association of Britain Ltd., Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, W.x.-Dir., K. E. Smith.

Millers, National Association of British and IRISH, LTD. ( 1878 ), $2 x$ Arlington Street, S.W.x.Sec., E. T. J. Hurle.
Mines of Great Britain, Federation of Small, 9 Winchester Road, Billinge, Wigan, Lancs.Chairman and Sec., J. Wainwright.
Motor Agents' Association, LTD., 20 Great Portland Street, W.x.-Dir.-Gen., A. M. Dix.
Motor Manupacturers and Traders, Society of, LTD. (rgoz), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.I.-Dir., J. Beswick, C.B.E.

Newsagents, National federation of Retail, Bridewell Place, E.C.4.-Gen. Sec., K. E. J. Peters.
Paintmakers Association of Great Britain Limited, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, S.E.I.-Dir., M. J. Levete.

Paper and Board industry fideration, British, (Industrial Relations Division), I Clements Inn, W.C.z.-Dir., W. J. Bartlett.

Paper Merchants, National Assoclation of, 35 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.-Dir., S. R. W. Bailey, M.B.E.
plumbing, Heating and Mechanical Services Contractors National Association of, 6 Gate Street, W.C. 2.-Sec., C. D. Webster.
port employers, National assoclation of, 3/5 Queen Square, W.C.I.-Gen. Manager, E. Bainbridge.

Precast Concrete Federation, British, 60 Charles Street, Leicester.-Dir.-Gen., J. P. Metcalfe.
Printing Industries Federation, British, is Bedford Row, W.C.r.-Dir., H. W. Kendall.
Radio, Electrical and Television Retailers Association, ioo St. Martin's Lane, W.C.z.Dir., R. T. Edom.
Ready Mixed Concrete Association, British, Shepperton House, Green Lane, Shepperton, Middlesex.-Dir,-Gen., K. Newman.
Road haulage Association ltd., 22 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.x.-Dir.-Gen., G. K. Newman.
Roofing Contractors, National Federation of, 15 Soho Square, W.I.-Gen. Sec., H. S. Kitching. Sand and Gravel Association Limited, 48 Park Street, W. . - Sec. Gen., A. C. F. Hey.

Sawmilling Association, National, Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, W.C.z.-Sec., P. A. T. Smith.
Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, 20 Peel Street, W.8.Dir., E. J. Younson, o.b.e.
Scotch Whisky Association, 20 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh.-Dir. Gen. and Sec., Col. H. F. O. Bewsher. Information and Development Office, I7 Half Mooa Street, W. .
Tailors, Federation of Merchant, Admin House. Market Square, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.-Gen, Sec., D. Jones.
Textlle Employers' Association, British, 5th Flr., Royal Exchange, Manchester.-Sec., J. Platt., M.B.E.
Timber Trade Federation, Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, W.C.z.-Sec., H. J. Bocking.
Tobacconists, Federation of Retail, 546-548 Commercial Road, E.x.-Sec., G. J. Alden.
Vehicle Bullders and Repairers Association, Belmont House, ioz Finkle Lane, Gildersome, Leeds.-Chief Exec., A. L. Sunderland.
Wallcovering Manufacturers Association, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, S.E.r.Dir., M. J. Levete.
Water Companies' Association, 14 Great College Street, S.W. . - Dir., R. P. Owen.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDI'TION OF WHITAKER, 1978
The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1978 , contains $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 0}$ pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price $£ 7.00$ net.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)
Congress House, 23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.x.
[ $0 x-636-4030$ ]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868 , is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the representatives of which meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since ${ }^{3} 871$ (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliated fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in $1976 / 7$ ) totalled 115 with an aggregate membership of $11,515,920$.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with motions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Some of these unions are themselves federal bodies.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the trade union movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist trade unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of $4 x$ members ( 39 representing 88 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council. Women Members.-In 1977, over $3,000,000$ women were members of unions in the T.U.C. The largest groups were members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers ( $3 \times 4,272$ ), National Union of Public Employees ( 433,650 ), Transport and General Workers' Union ( 305,037 ), National Union of Teachers (214, 101), National and Local Government Officers' Association (297,973), and Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (3 4,272 ).
Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjusting disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such cases being dealt with by Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the trade union movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council, the trade union movement maintains systematic relations with the Government and Government Departments, with the Confederation of British Industry and with a
large number of other bodics. The General Council is represented on the National Economic Development Council, established to examine problems associated with faster economic growth. The Council includes Ministers dealing with economic and industrial affairs, representatives of public and private industry and independent members. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g., Manpower Services Commission, Health and Safety Commission and the Council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.
Chairman ( $\mathbf{9 7 7}$-78), D. Basnett.
General Secretary, Rt. Hon. L. Murray, O.B.e.

| Trade Group (with numbers of unions) | Membership |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mining and Quarrying (3) | 295,876 |
| Railways (3) | 282,031 |
| Transport (other) | 2,041,259 |
| Shipbuilding ( x ) | 128,403 |
| Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building ( IO ) | 1,398,293 |
| Technical Engineering and Scientific (4). | 1,390,293 |
| Electricity (x) |  |
| Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (xo). $\qquad$ | 142,333 |
| Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (5). |  |
| Printing and Paper (6) | 406,457 |
| Textiles ( x 6 ) | 127,073 |
| Clothing, Leather and Boot and Shoe (6). | 258,400 |
| Glass, Ceramics, Chemicals, Food, Drink, Tobacco, Brushmaking, and Distribution (zo) |  |
| Agriculture (x).... | 570,028 |
| Public Employ | 2,100,680 |
| Civil Servants and Post Office (xz) | 954,642 |
| Professional, Clerical and Entertainment ( 10 ). |  |
| General Workers ( x ) | $916,43^{8}$ |
| Total ( $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ ) | 12,515,92 |

## SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

16 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow
The Congress was formed in 1897 and acts as a national centre for the trade union movement in Scotland. In 1977 it consisted of 78 unions with a membership of $x$,oro, 200 and 43 directly affiliated Trades Councils. The majority of the unions organize throughout Britain and affiliate on their membership in Scotland.
The Annual Congress in April elects a $2 x-$ member General Council on the basis of 1 II industrial sections. Congress has been prominent in pressing for economic expansion and full employment in Scotland and the development of the social services, most of which are separately organized in Scotland.
Chairman (1977-78), A. Bell.
General Secretary, J. Milne.

## TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO T.U.C.

A list of the Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in September, 1977. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

Actors' Equity Association, British ( 24,236 ). Gert. Sec., P. Plouviez, 8 Harley St, W.r.
Agricultural and Allied Workers, National UNION OF ( 85,000 ).-Sec., R. N. Bottini, C.B.E., 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.
Asphalt Workers, The Amalgamated Union of (3,014).-Sec., H. M. Wareham, Jenkin House, I73A Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.I5.
Bakers, FOOD and Allied WOrkers' Union ( 56,135 ), Stanborough House, Great North Road, Stanborough, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Gen. Sec., S. Maddox.
Bakers and Allied Workers, Scottish Union of (8,693).-Sec., A. H. Mackie, Baxterlee, 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow 20.
Bank Employees, National Union of (ixr,609).Sec., L. A. Mills, Sheffield House, Portsmouth Road, Esher, Surrey.
Beamers, Twisters and Drawers (Hand and MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF ( 1,215 ).-Gen. Sec., F. Sumner, 27 Every Street, Neison, Lancs.
Blastrurnacemen, Ore Miners, Core Workers and Kindred Trades, The National Union OP ( 16,777 ).-Sec., H. C. Smith, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.
Blind and Disabled, National League of the ( 4,250 ).-Sec., T. J. Parker, O.B.E., Tottenham Trades Hall, 7 Bruce Grove, N.I7.
BoILermakers, SHipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, Amalgamated Society OF ( 128,403 )-Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2.-Gen. Sec., J. Chalmiers.
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives, Rossendale UNION OP $(6,107)$.-Sec., T. Whittaker, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
British Air Line Pilots Association (4,536).Gen. Sec., M. Young, 8 I New Road, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.
Broadcasting Staff, Association of $(14,159)$, King's Court, z Goodge Street, W.x.-Gen. Sec., D. A. Hearn.
Brushmakers and General Workers, National SOCIETY OF ( $\mathbf{r}, 547$ ).-Sec., A. W. Godfrey, zo The Parade, Watford.
Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society (140). -Sec., G. Priestley, 36 Greenton Avenue, Scholes, Cleckheaton, Yorks.
Carpet Trade Union, NORTHERN ( $2,1 \mathrm{r} 9$ ).-Gen. Sec., L. R. Smith, 22 Clare Road, Halifax, Yorks.
Ceramic and Allied Trades Union (46,559).Gen. Sec., L. R. Sillitoe, O.B.E., 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
Cinematograph, Television and Allied TechNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF $(\mathbf{x}, 682)$.-Sec., A. Sapper, $z$ Soho Square, W.I.
Civil and Public Servants, Society of ( 004,910 ). (including Customs and Excise Group).-Gen. Sec., B. A. Gillman, 124-6 Southwark Stteet, S.E.I.

Civil and Public Services Association ( 230,572 ). -Sec., K. R. Thomas, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.r7.

Civil Servants, Institution of Professional (roo,233).-Gen. Sec., W. McCall, 3-7 Northumberland Street, W.C.z.
CIVIL SERVICE UNION $(46,758)$.-Sec., L. H. Moody, 14-2x Hatton Wall, E.C. $x$.
Cloth Pressers' Society (70).-Sec., G. Kaye, 34 Southgate, Honley, Huddersfield, Yorks.

Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers, National Association of $(20,141)$.-Sec., A. E. Simpson, Argyle House, 29-3 Euston Road, N.W.I.

Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, UNION OF ( 293.521 ).-Sec., G. F. Smith, C.B.E., Ucatt House, 177 Abbeville Road, S. W. 4 .
STAMP (Supervisory, Technical, Administrative, Managerial and Professional Section).-Sec., J. L. Jones, Ucatt House, 177 Abbeville Road, S. W.4.
Co-operative Ofricals, National Association OF $(5,46$ ).-Gen. Sec., L. W. Ewing, Saxone House, 56 Market Street, Manchester 1.
Coopers' and Allied Workers Federation of Great Britain ( $\mathrm{x}, 066$ ).-Gen. Sec., W. Marshall, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G.2.
Domestic Appliance \& General Metal Workers, National Union of $(5,400)$ - Sec., J. Higham, M.B.E.. Imperial Bldgs., Corporation Street, Rotherham.
Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, National Union of ( 58,756 ), National House, Sunbridge Road, Bradford I.-Sec., F. Dyson.
Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication, and Plumbing Union ( 420,000 ) --Sec., F. J. Chapple, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Bromley, Kent.
Engineering Workers, Amalgamated Union of ( $1,168,990$ ), irо Peckham Road, S.E. $15 .-G e n$. Sec., J. M. Boyd, C.B.E.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION ( 25,000 ).-Gen. Sec., J. Baldwin. Construction House, rgo Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W. 4.

Foundry Section $(56,479)$.-Gen. Sec., R. Garland, 164 Chorlton Road, Manchester 16.

Technical, ADMinistrative and Supervisory Section ( 6 r, 607).-Gen. Sec., K. Gill, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
Engineers' and Managers' Association ( 44,000 ). -Gen. Sec., J. Lyons, Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey.
Felt Hatters and Allied Workers, AmalgamATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN (689).-Sec., H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
Felt Hat Trimmers and Wool Formers, AmalgaMATED (642). -Sec., H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
Film Artistes' Association, The ( 1,858 ).-Sec., S. Brannigan, 6 I Marloes Road, W. 8.

Fire Brigades Union, The ( 30,000 ).-Sec., T. Parry, C.B.E., 59 Fulham High Street, S.W.6.
Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades, National UNION OF $(66,553)$. The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.-Sec., S. F. Clapham.
Funeral Service Operatives, National Union OF ( 1,375 ) --Sec., D. R. Caates, 16 Woolwich New Road, S.E.I8.
Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union (87,398).-Sec., B. Rubner, Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION ( $9 \times 6,43^{8}$ ), Thorne House, Ruxley Ridge, Claygate, Esher, Surrey.-Gen. Sec., D. Basnett.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades, National Union of $(2,447)$.-Gen. Sec., B. H. Bridge, Kean Chambers, 1 I Mappin Street, Sheffield 1.
Government Supervisors and Radio Officers, Association of ( 11,964 ).-Sec., P. L. Avery, 90 Borough High Street, S.E.I.
Graphical and Allied Trades, Society of (294,312).-Sec., W. H. Keys, Sogat House, 274 288 London Road, Hadleigh, Benfleet, Essex.

Scottish Graphical Division.-Sec., F. Smith, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Graphical Association, National ( 107,723 ). Sec., J. F. Wade, Graphic House, $63-67$ Bromham Road, Bedford.
Greater london Council Staff Association ( 18,504 ).-Sec., F. T. Hollocks, $164-8$ Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.r.
Healders and Twisters Trade and Friendly SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (z21).-Sec., G. Booth, 20 Uppergate, Hepworth, Huddersfield.
Health Service Employees, Confederation of ( 200,455 )-Gen. Sec., E. A. G. Spanswick, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.
Health Visitors' Association ( 9,719 ).-Sec., Mrs. J. Wyndham-Kaye, 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.x.

Hosiery and Knitwear Workers, National UNION OF ( $7 \mathrm{r}, 626$ ).-Sec., D. A. C. Lambert, 55 New Walk, Leicester.
Inland Revenue Staff Federation (63,984).Sec., A. M. G. Christopher, 7 St. George's Square, S.W.i.

Insurance Workers, National Union of (25,06x).-Sec., J. P. Brown, 22 Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.I9.
Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (104,073). - Sec., W. Sirs, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.I.
Journalists, National Union of $(28,520)$.-Sec., K. B. Ashton, Acorn House, 314-320 Gray's Inn Road, W.C..
Jute, Flax and Kindred Textile Operatives, Union of ( $\mathbf{x}, 740$ ).-Gen. Sec., Mrs. M. Fenwick, M.B.e., 93 Nethergate, Dundee.

Licensed House Managers, National AssociATION OF ( 13,329 ).-Sec., H. Shindler, 9 Coombe Lane, S.W.zo.
Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers, Society of ( 18,239 ). Sec., J. A. Jackson, 55 Clapham Common (South Side), S.W. 4 .
lock and metal workers, national Union of (7,04x).-Sec., J. Martin, Bellamy House Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated SOCIETY OF ( 28,189 ).-Sec., R. W. Buckton, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
loom Overlookers, The General Union of associations of ( 2,960 ).-Ger. Sec., H. Brown, 6 St. Mary's Place, Bury.
MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{x} 85$ ). Sec., L. Smith, Textile Hall, Westgate. Bradford. Merchant navy and Airline Officers' Association ( 36,050 ).-Gen. Sec., E. Nevin, 750760 High Road, Leytonstone, E.ir.
Metalworkers' Union, Associated (5,057).-Sec., E. Tullock, 92 Deansgate, Manchester 3.

Metal Mechanics, National Society of (47,882). -Sec., J. H. Wood, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham 3.
Military and Orchestral Musical Instrument makers Trade Society ( $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ ).-Gen. Sec., G. W. Lock, 56 Avonđale Crescent, Enfield, Middx.
Mineworkers, National Union of ( 259,966 ).Sec., L. Daly, 222 Euston Road, N.W.x.
Musicians' Union (37,019).-Gen. Sec., J. Morton, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.x.
National and local Government Officers Association ( 683, ori).-Sec., G. A. Drain, Nalgo, i Mabledon Place, W.C.r.
patternmmakers and Allied Craftsmen, AssociaTION OF ( 9,757 ).-Sec., G. Eastwood, $x 5$ Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.

Pattern Weavers' Society (x50).-Gen. Sec., D. G. Hawley, $2 I$ Kaye Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield.
Post Office Engineering Union ( 124,535 ).-Sec., B. C. Stanley, Greystoke House, 150 Brunswick Road, Ealing, W.5.
POST Office Executives, SOCIETY of ( 22,583 ). Gen. Sec., J. K. Glynn, ix6 Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
post Office Management Stafes Association (19,037).-Gen. Sec., L. F. Pratt, 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks.
POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (201,099).Sec., T. Jackson, U.P. W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
Power Loom Carpet Weavers and Textile Workers ${ }^{\prime}$ Association ( 6,475 ).-Sec., D. T. Carter, Callows Lane, Kidderminster, Worcs.
Power Loom Overlookers, Yorkshire AssociaTION OF ( $x, 376$ ).-Sec., E. D. Sleeman, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
POWER LOOM OVER-LOORERS, SCOTtISH UNION OF (300).-Sec., A. Stobie, I Osnaburg Street, Forfar.
Printers, Graphical and Media personnel, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE $(53,396)$.Sec., O. O'Brien, Caxton House, 13-x6 Borough Road, S.E.I.
Prison Officers' Association (zo,686).-Sec., K. A. Daniel, Cronin House, 245 Church Street, N.g.

Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, Association of (i41,766).-Gen. Sec., R. Grantham, morple Road, S.W.29.

Public Employees, National Union of ( 650,530 ). -Sec., A. W. Fisher, Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, S.E.3-
Radio and Electronic Officers Union ( 3,620 ), 4-6 Branfill Road, Upminster, Essex.-Sec., K. A. Murphy.

Railwaymen, National Union of ( 880,000 ). Sec., S. Weighell, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.x.

Roll Turners' Trade Society, British (766).Sec., B. W. Johnson, 44 Collingwood Avenue, Corby, Northants.
Sawmakers' Protection Society, Sheffield (244). -Sec., A. Marples, 27 Main Avenue, Totley, Sheffield.
Scalemakers, National Union of ( $\mathrm{I}, 842$ ).-Gen. Sec., A. F. Smith, Herbert Morrison House, 195 Walworth Road, S.E.17.
SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OR, and Union of Women Teachers ( 86,098 ).Sec., T. A. Casey, C.B.E., P.O. Box 65, Swan Court, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
Scientipic, Technical and Managerlal Staffs, ASSOCIATION OF (396,000).-Gen. Sec., C. Jenkins, ro-z6A Jamestown Road, N.W.x.
MEDICAL Practitioners' SECTION ( 5,502 ). Screw, Nut, Bolt and Rivet Trade Union ( 2,524 ).-Sec., H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham 18.
Seamen, National Union of (4x,g19).-Gen. Sec., J. Slater, Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.

Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmities and Heating and Domestic Engineers, National Union OF (75,049).-Gen. Sec.,-(vacant), 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.

Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Union OF ( $4 \times 2,627$ ). - Sec., The Lord Allen of Fallowfield, C.B.E., "Oakley," 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester 14.
Shuttlemakers, Society of ( 128 ).-Gen. Sec., E. V. Littlewood, $2 x$ Buchan Towers, Manchester Road, Bradford.
Spring Trapmakers' Society ( 90 ).-Sec., J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
tallors and Garment Workers, National Union of ( 152,783 ), Radlett House, West Hill, Aspley Guise, Milton Keynes.-Gen. Sec., J. Macgougan.
Teachers, National Union of (289,107).-Sec., F. Jarvis, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.r.

Teachers in Further and Higher Education, National Association of ( 59,750 ).-Gen. Sec. S. Broadbridge, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.r.
Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amaigamated Society of ( 5.517 ).-Gen. Sec., H. Lisle, O.B.E., Foxlowe, Market Place, Leek, Staffs.

Textile Workers' Union, Amatgamated (44,ioz). - Gen. Sec., J. Brown, Textile Union Centre, 5 Caton Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees, The national Association of ( $x 6,070$ ).-Gen. Sec., J. L. Wilson, 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.II. Tobacco mechanics' Association (357).-Gen. Sec., W. D. Brunt, 9 Woatton Crescent, St. Anne's Park, Bristol.

Tobacco Workrrs' Umion, The (2I.070).-Sec., C. D. Grieve, 9 Station Parade, High Street, Wanstead, E.ix.
Transport and General Workers' Union (1,929,834)--Sec., J. L. Jones, M.B.E., Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.I.
Transport Salaried Staffs' Association (73,842). -Gen. Sec., T. Jenkins, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.i.
Transport Union, United Road $(25,300)$--Sec., J. Moore, 76 High Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
University Teachers, Association of (28, i49).Sec., L. J. Sapper, United House, $=$ Pembridge Road, W.ix.
Wallcoverings, Decorative and Allied Trades, National Union of (4,227).-Gen. Sec., R. W. Tomlins, 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers, The amalgamated Society of ( 10,858 ).-Sec., L. Carr, Prospect House, Alma Street, Sheffield 3.
Wool Shear Workers' Trade Union, Shefield (27).-Sec., J. Billard, 59 Rivelin Park Drive, Sheffield 6.
WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (747).-Sec., G. Armitage, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford 5 .

Writers guild of Great Britain ( 1,334 ).-Sec., Mrs. E. Steel, 430 Edgware Road, W.2.

## OTHER TRADE UNIONS

The following Trade Unions were not affiliated to the Trades Union Congress at the time of going to press.

Chain Makers and Strikers' Association (228). -Sec., A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Warley, West Midlands.
Engineers' and Firemen’s Union, Grimsby Steam and Diesel Fishing Vessels (zoo).-10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.
propessional Engineers, U.K. Association of ( 5,500 ).-Gen. Sec., J. Sampson, 32 High Street, Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Professional Footballers' Association ( 2,160 ).Sec., C. Lloyd, o.b.E., 124 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester 4.
Retail book, Stationery and Allied Trades Employees' Association, The ( 6,226 ).-Gen. Sec., A. J. Johnson, 7 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.z.
Textile Craftsmen, Yorkshire Society of (977). -Sec., F. Towers, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford $x$.

## INDUSTRAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1917. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations. The Department of Industry's Research and Development Requirement Boards, now offer work to the Research Associations in = contractual capacity, this system having replaced general purpose grants.

## Bricks.

Brick Development Association, ig Grafton Street, W.x.-Dir.-Gen., J. S. McBride.

## Brushes.

British Brush Manufacturers' Research Association, c/o Dept. of Textile Industries, The University, Leeds.-Dir., D. I. Fothergill.

## Building Services.

Bullding Services Research and Information Association, Old Bracknell Lane, Bracknel1, Berks.

Cast Iron.
British Cast iron Research Association, Bordesley Hail, Alvechurch, Birmingham.Dir,, H. Morrogh, C.b.E., F.R.S.

## Ceramics.

British Ceramic Research Association, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.-Dir., A. Dinsdale, O.B.E.

## Civil Engineering.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND INFORMAtion Association, Old Queen Street House, 6 Storey's Gate, S.W.r.-Dir., L. S. Blake., Ph.D.

Coke and Tar.
British Carbonization Research Association, Research Centre, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.-Dir., J. P. Graham.

Construction.
Construction industry Research and Information Association, 6 Storey's Gate, S.W.r.Dir., L.S. Blake, Ph.D.

> Cotton, Silk, etc.

Cotton, Sile and Man-Made Fibres Research Association, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester, 20.-Dir., L. A. Wiseman, O.B.E.

## Cutlery.

Cutlery and Allied Trades Research Assoclation, Henry Strcet, Sheffield, 3.-Diro, E. A. Oldfield.

## Drop Forsing.

Drop Forging Research Association, Shepherd Street, Sheffield, 3.-Director, S. E. Rogers, Ph.D.

## Fabric Care.

Fabric Care Research Association, Forest House Laboratories, Knaresborough Road, Harrogate.Dir., E. J. Davies.

Furniture.
Furniture Industry Research Association, Maxwell Road, Stevenage, Herts.-Dir., D. M. Heughan.

Glass.
Brtish Glass industry Research Association, Northumberland Road, Sheffield ro.-Diro, C. Thorpe.

Heating and Ventilating.
Building Services Research \& Information Association, Old Bracknell Lane, Bracknell. Dir., P. A. Coles.

Hosiery.
Hosiery and Allied Trades Research AssociaTION (Hatra), Thorneywood, 7 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.-Dir., W. A Dutton, O.B.E.

Hydromechanics.
Brtish Hydromechanics Research Assoclation, Cranfield, Bedford.-Dir., G. F. W. Adler.

Instrumentation.
Sira Institute LTD., South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent.-Man. Dir., S. S. Carlisle.

## Internal Combustion Engines.

British Internal Combustion Engine Research INSTTTUTE, IIx-12 Buckingham Avenue, Slough, Bucks.-Dir., J. G. Jaquiss.

Linen.
Lambeg Industrial Research Association, Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.-Dir., H. A. C. Todd, O.B.E.

## Machine Tools.

Machine Tool industry Research Association, Hulley Road, Hurdsfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire. -Dir., A. E. De Barr, O.b.E.

Paint.
Paint Research Association, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middle-sex.-Dir., G. de W. Anderson, Ph.D.

Paper, Board, Printing and Packing.
Research Ássociation for til Paper and Board, Printing and Packaging industries (Pira), Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.-Dir., N. K. Bridge, Ph.D.

## Rubber and Plastics.

Rubber and Plastics Research Association of Great Britain, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shrop-shire.-Dir., Dr. J. P. Berry.

Ships.
British Ship Research Association, Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.-Dir., B. R. Snaith.

Shoes.
Shoe and Allird Trades Research Assoclation, Satra. House, Rockinghamt Road, Kettering, Northants.-Dir., J. G. Butlin.

Springs.
Spring Reskarch and MANUfacturers' Associa-
Ton, Henry Street, Sheffield 3.-Dir., J. A. Bennett.

Steel Castings.<br>Steel Castings Research and Trade assoclaTION, 5 East Bank Road, Sheffield 2.-Director Dr. J. A. Reynolds.<br>Timber.<br>Timber Research and Development Association, Hughenden Valley, High Wycombe, Bucks.Dir., J. G. Sunley.

Water.
Water Research Centre, Ferry Lane, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks.-Dir., R. G. Allen, O.B.E., Ph.D.

> Welding.

Welding Instrivte, Abington Hall, ur. Cam-bridge.-Dir.-Gen., Prof. A. A. Wells, F.R.S.

## Wool.

Wool industries Research Association (Wira), Headingley Lane, Leeds 6.-Dir., B. E. King, ph.D.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see p. 372):
Unit Of Animal Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9.Director, Prof. D. S. Falconer, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton.-Hon. Director, Prof. A. W. Johnson, Sc.D, F.R.S.
Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology (Subgroup), University of Cambridge, Zoology Dept., Downing Street, Cambridge.-Associate Director, J. E. Treherne, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Unit of Muscle Mechanism and Insect Physiology, Dept. of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford.-Hon. Dir., Prof. J. W. S. Pringle, M.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.
Unit of Nitrogen Fixation, University of Sussex, Brighton.-Director, Prof. J. Chatt, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Soil Physics, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge-Dir., E. G. Youngs, ph.D. (acting).
Unit of Statistics, University of Edinburgh, 21 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8.-Hon. Director, Prof. D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Statistics Group, Dept. of Applied Biology, Pembroke Street, Cambridge.-Officer in Charge, J. G. Rowell.

Systemic Fungicides Unit, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.-Hon. Director, Prof. R. L. Wain, C.B.e., D.SC., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Institute for Research on Animal Diseases, Compton, Newbury, Berks.-Director, J. M. Payne, Ph.D.
Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham, Cambs.-Director, B. A. Cross, ph.D., sc.D., F.R.S.

Animal Breeding Research Organisation, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9.-Director, J. W. B. King, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.-Director, T. C. Carter, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.SC., F.R.S.E.

Letcombe Laboratory, Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Oxon.-Director, R. Scott Russell, C.b.E., D.sc., Ph.D.
Weed Research Organisation, Begbroke Hill, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxford.-Director, J. D. Fryer.
Food Research Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich.Director, Prof. S. R. Elsden, Ph.D.
Meat Research Institute, Langford, rr. Bristol.Director, J. R. Norris, Ph.D. (also Weston Laboratory, Bridge Road, Weston-super-Mare).

## GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made from Government funds. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.
Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol.-Director, Prof. J. M. Hirst, D.sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Animal Diseases Research Association (Scotland), Moredun Institute, 408 Gilmerton Road, Edin-burgh.-Dir., J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Animal Virus Research Institute, Pirbright, Surrey. -Director, J. B. Brooksby, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
East Malling Research Station, Maidstone, Kent. Director, A. F. Posnette, C.B.E., Ph.D., SC.D. F.R.S

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.Director, D. Rudd-Jones, Ph.D.
Grassland Research Institute, Ifurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.-Director, A. Lazenby, Ph.D.
Hannah Research Institute, Ayr.-Director, Prof. J. A. F. Rook, Ph.D., D.SC.

Hill Farming Research Organisation, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian.-Director, J. M. M. Cunningham, Ph.D.
Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent. Head of Dept., R. A. Neve, Ph.D.
Houghton Poultry Research Station,* Houghton, Huntingdon.-Director, P. M. Biggs, Ph.D., F.R.S.
John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich.Director, Prof. R. Markham, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.-Director, R. L. Mitchell, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoc, Bedford.-Director, C. J. Moss, C.B.E.

Scottish Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Mid-lothian.-Director, W. J. West, F.R.S.E.
National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.-Director, Prof. B. G. F. Weitz, O.B.E., D.SC.
National Vegetable Research Stn. Wellesbourne, Warwick.-Director, Prof. J. K. A. Bleasdale, ph.D.
Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.-Director, Prof. R. Riley, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth.-Director, Prof. J. P. Cooper, Ph.D., D.sc.

Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandfield, Roslin, Midlothian.-Director, J. H. W. Holden, ph.D. (acting).
Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen. -Director, K. L. Blaxter, D.SC., F.R.S.
Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.-Director, L. Fowden, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Invergowrie, Dundee.-Director, C. E. Taylor, Ph.D.

[^37]PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWNS (To Dec. 3, 1976)


## PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

The following alphabetical list comprising $\mathbf{3 I}^{1}$ women and 22 men shows the principal charitable bequests since our last issue. Legacies and other charges have to be deducted from gross estates before the amount to charities can be arrived at.

The National Trust received large bequests under three Wills-the roth Earl of Stamford, a bachelor, left his home, Dunham Massey Hall, with an endowment, and Elsie Bambridge, the last surviving child of Rudyard Kipling, left the Trust her Wimpole Estate and an endowment provided it was accepted within six months of her death. She also left the manuscript of the "Just So" stories to the British Museum. Edward S. Duncan left the Trust all of his $£ 166,892$ estate, with the wish that $\begin{aligned} & \text { piece of }\end{aligned}$ land be purchased or leased on the bank near the meeting of the rivers Hodder and Ribble at Mitton, near Whalley, Lancs.

Edward C. Ive left the bulk of his £45,6 ro estate to Winchester Cathedral, "towards the maintenance of the fabric and worship of the cathedral ", and Harold H. Barrett, Ida Brodbeck and Elsic Taylor, all left their respective estates entirely to churches.

Nina R. Benson-Cooke left the residue of her £66,074 estate equally between Berkhamsted School and Ardingly College for scholarships, former schoolmaster Norman F. Parbury, of Coventry, left the residue of his estate to St. John Baptist College, Oxford, "for the purpose of learning and knowledge", and Philip L. Teed, a barrister, left the residue of his $£ 39 \mathrm{I}, 853$ estate to Churchill College, Cambridge.

Alice L. Heap, of Southport, left the residue of her estate to the Church Army Housing, to provide and equip flatlets for elderly persons in Southport, and a Worthing antique dealer, Leslie Godden, left \& 30,000 to Worthing and District Council of Social Service, and the residue of his property on the death of his wife to charities to be selected by his trustees whose principal objects are the provision of homes or accommodation for elderly persons residing within the Borough of Worthing.

Edith A. Bestwick, George A. A. Horner, George E. Robinson and Winifred R. Sudborough, all left large amounts to charities to be selected by their trustees. Helen M. E. Y. Hill, of Folkestone, left all her £, $27,25^{8}$ estate to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to be known as " The Osman Hill Research Fund "in memory of her husband, to establish and maintain grants and scholarships to university graduates in the UK, to enable them to engage in medical research, and Dame Edith Evans, the actress, left the residue of her $£ 130,545$ estate to the Actors' Charitable Trust, requesting it be used primarily in connection with Denville Hall, the home for retired actors and actresses.

The principal figure in the list below is that of the gross estate.
Mrs. Elsie Bambridge, of Arrington, Royston, Herts................................ $£ 1,600,896$ (The Wimpole Estate, certain securities and the residue of her property to the National Trust)
Mr. Harold Halsall Barrett, of Prenton, Wirral.......................................11,368 (All property to St. Stephens Church, Birkenhead)
Miss Edith Alice Bestwick, of Stretford, Manchester................................ $2 \times 68,380$ ( $£ 5,000$ each to six named charities and the residue to such charities as her trustees think fit)

Mrs. Elsie Maud Bone, of Broadstairs, Kent £29.592
(All property equally between British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association and National Council on Alcoholism)
Miss Ida Brodbeck, of Kingston upon Thames
§ 37,689
(All property to St. Raphaels Church, Kingston upon Thames)
Miss Enid Austin Brown, of Birmingham $£ 32,446$ (All property to Cancer Research Campaign)
Mrs. Martha Elsie Brown, of Hutton, Weston super Mare. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . £ £13,659 (A few small charitable legacies, and the residue to the Cancer Research Campaign, Weston super Mare)
Mrs. Marion Capps, of Downderry, Cornwall. . . . . . . ............................. £26,715 (All property to Plymouth and Cornwall Cancer Fund)
Mrs. Florence Clark, of Chigwell, Essex. $£ 94,420$ (Residue equally between Imperial Cancer Research Fund and PDSA)
Mrs. Nina Ray Benson-Cooke, of Ferring, Sussex. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .............. £66,074 (Residuc equally betw'een Berkhamsted School and Ardingly College)
Mr. Frederick Barnett Davies, of Bournemouth................................ $£_{33,419}$ (All property to the Cheshire Foundation)
Mrs. Agnes Elizabeth Delamore, of London
£69,698
(Residue to the RSPCA)
Mr. Edward Simpson Duncan, of Carnforth, Lancs................................ £x66,892 (All property to the National Trust)
Mr. Charles William Edwards, of Greenford, Middx................................ $£ 117,871$ (Residue to the National Children's Home)
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Elshaw, of Budleigh Salterton, Devon........................ 557,80 (All property equally between British Home and Hospital for Incurables and Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
Dame Edith Evans, of Kilndown, Goudhurst, Kent. - £r30,545 (A few small charitable legacies and the residue to the Actors' Charitable Trust)
Mr. Gilbert Lionel Franklin, of Kingston upon Thames............................. £172,552 (Residue equally between Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, the Royal Hospital Home for Incurables, Royal Masonic Hospital, and New Victoria Hospital, Kingston upon Thames)
Mr. Leslie Goddon, of Worthing . . . . . . . £ $245,77^{2}$ ( $£ 30,000$ to Worthing and District Council of Social Service, a few smaller charitable legacies, and the residue on the death of his wife to charities selected by his trustees whose principal objects are the provision of homes or accommodation for elderly persons residing within the Borough of Worthing)
Mr. Richard Goodfellow, of Brighton. ... $£ 50,670$ (All property to Sussex Masonic Charities)
Miss Annie Beatrice Guppy, of Sutton Poyntz, Weymouth.......................... $£ 225,367$ (Certain real property at Sutton Poyntz to the PDSA and the residue equally between National Anti-Vivisection Society, RSPCA, World Wildlife Fund, and Battersea Dogs Home)
Mr. Charles James Hanwell, of Exeter.... $£ 54,43^{8}$ (All property equally between Salvation Army and Dr. Barnardo's)

Miss Alice Lee Heap, of Southport ..........£57,707 (A few small charitable legacies and the residue to Church Army Housing)
Mrs. Helen Mary Elizabeth Yvonne Hill, of Folkestone............................£327,258 (All property to the Royal College of Surgeons of England)
Mr. George Adolf Abraham Horner, of London. ..................................... . $£ 843,592$ (£50,000 to charities as his trustees think proper)
Mr. Edward Cecil Ive, of Petersfield, Hants £ 45,610 (Three small charitable legacies and the residue to Winchester Cathedral)
Mr. Reginald Kennedy, of Great Horwood, Bucks...................................... $£ 24,664$ (All property to PDSA, Northampton)
Mr. Thomas Eric Lea, of Wolverhampton. $£ 65,508$ (Residue equally between St. Margaret Church, Hasbury, and Halesowen Parish Church)
Muriel Irene Leng, of Kineton, Warwickshire $£ 82,313$
(All property equally between the Wireless for the Bedridden Society, Junius S. Morgan Benevolent Fund for Nurses and Nurses Fund for Nurses)
Mr. Arthur Gwynne Morris, of London... $£ 76,773$ ( $£ 25,000$ to the National Trust and a few small charitable legacies)
Mrs. Sylvia Bingham Nicholas, of Newport, Gwent. ............................... $288,7_{18}$ (All property to the British Field Sports Society)
Miss Amy Isabella Nutt, of Southport. .... £ $£ 2,929$ (Residue equally between Imperial Cancer Research Fund, CMS, NSPCC, St. Dunstan's, Dr. Barnardo's, British Diabetic Association, Asthma Research Council, Commonwealth and Continental Church Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, and National Society for Cancer Relief)
Mr. Norman Frederick Parbury, of Coventry
(Residue to St. John Baptist College, Oxford)
Mr. Herbert Howe Parker, of Worsley, Greater
Manchester.......................... $£ 55^{8,754}$
(Two thirds of the residue to Public Health Service hospitals in the USA, and Inird of the residue to NHS hospitals in England and Wales) Miss Violet Mary Hart Peckover, of London

$$
\text { £ } 75,338
$$

(Residue to Cancer Research Campaign, the Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association, or other Poor Old Age Pensioners charities as her trustees think fit)
Rev. Herbert Swan Perkins, of Cambridge f259,448
(Residue equally between Wakefield Cathedral, St. Lukes Nursing Home for the Clergy, RSPCA, Cambridge, Battersea Dogs Home, PDSA, Wood Green Animal Shelter, the Parish of Streat with Westmeston, Sussex, Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, Haileybury College, Hertford, Missions to Seamen, RNLI, Blue Cross, and Guide Dogs for the Blind Association)
Mrs. Freda Blanche Powers, of London. . $£ 108,08_{7}$ (Residue equally between Cancer Research Campaign, RSPCA, RNIB, and Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association)

Mr. Alfred Roberts, of Highcliffe, Dorset - £ 37,926 (All property equally between Spastics Society and Help the Aged)
Mr. George Ernest Robinson, of Morecambe, Lancs................................... £70,868 (All property to charities as his trustee thinks fit)
Dorothy Anne Rose, of London. ........ $£ 88, x 69$ ( $£ 20,000$ and half the residue to the Jewish Blind Society and half the residue to the Ravenswood Foundation)
Mary Constance Sheppard, of Staines, Middx. £ 16x,573
(Residue equaily between Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association, RNIB and RUKBA)
Dorothy Betty Simpson, of Slindon, Sussex
£ 429,425
(£roo,000 equally between RNIB, Cancer Research Campaign, Chest and Heart Association, British Association for the Advancement of Science, Cheshire Homes, and West Sussex County Council)
Winifred Doris Smith, of London........ $£_{310,884}$ (Residue equally between PDSA, London Association for the Blind, Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Help the Aged, The Women's Council, and King's School, Rochester)
Gladys Arabella Sparling, of Wallasey, Merseyside.....................................154,717 (Residue to North West Cancer Research Fund, Liverpool)
Rt. Hon. Roger Grey, soth Earl of Stamford, of Altrincham, Ches.................... $£ 3,453,582$ (Dunham Massey Hall, contents not otherwise disposed and his Cheshire and Greater Manchester estate to the National Trust)
Mr. James Lionel Stroud, of York. . . . . . . £62,863 (Residue equally between Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Disabled and National Children's Home)
Mrs. Winifred Rose Sudborough, of Earls Barton, Northants. . .................. £r50,902 (Residue to such charities as her executors think fit)
Miss Elsie Taylor, of Whitby, Yorks. . .... $£_{30,8 \times 5}$ (All property to St. Stephens New Church, Fylingdales)
Mr. Philip Litherland Teed, of Weybridge, Surrey........................................39, $8_{53}$ (Residue to Churchill College, Cambridge)
Mrs. Agnes Dorothy Tovey, of Droitwich, Worcs.................................... 56,712 (Residue to the RNLI)
Mr. John Osmond Wall, of Sheffield. ...... £22,076 (All property equally between PDSA and Cats Protection League)
Mrs. Dorothy Walmsley, of Winton, Bournemouth........................................277 (All property equally between Cancer Research Campaign and British Heart Foundation)
Mrs. Winifred Mary Williams, of Brierfield, Lancs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .......... $£_{327,827 ~}^{7}$ (Residue equally between NSPCC, Methodist Homes for the Aged, Salvation Army, RSPCA, Cancer Research Campaign, and Leukaemia Research Fund)
Mrs. Gladys May Wishart, of Bournemouth
(Residue to USPG)
$£_{153.555}$

## BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1976

In 1976, the worldwide general business premium income of the insurance companies increased by $£ 1,384$ million to $£ 6,025$ million, an increase of $29.8 \%$ over 1975.

The companies sustained an underwriting loss on general worldwide business of $£^{3} 46 \cdot 3$ million ( $2 \cdot 7 \%$ of premiums) compared with a loss of $\mathcal{E} 175^{\circ} \circ$ million ( $4: 2 \%$ of premiums) in 1975 . Taking into account investment income of $£_{63 x}$ million, the net result was million in 1975), the bulk of which went into general reserves to finance the increase in premiums.

The total of general insurance funds, shareholders' capital and free reserves increased from $£ 6,507$ million to $£ 8,295$ million and represented $138 \%$ of premium income ( $140 \%$ in 1975).

## RESULTS IN MAJOR TERRITORIES

 United KingdomThere was a small motor underwriting profit of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{L}} \cdot 7$ million ( $0 \cdot \mathbf{2} \%$ of premiums). Increases in the cost of spare parts ( $x 7 \%$ ), garage charge-out rates ( $x 2 \%$ ) and car prices (over $20 \%$ ) all affected claims costs.

Fire and accident (non-motor) business made loss of £ $£ 39^{\circ} \mathrm{x}$ million ( $3.3 \%$ of premiums) contributed to by claims under household policies for storm damage at the beginning of the year and for subsidence damage.
United States
There was a smaller loss on underwriting in the U.S.A., at $£ 7 \times 9$ million compared with $£^{2} 17.5$ million in 1975. Selective underwriting policies combined with rating increases resulted in reduced losses in motor business, where there was $=$ loss of £ 27.6 million against $£ 74^{\circ} 7$ million in 1975 .
Fire and accident (non-motor) underwriting losses showed little change from the previous year at £ $44 \cdot 3$ million compared with $£ 42 \cdot 8$ million in ${ }^{1975 .}$

## Rest of the World

The improvement in the motor account was more marked in other overseas territories, where the underwriting loss in this class of business was £ 8.0 million ( $2.2 \%$ of premiums) compared with $£ 70.5$ million ( $\mathbf{x} 2.0 \%$ of premiums) in 1975.
Experience in the fire and accident classes did not sustain the breakeven situation achieved in 1975 . In 2976 there was a loss of $£ 19$ o million ( $\mathbf{~} 4 \%$ of premiums) compared with emarginal loss in 1975 of only $£ .2 .7$ million.

In Canada and Australia the recovery begun in 1975 continued. This was particularly evident in Australia.

In Europe, however, experience was less favourable and in Belgium and Holland, in particular, conditions were difficult.

## MARINE, AVIATION AND TRANSPORT

Worldwide premium income for marine and aviation rose by $26.7 \%$ to $£ 517$ million and there was $\quad$ marginal transfer from profit and loss account of $£ 160,000$.

Marine tonnage lost during the year exceeded that of previous years. Following the 1976 tanker losses of the Berge Istra and Olympic Bravery there was a further serious tanker loss in May of the Urquiola, valued at about £xo,500,000. Among offshore losses. physical damage to Deep Sea Driller was estimated at almost $£ 9$ million and there were heavy warehouses losses at Hamburg and at Julfa in Iran.

Regarding aviation, the number of jet airliner total losses was similar to previous years, although passenger fatalities were double those of $\mathbf{9 9 7 5}$. The mid-air collision over Zagreb indicated insurers' exposure to losses of catastrophe proportions. This has since been clearly demonstrated in 1977 by the tragedy at Tenerife, where nearly 600 lives were lost.

## OVERSEAS EARNINGS

Over $60 \%$ of general premium income of the companies relates to overseas operations, enabling a major contribution to be made to foreign currency earnings. The latest figures (for 1975) show that all insurance activities (comprising companies, Lloyd's and brokers) produced annual invisible earnings of £45z million, which includes investment income earned on insurance funds.

## INVESTMENTS

Invested funds of the companies arising from long-term insurance totalled $£ 25,236$ million at book-values at 31st December 1976. Income from these funds was $£ 2,137$ million.

As already stated, invested funds arising from general business totalled $£ 8,295$ million at boakvalues at 3rst December 1976. Income from these funds was $£ 63$ x million.

NOTE: Insurance company figures refer to British Insurance Association members who transact some $95 \%$ of the world-wide business of the British insurance company market.

WORLDWIDE GENERAL PREMIUMS 1975 \& 1976

|  |  |  | 1975 | 1976 |  | Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fire and Accident (non-motor) <br> Motor. <br> Marine, Aviation and Transport. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{cm} \\ 2,687 \\ \times, 546 \\ 408 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Cm} \\ 3,484 \\ 2,024 \\ 517 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 4,642 | 6,02 |  | 29.8 |
| WORLDWIDE UNDER WRITING RESULTS 1975 \& 1976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1975 |  |  | 1976 |  |  |
|  | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | $\%$ of Premiums | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | \% of Premiums |
| Fire and Accident (non-motor) <br> Motor. | $\begin{array}{r} £ \mathrm{~m} \\ 2,597 \\ \mathrm{x}, 533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{fm} \\ -25.2 \\ -149.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ -1.0 \\ -9.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \mathrm{~m} \\ 3,342 \\ 2,019 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cm} \\ & -102.4 \\ & -43.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ -3^{\prime} \mathbf{x} \\ -2^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL..................... | 4,130 | - $875^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | $-4.2$ | 5,36x | - $146 \cdot 3$ | -2'7 |

NOTE: In 2976 , there was $\quad$ transfer from profit and loss account for marine, aviation and transport business of $£ 0^{\circ} 2$ million and in 1975 transfer from profit and loss account of $£ 55^{\circ}$ million.

WORLDWIDE LONG-TERM PREMIUMS 1975 \& 1976

U.K. UNDER WRITING 1975 \& 1976

|  | 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\underline{1976}$ |  |  |
|  | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | \% of Premiums | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | \% of Premiums |
| Fire and Accident (non-motor) Motor. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{fm} \\ 970 \\ 623 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ m \\ +20.3 \\ -4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ +2.9 \\ -0.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \mathrm{~m} \\ -39.1 \\ +1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \hline 3.3 \\ +0.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL................ | 1,593 | +15\% | +10 | x,946 | $-37.4$ | -1.9 |

U.S.A. UNDER WRITING 1975 \& 1976

|  | 1975 |  |  | 1976 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | \% of Premiums | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | \% of Premiums |
| Fire and Accident (non-motor). . . Motor. | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 584 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{fm} \\ -42^{\circ} \\ -74^{\circ} 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ -7.3 \\ -23.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{cm} \\ & 776 \\ & 445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{fm} \\ -44.3 \\ -27.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ -5 \cdot 7 \\ -6.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 904 | - $1 \times 7.5$ | $-13.0$ | 1,221 | $-729$ | $-5.9$ |

REST OF THE WORLD UNDER WRITING 1975 \& 1976

|  | 1975 |  |  | 1976 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | \% of Premiums | Premiums | Profit/ Loss | \% of Premiums |
| Fire and Accident (non-motor). . Motor. | $\begin{array}{r} £ \mathrm{~m} \\ \mathrm{x}, 043 \\ 589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ \mathrm{~m} \\ -2.7 \\ -70.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ -0.3 \\ -12.0 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{fm} \\ -10.0 \\ -18.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \hline 1.4 \\ -2.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL................... | 1,632 | $-73^{\prime 2}$ | $-4.5$ | 2,194 | $-37.0$ | $-\mathrm{I} 7$ |

## LLOYD'S OF LONDON

Lloyd's of London is an international market for almost any type of insurance. Ships, aircraft, oil rigs, cargo of all descriptions, motor cars, civil engineering projects, fire, personal accident and third party liability are a few random examples of the everyday risks placed at Lloyd's which bring some £750 million of premiums to underwriters each year. Two thirds of this business comes from outside Great Britain and makes a valuable contribution to the country's balance of payments.

Today, it was three centuries ago, a policy is subscribed at Lloyd's by private individuals with unlimited liability. Now that Lloyd's members are numbered in their thousands, however, the method of underwriting is the same only in principle. The merchant of the past, signing policies in a coffee house as a sideline to his main business, has long since given way to the specialist underwriter who accepts risks at Lloyd's on behalf of members grouped in a syndicate. There are currently about 270 syndicates of varying sizes, some with up to several hundred inwer and each managed by a fulltime underwriting agent.

Lloyd's membership today is drawn from many sources. Industry, commerce and the professions
are strongly represented while many members are, of course, actively engaged at Lloyd's either on the broking or the underwriting side.

Underwriting membership of Lloyd's is open to men and women of any nationality provided that they meet the stringent financial requirements of the Committee of Lloyd's. Assets of at least £75,000 have to be shown and minimum deposit of $\{10,000$ must be lodged with the Corporation of Lloyd's as security for underwriting liabilities.

Lloyd's also provides the most comprehensive shipping intelligence service available in the world. The enormous volume of shipping information received from Lloyd's agents, radio stations, shipowners and other sources is collated and distributed to newspapers, radio and television services, and throughout the marine and commercial communities in general.

This information is edited, printed and publishec at Lloyd's and sent all over the world. "Lloyd's List " is London's oldest daily newspaper and contains news of general commercial interest as well as shipping information. "Lloyd's Shipping Index " also published daily, lists some 18,000 ocean-going vessels in alphabetical order and gives the latest known report of each.

SUMMARY OF LLOYD'S ACCOUNTS AS AT 3 I DECEMBER, 1975


SUMMARY OF LLOYD'S RESULTS $1969-1973$


## LIFE ASSURANCE IN 1976

New yearly premiums for life assurances and annuities increased in 1976 from $£^{8} 8_{3} 8$ million to C 987 million. This increase of $18 \%$ compares with the inflation rate of $15 \%$ for 1976 . Single premiums rose by $83 \%$ from £2I9 million to £40r million reflecting a revival of interest in the linked bond market. New sums assured rose by $17 \%$ from $£ 28,800$ million to $£ 33,600$ million and new annuities increased by $22 \%$ to $£ x, z 00$ per annum.

The following figures include all forms of life assurances and annuities, at home and overseas, including linked life assurances and occupational pension and life assurance schemes.


## HOME SERVICE INSURANCE IN 1976

The following figures are based on returns from 18 "home service" insurance offices, which together transact over $99 \%$ of all industrial assurance business. While they, unlike all other insurers, transact industrial life assurance, they also carry on very considerable volume of ordinary life and general insurance business, much of it in policyholders' homes.

|  | 1976 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial Life Business | £m | ¢m |
| x. Premium Income. . . . . . | $462 \cdot 3$ | 418.0 |
| 2. Investment Income (Gross) .............................................. | 27x 3 | 239.9 |
| 3. Industrial Assurance Fund as at the end of the year (after transfers to and from |  |  |
| 4. New Business: | 3,070•6 | 2,904.0 |
| (a) New Sums Assured. . . . . . . <br> (b) New Premiums per annum | 1,636•8 | $1,403.5$ 86.0 |
|  |  |  |
| 5. Payments to policyholder <br> (a) On death. $\qquad$ |  |  |
| (b) On maturity. | 96.5 | $90 \cdot 7$ |
| (c) On surrender. |  | 141.5 76.3 |
| TOTAL. | $33{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
|  | 3390 | 3085 |
| 6. Expenses including pension fund contributions, staff bonuses. | 208.5 | 184.7 |

## NEW LINKED LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ANNUAL STATISTICS

|  | Year ended $3 x$ Dec. 1973 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year ended } \\ 3 \text { Dec. } 1974 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 3r Dec. I975 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year ended } \\ 3^{1 ~ D e c . ~} 1976 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Annual Premiums: |  | 6 m | \&m | fom |
|  | 4×5 | $35 \cdot 7$ | 38.8 | 57.6 |
| tirement annuity) | $7 \cdot 6$ | 17.6 | $27 \cdot 6$ | 27.5 |
| Total new annual premiums: | $49^{1} \mathrm{I}$ | 53.3 | 66.4 | 85.1 |
| 2. New Sinsle Premiums: <br> (a) Ordinary business. <br> (b) Pension (including retirement annuity) | $\begin{array}{r} 346 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.2 \\ & 1 \times 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \cdot 9 \\ & 13 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 169.7 |
| Total new single premiums. | $357 \times 4$ | 112.7 | $96 \cdot 2$ | 187.9 |

## INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTMENTS <br> Long Term Funds

|  | 8975 |  | 1976 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Government authority securities | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 3,689 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & 16.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{5,142}{6, m}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & 20 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Foreign and Commonwealth Government, provincial and municipal stocks. | 913 | 42 | 1,146 | 4.5 |
| Debentures, loan stocks, preference and guaranteed stocks and shares. | 3,200 | $14^{\prime 2}$ | 3,154 | 12.5 |
| Ordinary stocks and shares | 5,410 | $24^{\circ} 7$ | 5,834 | $23 \cdot 1$ |
| Mortgages. | 3,266 | 14.9 | 3,65I | 14.5 |
| Real property and ground rents | 4.313 | 19.7 | 4,96 | 19.7 |
| Other investments. | 1,286 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1,348 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS.................. | 21,877 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 25,236 | 100'0 |
| INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS | 1,727 |  | 2,357 |  |

## INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTMENTS Other Funds

|  | 1975 |  | 1976 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Government authority securities. | $\mathcal{C m}_{757}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \times \times 6 \end{aligned}$ | $£_{x, 0 \leq 3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \text { xz'z } \end{aligned}$ |
| Foreign and Commonwealth Government, provincial and municipal stocks. | x,163 | 17.9 | 1.588 | 1911 |
| Debentures, loan stocks, preference and guaranteed stocks and shares. | 981 | ${ }^{15} 1$ | 1,490 | 18•0 |
| Ordinary stocks and shares. | 1,583 | $24 \cdot 3$ | 1,717 | $20 \% 7$ |
| Mortgages . . . . . . . . . . . | 408 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 541 | $6 \cdot 5$ |
| Real property and ground re Other investments........ | 655 960 | 10.1 14.7 | 788 1,158 | 9.5 $100 \cdot 0$ |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. | 6,507 | 100'0 | 8,295 | 1000 |
| INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.......... | 465 |  | 63 I |  |

## THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

The list on the following pages contains the names of all the more important British life offices, and of Commonwealth offices (marked C) which transact life business in this country.

Class of business. The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policyholders (M) or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually $\quad$ very small proportion) of such profits received ( P ). Life offices transacting other business are marked $(\mathrm{O})$ in this column. In such cases the life funds are kept separately, and are not líable for the claims of other departments. The share capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

Figures. These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the tinancial year ended December 3x, 1976.

Life funds. The amounts of these funds, though of interest, are not in themselves $\mathbb{1}$ sufficient indication of the financial stability of I company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actually compared with assets.
Premium income. The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risk.

Consideration for annuities.-These are the amounts received to provide various types of annuities.

Interest. - The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing
liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source bonus declaration. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked ( N )-net.

Valuation.-The valuation returns which are required to be made by the companies to the Department of Trade and Industry indicate liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table (various tables are used) and that interest will be carned at I certain rate. If a company assumes that it will earn - high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appcars greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

Types of policy.-Although there are scores of life offices in Britain each offering their own particular products under a wide variety of labels, there are really only four basic types of contract. These are: x. "Term" assurance (sometimes called "temporary " assurance). With this type of policy the assurer, in return for a regular premium agrees to pay the sum assured if the person assured should die within the term of years stated by the policy.

Such policies take care of the temporary need for protection of the family while the children are growing up, and the family is therefore most vulnerable. The commonest and most popular forms are to cover the mortgage on the family home or to assume a regular tax-free income for the family over so many years should the breadwinner die. This is much the cheapest form of life assurance because the majority of policies invariably do not result in claims.
2. "Whole-life" assurance is one under which the assurer undertakes to keep the assurance in force provided the premiums are paid for the whole life of the assured. They will then pay the agreed sum whenever death takes place.

This costs a good deal more than term, naturally. All policies end in claims.
3. "Endowment" assurance. This contract really is one which uses $\quad$ fund for saving to $\quad$ par-
ticular target sum by a particular future date and at the same time secures payment of the sum assured should the saver die before that date arrives. In return for the continued payment of a regular premium over $=$ fixed number of years, the assurer agrees to pay the sum assured at the end of that time, or earlier if the assured person should die. The bulk of endowment assurance premium is savings; consequently the premium of such a contract is a lot higher than that for a whole life assurance.
4. "Annuities". Life assurance can be divided broadly speaking into death or survival benefits. Death benefits are paid to 1 policyholder's dependants if and when he dies. Survival benefits are paid to the policyholder himself either in the form of a cash sum when he reaches a certain age or in the form of a guaranteed annual income for life, which is known - an annuity. Pensions are annuities of $\square$ kind and - very large proportion of the pension due to people are being and will be paid by funds run by life offices.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

| Established | Class | Name of Office | Life Funds | Life Premium Income | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rateof } \\ & \text { Interest \% } \\ & \text { Earned } \end{aligned}$ | Interest \% assumed at Valuation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{204 \cdot 3}{\mathrm{~m}_{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £, 000 \\ & 34.542 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1862 | M | City of Glasgow. |  | 34,542 1,244 | 9.314 8.76 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.00 \\ & 4.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1843 | M | Liverpool Victoria. | $320 \cdot 4$ | 34,715 | 7.98 | 3.00 |
| 1869 | PO | London and Manchester. | $86 \cdot 9$ | 12,106 | 11.13 | $3 \cdot 00$ |
| 1864 | PO | Pearl. | 414 | 68,129 | 9.74 | $2 \cdot 50$ |
| 1891 | M | Pioneer Mutual. | 20.2 | 3,406 | 8.6 | 5.00 |
| 1848 | PO | Prudential. | $940 \cdot 5$ | 135,226 | 9.49 | $3 \cdot 25$ |
| 1864 | PO | Refuge. | 158.4 | 25,494 | $10 \cdot 18$ | 4.00 |
| 1911 | MI | Reliance $\dagger$. | $6 \cdot 5$ | 1,328 | $8 \cdot 58$ | $4 \cdot 25$ |
| 1850 | M | Royal Liver. | $135 \cdot 1$ | 23,438 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 3.75 |
| 1861 | MO | Royal London. | $204 \cdot 5$ | 21,196 | $12 \cdot 33$ | $4 \cdot 00$ |
| 1841 | MO | Wesleyan and General | 62.5 | 8,647 | 11.05 | $3 \cdot 00$ |

+1975 figures

INDUSTRIAL LIFE NEW BUSINESS 1976

| Name of Office | No. of policles issued | Net sums assured | Net annual premiums |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Britannic. | 359,834 | $\underset{122,165,945}{£}$ | $\underset{9,475,801}{£}$ |
| City of Glasgow. | 19,222 | 5,288,000 | 325,294 |
| Liverpool Victoria. | 332,000 | 108,800,000 | 6,128,000 |
| London and Manchester | 88,337 | 37,047,000 | - |
| Pearl. | 473,104 | 234,275,000 | 14,976,000 |
| Ploneer Mutual. | 32,547 | 9,834,781 | 817,924 |
| Prudential. | 896,312 | 505,443,749 | 30,000,171 |
| Refuge. | 237,544 | 90,068,868 | - |
| Rellance $\dagger$. | 15,114 | 3,834,997 | $217,584$ |
| Royal Liver. | 226,598 | 68,792,639 | $4,598,296$ |
| Royal London | 152,442 | 67,888,000 | - |
| Wesleyan and General | 65,767 | 25,750,745 | 1,665,953 |

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

| Established | Class | Name of Office | Annual accounts |  |  |  | Interest \% assumed at Valuation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Life } \\ & \text { and Annuity } \\ & \text { Funds } \end{aligned}$ | Life Premium Income | Consideration for Annuities | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate of } \\ & \text { Interest \% } \\ & \text { Earned } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | £m | £,000 | £,000 | £ | $£$ |
| 1961 | P | Abbey Life | 368 | 50,785 | 16,050 | 7.43 | Various |
| 1849 | M | Australian Mutua | $60 \cdot 5$ | 5,159 | 285 | 8.06 | Various |
| 1925 | PO | Avon | 10.9 | 1,656 | 137 | 10.93 | Various |
| 1961 | P | Bedford Life | 7.8 | 1,570 | 41 | 9.54 | Various |
| 1866 | PIO | Britannic (Ord.) | $114 \cdot 4$ | 11,224 | 525 | $7 \cdot 49$ | 3.00 |
| 1920 | PO | British National | $5 \cdot 9$ | 967 | 1 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 2.5-4.00 |
| 1963 | P | Cannont | 113 | 30,588 | 1,936 | $8 \cdot 41$ | Various |
| 1862 | Mi | Clty of Glasgow (Ord.) | $4 \cdot 3$ | 545 | - | 8.76 | 3.00 |
| 1824 | M | Clerical Medical . | 278.3 | 16,680 | 36,059 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 00$ |
| 1873 | M | Colonial Mutual (C) | $169 \cdot 1$ | 27,558 | 915 | 8.6 | Various |
| 1861 | PO | Commercial Union. | 1,872.8 | 141,065 | 117,168 | 9.05 | 3.00 |
| 1867 | M10 | Co-operative | 661 | 101,500 | 2,000 | $8 \cdot 37$ | $3 \cdot 50$ |
| 1900 | M | Crown Life $\dagger$ | 600 |  |  | 7.07 | Various |
| 1899 | PO | Crusader. | $105 \cdot 5$ | 16,630 | 4,155 | $9 \cdot 10$ | Various |
| 1904 | PO | Eagle Star. | $770 \cdot 7$ | 73,800 | 31,700 | 9.50 | Various |
| 1887 | MO | Ecclesiastical | 9.6 | 1,372 | 60 | $10 \cdot 32$ | $4 \cdot 50$ |
| 1844 | P | Equity \& Lawt | 354 | 34,656 | 25,531 | - | Various |
| 1832 | M | Friends Providen | 506 | 39,574 | 28,170 | $10 \cdot 18$ | $2 \cdot 75$ |
| 1848 | P | Gresham. | 60 | 7,889 | 108 | 11.03 | Various |
| 1821 | PO | Guardian Royal Exchange | 1,239.2 | 146,200 | 44,200 | $8 \cdot 52$ | Various |
| 1965 | P | Hambro. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 328 | 60,000 |  |  | Various |
| 1960 | P | Hill Samuel | $274 \cdot 8$ | 32,334 | 24,999 | - | Various |
| 1897 | $\stackrel{P}{P}$ | Imperial Life (C) | $378 \cdot 4$ | 66,352 | - 507 | 7.51 | 2.5 and 3.0 |
| 1939 | PI | Irish Life....... | 203 | 20,469 | 24,507 | 7.7 | 3.50 |
| 1836 | PO | Legal and General. | 2,144 | 363,000 | 11,600 | $9 \cdot 10$ | 3.0-12.0 |
| 1838 | P | Life Assoc. of Scotland. | $64 \cdot 3$ | 11,318 | 89 | 9.8 | Various |
| 1843 | MI | Liverpool Victoria (Ord.). | $65 \cdot 4$ | 7,086 | - | 8.04 | $3 \cdot 00$ |
| 1869 | PIO | London and Manchester (Or | $125 \cdot 6$ | 11,291 | 44 | 11.01 | 3.00 |
| 1806 | M | London Life. | 241.5 | 28,017 | 2,862 | 8.64 | Various |
| 1852 | M | MGM Assurance | $50 \cdot 1$ | 6,404 | 2,214 | $9 \cdot 39$ | Various |
| 1884 | M | Medical Sickness. | $18 \cdot 3$ | 1,656 | 22 | 7.77 7.9 | $3.50$ |
| 1890 | M | Nalgo Assurance $\ddagger$. | $6 \cdot 2$ 56.5 | r626 | 8 | 7.9 10.08 | $\stackrel{2 \cdot 5}{4.5-4.75}$ |
| 1935 | P | National Employers $\dagger$. | $56 \cdot 5$ | 19,179 | 8 4 | 10.08 10.23 | 4.5-4.75 |
| 1910 | MO | National Farmers Union. | 111.6 | 8,714 30,391 | 4,429 9,423 | 10.23 | Various |
| 1835 | M | Nationa! Provident Norwich Unlon.... | $197 \cdot 4$ $1,049 \cdot 3$ | 30,391 96,805 | 9,263 72,613 | 11.51 | 3.5-9.0 |
| 1864 | PIO | Pearl (Ord.)... | 435. 2 | 45,486 | 6,616 | 9.69 | $3 \cdot 0$ |
| 1782 | PO | Phoenix... | 299.4 | 47,500 | 3,300 | 8.70 | 3.5 and 4.0 |
| 1891 | MI | Pioneer Mutual (Ord.) | 18.7 | 1,811 | 91 | 8.6 | 5.0 |
| 1877 | P | Prov. Life Assoc. | $77 \cdot 6$ | 10,636 | 216 29820 | 7.05 10.54 | $2 \cdot 0-9 \cdot 5$ <br> Various |
| 1840 | M | Prov. Mutual. | $197 \cdot 7$ 2.498 .6 | 13,769 368,866 | 29,820 11,883 | 10.54 8.52 | Various 3.5 and 3.75 |
| 1848 | P1O | Prudential (Ord.) | $2,498 \cdot 6$ 153 | 368,866 14,052 | 11,883 1,028 | 8.52 10.89 | $3 \cdot 25$ |
| 1864 | Plo | Refuge (Ord.). Reliance (Ord.) | 153 $7 \cdot 5$ | 14,052 995 | $\begin{array}{r}1,028 \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ | 10.89 8.1 | 3.25 4.25 |
| 1845 | PO | Royal..... | 662.9 | 48,950 | 40,751 | 9.40 | 3.0-3.75 |
| 1850 | MI | Royal Liver (Ord.) | $42 \cdot 3$ | 5,952 | - | 9.50 | 3.75 |
| 1861 | MIO | Royal London (Ord.). | 90 | 14,320 | 147 | 13.08 | $\stackrel{5.0}{ }$ |
| 1826 | M | Scottish Amicable. | 351.8 |  |  | 9.71 11.62 | Various |
| 1831 | M | Scottish Equitable | 198.7 | 31,077 | 6,052 1,834 | 11.62 11.11 | $3.5 \text { and } 4.5$ $4 \cdot 75 \text { and } 5 \cdot 5$ |
| 1881 | M | Scottish Life. | 134.5 | 22,168 18,714 | 1,834 3,442 | 11.11 9.19 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 75 \text { and } 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 25 \text { and } 4 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1883 | MO | Scottish Mutual | $144 \cdot 9$ 216.3 | 18,714 35,132 | 3,442 1,867 | 9.19 11.16 | $\begin{gathered} 3.25 \text { and } 4.5 \\ 4.6 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1837 1825 | M | Scottish Provident. Standard Life. . . | 21,838 | 35,132 167,211 | 1,867 37,332 | 11.16 9.31 | Various |
| 1825 | M PO | Standard Life. | 1,838 3 +4.9 | -50,382 | 1,317 | - | $3 \cdot 5$ |
| 1810 | P | Sun Life Soclety. | $663 \cdot 4$ |  | 107,500 | $9 \cdot 12$ | Various |
| 1865 | M | Sun of Canada (C). | 2,337.2 | 226,036 | 84,480 | 7.51 | Various |
| 1908 | P | United Friendly. . . . . . . . . | $164 \cdot 6$ 229.7 | 37,569 18,135 | -6,735 | 8.54 8.09 | 3.0 2.25 |
| 1804 | M | United Kingdom Provident. | $229 \cdot 7$ 31.5 | 18,135 11,700 | - | $10 \cdot 13$ | 2.25 |
| 1974 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{MIO}}$ | Vanbrugh $\dagger$. . . . . . . . . . F . ${ }^{\text {Wesieyan } \text { ) }}$ | 31.5 47.8 | 11,700 5,038 | - 25 | 10.90 | 2.75 |
| 1837 | P | Yorkshire General . . . . . . | 340 | 31,395 | 13,753 | 8.96 | $4 \cdot 50$ |

LIFE ASSURANCE NEW BUSINESS 1976

| Name of Office | No. of policies issued | Net sums assured | Net annual premiums | Net single premiums |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbey Life | 82.911 | $\begin{aligned} & £, 000 \\ & 396.836 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} £, 000 \\ 15.932 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £, 000 \\ 24,203 \end{gathered}$ |
| Australian Mutual $\dagger$. | 9,130 | 51,370 | 15,977 | 24,203 |
| Avon. | 2,944 | 22,938 | 267 | 11 |
| Britannic (Ord.). | 26,816 | 82,604 | 1,929 | 269 |
| British National. | 569 | 3,867 | 93 | - |
| Cannont | 40,247 | 261,131 | 2,699 | 2,878 |
| City of Glasgow (Ord.) | 1,071 | 3,592 | 99 | 81 |
| Clerical Medical. | 19,960 | 149,485 | 2,959 | 57 |
| Colonial Mutual. | 42,903 | 464,000 | 3,609 | 93 |
| Commercial Union | 133,716 | 1,925,311 | 21,991 | 4,043 |
| Co-operative. | 627,909 | 674,000 | 18,900 |  |
| Crown Life $\dagger$. | 54,000 | 840,000 | - | - |
| Crusader. | 29,547 | 487,000 | 4,933 | 403 |
| Eagle Star. | 30,040 | 1,319,000 | 18,000 | 36,300 |
| Ecclesiastical | 1,135 | 9,646 | 135 | 7 7 |
| Equity \& Law. | 81,184 | 892,389 | 14,116 | 11,030 |
| Friends Providen | 42,816 | 679,000 | 13,100 | 4,100 |
| Gresham . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12,311 | 76,250 | 1,558 | 3 |
| Guardian Royal Exchange. | 165,000 | 2,420,800 | 37,800 | 19,000 |
| Hambro... | 80,000 | 509,000 | 23,000 | 47,000 |
| Hill Samuel. | 47,341 | 250,284 | 3,174 | 23,334 |
| Imperial Life. | 32,238 | 528,807 | 8,379 | 9,086 |
| Irish Life. . . . . . . | 31,275 | 312,800 | 8,815 | 9,611 |
| Legal and General..... | 263,000 | 3,412,000 | 65,600 | 72,500 |
| Life Assoc, of Scotland. | 8,236 | 82,406 | 2,817 | 1,733 |
| Liverpool Victoria (Ord.). | 17,807 | 33,790 | 1,205 |  |
| London and Manchester. | 20,823 | 71,613 | 1,819 | 17,249 |
| London Life.... | 15,347 | 119,344 | 2,160 | 210 |
| MGM Assurance. | 7,031 | 48,787 | 776 | 2,068 |
| Medical Sickness | 2,492 | 28,463 | 235 | 33 |
| National Employers. | 1,966 14,524 | 11,819 | 93 6095 | - |
| National Farmers Union. | 7,620 | 57,302 | 1,218 | 833 |
| National Provident. | 9,802 | 197,537 | 11,923 | 8,860 |
| Norwich Union. | 161,965 | 1,499,080 | 35,050 | 23,815 |
| Pearl (Ord.). | 88,269 | 369,387 | 8,680 | 23,165 |
| Phoenix............ | 55,300 | 1,194,000 | 9,122 | 924 |
| Pioneer Mutual (Ord.) Prov. Life Assoc.... | 8,409 | 35,387 | 435 | 98 |
| Prov. Life Assoc. | 16,703 | 207,222 | 2,459 | 994 |
| Prov. Mutual . ... | 32,262 | 343,221 | 11,111 | 6,436 |
| Prudential (Ord.) Refuge (Ord.)... | 366,000 | 5,138,506 | 71,557 | 28,148 |
| Refuge (Ord.)... Rellance (Ord.) $\dagger$ | 22,900 | 64,338 | 1,967 | 406 |
| Reliance (Ord.) $\dagger$ Royal. ........ | 2,694 | 11,308 | 170 | 94 |
| Royal Liver (Or.....). | 81,000 20,305 | 862,010 34,330 | 16,923 | 14,799 |
| Royal London (Ord.) | 27,550 | 34,330 107,006 | 1,277 | 33 |
| Scottish Amicable. | 45,077 | 481,286 | 13,922 | 149 3,158 |
| Scottish Equitable. | 14,845 | 176,211 | 9,619 | 6,120 |
| Scottish Life... | 11,042 | 223,522 | 5,331 | 1,839 |
| Scottish Mutual . . | 14,634 | 184,735 | 4,140 | 63 |
| Scottish Provident Standard Life.... | 47,555 | 368,067 | 3,869 | 58 |
| Standard Life. | 80,028 | 1,261,459 | 38,680 | 27,539 |
| Sun Alliance.... | 71,707 | 641,373 | 12,521 | 3,121 |
| Sun of Canada. . | 147,753 | 886,200 $2,160,658$ | 34,187 | 52. |
| United Friendly. | 24,945 | 105,983 | 1,580 | 52,364 |
| United Kingdom Provident. | 24,931 | 159,721 | 4,733 | 1,542 |
| Vanbrugh. . . . . . . . . | 6,225 | 16,300 | 1,400 | 10,400 |
| Wesleyan and General. | 7,022 | 26,042 | 703 | 98 |
| Yorkshire General. . . . . . . . | 51,638 | 799,232 | 4,979 | 342 |

## $\dagger 1975$ figures

## POLICYHOLDERS PROTECTION BOARD

Aldermary House, Queen Street, London E.C. 4
The Policyholders Protection Act 1975 put into effect the scheme whereby private policyhoiders of companies in liquidation will normally be granted 90 per cent. ( 100 per cent. in the case of compulsory insurance) of the benefits promised under their policies. The scheme will be financed mainly by a compulsory levy on insurance companies limited to maximum of a per cent. of their annual net premium income. The Board consists of five members, of whom three are drawn from the management of insurance companies and at least one must be qualified to represent the interests of policyholders.

## Directory of Insurance Companies

## DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows: A-Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F-Fire (including Burglary); L-Life; and M-Marine. A number of offices are now included in Group-the initials of which appear after the name. The main Groups are as follows-E.S.-Eagle Star; C.U.-Commercial Union; G.R.E.-Guardian Royal Exchange; G.A.-General Accident; N.U.-Norwich Union; R-Royal; S.A.-Sun Alliance \& London.

| Est'd. | Nature of Business | Name of Company | Address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1961 | L | Abbey Life | x-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4. |
| 1960 | AFLM | Ansvar | St. Leonards Rd., Eastbourne. |
| 1958 | AFM | Albion | 14 Fenchurch Ave., E.C.3. |
| 1824 | AFM | Alliance. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S.A. | - Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2. |
| 1921 |  | American Life................ | 12-14 Sydenham Rd., Croydon. |
| 1808 | ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | Autas...............G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1849 1925 | AFL | Australian Mutual Provident. . Avon...................... | A.M.P. Ho., Dingwall Rd., Croydon. |
| 1905 | AFM | Baptist. | 4 Southampton Row, W.C.I. |
| 1883 | AFM | Beacon...................S.A. | Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2. |
| 1960 | L | Bedford Life | Victory House, Havant St., Portsmouth. |
| 1894 | AFM | Bedford General | Victory House, Havant St., Portsmouth. |
| 1925 | AFM | Black Sea and Baltic. ......... | 106 Fenchurch St., E.C.3. |
| 1959 | AFLM | Bradford. ................... | North Park, Halifax. |
| 1863 <br> 1878 | Machinery | British \& Foreign Marine. .R. British Engine, \&c........R. | New Hall Place, Liverpool. Longbridge House, Manches |
| 1854 | AFL | British Equitable. . . . . . G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3- |
| 1904 | AFM | British General. . . . . . . . C.U.U. | St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3. |
| 1888 $\times 806$ | AFM | British Law.............. S. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ A. | $\because$ Bartholomew Lane, E.C.z. |
| 1920 | AFL | British Nat. Life | Framlington Hse., Ireland Yd., E.C.4. |
| 1908 | AFM | British Oak. .......... ${ }^{\text {G.R.R.E. }}$ | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 188 x | A | Builders' Accid | 31 \& 32 Bedford St., Strand, W.C.2. |
| 1805 | AFLM | Caledonian. . . . . . . . . G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1934 | AFM | Cambrian.............G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1847 | AL | Canada Life. | 6 Charles II St., S.W.I. |
| 1932 | Dog Ins. | Canine Ins. Assoc | 610 Chiswick High Rd., W.4. |
| 1903 | AFM | Car \& General. .......G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1885 | AFM AFMex-motor | Century. <br> Chemists' Mutual | 4-5 King William St., E.C.4. |
| 1922 1862 | AFMex-motor <br> L | Chemists Mutual. ........ | 321 Chase Rd., Southgate, N. 14 - 200 Bath Street, Glasgow C. 2 . |
| x824 | L | Clerical, Medical \& Gen. | 15 St. James's Square, S.W.I. |
| 1873 | L \& Pers. Acc. | Colonial Mutual. . | 24 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. |
| 1919 | AFM | Comrcl. Ins. Co. of Ireland | 5 Donegall Square, S., Belfast. |
| ${ }^{1865}$ | AFLM | Commercial Union | St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C. 3 . |
| 2875 | ${ }_{\text {L }}{ }_{\text {F }}$ | Confederation. | 120 Regent St., W. ${ }^{\text {r }}$. |
| 1893 | ${ }_{\text {AF }}{ }_{\text {AFL }}$ | Congregational | 21-22 Apsley Crescent, Bradford 8. |
| 8867 | AFLM | Co-operative. | Miller St., Manchester. |
| x905 | AFM | Cornhill... | 32 Cornhill, E.C. 3. |
| 1900 1899 | AFLM | Crusader.. | NLA Tower, Addiscombe Rd., Croydon. |
| 1908 | AFM | Dominion | 92/94 Gracechurch St., E.C.3. |
| 1904 | AFLM | Eagle Star | I Threadneedle St., E.C.z. |
| 1887 | AFL | Ecclesiastical | Beaufort House, Brunswick Rd., Gloucester. |
| 1901 | AFLM | Economic. | Lloyd's Building, 19 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. |
| 1823 | AFM | Edinburgh. . . . . . . . . . . . C.U. | St. Helen's, © Undershaft, E.C.3- |
| 1880 | AFM | Employers' Liability. . . . . C.U. | St. Helen's, |
| 1762 | L | Equitable Life. | 4 Coleman St., E.C.z. |
| 1844 | L | Equity \& Law. | ${ }^{20}$ Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.z. |
| 1802 | AF | Essex \& Suffolk. . . . . . G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1894 | AFM | Excess. | The Warren, Warren Rd., Worthing. |
| 1925 | AFL | Federation Mutual. | 29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey. |
| 1890 8832 | AF | Fine Art \& General. . . . . C.U. | St. Helen's, I Undershaft, E.C.3. |
| 1832 | L | Friends' Prov. | Dorking, Surrey. |
| 1899 1885 | L | FS Assurance. | 190 West George St., Glasgow. |
| 1898 | L | Gresham Life. | 2-6 Prince of Wales Rd., Bournemouth. |
| 1910 | AFM | Gresham Fire \& Accident. | Ix Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. |
| 1840 | AFM | Guarantee Society....... G.A. | Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3. |
| 1821 | ALFM | Guardian.............. . G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1965 |  | Hambro | 7 Old Park Lane, W.r. |
| 1908 | AFM | Hibernia | Hawkins St., Dublin, 2. |


| Est'd. | Nature of Business | Name of Company | Address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1960 | L | Hill Samuel |  |
| 1966 | ${ }_{\text {AF }}^{\text {AF }}$ | Household \& General.....S.A. | I Bartholomew Lane, E.C.z. <br> Pitmaston, Birmingham, 13. |
| $\begin{array}{r}1932 \\ 1806 \\ \hline 806\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | Ideal. <br> Imperial Life of Canada | Pitmaston, Birmingham, 13 . <br> London Road, Guildford, Surrey. |
| 1935 | AFM | Insurance Corpn. of Ireland | 33-36 Dame St., Dublin |
| 1939 | L | Irish Life | Mespil Road, Dublin 4. |
| 1880 | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ | Iron Trades Employers'......... |  |
| I806 | AFM | Law Union \& Rock. . . . . .R. | I North John St., Liverpool. |
| 1907 | AFM | Legal.......................... | I North John St., Liverpool, 2. |
| 1836 | AFLM | Legal and Gene | Temple Court, II Queen Victoria St., |
| 1890 | AFLM | Licenses \& General | 42 Gracechurch St., E.C.3- |
| 1838 |  | Life Assoc. of Scotland | so George St., Edinburgh. |
| 1836 | AFM | L'pool \& London \& Globe.R. | I North John St., Liverpoo |
| 1918 | AFM | Liverpool Marine \& General. | 4-5 King William St., E.C.4. ${ }^{\text {Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.I. }}$ |
| 1843 | ${ }_{\text {AFM }}$ | Liverpool Victoria Friendly... | Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.I. |
| 1890 | AFM | Local Government Guarantee G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1836 | AFM | Lombard Insurance. . | 3 \& 4 Lime St., E.C. 3. |
| 1720 | AFLM | London Assurance . .......S.A. | I Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2. |
| 1869 | AFM | London Guar. \& Accident. <br> London \& Lancashire. | 4 Kread St., E.C. 4 . |
| 1919 8806 | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {AFM }}$ | London Life | 8x King William St., E.C.4. |
| 1806 1919 | AFLM | London \& Edinburgh | Warren Rd., Worthing. |
| $\times 869$ | AFL | London \& Manchester | 50 Finsbury Square, E.C.z. |
| 1860 | AFM | London \& Provincial Marine. | Lloyd's Building, Lime St., E.C.3. |
| 1862 | AFM | London \& Scottish......C.U. | St. Helen's, I Undershaft, E.C.3- |
| 1887 |  | Manufacturers Life | St. George's Way, Stevenage. |
| 1836 | M | Marine...................... | 15-18 Lime St., E.C. 3 . |
| 1852 | ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | Marine \& General. ............̈. | MGM House, Heene Rd., Worthing. |
| 1864 | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Sickness A | Maritime .............. N.U. | Surrey St., Norwich. ${ }_{\text {londo }}$ St., Cavendish Sq., W.r. |
| 1884 1907 | Reinsurance | Mercantile \& General | Moorfields House, Moorfields, E.C.2. |
| 187x | M | Merchants' Marine. . . . . C.U. | 4 Fenchurch Ave., E.C.3. |
| 1872 | AF | Methodis | 5 S Spring Gardens, Manchester. |
| 1940 | AFM | Minster. | Minster House, Arthur St., E.C. |
| 1906 | ${ }_{\text {AF }}^{\text {AF }}$ | Motor Union.......... ${ }^{\text {Municipal Mutual. }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | 22 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.r. |
| 1890 | AFL | Nalgo Insurance Association | I Mabledon Place, W.C.r. |
| 1935 |  | National Employers' Life. . | Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. |
| 1914 | AFM | National Employers' Mutual. . | National Employers House, Bury Street, E.C.3. |
| 1910 1863 | AFL | National Farmers' Union..... | Church St., Stratford-upon-Avon. St. Helens, I Undershaft, E.C. 3 . |
| 1863 | Fidelity Guar. | Natl. Guaran. \& Suretyship C.U. | St. Helens, I Undershaft, E.C. 3 . |
| $\pm 894$ | AF | National Ins. \& Guarantee Cor. | x1-13 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.r. |
| 1830 | L | National Mutual Life | 5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheap |
| 1869 | L | National Mutual of Australasia | Austral House, Basinghall Ave., E.C.2. |
| 1835 |  |  | 48 Gracechurch St., E.C.3- |
| 1854 | Plate Glass | National Provincial. .. .G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C. |
| 1921 | \{Naval Officers | Navigators \& General. ... E.S. | - Threadneedle St., E.C. |
| 1924 |  | New Ireland | 11/rz Dawson St., Dublin, C.z. |
| 8809 | AFLM | North British \& Mercantile | St. Helen's, I Undershaft, E.C.3. |
| 1862 | FM | North Pacific. . . . . . . G.R.E. | Royal Exchange, E.C.3. |
| 1836 | AFLM | Northern | St. Helen's, I Undershaft, E.C.3. |
| 1797 | AFM | Norwich Union Fire...... | Surrey St., Norwich. |
| 1871 | AFM | Ocean Accident. ...........U.ひ. | St. Helen's, I Undershaft, E.C.3. |
| 1859 | M | Ocean Marine . . . . . . . . . C.U. | 4 Fenchurch Ave., E.C.3. |
| 1931 | AFM | Orion. | 70-72 King William St., E.C.4. |
| 1886 | AF | Palatine | 108 Cannon St., E.C.4. |
| 1864 | AFLM | Pearl | High Holborn, W.C.x. |
| 1958 | Sickness A | Perman | 7-xo Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq., W. |
| 1782 | AFLM | Phœenix | Phoenix House, King William St., E.C.4. |
| 189 x |  | Pioneer Mut | 16 Crosby Rd. N., Liverpool. |
| 1920 | AFM | Planet Assurance..........S.A. | I Bartholomew Lane, E.C.z. |
| 1877 |  | Prov. Life Assocn. of London. | 246 Bishopsgate, E.C.z. |
| 1840 |  | Provident Mutual Life. | 25-3I Moorgate, E.C. |
| 1903 | AFM | Provincial. | Stramongate, Kendal, Cumbria. |



## BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

## COIN

Gold Coins
$\dagger$ Five Pound $£ 5$
$\dagger$ Two Pound $£ 2$
$\dagger$ Sovereign fI
$\dagger$ Half-Sovereign ios.
$\dagger$ Discontinued
Bronze Coins
$\star_{2}$ New Pence 2p
${ }^{*}$ I New Penny 1 p

* $\frac{1}{2}$ New Penny $\frac{1}{2} p$

CUPRo-Nickel (Silver)
Crown 5s. (25p)
Florin 25. (rop)
Shilling 25. (5p)
Sixpence $6 d$. ( $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ )
*50 New Pence 50p

* Crown 25p
*xo New Pence yop
*5 New Pence 5p

Silver
*Crown 25 p
Maundy Money $\ddagger$
Fourpence 4p Twopence $2 p$
Threepence 3 p Penny xp

* For further details of decimal coins, see p. 1142. $\ddagger$ Gifts of special money distributed by the Sovereign annually on Maundy Thursday to the number of aged poor persons corresponding to the Sovereign's own age.

Gold Coin.-Gold ceased to circulate during the First World War. An Order of April 27, 1966, made it illegal for U.K. residents to continue holding more than 4 gold coins minted after 1837 , or to acquire such coins unless they had been licensed as genuine collectors by the Bank of England. This Order was revoked on April x, x97x, by the Exchange Control (Gold Coins Exemption) Order; 197x, whereby residents of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man may freely buy and sell and hold gold coins.

The 1971 order was revoked on April 15, 1975, by the Exchange Control (Gold Coin Exemption) Order, 1975. Under this Order Section I of the Exchange Control Act 1947 (which prohibits dealings in gold or foreign currency except with Treasury permission) is exempted for gold coins minted in or before 8837 . But in relation to gold coins minted after 1837, the Order exempts from Section I the following transactions only:
(a) Buying and selling such coins if held in the U.K. and if the seller is resident in the U.K. and is not selling on behalf of a non-resident.
(b) Borrowing and lending such coins if held in the U.K. and if the borrower and lender are resident in the U.K.
Accordingly any other transactions in gold coins minted after 1837 (if prohibited by Section I) now require Treasury permission.

The English sovereign, however, is still used currency in certain Middle East countries and to meet foreign demand during the years $1958-1968$ the Royal Mint struck some $44 \cdot 5$ million sovereigns.

Silver.-Prior to $19 z 0$ our silver coins were struck from standard silver-an alloy of which 925 parts in I,000 were silver. In 1920 the proportion of silver was reduced to 500 parts. From January x, 1947 all 'silver' coins, except Maundy money, have been struck from cupro-nickel-an alloy of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts. Maundy coins since 1947 have been struck from standard silver.

Bronze, introduced in 8860 to replace copper, is an alloy of copper 97 parts, zinc $2 \frac{1}{2}$ parts and tin $\frac{1}{2}$ part. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in weight and fineness of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Legal tender of coin.-Gold, dated 1838 onwards, if not below least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Since Decimal Day (Feb, 15, 197x) cupro-nickel (silver) coins with values up to and including the rop have been legal tender ${ }^{-1}$ to $£$.

The sop coin has been legal tender up to $£$ ro from the date of its introduction. Bronze coins are legal tender for amounts up to zop. Farthings ceased to be legal tender on December 3x, 1960, the hal fpenny on August 1, 1969, the halfcrown on January $x$, 1970, and the threepence and penny on August $3^{3}$, 1978.

## THE WORK OF THE ROYAL MINT DURING 1976

The Royal Mint produced over $x, 567$ million coins during 2976. Production is now entirely carried out at the Royal Mint's factory in Llantrisant, Wales.

Details of the coinage produced in 1976 are:

| Sovereigns. UK 50p. . | $\begin{array}{r} \text { I, 150,000 } \\ 28,050,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ıор. | 197,391,000 |
| 5 P | 3,300,000 |
| 29 | 179,532,000 |
| 1 p | 245,696,000 |
| $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ | 221,048,000 |
| UK Decimal Proof Coin | i,660,636 |
| Maundy Money. | 4,632 |
| Overseas Coin. | 689,020,955 |
| Overseas Proof Coin | 927,739 |

Of the total coinage produced, nearly $44 \%$ of the year's production was for overseas governments. In addition to their own production the Royal Mint arranged for some 414 million coins to be struck by sub-contractors working under Royal Mint supervision.

Countries and territories to which coins were supplied include:

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bermuda, Botswana, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iraq, Irish Republic, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Malta, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tunisia,
Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United Arab
Emirate, Yemen Arab Republic, and Zambia.
The output of medals for the year was 48,025 . Three new designs we.: produced, the Bermuda Badge of Honour, and medals for the International Nickel Company and the Cement and Concrete Association. Among the seals manufactured were a number for various British Embassy posts and for Government Departments in this country. The public seal for Trinidad and Tobago was also produced.

## BANK NOTES

Bank of England notes are currently issued in denominations of $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}_{5}, \mathcal{L} 10$ and $\mathcal{L} 20$ for the amount of the Fiduciary Note Issue, and are legal tender in England and Wales. Only £x notes are legal tender in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The last of the old white $£ 5$ notes dated up to September 20, 1956, and the $£ 5$ notes issued between 1957 and 1963, bearing a portrait of Britannia, ceased to be legal tender on March 14, 1961, and June 27,1967 , respectively. The next series of $\mathcal{L}$ notes-the first to bear a portrait of the Queen-were first issued in 1963 and ceased to be legal tender on September $x$, 1973. The old series of $f x$ notes issued during the years $x 928$ to $x 960$ and the ros. notes of the same type issued from 1928 to 196x-those without the royal portraitceased to be legal tender May $\quad$ and October 30,

2962, respectively. The ros, note was replaced by the 50 p coin in October 1969, and ceased to be legal tender on November 2x, 1970. Bank notes which are no longer legal tender are payable when presented at the Head Office of the Bank of England in London.

The old white notes for $£ \mathrm{£O}, £ 20, £ 50, £ x \mathrm{oo}$, $\mathcal{L} 500$ and $£ x, 000$, which were issued until April 22, 1943, ceased to be legal tender in May 1945. However, on February 28, 1977 the value of these notes still outstanding amounted to some $\mathcal{£ 6 5 7 , 2 0 0 \text { . }}$

The fio note-after an interval of $2 x$ years was restored on February 21, 2964. This completed the original series bearing portraits of the Queen, plans for which were announced in November 1959.

In 1968 the Bank announced that a new series of Bank notes generally smaller in size than the notes they replace, would be issued in the 1970's. First of the series was a $£ 20$ note, which the Bank of England introduced on July 9, 1970. This was followed by the new $£_{5}$ note introduced on November 1x, 1971, and the new £xo note introduced on February 20, 1975 . A new $£ 1$ note will be introduced in due course to complete the series.

Note circulation is highest at the two peak spending periods of the year-around Christmas and the summer holiday period. On December 22, 1976 it reached a peak of $£ 7,340$ million which was K 592 million more than the previous peak of $\mathcal{L} 6,748$ million reached on August 4, 1976.
£ 5 notes continue to enjoy popularity and represent over $50 \%$ of the total value of notes in circulation as against $\mathbf{x 4} \%$ in 1956. On the other hand, the proportion of £x notes has dropped from $76 \%$ to $12 \%$. The percentage of £xo notes in circulation has increased steadily since 1965 and now represents over $23 \%$ of the total. The proportion of $£ 20$ notes in circulation now amounts to over $9 \%$ of the total compared with just over $2 \%$ 197r. On February 28, 1977 the values of notes in circulation were: $£ 20: £_{551,630,000 ;} £_{10}: £_{21,596,316,000 ;}$ С5: £3,430,620,000; £1: £805,245,000; 105: Ł12,883,000.
Partly because of the rapidly growing preference by the public for new notes rather than used ones, the demand for new bank notes has increased greatly in recent years. Between 1957 and 1976 the
average life of a $£ x$ note fell from $x 9$ months to 9 . and consequently it has been necessary for the Bank of England to print more notes per head of the population than in comparable countries abroad. To alleviate the high cost of the note replacement, the 5op coin was introduced in October, 1969, in place of the ros. note. The Bank of England has been conducting a campaign, in conjunction with the commercial banks, to encourage the public to accept more used but clean notes and this has been successful in reducing the public's requirements of new notes.

Other Bank Notes.-Bank Notes are issued by three Scottish banks -Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank Ltd., Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. Notes of the latter's constituent banks-Royal Bank of Scotland and National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd.-are being withdrawn from circulation, as are those of the former British Linen Bank. These banks issue notes for $£ \mathrm{r}, £ 5, £$ ro, $£ 20$ and $£$ roo. Scottish notes are not legal tender, but in Scotland they enjoy a status equal to that of the Bank of England note.

Channel Isles and the Isle of Man.-The States of Jersey and Guernsey issue notes for $£ x 0, £ 5$ and £r. The Government of the Isle of Man issues notes for $\mathcal{L x O} \mathscr{L}^{5}, \mathfrak{£} 1$ and 50 new pence. These are legal tender only in their respective islands.

Although none of the series of notes specified above is legal tender in the United Kingdom they are generally accepted by the banks irrespective of their place of issue. At one time English banks made a small commission charge for handling Scottish and Irish notes but this was abolished some years ago.

Currency Notes.-Under the provision of the Currency and Bank Notes Act 1928, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury Notes) of the value of 105 and for were replaced by the issue of Bank of England Notes of the same denominations = from November 22, 1928. Although no longer legal tender, Currency Notes are payable on presentation at the Head Office of the Bank of England.

## Denomination



## Iriendlu Societies-(Breat Britain <br> Act 1974

Friendly societies are mutual insurance societies in which the members subscribe for provident benefits, in particular sickness, death, endowment and old age benefits. Those friendly societies that are known as "collecting societies" because they collect members' premiums for life assurance by house-to-house visits of collectors or agents are subject to the provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts as well a the Friendly Societies Act. The totals in ordinary type in the table below relate to registered friendly societies proper (including both centralized societies and the Orders with their branches); those in italics relate to collecting societies.

| End of Year | No. of Societies on Register |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Member- } \\ & \text { ship } \end{aligned}$ | Assurances or Policies | Total Funds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Thousands |  | £000 |  |
|  |  | 64 | 4,277 | 23,898 | 425.962 |  |
| 1938 | 19,600 | 149 | 8,491 6,783 | 25,738 7,481 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 x, 6 \times 3 \\ & 57480 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,837 \\ & 11,165 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1913. | 25,475 | 71 | $6,7^{83}$ | 7,481 |  |  |

The first column headed "No. of Societies on Register" in the above table includes (for 1975) 542 societies without branches and 28 societies with branches ("Orders"), the remainder being the separately registered branches of the Orders.

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of Institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1975 Friendly Societies without branches paid out $£^{6} \cdot 3$ millions in sickness benefit and $£ 2.4$ millions in death benefit.

As compared with the previous year the number of societies without branches decreased in 1975 by 17 and the number of branches by 233. Total membership fell to under 4.3 millions.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by $\quad$ contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65 .
The latest available figures of membership and funds set out below indicate the relative strength of several leading old established societies, including the two largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to central body:-

| FRIENDLY Socs.-Name with (in brackets) Year Established | Membership | Total Funds |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Long before the term "Friendly Society " came into use, the seeds of voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution to insure relief when sick or in old age and I payment to the widow in the event of death.

The present register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the oldest, operating in Scotland, being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith ${ }^{\text {P established as long ago }} 111555$.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 5793 , but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including Royal Commission in 187r). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration or sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The rules and other documents of societies deposited with local justices passed into the custody of the Registrar following the Act of 1846 and are of considerable interest to social historians.

Those relating to some societies no longer on the register have been transferred to the Public Record Office for permanent preservation.

The Friendly Societies Act 1974 , which came into force in April, 1975, consolidated the nine Acts which comprised the Friendly Societies Acts 1896 to r97r and $=$ few other minor enactments relating
to societies to which those Acts applied. The Act allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but tax exemption (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

## Industrial and forovident Societies-(Great Britain

Acts 1965-1975

The familiar "Co-op" societies are amongst the wide variety which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965. This consolidating Act, which like the Friendly and the Building Societies Act is administered by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, provides for the registration of societies and lays down the broad framework within which they must operate. Internal relations of societies are governed by their registered rules.
Registration under the Act confers upon society corporate status by its registered name with perpetual succession and a common seal, and limited liability. A society qualifies for registration if it is carrying on an industry, business or trade, and it satisfies the Registrar that either (a) it is a bona fide
co-nperative society or (b) in view of the fact that its business is being, or is intended to be, conducted for the benefit of the community there are special reasons why it should be registered under the Act rather than as a company under the Companies Act.

During 1976 the number of registered societies decreased by $\times 38$ to 9,445 . The largest single group was the 3,949 housing societies which accounted for most of the new registrations and most of the removals in 1976. The largest group in terms of turnover was that consisting of the retail, wholesale and productive societies which includes the "coops " with sales in 1976 of $£ 2,282$ million and the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited with 1976 sales of $£ 1,23 \mathrm{x}$ million. The principal statistics at the end of 1976 are given in the table below.

|  | Retail | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Wholesale } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ductive } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Social and Recrea- tional Clubs | General Service | Housing | Agricultural | Fishing | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Societies | 312 | 80 | 3,606 | 249 | 3,949 | 1,163 | 86 | 9,445 |
| Number of Members | 000's $10,419$ | ooo's 40 | 000's $2,53 \mathrm{x}$ | 000's 444 | ooo's 143 | 000's 445 | 000's 8 | 000's $14,030$ |
| Funds of Members | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Co00's } \\ & 308,503 \end{aligned}$ | Cooo's 178,052 | Looo's $82,996$ | £000's $752,370$ | Cooo's 122,529 | £ 000 's 80,058 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cooo's } \\ \text { x,00x } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cooo's } \\ \text { I,525.508 } \end{array}$ |
| Total Assets | $\begin{array}{r} \text { £ooo's } \\ 726,375 \end{array}$ | \&ooo's 345,071 | Cooo's 133,653 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kooo's } \\ & 93 \mathrm{r}, 293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { £000's } \\ \mathrm{x}, 328,579 \end{gathered}$ | fooo's 182,427 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{CoOO}_{2} \mathrm{~s} \\ 2,577 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { C000's } \\ 3.658,975 \end{array}$ |

## Building Societies-(Breat Britain

## Act 1962

Bullding Societies are associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Act. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with Registry of Friendly Societies. The following particulars showwing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Friendly and Industrial and Provident Societies) are based on the Chief Registrar's Annual Reports.

The year 1976 was one of marked fluctuations in the conditions affecting the operation of building societies. The general level of interest rates fluctuated widely, as did the societies' competitive position relative to other investment media. Nevertheless, with the aid of an accumulation of surplus funds ("stabilisation funds"), societies discharged with e considerable degree of success the task of reconciling the opposing interests of their investors and borrowers while at the same time maintaining madequate supply of mortgage funds. The net intake of shares and deposits of $£ 2,540$ million was 22 per cent. lower than the record $£_{\text {§3,234 }}$ million in 1975 ; receipts ( $£$ ro,554 million) were up by 15 per cent. but withdrawals ( $£ 8,0 \times 5$
million) were up by 35 per cent. Total assets increased by 56.5 per cent. to $\mathcal{L}_{28,202}$ million.

Despite the substantial decline in the inflow of investment monies mortgage lending was maintained at record level. 913,000 advances were made in the year totalling $\{6,883$ million. (For 1975 the corresponding figures were 798,000 advances totalling $£ 4,908$ million.) Societies achieved this by permitting the proportion of their assets represented by cash and investments to fall from $2 x \cdot 3$ per cent in April to 18.6 per cent. at the close of the year.

During 1976 societies generally were operating on wider basic interest margins than for some years and they also received 1 higher return on their cash and investment holdings. As a result societies added G187 million to reserves (compared with $£ 100$ million in 1975 and $£ 73$ million in 1974) and the overall average ratio of reserves to assets rose from 3.26 per cent. to 3.46 per cent., the first rise since 197x when the ratio was 3.70 per cent.

At the end of 1976 there was 3,696 building society branch offices, in increase of $3^{21}$ over the $x 975$ figure. Building society staff numbered
over 37,$000 ; 65$ per cent. of them worked in branch offices.

During 1976 I3 societies merged with other societies; 5 other societies were removed from the register-one at its own request and four after service of Notices by the Registrar under the Building Societies Act 1962 . Of the latter societies; 3 had previously been prohibited from accepting investments. At the end of the year there were 364 societies on the register, compared with 382 at the end of 1975 . By the middle of 977 this number of further decreased to 354.

Under sections 48 and 51 of the Building Societies Act 1962 the Chief Registrar, with Treasury consent, exercises power of control over the activities of building societies. Under section 55 there is further power to control in relation to small societies. His report for 1976 discloses that orders prohibiting or restricting investment were in force against to socicties at the end of 1976 , whilst directions controlling advertising were in force in respect of four societies.

A society meeting certain basic requirements as
to assets and liabilities, liquid funds, reserves and other matters may be designated by the Chief Registrar under section I of the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 for the purposes of trustee status. The requirements are set out in The Building Societies (Designation for Trustee Investment) Regulations 1972. The shares and deposits of a society so designated become authorised investments for trustee subject to the provisions of the Trustee Investments Act 1971. Designated societies are identified in the list below by a letter "D" in the first column.

Nearly 70 per cent. of all building societies have an accounting year which ends on 3rst December, the remainder at various dates. Statistics in the tables below are taken from accounts made up to dates between ist February and the following 3rst January. References in the tables below to years or to the financial year should be understood accordingly. In a very few cases the latest information available at the time of compilation has been included in the list of societies.

Building Societies, Great Britain, 1976 -with 1975 in Italics.

| Class | Number | Share Investors | Advances during Year * | Amount Shareholders t | due to Depositors $\ddagger$ | General <br> Reserve and Balances C/fd. | Mortgage Assets | Total Assets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets over fa m....... Other Societies. . | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 000 \text { 's } \\ 19.929 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} C 000 \\ 6,167,200 \\ 16,100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{C 0 0 0} \\ 25,688,200 \\ 7 x, 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { C000 } \\ 845,300 \\ 2,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathcal{C , 0 0 0} \\ 972,500 \\ 4,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ 000 \\ 22,498,200 \\ 66,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \subset 000 \\ 28,121,200 \\ 8 x, 200 \end{array}$ |
| 1976 TOTALS. | 364 | 19,992 | $6,183,300$ | 25,760,300 | 847,600 | 977,200 | 22,564,500 | 28,202,400 |
| $\underline{975}$ TOTALS. | 382 | 17.916 | 4,908,000 | 22,134.100 | 761,900 | 790,000 | 18,801,900 | 24,203,700 |

* Total Borrowers, 4,609,000 † Total Share Investors, 19,991,000 $\ddagger$ Total Depositors, 712,000

Societies with Total Assets Exceming $£ 500,000$ at End of Financial Year 1975

|  | * Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office | Share Investors | Assets Total $\AA$ Cooo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1849D | Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., London NW | 3,377,626 | 3,70x,776 |
| 1869D | Accrington Savings and Bldg. Soc., 60 Blackburn Road, Accrington, <br> Lancs. $\mathrm{BB}_{5}$ ILD. | 4,265 | 5,157 |
| 1873 | Advance, Advance Bldgs, Surtees St., Hartlepool | 416 | 857 |
| 1885 | Aid to Thrift, 38 Finsbury Sq., London ECzA 1 P | 454 | 889 |
| 1866D | Alfreton, 103 High St., Alfreton, Derby DE5 7 DP | 2,339 | 2,936 |
| 2863D | Alliance. Alliance House, Hove Park, Hove, Sussex BN3 | 425.921 | 862,942 |
| 1886 | Anchor, 8 Coronation St., South Shields. | 773 | 1, 079 |
| 2848D | Anglia, Abington St., Northampton NNs 2BJ | 465.323 | 503,213 |
| 5870D | Argyle, Argyle Ho., 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, London 777 QH | 4,368 | 8,386 |
| 3945 | Ashton-Stamford, Booth St. Chambers, Ashton-u-L yne, Lancs OL6 7LQ | 735 | 1,258 |
| 1872 | Banffshire, 886 Mid Street, Keith. | 525 | 760 |
| 1965 $\times 853 \mathrm{D}$ | Banner, Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield Sir 9PD Barnsley P., Regent St., Barnsley, South York | 15,096 | 4,434 |
| 1853 D 1922 D | Barnsley P., Regent St., Barnsley, South Yorks. S70 2EH.............. Barry Mutual, Lombard Bldgs., 6SG | 15,096 $\mathbf{1 . 5 3 5}$ | 23,235 2,480 |
| 1953 D | Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20 Charles St., Bath, BAx iHY | 8,260 | 7,177 |
| 1863 | Bede P., 5 Grange Road West, Jarrow, NE32 3 J | 926 | 2,204 |
| 188ıD | Bedford, 65 Midland Rd. Bedford. | 7,875 | 8.923 |
| 1879D | Bedford Crown, İ7 Midiand Rđ., Bedford, MK40 ธDE. . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,740 | 2,746 |

* $P_{0}=$ Permanent; $B_{0}=$ Benefit. The words "Building Society " are the last words in every society's name.

| Year <br> Estab- <br> lished | Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office | Share Investors | Assets Total £'000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1866D | Beverley, x 6 Lair | 3,656 |  |
| $19 \times 4 \mathrm{D}$ | Bexhill-on-Sea, 2 Devonshire Sq., Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex TNA........ | 2,121 | 3,010 3.341 |
| 1853 D | Bideford and North Devon, 5 The Quay, Bideford, Devon | 3,823 | 6,346 |
| 1889D | Birmingham Citizens, zo Bennetts Hill, Birmingham Bz 5QL........ | 17,050 | 27,435 |
| 1847 D 1003 D | Birmingham Incorporated, $4^{2-44}$ Waterloo St., Birmingham Bz 5 QB Blackheath, Cranford Ho., 34 Long Lanc, Rowley Regis, Warley, Worcs | 35,457 7,604 | 5x,747 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1903 \mathrm{D} \\ & 1957 \end{aligned}$ | Blackheath, Cranford Ho., 84 Long Lanc, Rowley Regis, Warley, Worcs. Blackheath, Kidbrooke and Chariton, National Westminster Bank | 7,694 | 80,426 |
|  | Chambers, Blackheath Village, London, SE3...................... |  |  |
| 1873 | Blyth and Morpeth Dt. P. B., 3 Stanley St, | 816 | 966 |
|  | Bolton, 213 Baker St., London NWI 6HY | 2,209 | 6,740 |
| 1851 D | Bradford and Bingley, P.O. Box 2, Bingley, | 458,834 | 600,648 |
|  | Bridgwater, 1 King Sq., Bridgwater, Som. | 63,086 | 84,726 |
| 1849D | Brierley Hill and Stourbridge Incorporated, iz Hagley Rd., Stourbridge, Worcs DY8 3 PS. | 8,896 | 10,830 |
| 1867D |  | 568 | 1,201 |
| 1853D | Bristol Econ. Broad St., Bristol BSI 2 HE | 2,600 | 4,303 |
|  | Bristol and West, Broad Quay, Bristol BS | 264,269 | 373,870 |
| 1856D | Britannia, P.O. Box 20, Newton House, Leek, | 524,221 | 688,443 |
| 5883D | Bromley, 182 High St., Bromley, Kent BRI 1 IHE | 2,382 | 3,400 |
| 1907D | Buckinghamshire, High St., Chalfont St., Giles, | 5,529 | 6,444 |
| 1850D | Burnley, 12 Grimshaw St., Burnley, Lancs. | 301,267 | 432,780 |
|  | Bury St. Edmunds P. B., 87 Guildhall St., Bury St. E | 2,169 |  |
| 1886 | Calne and District P.B., i Patford St., Calne, | 652 | 804 |
|  | Cambridge, ${ }^{22}$ St. Andrew's St., Cambridge | 18,530 | 29,629 |
| 1865 D | Cardiff, 9 S St. Mary St., Cardiff CFi 1 LT | 2,65x | 5,417 |
| 1960D | Catholic, 7 Strutton Ground, London SWIP | x,714 | 2,207 |
| 1899 | Century, $21-23$ Albany St., Edinburgh EHy | 1,096 |  |
| 1862 | Chatham, 27 Lord St., Liverpool L2 95 G | 522 | $6 \times 5$ |
| 1898D | Chatham Reliance, Reliance House, Manor | 22,140 | 22,954 |
| 1875D | Chelsea, 1 ro/riz King's Rd., London SW3 4 TY | 77, 121 | 14x,232 |
| 1850D | Cheltenham and Gloucester, 37-43 Clarence St., Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 3JR. | 240,332 | 350,082 |
| 1845D | Chesham, 12 Market Sq., Chesham, Buc | 5,398 | 7,275 |
|  | Chesham and Dt. Mut. \& P., Norfolk House, Station Rd., Chesham, Bucks. | 1,898 |  |
| 1870D | Cheshire and Northwich, Castle St., Macclesfie |  |  |
| 186xD | Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Waltham Cross, Hert | 25,146 | 28,497 |
| 3859D | Chorley and Dt., 5 I St. Thomas's Rd., Chor | 3,439 | 5,708 |
|  | Chorley P.B., 4x Chapel St., Chorley, Lancs. | 690 | 868 |
| 1905D | Citizens Regency, Citizens Hse., Marlborough Pl., Brighton, Sussex BNr 1 WW | 16,323 |  |
| 1946D | City and Metropolitan, 37 Ludgate Hill, London EC | 8,794 | 16, 129 |
| 1862D | City of London, 34 London Wall, London ECzY | 17,095 | 43,059 |
| 1933D | Civil Service, 26 Caxton St., London SWxH or | 8,064 | 14,15 1 |
| 1894D | Clacton, 72 Station Rd., Clacton-on-Sea, Es | 889 | 1,362 |
| 1859D | Clay Cross Benefit, 42 Thanet St, Clay Cross, Chesterfi | 2,424 | 2,279 |
| 1912D | Coalville P., 42 High St., Coalville, Leicester LE6 2AG. | x,854 | 2,45 |
| 1869D | Colchester Eq., $\mathrm{x}-3$ Pelhams Lane, Colchester CO | 3,869 | 6,329 |
| 1856D | Colchester P., 13 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester | 2,116 | 4,275 |
| 1866D | Colne, Albert Rd., Colne, Lancs. BB8 oA | 5,566 | 10,507 |
| 1878D | Cotswold, ix Long St., Wotton-under-Edge, GLxz 7ES | 3,110 | 3,40工 |
| 1884D | Coventry Economic, P.O. Box 9, Little Park St., Coventry CVi 2JZ. | 144,728 | 153,243 |
| 1848D | Coventry and Warwickshire B., 23 Bayley Lane, Coventry, Warws | 712 | 964 |
| 1872 D | Coventry Provident, Provident Hse., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry CVI $2 E R$. | 21,030 | 28,937 |
| 1906D | Cradley Heath, x 94 High St., Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs. | 5,265 | 6,749 |
| 1850D | Cumberland, ${ }^{8}$ Fisher St., Carli | 40,256 | 46,674 |
| 1946D | Darlington, Tubwell Row, Market P1., Darlington, | 27,350 | 33,028 |
| 1847 D | Deal and Walmer, 7 Victoria Rd., Deal, Kent. | $76 x$ | r,437 |
| 1865 | Denton, 37 Ashton Rd., Denton, Manchester | 1,093 | r,373 |
| <859 ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby DEr 3 FW. | 120,180 | 134,946 |
| 1923 | Dillwyn P., ix Cradock St., Swansea, Glam. SAx 3EW | 1,473 | 3,631 |
| 1879 | Dorking, Haybarn Hse., $x 18$ South St., Dorking, Surrey | 957 | 2,042 |
| 1861 | Dover Dt., 3 Market Sq., Dover, Kent | 712 | 1,23I |
| 1883 | Dover and Folkestone, 27-29 Castle St., Dove | 688 | 1,077 |
| 1865 | Driffield, 5 I Market Place, Driffield, Yorks. | 967 | 914 |
| 1886 | Duchess of Kent, Marcol Hse., 289-293 Regent St., London, | 346 | 668 |
| 2858D | Dudley, Dudley Hse., Stone St., Dudley, Worcs. | 7,194 | 9,798 |
| x869D | Dunfermline 48-56, East Port, Dunfermline, | 25,625 | 42,340 |
| 1927 D | Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, London, W5 3 TC | 2,428 | 5,995 |
| 1857D | Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton, Leicest | 6,215 | 7.356 |
| 1903D | East Surrey, 54 Station Rd., Redhill, Surrey.. | 6,104 | 8,466 |


| Year lished | Name of Society（abbreviated）Head Office | Share Investors | Assets Total E＇000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1877 D |  | 24，042 | 4x，641 |
| 1870 D | Edinburgh， 32 Castle St．，Edinburgh EHz | 5，440 | 10，339 |
| 1847D | Essex Eq．， 5 Brooke Road，Grays，Essex． | 3，566 | 4，709 |
| 8622 | Falkirk，Manse Place，Falkirk，Stirlingshire | 3,137 6,200 |  |
| 860． | Frome Selwood P．， 3 Market Pl．，Frome， | 6，200 | 8，008 |
| 1865D | Furness，51－55 Duke Street，Barrow－in－Furness，LAis 1 IRT． | 30，005 | 31，908 |
| s9riD | Gainsborough， 26 Lord St．，Gainsborough，Lincs．DN2I 2 DB | 1，688 | 2，665 |
| 1924D | Gateway，P．O．Box 18，Worthing，W．Sussex BNx 32 QD | 230，386 | 387．918 |
|  | General Thrift P．，3／4 Turnpike Parade，Green Lanes，Lond |  | 1，459 |
| 1906D | Glantawe P．， 47 Mansel St．，Swansea，Glam | 1，05 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 2，8 |
| 1957D | Grainger，Hood St．，Newcastle upon Tyne NI | 27，788 | 40，752 |
|  | Grantham， 15 Market Place，Grantham，Lincs |  | 927 |
| 1880 D | Grays， 22 New Rd．，Grays，Essex RM17 6PH | 7，876 | 10，250 |
| 1852 D | Greenwich，28x Greenwich High Rd．，London， | 15，043 | 21，153 |
| 1848D | Grimsby，Osborne Chambers，Osborne St．，Grimsby | 925 | 2，045 |
| 1871D | Guardian，Guardian Hse．， 120 High Holborn，London | 53，416 | 159，384 |
| 1928D | Hadrian， 30 Fowler St．，South Shields，Co．Dur | 3.757 | 4，630 |
| 1853 D | Halifax，P．O．Box 60，Trinity Rd．，Halifax，Yorks．． | 3，214，961 | 4，576，736 |
| 8866D | Hampshire，29－3x Guildhall Walk，Portsmouth，Hants． | 5，676 | 10，629 |
| 2854D | Hanley Econ．， 42 Cheapside，Hanley，Stoke－on－Trent，Staffs．STi I | 21，291 | 21，376 |
| r953D | Harpenden and Dt．， 14 Station Rd．，Harpenden，Hert | ェ，873 | 2，984 |
| 1882D | Harrow，Cunningham Hse．，Bessborough Rd．，Harrow，Middx．HAx $3^{D}$ D． |  |  |
| 18 | Hartlepool and Dt．， 17 Scarborough St．，Hartl |  |  |
| 1855 D | Hasbury and Cradley， 5 Summer Hill，Halesow | 3，910 | 4，251 |
|  | Haslemere， 18 High Street，Haslemere，Surrey | 754 | 1，158 |
| 1849D | Hastings and Thanet，12－14 Wigmore St．，London | 289，790 | 394，560 |
|  | Haywards Heath and Dt．， 33 The Broadway，Haywards Heath | 12，327 |  |
| 1863D | Heart of England，22－26 Jury St．，Warwick | 78，955 | 82，398 |
| 1875D | Hearts of Oak and Enfield，47－49 Oxford St．， | 40，696 | 64，000 |
| 1884D | Hemel Hempstead， 43 Marlowes，Hemel Hemps | 8，822 | 13，253 |
| 1926D | Hendon，Central Circus，Hendon，London | 4，995 | 6，957 |
| 工888D | Herne Bay， 39 William St．，Herne Bay C | 2，758 | 5，417 |
| 1888D | Herts and Essex P．， 4 Market Sq．，Bishop＇s | 3，204 | 5.580 |
| 1874 D | Hibernian P．，m High St．，Cardiff，Glam． | 2，061 | 2，987 |
| 1865 D | Hinckley P．，Upper Bond St．，Hinckley， | 19，445 | 24，654 |
| 1855 D | Holmesdale B．， 43 Church St．，Reigate，Surre | 7，0x5 | 10，360 |
| 1856D | Horsham， 30 Carfax，Horsham，Sussex RHiz XEE | 3，959 | 5，326 |
| 1864D | Huddersfield and Bradford，Permanent Hse．，Westgate，Bradford BDI zAU． | 244，491 | 372，354 |
| 1868D | Hyde， 5 Corporation St．，Hyde，Cheshire SKı4 | 2，228 |  |
| 1853 D | Ilkeston P．，Queen St．，Ilkeston，Derby DE7 ${ }_{5} \mathrm{~F}$ | 2，3x6 | 3，198 |
| 1849D | Ipswich， 44 Upper Brook St．，Ipswich $\mathrm{IP}_{4}$ | 17，228 | 19，653 |
|  | Kent and Canterbury P．B．， 3 The Parade，Ca | 485 | x，026 |
| 1869D | Kettering P．B．，26－28 Headlands，Kettering |  | 1，455 |
| 196x | Kidderminster Eq．， 30 Church St．，Kid | $63^{8}$ | r， 16 I |
|  | Kidderminster P．B．， 29 Church St．，Kidder |  | 2，662 |
| 1864D | Kilmarnock， 57 The Foregate，Kilmarno | 866 | 1，417 |
|  | King Edward， 19 Castle St．，Liverpool | 13 | 607 |
| 工865D | Kingston， 6 Eden St．，Kingston－on－Thap | 7，094 | 12，746 |
| 1852D | Lambeth， $1 \times 8$－120 Westminster Bridg | 29，432 | 59，636 |
| 186\％D | Lancashire， 127 Union St．，Oldham，Lancs | 2，990 | 5，082 |
| 1853D | Leamington Spa，118－120 Warwick St． | 16，6ı8 | 22，944 |
| 1875D | Leeds and Holbeck， 105 Albion St．，Leeds LS | 83，915 | 126，117 |
| 1848D | Leeds P．，Permanent Hse．，The Headrow，Leeds LS | x，124，090 | r，354，598 |
| 1863D | Leek United and Midlands， 50 St．Edward St．，Leek， | 33，966 | 40，303 |
| 1875D | Leicester，Oadby，Leicester LE 24 PF | 485，935 | 793，966 |
| 1875 | Leigh P．， 12 La Leigh Road，Leigh，La |  | x，704 |
| 1854 | Liverpool Charter， 3 Brunswick St．Liverpool | 550 | 510 |
| $\mathrm{x}_{877}$ D | Liverpool， 375 Stanley Road，Bootle Lzo | 39，747 | 64，213 |
| 1859 | London B．， 85 Blackfriars Rd．，London SEx 87 |  | 2，177 |
| 1863 D | London Commercial，Guildford Hse．，Gray＇s Inn Rd．，London，W | x，978 | 3，978 |
| ${ }^{1883}{ }^{\text {D }}$ | London and Essex，Security Hse．， 2 Romford Rd．，London | 4，374 | 7，353 |
| ${ }^{1879}$ | London Goldhawk，15／17 Chiswick High Road，London W4 2 NG． | 5，312 | 76，867 |
| 1878 D | London Grosvenor and Middlesex， 5 Old Brompton Rd．， $\mathrm{SW}_{7} 3^{3} 77$ |  | 1，161 |
| 1848 | London P．， 14 Tufton St．，London SWxP ${ }_{3} \mathrm{QZ}$ | 1，75 | 3，674 |
| 1867．${ }^{\text {D }}$ | Loughborough P．， 6 High St．，Loughborough，Leics．LEir 2QB | 4，795 | 9，232 |
|  | Louth，Mablethorpe and Sutton P．B．，3 Eastgate，Louth，Lincs．LNir 9 NA |  | 1，218 |
| 1848D | Magnet \＆Planet，Planet House， 215 Strand，London WCaR | 83.897 | 39，498 |
| 1922 D | Manchester， $\mathbf{1 8 - 2 0}$ Bridge St．，Manchester M3 3BU | 3，559 | 6，663 |
| 1956 | Mancunian， 22 Dickinson St．，Manchester Mr 4 |  | 1，427 |
| 1870D | Mansfield，Regent Hse．，Regent St．，Mansfield，Notts． | $10,877$ | 17，547 |


| Year Established | Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office | Share Investors | Assets Total \&'000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1867 | M | 7 | 74 |
| 18700 D | Market Harborough, Welland Hse., The Sq., Market Harborough, Leics. | 16,479 | 16,772 |
| 1860 D |  | 26,742 | 34,512 |
| 1874 D | Melton Mowbray, 43 Nottingham St., Melton | 12,753 | 20,125 |
| 1966D | Mercantile, 75 Howard St., North Shields | 7,629 | 15,602 |
| 1851 D | Mercia, 52 Lower High Street, Wednesbury, Staffs. | 22,520 | 23,181 |
| 1882 | Merseyside, 41 North John St., Liverpool Lz 6RR | 429 | 824 |
| 8886D | Metrogas, Katherine Hse., Katherine St., Croydon CR9 | 868 | 1,971 |
| ${ }^{28720}$ | Middleton, 99 Long St., Middleton, Manchester Mz4 | 20,421 | 25,629 |
|  | Mid-Glamorgan, 4 Gelliwastad Rd., Pontypridd, Gl | 3,044 | 6,175 |
| 1933 | Midland P., 3 Lower High St., Cradley Heath, | 646 | 898 |
| 1859D | Midshires, $5 / 9 \mathrm{St}$. Nicholas St., Worcester | 4z,804 | 55,371 |
| 8880D | Mid-Sussex, Mid-Sussex Hse., 66 Church Rd., Burgess H | 3,237 | 4,853 |
| 5883D | Mitcham, ${ }^{\text {7 }} 3$ London Rd., Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2 JB | 1,976 | 1,44 |
| 1869D | Monmouthshire, $119 / 120$ Commercial St., Newport, Gwent NPT 1 PX | 7,455 |  |
| 1866D | Mornington P., 158 Kentish Town Rd., London NW5 | 12,819 | 18,762 |
| 1866 | Musselburgh, 8 Bridge St., Musselburgh | 1,592 | 1,143 |
| 8896D | National Counties, Waterloo Hse., High St., Eps | 26,817 | 67,592 |
| 1884D | Nationwide, New Oxford Hse., High Holborn, London, WCi 6PW | 1,499,818 | x,905,059 |
| x877D | Nelson and Premier, 3 Westoe Village, South Shields, Co. Durham. | 2,203 | 3,417 |
| 1866D | New Cross, 58 Deptford High St., London, SE8 4 RT | 4,093 | 7,626 |
| 1882D | New Swindon, 36 Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts | 1,836 | 3,316 |
| 1856D | Newbury, $17-20$ Bartholomew St., Newbury, Berk | 15,752 | 23,768 |
| 1863 D | Newcastle and Gateshead, St. Nicholas Sq., Newcastle upon Tyne NEx iDX. | 3,845 | 5,172 |
| x86rD | Newcastle upon Tyne P., 37-4x Grainger St., Newcastle upon Tyne | 22,905 | 44,575 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1876 \mathrm{D} \\ & 8866 \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | North East Globe, 18 Ridley Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NEx 8JW.. | 2,603 | 4,003 |
|  | North Kent, North Kent Hse., Windmill St., Gravesend, Kent DAxz IAZ. |  |  |
| 1886 | North London, 105 Seven Sisters Rd., London $\mathrm{N}_{7}$ | 813 | 2,115 |
| 1877D | North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland, Co. Durham | 17,48ı | 29,725 |
| 1899D | North Wilts Eq., 88 and 19 Commercial Rd., Swindon, Wilts | 4,046 | 6,446 |
| 1850 D | Northern Rock, Northern Rock Hise., Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne $\mathrm{NE}_{3} 4 \mathrm{PL}$. | 234,980 | 304,101 |
| 1852D | Norwich, St. Andrew's Hse., St. Andrew St., | 27,969 | 52,067 |
| 1850 D | Nottingham, ${ }^{-13}$ Upper Parliament St., Nottingham NCI | 45,223 | 60,975 |
| 1935D | Nottingham Oddfellows, Imperial Bldg., Victoria St., No | 4,004 | 3,328 |
|  | Nuneaton and Warwickshire, 9 Queen's Rd., | 889 | 1,131 |
| 1848D | Otley, 34 Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks | 6,918 | 10,828 |
| 1869D | Over Darwen, 24 Railway Rd., Darwen BB3 | 3,636 | 4,026 |
| 1879D | Paddington, 125 Westbourne Grove, London W | 2,266 | 6,330 |
| 1877 D | Padiham, 34 Burnley Rd., Padiham, Lanc | 4,510 | 6,815 |
| ${ }^{1853 D}$ | Paisley, 7 Glasgow Rd., Paisley, Renfr | 6,447 | 11, x 08 |
| 1879D | Peckham Mut., Hanover Park Hse., 14/x6 Hanover Park, London, S.E. 15 | 6,514 | 9,013 |
| 1855D | Peckham P., 6-8 Queens Rd., London SEx5 | 1,956 | 3,229 |
| 1856 D | Peebles, 90 High St., Peebles | 1,117 | 1,739 |
| 1877D | Penrith, 7 King St., Penrith, Cu | 3.550 | 5,655 |
| 1860D | Peterborough, 5 Cathedral Sq., Peterborough | 26,444 | 38,162 |
| 1884 | Pioneer P., 5 I Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WCzA | 544 | 1,234 |
| 1875 | Poole, 50 Parkstone Road, Poole, Dorset BHx | 450 | 903 |
| 288ID | Portman, 40 Portman Sq., London W WH 9 FH | 64,444 | 116,114 |
| 1896D | Portsmouth, 176 London Rd., North End, Portsmouth | 12,483 | 25,228 |
| 1860D | Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff CF | 62,389 | 89,725 |
| I94ID | Property Owners, 4 Cavendish Place, London W iM | 19,869 | 53,346 |
| 1849D | Provincial, Provincial Hse,, Market St., Bradford BDı | 428,557 | 755, $88 \times$ |
| 1886D | Queen Victoria Street, Pearl Assurance Hse., IA Katherine St., Croydon CRo mNX |  | 2,004 |
| 2846D | Ramsbury, The Square, Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wilts. SN8 aPF | 34,880 | 40,2z0 |
| 工883 | Rowland Hill P., Victoria Hse, Southampton Row, London WCiB 4DW | 835 | 1,733 |
| 8888D | Rowley Regis, 223 Halesowen Rd., Crawley Heath, Warley, Worcs. | 11,134 | 12,689 |
| 186xD | Rugby Prov., 34 North St., Rugby, Warwicks | 3,557 | 4,153 |
| 1850 | Rye B., 12 High St., Rye, Sussex | 872 | 987 |
| 1849D | Saffron Walden and Dt., Market Place, Saffron Walden, Essex | 7,682 | 12,493 |
| 1867D | St. Andrew's, 26 Ridley Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NEx 8D | 1,84I | 2,163 |
| 1937D | St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Rd., London NW3 6DA. | 3,739 | 8,936 |
| 1850 | St. Philip's B., $121-123$ Edmund Street, Birmingham B3 2 HZ | 766 | 1,793 |
| 8852D | Sandbach, 5 Middlewich Rd., Sandbach, Chesh | 2,301 | 4,188 |
| 1875 D | Sandy, 6 Bedford Rd., Sandy, Beds. | 3,672 | 4,610 |
| 1846 D | Scarborough, York Hse, York Place, Scarborough, York | 13,692 | 20,448 |
| 1848D | Scottish, a York Place, Edinburgh EHr 3 ER | 4,645 | 6,812 |
| 1935D | Sheffield, 66 Campo Lane, Sheffield, Yorks Si 2EG. | 2,404 | 4,346 |


| Year Established | Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Share } \\ & \text { Investors } \end{aligned}$ | Assets <br> Total <br> 6,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1879 \mathrm{D}}$ | Shepshed, Bul |  |  |
| 1864 | Shields and Washington, 15 Beach Rd., South Shields | 602 | 848 |
| 1875D | Shields Commercial, Barrington St., South Shields, | 2,413 | 3,555 |
| 1853D | Skipton, 59 High St., Skipton, Yorks. | 72,846 | 115.605 |
| 1859 D | South of England, 58 King St., Maidenhead, | 96,385 | 153,813 |
| 1874 | South Metropolitan, 44 Woodcote Road, Wellington, Surrey | 317 | 708 |
| 1876 | South Shields, Sun P., Suc Bldgs., Beach Rd., Sth. Shields, Co. Durham | 601 | x,175 |
| 1875 D | South West Wales, 17 The Kingsway, Swansea, Glam. | 3,187 | 6,186 |
| 1877 D | Stafford Railway, 4 Market Sq., Stafford.............. | 4,977 | 7,355 |
| 1902D | Staffordshire, 5 Princes St., Wolverhampton, Staffs. W | 79,105 | 77,475 |
| $\times 873$ | Stamford, The Grey House, 3 Broad St., Stamford | 433 | 647 |
| ${ }^{1875 D}$ | Standard, 64 Church Way, North Shiclds, Nbld | 2,483 | 3,108 |
| 1970 | Stanley, Cromarty Hse., Front St., Stanley, Co. | 1,974 | 2,441 |
| 1876 | Stockport, 20 Market Place, Stockport. | 447 | 989 |
| 1877 | Stockport and County P., Carlyle Hse., ro9 Wellington Rd. Sth., Stockport, Chesh. | 524 | 1,037 |
| 1898D | Stockport Mersey, $\mathbf{7 z - 7 4}^{-74}$ Wellington Rd. South, Stockport, Chesh. SRi 3 SU | 1,114 | 2,13x |
| 1852D | Stoke-on-Trent P., 66-68 Liverpool Rd., Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ST4 IBQ. |  |  |
| 1889D | Stourbridge, Lye and Dt. P., Victoria Chambers, 97 High St., Stourbridge, Worcs. | 4,782 | 6,111 |
| ${ }^{1882}$ | Strand and County P., 10 New Fet | 517 | 697 |
| 1850D | Stroud, 7 Russell St., Stroud, Gl | 19,960 | 20,912 |
| 1901 D | Summers, Shotton Steel Works, Shotton, Deeside, Flint $\mathrm{CH}_{5}$ aNH.... | 7,435 | 5,156 |
| 1853 D | Sunderland and Shields, 5 I Fawcett St., Sunderland, Co. Durham SR i rSA. | 44,7 | 58,099 |
| 1870 D | Sussex County, Bank House, $6 z$ High St., Steyning, W. Sussex BN4 3RT |  |  |
| 1872D | Sussex Mutual, Sussex Hse., 130 Western Rd., Hove, Sussex BN3 IDR | 16,070 | 46,985 |
| 1887 | Swansea Albion and Gower, 6o Mansel St., S | 8x | 1,039 |
|  | Swindon P., I Commercial Rd., Swin | 3,657 | 6,352 |
| 1904 | Sydenham, 72 Sydenham Rd., Sydenham |  | 676 |
| 1899 | Strathclyde, 98 Bata St., Glasgow G2 2EN.................. | £,248 | x,728 |
| $1970$ $\times 854 \mathrm{D}$ | Target, Target Hse., 7-9 Breams Bldgs, London, EC4A IEU | ェ,795 | 3,138 |
| 1966 | Teachers, iz Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth | 3,3 | 4,286 |
| 1901D | Tipton and Coseley, $57-60$ High St., Tipton, Staffs. DY 48 | -10,189 | +7,642 |
| 1853D | Town and Country, y Castle Street, Hinckley, Leicester LExo | 26,582 | 9,467 40,635 |
| 1866D | Tyldesley, $213^{-215}$ Elliott St., Tyldesley, Manchester Mag 8EB | 26,562 5,460 | 40,035 7,878 |
| 1877 D | Tyne, ro Grange Rd., West, Jarrow, Co. Durham | 4,21I | 5,185 |
| ${ }^{1855 D}$ | Tynemouth, $53-55$ Howard St., North Shields, Nbld. | 4,615 | 5,202 |
| ${ }_{1887}^{188}$ | Tynemouth Victoria, 23 West Percy St., North Shields; Nbld.......... | 2,532 | 5,108 |
| 186ı | United Provinces, Hamilton Hse., 56 Hamilton St., Birkenhead, Cheshire L4I 5 HZ . | 2,532 432 | 5,108 |
| 1863D | Universal, 36 Grey St., Newcastle upon Tyne NEx 6BT. | 432 $\times 6,859$ | 529 22,009 |
| 1924 D | Vernon, 26 St. Petersgate, Stockport, Chesh. | 4,696 | 8,668 |
| 1846D | Wakefield, 57 Westgate, Wakefield, Yorks. |  |  |
| 1847D | Waltham Abbey, 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Es | 8,428 | II,928 |
| ${ }^{1877 D}$ | Walthamstow, 869 Forest Rd., Walthamstow, London $\mathrm{E}^{2} 74 \mathrm{BBB}$ | 22,288 | $38,3^{82}$ |
| 1867 | Warrington, 3 Springfield St., Warrington. |  |  |
| 1857 | Wellington (Somerset) and Dist., 15 High St., Welling | 651 | 810 |
| 1878 D | Welsh Economic, Old Bank Chambers, Pontypridd, Glam. | 964 | 1,939 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { x949D } \\ & \times 8499 \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | Wessex, 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants BHy 1 HB | 8,784 | 20,427 |
| 1882 D | West Cumbria, Cumb | -08,917 | 127,018 |
|  | Westbury and Dt. P., 88 The Butts, Westbur | 2,317 | 3,899 |
| 1862D | Western Counties, zo The Quay, Bideford, |  | 1,232 |
| 1866D | West Yorkshire, Church St., Dewsbury, Yorks. | $\begin{aligned} & 28, \mathrm{IO} \\ & 30,180 \end{aligned}$ | 37,891 |
| 1873 D | Wigan, 14 Library St., Wigan, Lancs. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 42,865 \\ 4,178 \end{array}$ |
| I849D | Wolverhampton, 37-41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton, Staffs. WVr $\operatorname{EEL}$ | 46,329 |  |
| 1847D | Woolwich Eq., Equitable Hse., London SEr8 6AB. | 964,126 | r,259,562 |

## IMPORTANT

The Purpose of these notes is to outline some of the more common parts of the law as they may affect the average person, and they are, of course, believed to be correct at the time of going to press. The law is constantly developing and changing, however, and it is dangerous for the layman to seek to be his own lawyerhe may not have access to completely up to date books and his case may, because of its special facts, come within an exception to the general rules set out herein.

It is always best to take expert advice, and if you have a Solicitor who has acted for you in the past you should take any legal problems you have to him. If you do not have a Solicitor a friend may be able to recommend one. Failing this your local Citizens' Advice Bureau (whose address can be obtained from the Telephone Directory or from any Post Office or Town Hall) has a list of Solicitors in your area who deal with that particular type of problem which you have. If you are not able to find a Solicitor in any of these ways you should ask for help in doing so from The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2 or 27 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

The Legal Aid and Legal Advice and Assistance schemes exist to make the help of the trained lawyer available to everyone whatever their means as of right. The best policy is if in doubt go to a Solicitor without delay-timely advice will set your mind at rest but sitting on your rights can mean that you lose them.

Remember also that it is not necessary for a disbute to have arisen before you go to a Solicitor-the Legal Advice and Assistance Scheme enables him to advise you on your rights say under a tenancy agyeement, the estate of a deceased person or in connection with matrimonial and consumer matters, and to write letters or take other steps on your behalf. He can also act for you where there is no question of a dispute at all, e.g. in the making of a will.

Your entitlement to take advantage of the Scheme depends on your means (see below) but I Solicitor will be able to tell you whether you are covered by it.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.-The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949.

The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Southern Rhodesia, Sri Lanka, Ghania, Malaysia, Cyprus, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, Gambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho, Singapore, Barbados, Mauritius, Swaziland, Tonga, Fiij, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Grenada and Seychelles (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject and may be known either as a British subject or as Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. x, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts $1914-$ I943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. I, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).
By the Ireland Act 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6,1922 , in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. x, 1949 , is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. I, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. I, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition, by the British Nationality Act 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. x, 1949, was also $=$ British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

## Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies

In the majority of cases, a person who is British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the r948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:-
I. Birth on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except
(a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;
(b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.
2. Descent, if the father was citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:-
(a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or
(b) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or
(c) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or
(d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.
3. Registration by the Home Secretary upon application by:-
(a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of his application, or such shorter period so ending as the Home Secretary may in the special circumstances of any particular case accept; or, in certain circumstances, if he is
serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom government is a member, or is in the employment of $\quad$ body established in the United Kingdom;
By the provisions of the Immigration Act 1971, registration as of right in these circumstances is restricted to Commonwealth citizens who are "patrial", i.e. born to or legally adopted by a parent who at the time of the birth or adoption had citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by his birth in the United Kingdom. In the case of non-patrials, there are additional conditions and the Home Secretary has a discretion whether or not to register.
(b) a woman married to $\quad$ United Kingdom, etc. citizen. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. I, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)
A minor child of $\begin{gathered}\text { citizen can be registered upon }\end{gathered}$ application being made by his parent or guardian.

A person in respect of whom $\quad$ recommendation for deportation or deportation order is in force is not entitled to be registered, although the Home Secretary may register such a person.
4. Naturalization.-In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:-
(a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and
(b) be of good character and have $=$ sufficient knowledge of the English language; and
(c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.
A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of his application, or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may in any particular case accept.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.
5. Incorporation of Territory when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.
6. Transitional provisions, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. I, 1949, if either:-
(i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
(b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
(c) he became 1 British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. x, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
(ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or
(iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or
(iv) he was not on that date $\|$ citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or
(v) being $m$ woman, had before Jan. i, 1949 , been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, citizen.
A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as British subject without citizenship until he becomes citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially $\quad$ citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1 , 1949.

By the Adoption Act 1958 an adopted child becomes $=$ citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost-
(i) by declaration in the prescribed manner "by a person, who is also a citizen of "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the deciaration in time of war. Under the British Nationality Act 1964 a person who has ceased to be a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as result of a declaration of renunciation is entitled to registration as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies if he can satisfy the Home Secretary on number of matters;
(ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;
(iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:-
(a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or
(b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
(c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months' imprisonment; or
(d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;
and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;
(iv) where $E$ naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
(v) Under $\quad$ series of Acts, 2958-19730 which contain special provisions relating to Ghana, Cyprus, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Malaysia, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, Gambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho, Barbados, Aden, Perim and Kuria Muria Islands, Mauritius, Swaziland, Fiji, The Bahamas and Bangladesh.
Status of Aliens.-Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act 1949 declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M. Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference to - Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

## CONSUMER LAW

1. The Supply of Goods
(a) The Sale of Goods Act 1893 as amended by the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 provides protection to the purchaser of goods, by implying certain terms into every contract for the Sale of Goods. These implied terms are:-
(i) A condition that the seller will pass good title to the buyer (unless the seller agrees to transfer only such title as he or his principal has) and warranties that the goods will be free from undisclosed encumbrances, and that the buyer will enjoy quiet possession of the goods.
(ii) Where there is sale of goods by description, a condition that the goods will correspond with that description, and where the sale is by sample and description, a condition that the bulk of the goods shall correspond with both sample and description.
(iii) Where the seller sells goods in the course of a business, a condition that the goods will be of merchantable quality, unless before the contract is made, the buyer has examined the goods and ought to have noticed the defect, or the seller has specifically drawn the attention of the buyer to the defect. Merchantable quality means fit for the purpose for which goods of the kind are commonly bought, taking into account any description applied to them, the price and other relevant circumstances.
(iv) A condition that where the seller sells goods in the course of a business, the goods are reasonably fit for any purpose made known to the seller by the buyer, unless the buyer does not rely the sellers skill and judgment, or it would be unreasonable for him to do so.
(v) Where there is sale of goods by sample. conditions that the bulk of the goods shall correspond with the sample in quality, that the buyer will have a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample, and that the goods are free from any defect rendering them unmerchantable, which would not be apparent from the sample.
For these purposes, the broad difference between condition and a warranty is that the remedy for a breach of an implied condition may enable the buyer to reject the goods and recover damages if he has suffered loss whereas the remedy for 1 breach of war-
ranty will only enable the buyer to recover damages.
It is possible for $\|$ seller to exclude some of the above terms from a contract, subject to restrictions imposed by the 1973 Act given below. These restrictions give more protection to a consumer sale than $\begin{aligned} & \text { n non-con- }\end{aligned}$ sumer sale. A consumer sale is $\begin{gathered}\text { n sale } \\ \text { sy a }\end{gathered}$ seller in the course of a business where the goods are of a type ordinarily bought for private use or consumption, and are sold to a person who does not buy or hold himself out as buying them in the course of $\square$ business. A sale by auction or competitive tender is never - consumer sale.

The 1973 Act prohibits the exclusion of the implied terms given in (ii) to (v) above, in consumer sales. In non-consumer sales, terms purporting to exclude these implied terms, may be relied upon only to the extent that it would be reasonable to allow reliance. The Act provides guidelines for determining whether it would be reasonable to allow reliance. The implicd terms in (i) above cannot be excluded in consumer or nonconsumer sales.
(b) Trading Stamps.-The 1973 Act provides protection for a person taking goods in exchange for trading stamps, and implies warranties - to title, freedom from encumbrances, quiet possession and merchantable quality, similar to those implied by the Sale of Goods Act.
(c) The Trade Descriptions Act 1968 provides that it is criminal offence for a trader or businessman to apply a false trade description to any goods, or to supply or offer to supply any goods to which $\quad$ false trade description has been applied. A trade description includes a description ${ }^{-1}$ to quantity, size, method, place and date of manufacture, other history, composition, other physical characteristics, fitness for purpose, behaviour or accuracy, testing or approval. Prosecutions are brought by Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
(d) The Fair Trading Act 1973 is also designed to protect the consumer. It provides for the appointment of Director General of Fair Trading, whose duties include keeping under review commercial activities in the U.K. relating to the supply of goods or services to consumers, and to collect information to discover practices that may adversely affect the economic interests of the consumer. He may refer certain consumer trade practices to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, or, of his own initiative take proceedings against firms that are trading unfairly. He may also publish information and advice to consumers. Examples of practices with which he may be concerned include the use of void exclusion clauses, double pricing, false bottoms in bottles, and the size or complexity of print and wording.

## Scotland

The Sale of Goods Act, 1893, as amended by the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973, the Trading Stamp Act, 1964, the Trade Description Act, 1968, and the Fair Trading Act, 1973, all apply with some modification to Scotland. For example, it is not necessary in Scotland to distinguish between the words condition and warranty. The remedies of the buyer in both cases are the same, that is, he can either within $\|$ reasonable time reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated, or retain the goods and treat the failure to perform such material
part as breach which may give rise to claim for compensation or damages.

## 2. Hire Purchase

## England and Wales

At present, protection of the hirer against unscrupulous dealings and against delivery of shoddy goods is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1965, which applies to hire-purchase agreements under which the hire-purchase price, i.e., the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed $£ 2,000$. The Act also provides that where the hirer is I body corporate, the Act is not to apply at all.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and the agreement must be in writing signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The agreement must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) notice informing the hirer of his rights to terminate the agreement (below), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (below). If the agreement is complete as soon as the hirer signs it he must be given $\quad$ copy there and then; in all other cases he must be given one copy when he signs and another within seven days of the completion of the agreement. There are also Department of Trade and Industry regulations dealing with such matters as the size of the print. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods from the hirer nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of the conditions save that as to the signed agreement. The same results ensures (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of $22 \frac{1}{2} p$ for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writting determine the agreement, and, although he remains liable for any instalments already due, he will be under no further obligation under the agreement. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due he must pay the difference to the owner unless the court considers that a lesser sum is sufficient to compensate the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

An important new provision in the Act gives the hirer the right to cancel the agreement and recover all sums paid if he signed it at I place other than trade premises. This right (which was designed to cover the activities of door-step salesmen) must be exercised within 4 days of receiving the second copy.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but recover all sums paid under the agreement.

The Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, further protects the consumer by making it a criminal offence for traders falsely to describe or advertise the quantity or price of goods or services; prosecutions are brought by Inspectors of Weights and Measures. The Act provides no civil remedies.
An important new provision is the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 which applies to agreements made on or after 18th May 1973. Sections 8-12 which apply to all hire-purchase agreements whether governed by the 1965 Act or not provide that clauses purporting to exclude the owner from liability for defects in the goods shall be void in the case of consumer agreements, and in non-consumer agreements are valid only if they are fair and reasonable in the circumstances.

Consumer Credit Act 1974. This Act has received the Royal Assent, but most of its provisions are not yet in force. It provides in new system for the protection of the consumer, of licensing and control of all matters relating to the provision of credit, or the supply of goods on hire or hire-purchase, administered by the Director-General of Fair Trading. The Act takes the place of previous Acts of Parliament relating to moneylenders, pawnbrokers and hire-purchase traders, and the protection provided by the Trade Description Act 1968 and Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 will be retained. The Act extends to the United Kingdom. Certain provisions of the Act have been brought into force. A licence is required to carry on a consumer credit or consumer hire business, or to deal in credit brokerage, debt adjusting, counselling or collecting, for which group licences are available. Any " fit person " may apply to the Director of Fair Trading for a licence which is normally renewable after 3 years, but if the maximum credit given is less than £300 application is not necessary.
For the Act's provisions to apply the agreement must be "regulated", i.e. be to individuals or partnerships only, must not be exempt, e.g. loans by local authorities or building societies, and the total credit must not exceed $£ 50 \%$. The terms of a regulated agreement can be varied by the creditor, but only if the agreement gives him the right to do so, and the debtor receives notice in the prescribed form.

To be enforceable the agreement must be properly executed, and the specified information must be given during the antecedent negotiations for the contract. These are conducted by the creditor, credit broker or supplier (these being the creditor's agents) and begin when the parties first begin discussions.

Where the agreement requires the debtor to make grossly exorbitant payments or is contrary to the ordinary principles of fair dealing the Court can reopen it either at the debtor's request or during enforcement proceedings and (inter alia) alter the terms of the contract or set aside any obligations it imposes so as to do justice between the parties. Whether an agreement is such an extortionate credit bargain is decided by reference (inter alia) to prevailing interest rates, the pressure for finance the debtor was under, etc.

If $\square$ credit reference agency was used to check the debtor's financial standing the creditor must give the agency's name to the debtor who is entitled to see the agency's file on him on payment of a fee of 25 pence.

Scotland
The Hire Purchase (Scotland) Act 1965 provides a Scots code corresponding to, but not identical with English law. The Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 also applies to Scotland.

The Sale of Goods Act, 1893 , as amended by the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, 1973, the Trading Stamp Act, 1964, the Trade Description Act, 1968, and the Fair Trading Act, 1973, all apply with little modification to Scotland. The Consumer Credit Act (see above) also extends to Scotland, and goes far in assimilating the Scots law on this topic with English law.

## 3. RECEIPTS

The law on receipts in Scotland is governed by the Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Act 1973, which for this purpose came into force on July 25 1976. Now, receipts need only be kept for a period of five years and if $I$ creditor does not make a relevant claim within that period no action can be raised.

## CROWN-PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now however, by the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 , which came into operation on Jan. 1,1948 , the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Exceptions to the Act include the immunity of the Crown and any member of the armed forces from liability in tort in respect of death of, or personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is certified as attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland. - The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of National Savings Bank deposits. Section 2 ( I ) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1966 removes the privilege whereby the wages of Crown servants, other than serving members of the armed forces, are exempt from arrestment in execution.

## DEATHS

## REGISTRATION, BURIAL AND CREMATION

## Registration

(For Certificates, see under Family Law-CertifiCATES)
In England and Wales.-When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons: ( I A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illmess. If they fail ( 2 ) some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives (3) a person present at the death; or, the occupier of the
house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail (4) inmate of the house. A person (other than I relative) registering the death must be causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the Registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the Registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of ten pounds. The registration of a death is free of charge. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent.
A body must not be disposed of until ( $x$ ) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or ( 2 ) until the Coroner has made $=$ disposal order (Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, S. x).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification = to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (ib., S. 3).
"Still-born" child (see under Births (Registration), p. 1x69).

Death at Sea.-The master of $\square$ British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.- Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of Scottish domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, see the Registration of Births, etc. Act 1957.

Deaths (Registration) in Scotland.-New provisions are included in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 which amends and re-enacts provisions in former Acts.

Personal notification within 8 days must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the death took place or (b) any registration district in which the deceased was ordinarily resident immediately befor his death, and (c) when a body is found and the place of death is not known, either the registration district in which the body was found or any other registration district appropriate by virtue of the preceding paragraph. When a person dies (in or out of Scotland). $n$ in ship, aircraft or land vehicle during a journey and the body is conveyed therein to any place in Scotland the death shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by one of the following: (a) any relative of the deceased; (b) any person present at the death; (c) the deccased's executor or other legal representative; $(d)$ the occupier, at the time of the death, of the premises where the death took place; (e) if these fail, any other person having knowledge of
the particulars to be registered. Failure to comply involves I penalty not exceeding £zo.

The medical practitioner who attended the deceased during the last illness must sign I certificate of the cause of death. If there is no such medical practitioner, any medical practitioner who is able to do so, may sign the certificate. At the time of registering the death the registrar shall, without charge, give the informant $\|$ certificate of registration, and the person to whom the certificate is given must hand it to the undertaker previous to cremation. A body may, however, be interred before the death is registered, in which case the undertaker must deliver I certificate of burial to the Registrar within three days.

## Burial

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable; legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial-unless closed by Order in Council-the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, see above.

## Cremation

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards,
If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect.
To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. I0x6), amended by the Cremation Regulations 1965 (No. 1146 ).

## INTESTACY England and Wales

As regards deaths on or after March 15, 1977, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates ${ }^{9}$ Estates Act, 1952, the Family Provision Act, 1966 and Orders made thereunder. The I95z and 1966 Acts and S.I. $1977 / 415$ increased the benefits of 1 surviving spouse of an intestate. These notes deal with the present position, so that if the death occurred before March $\times 5,1977$ reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves In spouse and issue, the
spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) $£ 25,000$ with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves $\square$ parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels "; (ii) $\mathcal{L} 55,000$ with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of $£ 25,000$ or $£ 55,000$, as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):-(I) children (z) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.
In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain eighteen or marry under that age, their shares going to the persons (if any) within the same group who do attain eighteen or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not per capita, but per stirpes, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate, who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.
Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.
By the Family Law Reform Act, 1969, the position of an illegitimate child is equated with that of I legitimate child in respect of all deaths occurring on or after January $\mathbf{x}, 1970$. In respect of deaths after March 1976 the provisions of the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975 may allow other persons to claim provision out of the estate. See post under "Wills".
For personal application for Letters of Adminis-tration-see p. 1 I68.

## Scotland

The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, provides that the whole estate of any person dying intestate shall devolve without distinction between heritable and moveable property. By that Act the surviving spouse of an intestate may, as a prior right (in addition to legal rights, see below), claim the matrimonial home to a maximum of $£_{30}, 000$, or a choice of one matrimonial home if more than one (or in certain circumstances the value thereof), with its furniture and plenishings not exceeding $£ 8,000$ in value, plus the sum of $£ 4,000$ if the deceased left issue or, if no issue, the sum of $£ 8,000$. These figures may be increased from time to time by order of the Secretary of State.

The Act has been modified by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1968, which provided that an illegitimate child had exactly the same rights of succession in the estate of his parents as a legitimate child. However, the position still remains that an illegitimate child has no succession rights in the estate of a grandparent even though such would have fallen to his predeceasing parent.

Legal rights, referred to above, are:-
Jus relicti ( $a$ ): the right of a surviving spouse to one half of the deceased's net moveable estate after satisfaction of prior rights if there are no surviving children, or to one third if there are any surviving children.

Legitim: right of surviving children to one-half or one-third of the net moveable estate of deceased parents after satisfaction of prior rights. There are no legal rights in heritage.

In general, the lines of succession are: ( $x$ descendants; ( 2 ) collaterals; ( 3 ) ascendants and their collaterals, and so on in the ascending scale. The Crown is ultimus haeres. The right of representation, $i . e .$, the right of the issue of a person, who would have succeeded if he had survived the intestate, is open to any line of succession where previously it was limited to apply only when there were next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. The surviving mother of an intestate now has equal rights of succession with the surviving father, where formerly these were restricted. The intestate's maternal relations, who prior to the Act had no rights of succession, are now on an equal footing with his paternal relations. Where the intestate is survived only by parents, and by brothers and sisters (collaterals) half of the estate is taken by the parents and the other half by the brothers and sisters, those of the whole blood being preferred to those of the half blood; where, however, succession opens to collaterals-(which expression can include the brothers and sisters of an ancestor of the intestate)-of the half blood, they shall rank equally amongst themselves, whether related to the intestate (or his ancestor) through their father or their mother.

## WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.-The following notes and those on Intestacy must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975 which can affect the estate of anyone dying domiciled in England and Wales after March 1976. Very broadly a spouse, former spouse who has not remarried, a child of the deceased himself or one treated by him as a child of his family, or any person maintained by him at his death may apply to the Court under the Act. If the Court thinks that the will or the law of intestacy or both do not make reasonable provision for the applicant it may order payment out of the net estate of maintenance or a lump sum. It may also order the transfer of property, vary certain trusts and the powers can affect property disposed of by the
deceased in his lifetime intending to defeat the Act. It is up to the applicant to take the initiative, and the application must generally be made withinsix months of the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration.

In respect of earlier deaths, earlier Acts apply with narrower class of applicants and less ample powers for the Court.

Reasons for Making A Will.-Every person over the age of 18 should make $I$ will. However small the estate the rules of Intestacy (see above) may not reflect - person's wishes as to his property; in any case a will can do more than just deal with property-it can in particular appoint executors, give directions as to the disposal of the body and appoint guardians to take care of children in the event of the parents' death. For the wealthier person an appropriately drawn will can operate to reduce the burden of Capital Transfer Tax.

It is considered desirable for a will to be properly drawn up by a Solicitor, and the making of a will is one of the services which he can provide under the Legal Advice and Assistance Scheme (see above).

In no circumstances should one person prepare - Will for another person where the former is to take any benefit under it-this can easily lead to suggestion of undue influence which may cause the will to be held bad.

Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after - person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before $=$ will is executed (see below) alteration may be made by striking through the words with $=$ pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with $\begin{aligned} & \text { knife or other instrument, }\end{aligned}$ and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make new will, revoking the old one. The use of codicils should be left to the lawyer. A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on single sheet of paper. Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms ahould be studied in conjunction with the notes following.
This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street. Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1973] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.
x. I hereby appoint [John Green of -- and Richard Brown of -_] to be the executor(s) of this my will.
2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our

[^38] names as witnesses.

William Jones (signed) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.
Henry Morgan (signed) of 16 , North Street, Reading, butcher.
Should it be desired to give legacies and/or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:-
2. I give to - of the sum of $\mathcal{L}$ - and to - of my books (or as the case may require).
3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to - of -

TERMS.-Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words " my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual real money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving particular property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., " my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

Residuary Legatees.-It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that $a$ will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

Execution of a Will, and Witnesses.-The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such egift, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that $\quad$ person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is legatee. If 1 solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

Where there is any suspicion that the Testator is not, by reason of age or infirmity, fully in command of his faculties it is desirable to ask his Doctor to act as a witness (see Testamentary capacity below).

A blind person may make will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness $\quad$ will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present,
then the attestation should be:- "The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of 1 will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

EXRCUTORS. - It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatec. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one or two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

Lapsed Legacies.-If - legatee dies in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee predeceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

Testamentary Capacity.-A person under the age of 18 cannot make a will (except for soldiers, sailors and airmen and then only in exceptional circumstances).

So far as mental capacity is concerned the Testator must be able to understand and appreciate the nature and effect of making a will, the property of which he can dispose and the claims to which he ought to give effect. If a person is not mentally able to make a will provision exists (under the Mental Health Act, 1959 as amended) for the Court to do this for him.
Revocation.-A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far such subsequent will operates as implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the will with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1 , 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, x925, s. 177); so that after maringe - new will should be made, except in this last case.

## PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE

OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made in person at the Personal Application Dept. of the Principal Registry of the Family Division, a district probate registry or subregistry, or $\quad$ probate office by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applications should bring ( $x$ ) the will, if any; ( 2 ) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of all property and assets left by the deceased; and (4) list of debts and funeral expenses.

Intending applicants, before attending at registry or probate office, should write or telephone to the nearest probate registry or sub-registry for the necessary forms. Postal or telephone applications cannot be dealt with at the local probate offices. which are part-time only.

Certain property can be disposed of on death without a grant of probate or administration, or in pursuance of a nomination made by the deceased, provided the amount involved does not exceed $£ x, 500$. See the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act, 1965.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL
A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill 1 room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is kept there, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or $\quad$ District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

Recent Deaths.- A newly introduced system enables a person to discover when a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration is made which may be invaluable to a creditor of the deceased or applicant under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and De-pendents) Act r975-see above. A "standing search" may be made by sending a request in the form set out below to the Record Keeper at the Principal Registry of the Family Division with £x fee. The searcher will receive particulars of any grant made in the previous 12 months or the following 6 months, including names and addresses of the executors of administrators and the Registry in which the grant was made.

FORM OF SEARCH
In the High Court of Justice
Family Division
The Principal Registry (Probate)
I/We apply for the entry of $n$ standing search so that there shall be sent to me/us an office copy of every grant of representation in England \& Wales in the estate of:-
Full name of deceased:
Alternative or alias name
Full address
Exact date of death
Which either has issued not more than 12 months before the entry of this application or issues within 6 months hereafter
Sgd.-(full address).

## SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose effectively of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her jus relictae), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their legitim). If he leave widow but no children -or children but no widow-the jus relictae or legitim is increased to a one-half share of the estate. The remaining portion is known as the dead's part. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights (jus reliciti and legitim) in the wife's estate. It should be noted that the amount of any claim of jus relecti, jus relictae or legitim out of an estate on intestacy, shall be calculated by reference to so much
of the net moveable estate as remains after the satisfaction of any prior claims under the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964-see Illegitimacy, Scotland and Intestacy, Scotland, supra. The dead's part is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All debts are payable out of the whole estate before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the dead's part. Pupils cannot make wills. Formerly $\quad$ minor could dispose only of movables but since the passing of the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964 he has a like capacity to test on heritable property. A will must be in writing and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either ( I ) holograph, i.e. written and subscribed by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily holograph but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as holograph. Words written on crasure or marginal additions or interlineations in holograph writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (z) tested, i.c. signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. The Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act, 1970 whilst altering generally the rules for the description of deeds, specifically (s. 44 (2)) makes no change in the rules applying to wills which must still be signed by the testator on every page. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as m notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the Sheriffdom in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of $\square$ child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will may be revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect. If subsequent will is revoked, the earlier will is revived.
"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the Region in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will or, where such person has predeceased the testator, by the residuary beneficiary. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court ( $x$ ) in the case of intestacy or ( $z$ ) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under $£ x, 000$ nett and under f 3,000 gross confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.
Presumption of Survivorship.-The Succession (Scotland) Act, 9964 , referred to above provides that where two persons die in circumstances indicating that they died simultaneously or if it is uncertain which was the survivor, the younger will be deemed to have survived the elder unless the elder
person left testamentary provision in favour of the younger, whom failing in favour of a third person, the younger person having died intestate (partially or wholly); butif the persons so dying were husband and wife, neither shall be presumed to have survived the other.

## EMPLOYMENT

WAGES AND HOLIDAYS
Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to manual workers, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen, certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. Further, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1960, it is permissible for wages to be paid otherwise than in cash at the request of the employee, e.g., by cheque, money order, postal order or into a banking account.
The Equal Pay Act 1970, which extends to Scotland, and which came into force on December 29, 1975, prevents discrimination, as regards terms and conditions of employment between men and women.

## PARTICULARS OF TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT

Under the Contracts of Employment Act 1972, an employer must give each employee within $I_{3}$ weeks of the beginning of the employment a written statement containing the following particulars of the contract between them:
(x) the date when the employment began with an indication whether previous work counts as continuous with this job;
(2) The rate of remuneration (or how it is calculated);
(3) the intervals at which wages are paid;
(4) the hours of work;
(5) the employee's entitlement to holidays (including public holidays) and holiday pay;
(6) the title of the employee's job;
(7) terms relating to sickness, injury and sick pay;
(8) the length of notice which the employee should give and receive in order to terminate the contract.
In addition, the written particulars must identify the person to whom the employee can apply to seek redress of any grievance and what further steps may ensue.

## TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

An employee may be dismissed without notice if he is guilty of gross breach of contract, such as disobedience to a lawful order or dishonesty. He is then only entitled to wages accrued due at the date of dismissal.

In other cases, the employee is entitled to reasonable notice which, under the contracts of Employment Act 1972, as amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975, must not be less than one week when he has been continuously employed for up to 2 years; then it is one week for each full year worked with a maximum of $\mathbf{x z}$.

An employer who wrongfully dismisses an employee (i.e. with less than the length of notice to which he is entitled) is generally liable to pay wages for the period of proper notice.

An employee who has a fixed term contract has
no claim against his employer for wrongful dismissal if his contract is not renewed when it expires. He may, however, have a claim for a redundancy payment or compensation for unfair dismissal. If he is wrongfully dismissed before his contract expires, he is generally entitled to remuneration payable over the full period of the contract.

Unless the employee has been guilty of misconduct, he may be entitled to a redundancy payment or to compensation for unfair dismissal if he has been continuously employed for at least certain periods and the employment has been terminated by the employer (with or without proper notice) or he has ifixed term contract which expires without being renewed.

Under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, employee who satisfies the foregoing conditions and is dismissed by reason of redundancy may be entitled to a redundancy payment calculated by reference to his age, pay and length of service.
The Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 enables an employee who is unfairly dismissed to complain to an Industrial Tribunal (generally within 3 months of dismissal). The onus will then be on the employer to prove that the dismissal was due to capability, conduct, redundancy, illegality or some other substantial reason justifying dismissal, and that he acted reasonably in dismissing the employee. If the tribunal finds that the employer did not act reasonably the dismissal will be unfair, in which case the tribunal can
(a) recommend re-engagement or
(b) award compensation consisting of a basic or compensatory award.
For an employee to bring himself within the unfair dismissal provisions, he must have been continuously employed for a period not less than 26 weeks.
All complaints of unfair dismissal are referred to a conciliation officer or the Department of Employment and a very high proportion of complaints are disposed of in this way.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which extends to Scotland with minor modifications, applies to office premises, shop premises and railway premises being, in each case, premises where persons are employed to work. Shop premises include a building which is not a shop but of which the main use is the carrying on there of aretail trade or business; a building occupied by a wholesaler where goods are kept for sale wholesale (except a warchouse belonging to the owner of a dock, wharf or quay); and a building to which the public can resort for the purpose of having goods repaired. However, the Act does not apply to premises if the only employees are the spouse, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild or brother or sister of the employer, and it does not apply to premises if the period of time worked there during each week does not normally exceed 2 I hours.

The following is $\quad$ very brief summary of the main provisions affecting premises to which the Act applies-
x. The premises and all furniture etc., must be kept clean, and no dirt or refuse must be allowed to accumulate.
2. No overcrowding so as to cause risk of injury to health is permitted.
3. Provisions must be made for maintaining a reasonable temperature in rooms, and a thermometer must be provided on each floor of a building. 4. Provision must be made for securing adequate
ventilation.
5. Provision must be made for securing sufficient and suitable lighting.
6. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities (including a supply of clean, running hot and cold or warm water and, in addition, soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying) must be provided at accessible places; and also an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water.
7. Accommodation must be provided for clothing which is not in use.
8. For each sedentary worker there must be provided a seat of a design, construction and dimensions suitable for that worker.
9. Where persons employed to work in shop premises eat meals there, suitable and sufficient facilities for eating them must be provided.
ro. All floors, stairs and passages must be of sound construction and properly maintained.
in. Every dangerous part of any machinery must be securely fenced, unless it is in such $■$ position or of such construction as to be as safe as if it were fenced. No person under 18 can clean machinery if he is thereby exposed to risk of injury from a moving part.
12. No person can be required to lift or carry $■$ load so heavy as to be likely to injure him.
13. A first-aid box or cupboard must be provided. r4. Means of escape in case of fire must be provided, as must appropriate fire-fighting equipment. 15. Where an accident occurs which causes death to an employee or disables him from working for more than 3 days, the occupier of the premises must at once send notice of the accident to the appropriate authority.

## FAMILY LAW <br> ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales this is now mainly governed by the Adoption Act 1976 though this is not yet fully in force. A court order is necessary to legalise the adoption, which, when completed, has the effect of making the adopted child the child of the adopter as if he or she had been born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, and the original rights and duties of the natural parents are thereby cut. The adopter has full rights as to custody, education etc. and the child is treated as his for the purpose of any devolution of property on an intestacy occurring or under any disposition made after the adoption order. The application may be made to the High Court (Family Division) or to a County Court or Magistrates' Court.

Orders may be made in favour of married couples, single, widowed or divorced persons, but not of one party to a marriage alone unless the other spouse cannot be found, is physically or mentally incapable of making an application, or they are separated in circumstances likely to be permanent. A person aged under 2 cannot adopt.

The child's parents or guardians must consent unconditionally to the making of the order unless the court dispenses with the consent, which it may do if the parent cannot be found or is incapable of giving his consent, is withholding his consent unreasonably, or has neglected or ill-treated the child.

Restrictions are placed on societies which may arrange adoptions.

An adopted person aged over 18 may apply to the Registrar General for information to enable him to obtain $\begin{aligned} & \text { full certificate of his birth, but before being }\end{aligned}$ supplied with the information he will be informed that counselling services are available to him.

An adopter and the adopted child are within the prohibited degrees for the purposes of marriage to one another.

Scotland.-The Adoption Act $195^{8}$ which is a consolidating Act is the main statute governing adoption in Scotland. Under the Adoption Act x968 applications for adoption can be made by persons who are either habitually resident in Great Britain or who possess British Nationality. Applications are made either to the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction the child resides at the date of application. The applicant must be either:-
(a) Twenty-five years of age; or
(b) Twenty-one years of age and a relative (as defined in the 1958 Act) of the infant; or
(c) the mother or father of the infant.

It is possible for a man and wife to adoptan infant jointly. Normally the consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made but this may be dispensed with in certain cases.

Reference is made to the Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts 8930 to 1949 which still apply in part and to the Adoption Act 1960 relating to the revocation of adoption orders. Minor parts of the Adoption Act 1976 apply to Scotland as does the Children Act 1975.

The Succession (Scotland) Act 1964, gives the adopted child the same rights of succession as a child born to the adopter in wedlock but deprives him of any such rights in the estates of his natural parents.

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers including shoft certificates which contain min reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates, (See below.)

## BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:-

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail; 2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. a person present at the birth; or, 4 . the person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of twenty pounds. The registration of birth is free. In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the subdistrict where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was present at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar. The certificate must, where possible, state the cause of death and the estimated duration of the pregnancy. A stillbirth may only be registered within 3 months of the birth.

The re-registration of the birth of person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths

Registration Act, 1953. When the Children Act 3975 takes effect special provisions will apply to the registration and re-registration of births of abandoned children, and the re-registration of births of illegitimate children showing the father's name; the mother must be party to the latter application and if the child is under 16 must show the father's formal admission or a court's finding of paternity.

Birth at Sea: The master of British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's Office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act, 1957, applicable also to Scotland.

## SCOTLAND

New provisions are included in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, x965, which amends and re-enacts provisions in former Acts. Personal notification within 21 days of any birth, must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the birth took place, or (b) any registration district in which the mother of the child was ordinarily resiuent at the time of the birth and (c) in the case of foundling child, dead or alive, when the place of birth is not known, the registration district in which the child, or the body was found. When a child is born (in or out of Scotland) in a ship, aircraft or land vehicle during a journey and the child is conveyed therein to any place in Scotland, the birth shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by the father or mother of the child, and if they fail, by one of the following: (a) any relative of either parent who has knowledge of the birth; (b) the occupier of the premises in which the child was, to the knowledge of that occupier, born; (c) any person present at the birth; (d) any person having charge of the child. Failure without reasonable cause involves 1 penalty not excceding £zo.

The name of the father of an illegitimate child may be entered in the register of births at the time of registration if jointly requested by the mother and father, and the latter's name may also be recorded at a later date on declaration by both parents. A free abbreviated certificate of birth will be issued to the informant at the time of registration. Provision is made for the re-registration of the birth of $u$ person made legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents or whose birth entry is affected by any matter respecting status or paternity, or has been so made as to imply that he is a foundling.

A still-birth must be registered and a certificate, signed by the doctor or certified midwife present at the birth or who has examined the body of the child, must be produced.

## CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS
England and Wales.-Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St. Catherine's House, 1o, Kingsway, W.C. 2 or from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriage can
also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place; or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in registered building (see, post, under Marriage).

Where the certificate is issued by the Local Register Office the fee payable for standard Death and Birth certificates is $£ 1.25$ at the time of registration, or until the completed register is handed over to the Superintendent Registrar. Thereafter the fee is $£ 2.50$. Where the certificate is issued by the General Register Office the fee is also $£ 2.50$, if applied for in person or $£ 4.50$ if applied for by post. Certificates at lower rates may be issued under certain statutes, and in particular (under the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953) a short form of birth certificate showing name, sex and date of birth, but not parentage, may be obtained on payment of a fee of $£ \mathrm{I} .25$ from the Registrar General (when $£ 2.75$ handling charge is also payable) or from the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar.
It is considered desirable when certificate is required to consult the nearest Register Office who, if told the exact or approximate date and place of registration, will be able to advise on the best way of obtaining it.
English Registers.- Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St. Catherine's House, xo, Kingsway, W.C.2. The Society of Genealogists 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possess many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837 , including copies, in whole or in part of about 4,000 Parish Registers.
Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained personally at the General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of $£_{2} \cdot 50$ for a full extract entry of birth, death, or marriage, and $\mathcal{£} \cdot 25$ for a short certificate of birth. When the period searched is over 20 years additional fees are payable. A short certificate of registration of deaths is issued free of charge for National Insurance purposes in certain cases.
There are also available at the General Register Office old parish registers of the date prior to 1855 which were formally kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of $\mathcal{£} 2 \cdot 50$. A fee of $£ 3$ per day is payable for - general search of all the Scottish registers.

## DIVORCE, SEPARATION AND ANCILLARY MATTERS

Preliminary.-Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into two classes, viz. ( I ) those in which it is sought to annul the marriage because of some defect; and (z) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it. By virtue of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1967 , all matrimonial causes are now commenced in one of the divorce county courts designated by the Lord Chancellor or in the Divorce Registry in London. If the suit becomes defended, it must be transferred to the High Court.
(x) Nullity of Marriage. -This is now mainly governed to England and Wales by the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973. A marriage is void ab initio if the parties were within the prohibited degrees of affinity, or were not male and female, or if it was bigamous or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e. 16 , or in the case of a polyga-
mous marriage entered into outside England and Wales, that either party was at the time of the marriage domiciled in England and Wales. Where the formalities of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (e.g., where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage.

A marriage is voidable (i.e. a decree of nullity may be obtained but until such time the marriage remains valid) on the following grounds-(a) incapacity of either party to consummate; (b) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate; (c) that either party did not validly consent to the marriage, whether in consequence of duress, mistake, unsoundness of mind or otherwise, (d) that either party at the time of marriage was mentally disordered person; (e) that at the time of marriage the respondent 'was suffering from communicable venereal disease: $(f)$ that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases ( $e$ ) and ( $f$ ) the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and in (c), (d), (e) and ( $f$ ) proceedings must be instituted within 3 years of the marriage. In all cases the court shall not grant I decree where the petitioner has led the respondent to believe that he would not seek a decree and it would be unjust for it to be granted.
The 2973 Act provides that II decree of nullity in - voidable marriage only annuls the marriage from the date of the decree. The marriage remains valid until the decree, and any children of the marriage are legitimate. Children of a void marriage are illegitimate unless the father was domiciled in England and Wales at the child's birth (or father's death, if earlier) and at the time of conception (or marriage if later) both or either of the parents reasonably believed the marriage was valid.
A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (b) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances constitute unreasonable behaviour for the purpose of divorce (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a defence to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.
(2) Judicial Separation and Divorce. - The second class of suit includes \# suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and $n$ suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation. It is not necessary to prove that the marriage has broken down irretrievably and the five facts listed (a) to (e) under divorce (below) are grounds for judicial separation.

Divorce.- The sole ground on which divorce is obtainable by either husband or wife is the irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. However, the court is precluded from holding that a marriage has irretrievably broken down unless it is satisfied of one or more of the following facts: (a) that the respondent has committed adultery since the marriage and the petitioner finds it intolerable to live with the respondent; (b) such behaviour by the respondent that the petitioner cannot reasonably be expected to continue co-habitation; (c) desertion by the respondent for $z$ years immediately before the petition; (d) 5 years separation immediately before the petition (but only $z$ years where the respondent consents to the decree). Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

The foregoing is subject to $\quad$ clause prohibiting
any petition for divorce (but not for judicial separation) before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Desertion may be defined a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of I serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

Provisions designed to encourage reconciliation.-The 1973 Act requires the solicitor for the petitioner to certify whether he has or has not discussed the possibility of a reconciliation and whether or not he has given the petitioner the names and addresses of persons qualified to help effect $\equiv$ reconciliation.

A total period of less than six months during which the parties have resumed living together is to be disregarded in determining whether the prescribed period of desertion or separation has been continuous. Similar provision for effecting a reconciliation exists in relation to the other proofs of break-down, but a petitioner cannot claim that it is intolerable to live with the other party if they have lived together for more than six months after discovery of the respondent's adultery.

Obtaining the Decree Nisi. Where the suit is defended, i.e. the respondent opposes the dissolution or the fact/ground on which the petitioner seeks it-the petition will be heard by a Judge in open court, the parties giving oral evidence. Where the suit is undefended, the evidence will normally take the form of a sworn written statement made by the petitioner which will be sent to the Court and read over by the Registrar. If he is satisfied that he or she has proved the contents of the petition, he will simply fix a date for $\quad$ Judge to pronounce the decree nisi, it being unnecessary for either party to attend. Only if the Registrar is not satisfied as above will he order that the petition be heard formally by the Judge.

Children.-Subject to exceptions, the decree nisi cannot be made absolute unless a Judge by order declares that he is satisfied with the proposed arrangements for the welfare of any child of the family who is under 16 or under 18 and receiving education or vocational training. If the petition is heard in open court the Judge will normally do so at that time. Otherwise if there is no dispute as to the children between the parties and the proposed arrangements for residence, education etc. are specific, an appointment will be made for the Judge to interview one or both parents informally and if satisfied he will make an order to that effect. If not the Registrar may inform the parties that it is up to them to seek hearing before the Judge to resolve the matters in dispute.

Decree Absolute.-Every decree of divorce or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi, and the marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually six weeks after decree nisi on the petitioner's application. After the decree absolute either party is free to remarry.

Maintenance, etc.-The court has wide powers to order either party to the marriage to make financial provision (e.g. periodical payments, a lump sum, the transfer of property) for the other party or any child of the family, having regard to the party's means, the recipient's needs and all the important aspects of the case. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or̀ defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs.

The court may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, even though no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

## CUSTODY OF CHILDREN ETC.

The Court may make orders in respect of access to and the custody, maintenance and education of children in connection with a suit for divorce, nullity or judicial separation (above) or with an application to the Magistrates (below) whether the suit succeeds or not. In addition, if there is no other matrimonial suit involved parent may apply for custody under the Guardianship of Minors Acts 1975 and 1973, and any person may apply to the High Court for the child to be made a ward of court.

In all cases the welfare of the child is the first and paramount consideration. The categories of child who may be covered by any particular type of proceedings differ according to the nature of those proceedings and to the nature of the particular relief sought, but it should be borne in mind that in connection with divorce, nullity and judicial separation - child which has been treated by the spouses as $\quad$ child of the family may be included as well as the children of the spouses themselves. In the case of a Magistrates' order the child must be that of at least one of the spouses which has been accepted by the other as $\begin{gathered}\text { child of the family. }\end{gathered}$

When the Children Act 1975 comes into effect a new procedure called "Custodianship" will be introduced, basically allowing long term foster parents to apply for custody of the foster child.

Any dispute relating to the above matters should be placed in the hands of $\square$ Solicitor without delay (see Legal Aid, etc. below) and in particular it should be borne in mind that where there is financial need (because of, e.g. continuing education or disability) maintenance may be ordered for children even beyond the age of majority.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT
Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult $\boldsymbol{I}$ solicitor in every such case.

## MAGISTRATES' SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When " husband has been guilty of adultery or has been convicted of certain assaults or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or to an infant child of the family, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or such a child, or where he is an habitual drunkard or drug addict, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on similar grounds, so far as they are applicable to him. In particular a wife can sometimes be guilty of the offence of wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her husband or children and an order can be made against her. The court may declare that the complainant is no longer bound to cohabit with the defendant. It may order the husband to pay a weekly sum in its descretion to the wife and may order her to make I similar payment to him if his earning capacity is impaired by age or illness. Provision may be made for legal custody of and access to any child of the family who is under the age of 16 years and for payment by either or
both of the spouses of $a$ weekly sum to the person entrusted with legal custody in respect of each child of the family up to the age of $x 6$. If the court thinks the child would still be a dependent although over that age, similar payments may be ordered for support of the child up to the age of 23 . The court cannot make an order that the parties need no longer cohabit or that either spouse shall support the other where the complainant has committed adultery during the marriage, unless the defendant has condoned or connived at, or by wilful neglect or misconduct conduced to, that act of adultery. The court has wide powers of revocation, revival and variation of orders already made. The order must be revoked if the parties have resumed cohabitation, and must be revoked, except so far as the order relates to the children, if the complainant is subsequently proved to have committed adultery since the marriage and the defendant has not condoned or connived at or by wifful neglect or misconduct conduced to that act of adultery. Complaints based on desertion or failure to maintain can be made whilst the offence continues. Complaints based on adultery must usually be made within 6 months of the complainant discovering it, all other complaints within 6 months of the offence itself. The Magistrates' Courts Act, I952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

## SCOTLAND <br> Divorce

Actions of divorce can only be raised in the Court of Session which has jurisdiction to entertain such actions only if either of the parties to the marriage in question (a) is domiciled in Scotland on the date when the action is begun; or (b) was habitually resident in Scotland throughout the period of one year ending with that date.

The Scots Law of Divorce is now governed by the Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976, which for the purposes of divorce came into force on January $x$, 1977. The sole ground of divorce is now irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. This can only be established in one of the following ways:
(a) The defending spouse has committed adultery since the date of the marriage. Here it is not necessary for the pursuing spouse to prove that the fact of adultery made it intolerable to live with the defending spouse.
(b) The defending spouse has behaved in such way that the pursuing spouse cannot reasonably be expected to cohabit with him or her. It is immaterial whether or not the conduct founded upon is active or passive.
(c) The defending spouse has deserted the pursuing spouse for a continuous period of two years. There must be no question of the pursuing spouse having refused $=$ genuine and reasonable offer to adhere. Nor is irretrievable breakdown established if cohabitation is resumed for a period of more than three months, after the two year period has expired.
(d) There has been no cohabitation at any time during ${ }^{-}$continuous period of two years immediately preceding the action between the parties to the action, and the defending spouse consents to the divorce being granted.
(e) There has been no cohabitation at any time during a continuous period of five years, as in (d) supra, except that on the expiry of the five year period, the consent of the defending spouse is not required.

The facts of desertion and separation are not interrupted by the parties cohabiting for a period or periods not exceeding six months. However such
a period or periods of cohabitation would not be included in the calculation of the two-year or fiveyear periods.
Encouragement of Reconciliation: The burden of promoting a reconciliation between spouses in a divorce action in Scotland falls upon the Court by virtue of the 1976 Act. Where an action of divorce has been raised, it may be postponed by the Court to enable the parties to seek to effect a reconciliation, if the Court feels that there may be a reasonable prospect of such reconciliation. If the parties do cohabit during such postponement, no account shall be taken of such cohabitation if the action later proceeds.

Maintenance, efc.: The 1976 Act also provides that either party to a marriage can apply to the Court at any time prior to decree being granted for (a) an order for $\quad$ periodical allowance (b) an order for a capital sum or (c) a variation of marriage settlement. The Court in granting or refusing such an order takes into account the respective means of the parties, and also all the circumstances of the case.

Nullity of Marriage.-A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of - previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

## SEPARATION

Under the Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 supra, I decree of Judicial Separation can be obtained by proof of the same facts necessary to obtain decree of divorce-except that for the principle of irretrievable breakdown there is substituted that of grounds justifying separation.

## Custody of Children

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody. The Children Act 1975 (supra) also applies to Scotland.

## ILLEGTTIMACY AND LEGTTIMATION <br> England and Wales

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of an illegitimate child, or by the Supplementary Benefits Commission where benefit has been paid for the requirements of the child, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum in their discretion. The woman is not bound to give evidence in every case but if she does so it must be corroborated in some material particular. The mother has the custody of her illegitimate children. Prima facie every child born of married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong evidence.' However, under the Family Reform Act, 1969, any presumption of law as to the legitimacy (or illegitimacy) of any person may in civil proceedings be rebutted by evidence showing that it is more probable than not that the person is illegitimate (or legitimate) and in any proceedings where paternity is in question, blood tests may be ordered. If however the husband and wife are separated under an Order of the Court, a child conceived by the wife during such separation is presumed not to be the husband's child.

Legitimation.-The Legitimacy Act 1976 con-
solidates earlier legislation dating back to January I, 1927. Where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. $\mathbf{x}$, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Marriage legitimates a person even though the father or mother was married to $I$ third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar-General information for re-registration of the birth of $\quad$ legitimate child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.-A person claiming that he, his parents, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.-A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g., I will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

Property Rights of Illegitimate Children.-By the Family Law Reform Act, 1969, the rights of an illegitimate child on an intestacy are now broadly equated with those of a legitimate child. Also, in any deposition made after January I, 1970, any reference to children and other relatives shall, unless the contrary intension appears, be construed as including references to, and to persons related through, illegitimate children.

## SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.-The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or ailment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen.
By Scots Law illegitimate child is legitimated by and on the date of the subsequent marriage of its parents and there is no objection to there having been an impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's conception-see the Legitimation (Scotland) Act, 1968, which came into operation on June 8, 1968, on which date thousands of existing illegitimate children were regarded as legitimated. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965 , a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may be re-registered as legiti-
mate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, r968, gives an illegitimate child full rights of succession (including legitim) in the estate of both parents, while the father and mother share equally in the estate of their illegitimate child, Unless expressly excluded, a reference in a deed executed on or after 25 th November, 1968, to a relationship, e.g., "issue" or "children" is presumed to include illegitimate children.

## MARRIAGE

A.-MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
I. Marriage by Banns.-The Marriage Act, r949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is in addition to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain $I$ licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.
2. Marriage by Licence.-Marriage licences are of two kinds:-
(i) A Common Licence, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (x The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.I) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry ( I The Sanctuary, S.W.I), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writies, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to six pounds. No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. Before licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of
the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.
(ii) A Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., $£ 25$.
3. Marrlage under Superintendent RegisTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.-A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

Marriage Fees.-The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although it stranger-clergyman may be invited to perform the service.

## B.- MARRIAGE UNDER SUPER- <br> INTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):-
(a) A marriage in a registered building (e.g., a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
(b) A marriage in a register office.
(c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called
(d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
(e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above-in this case the marriage can only be without licence).
Notice.- Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:-
(i) Marriage by certificate (without licence)-if both parties reside in the same regisration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.
(ii) Marriage by certificate (with licence)-one notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has
resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.
The notice (in cither case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (see below) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.
issue of Certificate:
(i) Without licence.-The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Supcrintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.
(ii) With licence. The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.
Solemizization of the Marriage:
(i) In a Registered Building.-The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in mappropriate registered building in the nearest district.
The presence of Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an " authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.
The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration-"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I. A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must
say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of $=$ Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."
(ii) In a Register Office.-The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of a.m. and $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. , with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other:" "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Register Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.
(iii) Other Cases.-If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.
If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has certificate marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of $\llbracket$ Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.
fees of Superintending Registrars
For entering notice of a marriage by certi-
ficate (with or without licence) in the
marriage notice book. ..................... For a licence for marriage....................
For marriage by certificate (with or
without licence) in the presence of a
Registrar (including cost of certificate)....

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## C.-MARRIAGE UNDER REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LICENCE

The main purpose of the Marriage (Registrar General's Licence) Act, 1970, which came into force on January x , x97x, is to enable non-Anglicans to be married in unregistered premises where one of the persons to be married is seriously ill, is not expected to recover and cannot be moved to registered premises. A fee of $£ x 5$ is payable to the Registrar General for the licence, though he has power to remit this in whole or in part to avoid hardship.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
Consanguinity and Affinity.-A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the rst Schedule to the Act) and the Marriage (Enabling) Act, 1960. It is now permitted to contract $\quad$ marriage with:-

Sister, aunt or niece of a former wife (whether living or not). Former wife of brother, uncle or nephew (whether living or not).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Minors.-Persons under 18 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and and Schedule as amended by the Family Law Reform Act, 1969). Where both parents are living, both must consent, where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is I guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g., the insanity of 1 parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.
D.-MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHIEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND
Notice for a marriage by $\quad$ Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.
Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

## MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. The Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977, which comes into force on January $x, 197^{8,}$, states or restates the law in convenient form. References in this section are to that Act.
Impediments to Marriage: These are (a) Nonage, i.e., where either party is under the age of 16 . (b) Forbidden degrees of relationship (Section 2). (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Incapacity to understand the nature of the contract. (e) Both parties of the same sex. (f) Non-residence, i.e., if the requirements of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. The Act also states the grounds on which certain marriages may be declared void.
Marriages may be regular or irregular, thus:-
Regular Marriages
A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of Religion or authorised Registrar or ther celebrant specified in the Act. The parties
must submit to the District Registrar a statutory notice of intention to marry. The Registrar will then enter the parties' names and particulars in the Marriage Notice Book which must also show the intended date of the marriage. He must then display the notice of intention to marry in a prominent public place until the intended date, and any person claiming an interest may lodge written objections thereto with the Registrar (Section 5). The Registrar, on being satisfied that there are no legal impediments to the marriage, may then issue to either or both parties a Marriage Schedule, which must be produced to the celebrant of the marriage; failure so to do before the ceremony renders the marriage void. After the ceremony the marriage must be registered with the Registrar General for inclusion in the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages, within the prescribed time.

## Irregular Marriages

Since the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1939 the only form of irregular marriage to be recognised by law-viz., marriage by habit and repute, remains competent under the 1977 Act. If the parties live together constantly as husband and wife and are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such - marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Deputy Principal Clerk of the Court of Session. It is the duty of the Deputy Principal Clerk to register the decree as soon as it is granted.

## JURY SERVICE

Every local or parliamentary elector between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five who has resided in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands or Isle of Man for at least five years since he attained the age of thirteen will be qualified to serve on a jury unless he is "ineligible " or "disqualified ".
Ineligible persons include those who have at any time been judges, magistrates and certain senior court officials, those who within the previous ten years have been concerned with the law (such as barristers and solicitors and their clerks, court officers, coroners, police, prison and probation officers); priests of any religion and vowed members of religious communities; and certain sufferers from mental illness.
Disqualified persons are those who have at any time been sentenced by Court in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands or Isle of Man, to a term of imprisonment exceeding five years, or who have in the previous ten years served any part of sentence exceeding three months or been sentenced to Borstal.

Some others are excusable as of right. These include members and officers of the Houses of Parliament, full-time serving members of the forces (including Women's forces) and registered and practising members of the medical, dental, nursing, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions and any person who has served on a jury in the two years before he is summoned. In other cases the court may excuse a juror at its discretion (e.g., where the service would be a hardship to the juror).
If a person serves on a jury knowing himself to be disqualified or inelegible he is liable to be fined up to $£ 400$ or $£ 100$ respectively.
A juror is entitled to subsistence and travelling expenses, compensation for other expenses incurred in consequence of attendance for jury service, loss of earnings and loss of national insurance bencfits but certain maximum figures (which are revised from time to time) are laid down.

A verdict of a jury must normally be unanimous but after two hours consideration (or such longer period = the Court thinks reasonable), a majority verdict is acceptable if ten jurors agree to it (or nine if the size of the jury has been reduced to ten, e.g., by illness during the trial).

Jury trial is now very unusual in civil cases but a person charged with any but the least serious crimes is entitled to be tried by a jury. The defendant may object to any juror if he can show that that juror ought not be on the jury (e.g., because he is incligible or is biased against him) and may object to seven jurors without giving any reason.

## JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the sheriff principal of each sheriffdom, in respect of each sheriff court district in his sheriffdom, to maintain a book, known as the "general jury book", containing the names and designations of persons within the district who are qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The book, which is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide, is kept open for the inspection by any person, upon payment of a nominal fee, at the sheriff clerk's office for the district. Part II of the Juries Act 1949 (amended by the Juries Act 1954 with regulations following thereon) applies only to Scotland and provides, inter alia, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors and for loss of earnings.

The number of a jury in a civil cause in the Court of Session is twelve and in the Sheriff Court seven. In a criminal trial the number is fifteen, and in inquiries by Sheriff and jury under the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act 1895 or the Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) Act 1906 the number is seven. In Scotland there is no Coroner's Inquest.

## Qualifications

Every man or woman between the ages of $2 x$ and 60 who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least $£ 5$, or of moveable property of the value of at least $£ 200$ Sterling, is qualified to serve on a jury.
Exemptions.-The following persons are exempt from serving on juries: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and other officers of any court of justice, prison offices, university professors, practising physicians, surgeons, registered veterinary surgeons or midwives, registered dentists (if they wish to be exempt), officers in the Army, Navy or Air Force on full pay, officers of the Customs and Excise, messengers at arms, police and other officers of law, commissioners and other officers and employees of the Inland Revenue, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers of the regular Army or Air Force, officers and men of the Territorial Army and Royal Auxiliary Air Force, factory inspectors and airport police. Officers of the Post Office will not be compelled to serve.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to $=$ penalty.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the
position is position is complicated by numerous statutory provisions. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important provisions include:-
(x) As to agricuitural holdings-the Agricultural

Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

The Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, contains provision for succession on the death of a tenant of an agricultural holding. Subject to certain conditions and qualifications, a member of a deceased tenant's family (as defined in the Act) can within three months of the death apply to the Agricultural Land Tribunal for a direction entitling him to a tenancy of the holding.
(2) As to business premises-the Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1927 and 1954, and the Law of Property Act 1969, Pt. I. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.
(3) As to dwelling houses. The complicated mass of legislation is now mainly embodied in the Rent Acts 1968 and 2974 , which does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland. If the house is within the Act, tenant has a personal right to reside there, and he may only be ousted on certain grounds.

Such tenancies may be either controlled or regulated. A controlled tenancy is one which has been in existence since July 6, 1957; had at that time the protection of the Rent Acts and is of a house or part of a house the rateable value of which did not exceed $£ 40$ in London or $£_{30}$ elsewhere on Novermber 7, 1956. A regulated tenancy is one which is not controlled, and which falls within the following limits:-
(a) Rateable value on March 23, 1965 (or when first rated, if later)-not in excess of $£_{400}$ in Greater London or $£ 200$ elsewhere OR
(b) Rateable value on March 22, 1973 (or when first rated, if later)-not in excess of $£ 600$ in Greater London or $£ 300$ elsewhere OR
(c) Rateable value on Aprili 1,1973 (or when first rated, if later)-not in excess of $£ 5500$ in Greater London or $£ 750$ elsewhere.
The essential difference between controlled tenancies and regulated tenancies is in the maximum rent recoverable. Under controlled tenancies, the maximum rent is ascertained by taking an appropriate multiple of the gross value for rating purposes of the property on November 7, 1956, whereas the maximum rent under aregulated tenancy is the rent agreed between the landlord and tenant, unless a fair rent has been registered, in which case that is the maximum rent recoverable. Application for the registration of a fair rent may be made by either the landlord or tenant, to the Local Rent Officer, and appeal against his decision lies to the Rent Assessment Committee.
$\mathrm{S}_{27}$ of the Housing Finance Act 1972 provides for the conversion of = controlled tenancy into a regulated tenancy on the issue of a certificate by the Local Authority that the house is provided with all standard amenities. The Housing Rents and Subsidies Act 1975 has repealed the former provision for conversion by reference to rateable value on specific date. This Act also provides for the phasing of rent increases in the private sector.
(4) As to dwelling houses with resident landlords. The Rent Act 1974 gives tenants of furnished dwellings the same security of tenure as those of unfurnished dwellings unless the landlord lives in part
of the house. In the latter case, and in the case of a tenancy of an unfurnished dwelling granted by a resident landlord after 13th August 1974, the tenancy may fall within Part VI of the Rent Act 1968, and the tenant may be granted relief from eviction by application to the Rent Tribunal after a notice to quit has been served, but before it has expired. The Rent Tribunal is empowered to delay the operation of the notice to quit by 6 months, and by the end of that period, the tenant may apply for further delay of 6 months. The landlord or the tenant may also apply to the Rent Tribunal for a reasonable rent to be registered, and once registered, this is the maximum rent recoverable.
(5) The Protection from Eviction Act 1977 provides that if any person with intent to cause the residential occupier of any premises to give up the occupation thereof does any act calculated to interfere with the peace or comfort of the residential occupier or members of his household. he shall be guilty of an offence. A further provision prevents a landlord enforcing a right to possession against: tenant (who is not protected by any security of tenure legislation) without a court order, and there are special rules in such cases relating to agricultural employees.
(6) A notice to quit any dwellinghouse must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect, and must be in writing and in the prescribed statutory form.
(7) Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, applies to most tenancies of houses for over twentyone years at a ground rent. Where it applies, the contractual tenancy is continued until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on limited grounds.

Further, under the Leasehold Reform Act, 1967, tenants of houses under leases for over twenty-one years at rent less than two-thirds of the rateable value of the house are in most cases given a right to purchase the freehold or to take an extended lease for a term of fifty years, provided the tenant at the time when he seeks to exercise the right has been occupying the house as his residence for the last five years or for periods amounting to five years in the last ten years.
(8) Full Rent Act protection is available only if a house is let on $=$ tenancy, so that if the occupier of house has a mere licence to occupy, he does not have Rent Act protection. Further, even if he has - tenancy, he will not be Rent Act protected if the rent payable was less than two-thirds of the rateable value of the house. For other reasons, many occupants of houses owned by farmers and occupied by farm workers did not enjoy full security of tenure. The Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976 contains detailed provisions conferring security of tenure on certain agricultural workers housed by their employers and on their successors on death.
(9) Under the Housing Act, 196I (which does not extend to Scotland), in a lease of a dwellinghouse granted after October 24, 196x, for a term of less than 7 years, there is implied a covenant by the landlord (a) to keep in repair the structure and exterior of the house and (b) to keep in repair and proper working order the installations in the house (i) for the supply of water, gas and electricity, and for sanitation, and (ii) for space heating or heating water.

## SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played in important part
in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 C. 17 , $\quad$ contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (I) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (z) there must be a rent, (3) there must be Eterm of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.
It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting $\quad$ few important Statutes is followed here.
The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949 (amended by the Agriculture Act, 1958), which is a consolidating Act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.
It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1915 , provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.
In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1964 give $\begin{aligned} & \text { measure of security to tenants of shops. }\end{aligned}$ These Acts enable the tenant of shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section $x(3)$ of the 1949 Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Acts apply to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.
The Housing (Scotland) Act 1969 and the Rent (Scotland) Act 197x, as amended by the Rent Act 1974, define controlled tenancies and regulated tenancies, both furnished and unfurnished, and lay down the system by which a landlord or tenant may obtain from the Rent Officer registration of a fair rent. The Acts also give to the tenants either of furnished or unfurnished lets a substantial degree of security of tenure. There are, however, certain exceptions; thus, they do not apply to tenancies where the interest belongs to the Crown, or to a local authority, a development corporation the Housing Corporation of new towns. There must be a true tenancy for the Acts to apply. They do not apply to licensees such as lodgers or persons allowed to occupy houses on a grace and favour basis or to service occupiers. The Acts define the circumstances under which a landlord may apply for increased rent as a consequence of having carried out improvements to his property and also lay down the system of phasing of such rent increases. On the death of statutory successor to $\|$ tenancy the tenancy may pass for a second time to a member of the family or a relative who has been in residence in the house for period of at least six months The Acts also lay down the duties and functions of Rent Officers and Rent Assessment Committees with regard to unfurnished accommodation and of Rent Tribunals for furnished accommodation.

## LEGAL AID

## LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid Act 1974 , is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the service is contained in the Act itself
and the Regulations made thereunder, administered by the Law Society.

Legal aid is available for proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the House of Lords, Court of Appeal, High Court, County Courts, Lands Tribunal, Restrictive Practices Court, before the Commons Commissioners, and civil proceedings in Magistrates' Courts. In any event, Ir application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only 1 trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions and election petitions. It is generally not available for obtaining the decree in undefended divorce and judicial separation, although the Legal Advice and Assistance Scheme (post) will be, and Legal Aid is still, available to deal with property, custody disputes etc., arising in the suit.

Where I person is concerned in proceedings only in a representative, fiduciary or official capacity, his personal resources are not to be taken into account in considering eligibility for legal aid. Apart from this, eligibility in civil proceedings depends upon applicant's "" disposable income" and "disposable capital ". The figures change frequently; particulars can be obtained from a Solicitor, the Law Society or a Citizens' Advice Bureau. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital part of the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; allowances are made in respect of dependants. Except in cases where the spouses are living apart, or have a contrary interest, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the Department of Health and Social Security, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of certificate lies to $m$ Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere application should be made to Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an appellate court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any Area Committee-if resident elsewhere, to Area Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel from 1 panel. The costs of the assisted person's solicitor and counsel will be paid out of the legal aid fund. The court may order that the costs of a successful unassisted party shall be paid out of the legal aid fund.

## LEGAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

The Scheme is governed by the Legal Aid Act 1974.

Under this legal advice and assistance scheme client may obtain such advice or assistance as is normally provided by a solicitor and if necessary the advice of a barrister may be obtained, but the scheme does not extend to taking any step in any proceedings before any court or tribunal. Where legal aid is available for civil proceedings (see above) or in criminal cases (see below) the scheme
covers work done in making application for such legal aid.

A person is eligible for advice or assistance under the scheme provided his disposable capital and his disposable income do not exceed limits in force from time to time or if he receives Supplementary Benefit or Family Income Supplement. For married man or person with children or other dependants deductions will be made from gross income and capital and allowances made in respect of income tax, National Insurance contributions, etc. It is intended that the financial limits shall approximate to those applying for legal aid in civil proceedings (see above). Except when they are separated or have confling interests the means of husband and wife will be aggregated for the purpose of determining financial eligibility. As in the case of Legal Aid, depending his means, a person may be called upon to pay a contribution towards the costs of work done for him. Particulars may again be obtained from a Solicitor, the Law Society or a Citizens' Advice Bureatr.

Solicitor's costs and expenses, which should not together exceed £25 (V.A.T. exclusive), or $£ 45$ in the case of divorce etc. (not applicable to Scotland, where the $£ 25$ limit still applies) without leave of the Area Legal Aid Committee, will be paid out of the client's contribution and any monies recovered in respect of costs or damages from another party and the balance will be paid by the Legal Aid Fund.

The Act also extends the scheme to cover the costs of solicitor who is present within the precincts of magistrates' court or county court and is requested by the court to advise or represent person who is in need of help.

## LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Legal Aid Act 1974 Part II provides for legal aid in criminal proceedings. A criminal court (e.g., magistrates' court, Crown Court) has power to order legal aid to be granted where it appears desirable to do so in the interests of justice. The court shall make order in certain cases, e.g., where a person is committed for trial on a charge of murder. However, the court may not make an order unless it appears to the court that the person's means are such that he requires assistance in meeting the costs of the particular proceedings in question. Application should be made to the appropriate court where proceedings are to take place.

An applicant may be required to make $\boldsymbol{I}$ contribution towards the costs of the action. In order to ascertain the amount of this contribution he will have to produce written evidence of his means. Any assessment of means will be carried out by the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which will report to the court. No contribution will be required from a person who has insufficient means.

Any practising barrister or solicitor may act for legally aided person in criminal proceedings unless excluded by reason of misconduct. In general where legal aid is given it will normally include representation by both counsel and solicitor. However, in connection with magistrates' courts, representation will be by solicitor alone unless it is $\pm$ serious offence.

Where any doubt arises about the grant of a legal aid order that doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. The court also has power to amend or revoke a legal aid order. Legal aid may also be granted in connection with appellate proceedings, e.g., on appeal to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968.

SCOTLAND
Civil Proceedings
The Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1967 and the Legal Advice and Assistance Act, 1972 form the basis of scheme to provide legal advice in most civil actions in the House of Lords on appeals from the Court of Session, in the Court of Session, the Lands Valuation Appeal Court, the Scottish Land Court, the Sheriff Court, the Restrictive Practices Court and Lands Tribunals for Scotland.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. In lase where litigation is not immediately necessary, the client can seek advice under the Legal Advice and Assistance Act 1972 which is similar to the legal advice and assistance provisions of the Legal Aid Act 1974 (see above). In instance where litigation is expected, application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the Supplementary Benefits Commission after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action. The Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 5967 provides for the payment (to a limited extent) out of the legal aid funds of expenses incurred by successful opponents of legally aided litigants.

## Legal Advice

Legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in Scotland on terms similar to those stated in a preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England-the Scottish scheme being administered under the Legal Advice and Assistance Act 1972.

## Criminal Proceedings

Legal Aid in criminal cases is administered under the Legal Aid (Scotland) (Criminal Proceedings) Scheme and Regulations, 1975.

Subject to the financial eligibility of the applicant and the merits of his case, Legal Aid is available for proceedings in the High Court of Justiciary, the Sheriff Court and the District Court, as well as for appeals from those courts. Separate lists of practitioners prepared to act on behalf of assisted persons are kept, as regards counsel, by the Faculty of Advocates, and, as regards solicitors, by the Supreme Court and Local Legal Aid Committees of the Law Society of Scotland. Generally, an applicant may nominate to act on his behalf any solicitor whose name appears on the lists. The Scheme also provides for a rota of Duty Solicitors to act for persons taken into custody on homicide charges and persons who are in custody awaiting the first hearing of their case before the Sheriff or District Court.

Applications for Legal Aid must normally be made on the prescribed form to the clerk of the court in question and an applicant is required to provide therein particulars of the merits of his case and his financial circumstances. Where less than 7 days before his trial an accused lodges $\operatorname{li}$ application it shall be refused unless, ou special cause shown, the court decides the application to be timeously made. In certain cases, i.e. where -
person is in custody on = charge of serious crime, an oral application to the clerk of court will be sufficient. Applications are dealt with by the courts themselves and the results communicated to the relevant Committee of the Law Society. An award may be made subject to a contribution to the Legal Aid Fund. Where an applicant has a right to legal representation at the expense of I third partye.g. a Trade Union-he will be refused Legal Aid, although person with a high income may be awarded Legal Aid if the Court is satisfied that he would be unable without grave financial hardship to meet the costs of his defence.

A solicitor acting for an assisted person in a murder trial or appeal may instruct without the prior sanction of the Law Society both senior and junior counsel. In all other cases before the High Court only junior counsel may be instructed without prior sanction.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING
The Town and Country Planning Act 197x (consolidating earlier Acts) contains very farreaching provisions affecting the liberty of owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Under the Development Land Tax Act 1966 charge to development land tax may arise where a person realises development value by a disposal of an interest in land in the U.K. on or after August $I$, 1976.

What is Development:-
(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.
(b) Making $\quad$ material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.
Examples of what is not deemed Development:-
(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior, with the exception that since January $x$, rg69, any expansion of building below ground level constitutes development.
(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of inwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.-Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Secretary of State may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1973 specifies a number of types of development for which no permission is required, e.g., enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 50 cubic metres or one-tenth, whichever is greater, subject to maximum of in5 cubic metres.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Secretary of State and from his decision, in limited circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

## VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the most important of which are the Act of 1949 (as amended) and the Act of 8969.

Those entitled to vote as electors' at a parliamentary election in any constituency are all persons resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date are British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of at least 18 years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote. In addition, a person who is of voting age on the date of the poll at parliamentary or local government election is entitled to vote, whether or not he is of voting age on the qualifying date. Accordingly, a qualified person will be entitled to be registered in a register of parliamentary electors or a register of local government electors if he will attain voting age within twelve months from the date which the register is required to be published.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' m the registration officer determines the claims and objections which must generally be lodged by December 16 in each year. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

## INCOME TAX 1977-78

Income Tax is chargeable on the income of all individuals and persons other than bodies corporate.

Income Tax is a tax on annual income, represented by money or money's worth. In general, the charge to tax is on the full amount of income arising for the year of assessment, the fiscal year which runs from April 6 in one year to Aprill 5 in the next, subject to the deductions authorized in the Income Tax Acts. Under Schedule D, however, the assessment is made on the profits or gains of continuing trade or profession for the year preceding the year of assessment, which is called the "basis year". The profits are arrived at on ordinary accountancy principles and then adjusted for tax purposes. The profits for the accounting year of the trade or profession which ends in the fiscal year preceding the year of assessment are the profits of the "basis year".

Broadly, the charge to tax is on income arising in the United Kingdom, or on income derived from home or abroad by residents in the United Kingdom. An individual is resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if he is living here in the ordinary course of his life or for an extended period; also, though normally he lives here, if he is abroad for occasional residence only; or if he visits the United Kingdom year by year and, over a period of four years he spends average of three months or more in this country, even though his main home is abroad.

The United Kingdom has concluded Double Taxation Agreements with many overseas countries. Persons who are residents of those countries may be exempt from United Kingdom income tax, or chargeable to tax at reduced rates, on income arising in the United Kingdom.

Subject to some important exceptions which are considered below (see "Husband and Wife") the income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregated with his income.

Income Tax is imposed at the rates specified by the annual Finance Acts. From April 1973 single graduated tax replaced the separate income tax and surtax which operated in earlier years. After deducting personal allowances and reliefs the balance of income is now taxed at a basic rate of 34 per cent. Where the balance of income exceeds E6,000 the excess is charged at the following higher rates-

the next $£ 2,000, \ldots \ldots . .65$ per cent.
the next $£ 2,000 . . . . . . .70$ per cent.
the next $£_{5}, 000 \ldots \ldots . . .75$ per cent.
the remainder. . . . . . . . . . 83 per cent.

Where investment income exceeds $£ x, 500$ an investment income surcharge at so per cent. is payable on the first $\mathcal{L} 500$ of the excess and at 15 per cent. on the balance of the excess. But if the taxpayer or his wife living with him has attained the age of 65 years, the surcharge is payable on the excess of the investment income over $£, 2,000$-at ro per cent. on the first $\mathcal{K} 500$ of the excess and 15 per cent. on the balance. Therefore where income is sufficiently large to attract the maximum rate of $8_{3}$ per cent. the top slice of investment income will be charged at 98 per cent.
The enactments relating to Income Tax were consolidated in the Income and Corporation Tax Act 1970 as amended by subsequent Finance Acts.
The tables which follow show the tax payable for $1977 / 8$ by an individual on the amount of income specified, after deduction of the personal allowance and children's allowance (where appropriate). The taxpayer may, however, be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the tables.
The income and profits of bodies corporate are subject to Corporation Tax which is outside the scope of this article. Some important changes in the system of Corporation Tax which came into effect in 1973/74 are, however, dealt with in a special article (see Index).

Assessment.-The Income Tax Acts provide for tax to be assessed and collected under number of Schedules which deal with separate sources of income:

Schedule A.-Tax under this Schedule is charged on annual profits from the ownership or occupation of land in the United Kingdom, viz.: ground rents, certain other receipts from land (other than mineral rents and royalties), rents (less expenditure on maintenance, insurance and repairs) and premiums leases for less than fifty years. Such premiums are assessed me the amount received less a per cent. for every year after the first year. "Lease" includes any tenancy. Furnished letting income is normally assessed under Case VI, Schedule D without distinguishing the receipts as between the space let and the furniture hire, but rent for the space en be distinguished and assessed under Schedule A, the profit on the hire of furniture being assessed under Case VI, Schedule D.
(x) Single Persons (under 65 years of age)

| Income |  | Income all Earned |  | All Investment Income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Income Tax | Average Rate | Income Tax and | Average Rate |
| Ann. | (Wkly.) |  |  | Surcharge |  |
| $¢ 884$ | ( $£ 17$ ) | L13.26 | 2.5 | ¢13.26 | r.5 |
| ${ }^{936}$ | (£18) | 30.94 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 30.94 | 3.3 |
| x,000 | ( £20) | $52 \cdot 70$ 66.30 | $5 \cdot 3$ 6.4 | $52 \cdot 70$ 66.30 | 5.3 6.4 |
| 1,250 |  | 137\% | 12.0 | 13770 | Ix.0 |
| 2,000 |  | $392 \cdot 70$ | 19.6 | 392.70 | 19.6 |
| 2,080 | ( $£ 40)$ | 419.90 | $20 \cdot 2$ | 419.90 | 20.2 21.2 |
| 2,250 2,500 |  | $477 \%$ $562 \%$ 50 | 21.2 22.5 | 477.70 578.25 | 21.2 23.1 |
| 2,750 |  | $647 \%$ | $23 \cdot 6$ | $688 \cdot 20$ | $25 \%$ |
| 3,000 |  | 73270 | 24.4 | 805.95 | $26 \cdot 9$ |
| 3,120 | (260) | 773.50 | 24.8 25.8 | $\begin{array}{r}864.75 \\ \hline, 050.95\end{array}$ | 27.7 300 |
| 4,000 |  | 1,072.70 | 26.8 | 1,295.95 | $32 \cdot 4$ |
| 4,500 |  | 1,242.70 | 27.6 | x,540.95 | $34 \cdot 2$ |
| 5,000 |  | 1,412.70 | 28.3 28.5 | x,785.95 | $35 \cdot 7$ 36.2 |
| 5,200 | (Axoo) | $1,480 \cdot 70$ $\mathbf{1}, 752 \cdot 70$ | 28.5 20.2 | 1,883.95 | 36.2 |
| 7,000 |  | 1,752.00 | $30^{\circ}$ | 2,775.25 | 37.9 |
| 8,000 |  | 2,509.75 | $3{ }^{1} \cdot 4$ | 3,332.00 | $4{ }^{1} \cdot 7$ |
| 9,000 |  | 2,967.50 | 33.0 3.8 | 3,940 75 | $43^{*} 8$ |
| 10,000 12,000 |  | $3,475 \cdot 25$ $4,633 \cdot 00$ | 34.8 38.6 | $4,598 \cdot 50$ $6,056 \cdot 25$ | $46 \%$ 50 |
| 15,000 |  | 6,548.50 | 43.7 | 8,421 75 | $56 \cdot \frac{1}{}$ |
| 20,000 |  | 10,206.25 | $5 \mathrm{~S} \times \mathrm{O}$ | 12,829.50 | 64.1 |
| 25,000 |  | 14,208.65 | $56 \cdot 8$ $6 \times 2$ | 17,58r.90 | $70 \cdot 3$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 30,000 \\ & 40,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,358 \cdot 65 \\ & 26,65 \cdot 65 \end{aligned}$ | $6 \times 2$ 66.6 | $22,48 \mathrm{r} \cdot 90$ <br> $32,28 \mathrm{r}$ | 74.9 80.7 |
| 50,000 |  | 34,958.65 | 69.9 | 42,08r'90 | $84^{\circ} \mathrm{z}$ |
| 100,000 |  | 76,458.65 | $76 \cdot 5$ | 91,08r 90 | $98 \cdot x$ |

Under Schedule B.-Assessment under this Schedule is now restricted to woodlands in the United Kingdom managed on a commercial basis with a view to the realization of profits. The assessment of woodlands will be based on one third of the annual value of the land arrived at on the normal rating basis on the assumption that the lands were let and occupied in their natural and unimproved state. The taxpayer has the option to be assessed under Case I, Schedule D on the results shown by the accounts instead.

Under Schedule C.-Assessed on the paying agent. Not of concern to the individual taxpayer.

Under Schedule D.-This schedule is divided into six cases as follows: Cases I and II-Profits of trades, business, commercial activities on land including farming, professions or vocations.

Case III.-Interest on Government Stocks not taxed at source (e.g., War Loan, British Savings Bonds), bank deposit interest, discounts, etc. Interest on ordinary National Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank up to £ 70 is exempt from Income Tax. This exemption applies to both husband and wife separately. Interest on National Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank Special Investment Accounts is not exempt.

Cases IV and V.-Interest from foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents, dividends and all other unearned income; assessed on full amount arising, whether remitted or not, where person domiciled and ordinarily resident in the U.K. but on amount remitted only where person not domiciled in the
U.K. or a British subject not ordinarily resident. Prior to April 1974 overseas pensions and profits from trades, business and professions exercised abroad were subject to tax if remitted to the U.K. by a person resident in the U.K. From April 6, x974, individuals who are resident and domiciled in the U.K. will be subject to U.K. tax on overseas pensions whether remitted to the U.K, or not, subject to a deduction of one tenth. Individuals who are domiciled and ordinarily resident in the U.K. will be subject to U.K. tax assessment profits from trades, businesses or professions exercised abroad whether remitted or not, subject to a deduction of one quarter.

Case VI.-Sundry profits and annual receipts not assessed under any other case, e.g., insurance commission, post cessation receipts, certain premiums paid to persons other than landlords and numerous other receipts treated as income and specifically charged hereunder. As to furnished lettings, see under Schedule A.

Losses.-Under Cases I, II, V and VI losses min in general be carried forward against corresponding income or profits of subsequent fiscal years without time limits. Losses under Cases I and II (and from overseas activities to the extent that a profit would be assessable under Case V) may alternatively be set off against other income of the same year or the year next following.

Capital Gains.-A separate long-term gains tax was introduced in the Finance Act 1965 and this applies to gains realized on chargeable assets dis-
(z) Married Couple (under 65 years) Without Children

posed of after April 6, 1965. Details of this tax are given elsewhere in this volume.

To the extent that capital gains from disposals after December 1973 of interests in land in the United Kingdom were development gains, computed under complicated provisions found in the 1974 Finance Act, they were chargeable to income tax under Case VI of Schedule D, only the balance of the gain being charged to capital gains tax. Development gains accruing from disposals on or after August rst 1976 are not subject to income tax but may be chargeable to development land tax under the Development Land Tax Act 1976.

Under Schedule E.-Income from all offices, employments and pensions, including salaries, wages, emoluments, director's fees, etc. Assessed on the actual earnings for the year of assessment. Foreign earnings of this type which prior to April 1974 would have been subject to the "remittance" basis of assessment are now assessable on the amount arising but subject to a deduction of 25 or 100 per cent., depending on the circumstances, viz: where the taxpayer is resident, ordinarily resident and domiciled in the U.K. and the employment is carried on wholly or partly outside the U.K. for 365 days or more continuously the deduction will be yoo per cent. If, in performing the duties of such an employment, the taxpayer is absent from the U.K. for less than 365 days but for not less than 30 qualifying days in the year of assessment, he is entitled to a deduction of 25 per cent. of the emoluments. Further, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be granted from emoluments of an employment with i foreign employer where the duties of the employment are performed wholly outside the U.K.

There are special more complex rules to cover the emoluments received by persons resident but not domiciled in the U.K. from foreign employers. In general, where the duties are performed in the U.K. such earnings will be assessable subject to a deduction of 50 per cent. for and from 1974/75
but from 1976/77 the deduction will be reduced to 25 per cent. where the taxpayer has been resident in the U.K. for at least nine out of the last ten preceding tax years.
In arriving at the amount to be assessed under Schedule E all expenses incurred wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of the duties of the office or employment may be deducted, including fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies and, within strict limits, depreciation allowances.
Expenses allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to directors and employees enjoying emoluments of $\AA 5,000$ ( $£ 2,000$ before $1975 / 76$ ) or more are assessable. From 1965/6 onwards expenses incurred in providing business entertainment (including hospitality of any kind and gifts) are not allowable except when provided for an overseas customer. Where any person has premises available for his use by reason of his employment and either pays no rent or pays less than the annual value he will be charged to tax on the annual value less any rent paid. Provision is also made for charging directors and employees to tax on the value of benefits obtained from the issue or transfer of shares on advantageous terms and from subsidized medical insurance schemes. Certain payments made on retirement or removal from a person's office or employment (in excess of $£ 5,000$ ) are assessable to tax on him.
Exemptions.-Unemployment, sickness and maternity bencfit and grant, and death grant payable under the National Insurance Acts and (with effect from 1977/78) Child Benefit payable under the Child Benefit Act 1975, are not assessable to income tax, but (retirement, widows, etc.) pensions are included in the charge under this schedule. Under Finance Act 1966 statutory redundancy payments are exempt from tax.

Where the emoluments are paid by an employer
(3) Married Couples (under 65 years) with One Child

| Income | All Earned Income |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | One Child not over 19 |  | One Child over II but not over 16 |  | One Child over 16 |  |
|  | Income Tax | Average <br> Rate \% | Income Tax | Average Rate \% | Income Tax | Average Rate \% |
| £ 1,500 | ¢3.06 |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
|  | 37.06 88.06 | 2.3 50 | $\begin{array}{r} £ 25 \cdot 16 \\ 76 \cdot 16 \end{array}$ | $1.6$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathcal{L}_{14} \cdot 96 \\ 65 \cdot 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .9 \\ 3.8 \end{array}$ |
| 2,000 | 173.06 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 161. 16 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 150.96 | 7.5 |
| 2,250 | 258.06 | 18.5 | $246 \cdot 16$ | $10 \cdot 9$ | $235 \cdot 96$ | 10.5 |
| 2,500 | 343.06 | 13.7 | 331.16 | $13^{12}$ | 320.96 | 12.8 |
| 2,750 | 428.06 | 15.6 | $416 \cdot 16$ | 15.1 | 405.96 | 14.8 |
| 3,000 3,500 | 513.06 68.06 | 17.1 10.5 | $501 \cdot 16$ $67 \times 16$ | 16.7 10.2 | $490 \cdot 96$ 660.96 | 16.3 88.9 |
| 3,500 4,000 | $683 \cdot 06$ 853.06 | 19.5 21.3 | $67 \mathrm{r} \cdot \mathrm{x}$ <br> 84 r <br> 16 | 19.2 21.0 | $660 \cdot 96$ 830.96 | 18.9 20.8 |
| 5,000 | 8.83 .06 $\times, 193.06$ | 21.3 23.9 | $841 \times 16$ $\times 185 \cdot x 6$ | 21.0 23.6 | 830.96 $\times, 170.96$ | 20.8 23.4 |
| 6,000 | x,533 $\cdot 06$ | 25.6 | x,521•16 | 25.4 | 1,510.96 | 25.2 |
| 7,000 | r,873.06 | 26.8 | r,861.16 | 26.6 | 1,850.96 | 26.4 |
| 8,000 | 2,243.60 | 28.0 | 2,229.60 | 27.9 | 2,217.60 | 27.7 |
| 9,000 | 2,669.05 | 29.7 35 | 2,653.30 | 29.5 | 2,639.80 | 29.3 |
| 10,000 $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 0 0}$ | 3,144.50 | $3{ }^{31} \cdot 4$ | 3,127.00 | 3 Ir 3 35.4 | 3,11200 | $3 \mathrm{3x}$ - ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |
| 12,000 x,000 | 4,24540 $6,120.85$ | 35.4 40.8 | 4,2248.10 | $35 \cdot 4$ 40.7 | 6,2068.60 | $35 \cdot 1$ $40 \cdot 5$ |
| 20,000 | 9.721'75 | $48 \cdot 6$ | 9,695.50 | 48.5 | 9,673.00 | 48.4 |
| 25,000 | 13,672.47 | 54.7 | 13,643.42 | 54.6 | 13,618.52 | 54.5 |
| 50,000 | 34,422.47 | 68.8 | 34,393.42 | 68.8 | 34.368.52 | 68.7 |
| 100,000 | 75,922.47 | $75 \cdot 9$ | 75:893.42 | $75 \cdot 9$ | 75,868.52 | 75'9 |

in the U.K., deduction of income tax is made by the employer by reference to the employee's code number. As to P.A.Y.E. (pay as you earn) see further below.

Under Schedule F.-From April 1973 U.K. resident company paying a dividend must account to the Revenue for advance corporation tax on the amount of the dividend paid. A shareholder who is resident in the U.K. and who receives such a dividend is taxable under Schedule F on the amount of the dividend plus the advance corporation tax appropriate to it, but is entitled to a credit against tax liability equal to the amount of the advanced corporation tax.

Chargeable Income-Income tax is charged on the net total income, that is to say, on the aggregate of the income computed under the Schedules and Cases referred to above, after deducting from that aggregate such deductions and allowances as are authorised by the Taxes Act. Interest paid wholly and exclusively for the purposes of atrade, profession or vocation is deductible as an expense in computing the income chargeable under Case I or Case II of Schedule D. Interest which cannot be so dealt with may, subject to certain restrictions, be deducted from the total income. To rank for this relief the interest must be annual interest or interest paid to bank, stockbroker or discount house. Relief will not be given to the extent that the interest is paid at a rate exceeding a reasonable commercial rate and no deduction is available for-
(a) interest on moverdraft;
(b) interest payable after April 5, 1980 on $\Perp$ loan incurred before March 27, 1974 unless it is eligible for relief under paragraphs (i) to (vi) below.
Interest paid at reasonable commercial rates on a loan within any of the following is eligible for relief-
(i) A loan to purchase or improve an interest in land owned by the taxpayer and used as his
only or main residence or used as the sole or main residence of a dependent relative or of former or separated spouse. If the loan exceeds $£ 25,000$, relief is restricted to interest on that amount.
(ii) A loan to purchase or improve an interest in land which is let, or is available to be let at a commercial rent. In this case, however, the interest is deductible only from the rent income.
(iii) A loan to acquire an interest in a close company or an interest in In partnership.
(iv) A loan to member of a partnership to acquire machinery or plant for use in the partnership business.
(v) A loan to an employed person to acquire machinery or plant for the purposes of his employment.
(vi) A loan to a personal representative to enable him to pay capital transfer tax.
Subject to (ii) above, if the taxpayer has both earned income and investment income, the interest eligible for relief will be taken, as far as possible, as reducing the investment income.

Allowances.-The following allowances are deductible in arriving at the net total income and are taken, as far as possible, as reducing earned income in priority to investment income. The Finance Act $x 977$ includes provisions requiring the personal and "wife's earned income" allowances to be varied annually by reference to the retail price index.
Personal Allowances.-

> To a single person........... $£ 845$
> To a married man whose wife
> is living with or maintained
> by him........................ $£ x, 295$

In the year of marriage the allowance to a married person is reduced by $\mathrm{x} / 12$ of $£ 450$ for each fiscal month (i.e. ending May 5, June 5 etc.) which ended before the date of marriage.
(4) Married Couples (under 65 years) with Two Children

| Income(ExcludingChildBenefit) | All Earned Income |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Two Children not over $x$ x |  | Two Children over 1 I but not over 16 |  | Two Children over 16 |  |
|  | Income Tax | Average Rate \% | Income Tax | Average Rate \% | Income Tax | Average Rate \% |
| ¢1,700 | $\mathcal{E l 3 . 2 6}^{1}$ | . 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 2,000 | $\begin{array}{r}115.26 \\ \hline 20.26\end{array}$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 6.91.46 | $46$ | $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{K}} 7.06$ | $3.6$ |
| 2,250 | $200 \cdot 26$ $285 \cdot 26$ | 8.9 11.4 | 176.46 261.46 | 7.8 105 | 156.06 241.06 | 6.5 9.6 |
| 2,500 2,750 | 370.26 | 13.5 | 346.46 | 12.6 | 326.06 | 12.8 |
| 3,000 | $455 \cdot 26$ | 15.2 | $433 \cdot 46$ | 14.4 | 4 rr -06 | 13.7 |
| 3.500 | 625.36 | 179 | $60 \times 46$ | 17.2 | 58x.06 | 16.6 |
| 4,000 | 795.26 | 19.9 | 77146 | 19.3 | 751.06 | 18.8 21.8 |
| 5,000 | 1,135.26 | 22.7 | 2,111.46 | 22.2 | 1,091.06 | 21.8 |
| 6,000 | $\mathrm{x}, 4755^{26}$ $\mathrm{r}, 815.26$ | 24.6 25.9 |  | 24.2 25 |  | 23.9 25.3 |
| 7,000 | $\mathbf{1}, 815 \cdot 26$ $\mathbf{2 , 1 7 5} \cdot 60$ | 25.9 27.2 | 1,791.46 | 25.6 26.8 | $1,771.06$ $\mathbf{2 , 1 2 3}$ | 25.3 26.5 |
| 9,000 | 2,592'55 | 28.8 | 2,56x.05 | 28.5 | 2,534.05 | 28.2 |
| 10,000 | 3,059'50 | $30 \cdot 6$ | 3,024.50 | 30.2 | 2,994.50 | 29.9 |
| 12,000 | 4,143'40 | 34.5 | 4,101 ${ }^{40}$ | 34.2 30.8 | 4,065.40 | 33.9 |
| 15,000 | 6,010.35 | $40 \cdot$ | 5,964.85 | 39.8 | 5,925.85 | 39.5 |
| 20,000 25,000 | $9.594 \cdot 25$ $\times 3.53 \times 37$ | $4^{48 \cdot}$ | $9,541.75$ $\times 3,473.27$ | $47 \cdot 7$ 53 | $9,496 \cdot 75$ $\times 3,423.47$ | 47.5 53 |
| 25,000 | 34,281-37 | 68.6 | 34,223.27 | 68.4 | 34,173.47 | 68.3 |
| 100,000 | 75,78x-37 | 75.8 | 75,723.27 | $75^{\prime} 7$ | 75,673*47 | 75'7 |

If an unmarried person who has attained the age of 65 years has a total income of not more than 63.500 , the personal allowance is increased to EI, rio. Where a married man, or his wife living with him is aged 65 years or over, the personal allowance is increased to $£ x, 765$. If the income exceeds $£ 3,500$, the allowance is reduced by twothirds of the amount of the excess, but cannot be reduced below the level of the normal personal allowance (above). The benefit of this increased allowance ceases if the income of the single person exceeds $£ 3,912$ or that of the married couple exceeds $£ 4,205$.

Wife's Earned Income.-An allowance equal to the wife's earned income but not exceeding $£ 845$. This allowance is not granted in the year of marriage. (See "Husband and Wife", below.)

Children.-With effect from the year 1977/78 child allowances for income tax purposes are geared to Child Benefits payable under the Child Benefit Act 1975 and it is intended that the income tax allowances shall eventually be withdrawn. The current payments of Child Benefit are £I per week for the first or only child and $\mathcal{E}$ r. 50 for each other child. These sums are not chargeable to income tax and the child allowances for income tax, granted in respect of each child of the taxpayer living at any time in the year of assessment are (except as indicated below) increased by $£ 26$ where the child for whom the claim is made is a " first or only "child. The allowances for $1977 / 78$ are-

|  | First or only | Any other |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| child | child |  |

In each case the age is taken as at the beginning of the fiscal year. A parent living abroad who cannot claim the child benefit may claim the higher child allowances at the rates applicable to the year 1976/77. A similar claim is available where the child is undergoing full-time higher education and
the claimant cannot benefit from the reductions in parental contributions to the student grant. The 1976/77 allowances were-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Not over Ix years. . . . . . . . . . £ } 300 \\
& \text { Over is not over } 56 . . . . . . . . \text {. } £ 335 \\
& \text { Over } 16 \text { years................... } \AA_{365}
\end{aligned}
$$

The child allowance in respect of a child over the age of 16 years is available only where the child is receiving full-time instruction at university, college, school or other educational establishment or is undergoing full-time training for a trade, profession or vocation.
If $=$ child who is under the age of eighteen years and is unmarried at the end of the year of assessment has earned income not exceeding $£_{235}$, the full allowance will only be given if his investment income does not exceed £rrs. Scholarship or bursary does not count as income for this purpose. Marginal relief is given where a child's income exceeds $£_{350}$ or, when appropriate, the investment income exceeds £irs. The child relief will then be reduced by $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{I}}$ for each $\mathcal{L} \mathrm{I}$ by which the child's income exceeds the relevant limit. "Child" includes step-child and adopted child. Child allowance is due to the person who has the custody of and maintains the child. If more than one person could claim the allowance, e.g., if husband and wife are divorced or separated, the allowance, will be apportioned between them as necessary.
Life Insurance Premiums.-Relief is granted for premiums paid on policies of life assurance on the life of the taxpayer or that of his wife. In respect of policies taken out after June 22, 1956 relief is given equal to half the amount of the premium but if the total amount of the premiums paid in any year does not exceed $£ 20$, the relief is on £xo or the amount of the premiums, whichever is lower.
The premium on which relief is given may not exceed 7 per cent. of the sum assured and the total of the premiums on which relief is given may not exceed one-sixth of the total net income.

Dependent Relatives.-The maximum deduction for each dependent relative is normally $£ 100$ but an increased allowance of £I45 may be claimed where the claimant is a woman (other than married woman living with her husband). These allowances are reduced by £x for every £x by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary allowances) exceeds the basic National Insurance Retirement Pension. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother (which includes any woman living apart from her husband or whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled). If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided pro rata.

Daughter.-A person who by reason of his or his wife's old age or infirmity has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of $£ 55$.

Housekeeper or Person looking after children.An allowance to:
(a) Widows and Widowers: Housekeeper allowance of $£ 100$ in respect of housekeeper employed as such or female relative of his or hers or of the deceased spouse acting as housekeeper. These females must be resident.
(b) Unmarried man: Housekeeper allowance of £roo in respect of a female relative living with and maintained by him to look after brothers or sisters for whom he is entitled to. child allowance.
(c) If widow or widower entitled to the child aliowance, is also entitled to an allowance of £450. The relief is also available to a married man whose wife is totally incapacitated by physical or mental infirmity throughout the year. This relief cannot be claimed in addition to the housekeeper allowance of $£$ roo.

Blind Persons.-An allowance of £x8o less the amount of any tax-free disability payment recciv-
able may be claimed by a registered blind person provided that the Daughter's Allowance of $£ 55$ is not also claimed. Where both spouses are blind the maximum allowance is $\mathcal{C} 360$ less any tax-free disability receipts. The reliefs quoted are for a full year and must be scaled down where - person is registered as blind for only part of the year.

Husband and Wife.-The general rule is that the income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregated with his income for the purpose of charging it to tax. This does not, however, apply for the year of assessment in which the parties are married. For that year the husband will receive the personal allowance appropriate to a married man but the allowance will be reduced (for 1977/78) by $£ 37.50$ for each fiscal month which ended before the date of the marriage. The wife will be taxed for that year as if she were single and no "wife's earned income" relief will be granted. For subsequent years the income of husband and wife will be aggregated and if the husband does not satisfy the tax liability, the Revenue may require the wife to pay the tax appropriate to her income. For I year in which the incomes are aggregated, husband and wife may claim that they shall be assessed separately and the election will then have effect for all years until it is revoked. This election does not alter the total liability of the parties. But - joint election may also be made that the wife shall be assessed as a single person in respect of her earnings. Where such election is made, the husband will be assessed on his income and on his wife's investment income and will receive the personal allowance appropriate to single man. This latter election may be of advantage where the saving in higher rate tax on the wife's income is greater than the increased tax resulting from loss of the married allowance.

If in any year of assessment one of the parties to marriage is and the other is not resident in the U.K., they may be assessed as if they were not married. But this may not operate to increase the aggregate liability above what it would have been if they had been taxed $\quad$ married persons.

## CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Introduction.-Capital gains tax was introduced by the Finance Act, 1965, and has effect in respect of disposals of assets from April 6, 1965. A person is chargeable to capital gains tax in respect of chargeable gains which accrue to him in ■ year of assessment during any part of which he is resident in the United Kingdom, or during which he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. A non-resident person is chargeable to capital gains tax in respect of chargeable gains which accrue to him in I year of assessment in which he is carrying on trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency.

Rate of Tax.-The tax is charged at the rate of 30 per cent. of the chargeable gains. If, however, the chargeable gains accruing to an individual in any one year do not exceed $\mathcal{L} 5,000$ his liability to capital gains tax on those gains may not exceed the additional income tax that would be payable if one half of the sums were added to his income with marginal relief if the sums do not greatly exceed $£ 5,000$. A company is charged to corporation tax on chargeable gains effectively at 30 per cent., but this is achieved by reducing the amount of chargeable gains to be included in a company's total profits for any accounting period by such fraction as Parliament may from time to time determine. Special rules apply to the calculation of the liability
to capital gains tax of investment trusts and unit trusts.

Amount chargeable.- Capital gains tax is chargeable on the total amount of chargeable gains which accrue to person in each year of assessment after deducting any allowable losses accruing to him in that year, and any unused losses from previous years. Capital gains tax chargeable in respect of the chargeable gains of married woman in a year of assessment or any part of year of assessment during which she is a married woman living with her husband, will be assessed and charged on the husband unless an election for separate assessment is made.

Disposal of Assets.-A disposal of assets occurs not only where assets are sold or exchanged but where there is a gift of assets and in the latter case, or in the case of any other disposal which is not at arm's length, the donor or other person making the disposal is deemed to do so for a consideration equal the market value of the asset at the time of the disposal and the person acquiring it is treated as doing so for the like consideration. There is also a disposal of assets where any capital sum is derived from assets as, for example, where compensation is received for loss or damage to an asset. A part disposal of an asset may also give rise to liability.

A disposal of assets in accordance with an unconditional contract is treated as occurring when
the contract is entered into and not when the asset is conveyed or transferred. The disposal arising from a receipt of compensation for loss or damage to an asset occurs when the compensation is received.

Valuation of Assets.-In general the actual amount received as consideration for the disposal of an asset will be the sum from which very limited expenses may be deducted for the purpose of computing the gain which will be the basis on which the liability to tax is calculated. In some cases, however, it is necessary to determine market value which is defined as the price which the asset might reasonably be expected to fetch on a sale in the open market. In the case of unquoted shares or securities, it is to be assumed that in the open market there is available to any prospective purchaser all the information which a prudent prospective purchaser of the shares or securities might reasonably require, if he were proposing to purchase them from willing vendor, by private treaty and at arm's length. This will usually be established by negotiation with the Shares Valuation Division of the Inland Revenue.

In the case of shares or securities where the market value is quoted in the Stock Exchange daily official list, will be:
(a) the lower of the two prices shown in the quotations for the shares or securities in the list on the relevant date plus one-quarter of the difference between those two figures; or
(b) half way between the highest and lowest prices at which bargains other than bargains done at special prices were recorded in the shares or securities for the relevant date.
The amount to be taken as the market value will be the lower of ( $a$ ) or (b) unless there are no bargains falling under (b), when the value ascertained under (a) will represent market value.

Partnerships.-Where two or more persons carrying on a trade or business in partnership dispose of an asset to an outside person, each of the partners will be treated as disposing of his fractional share of the asset. In practice there are special rules for dealing with the position where there is change in partnership profit-sharing ratios, or where assets of the partnership are revalued.

Assessments.-Assessments are made by the Inland Revenue in respect of chargeable gains accruing in - year of assessment and in general, an assessment must be made within six years after the end of the year of assessment in which the chargeable gain arises. Some extension of this time limit is available to the Revenue where fraud, wilful default or neglect has been committed by the taxpayer. Capital gains tax is due for payment on or before July 6 following the year of assessment or on the expiration of thirty days after the date of the issue of the notice of assessment whichever is the later. In very limited circumstances, the payment of capital gains tax may be postponed and where the proceeds of the disposal are payable by instalments, it may be possible to defer the payment of the tax if it can be shown that there is hardship to the taxpayer.
If capital gains tax is not paid by the due date, interest may be charged on the outstanding tax, the current rate being 9 per cent. per annum.
Appeals.-Where a taxpayer objects to an assessment to capital gains tax, he may give notice of appeal to the General or Special Commissioners. In most cases, however, the matter will be determined by agreement between the taxpayer and H.M. Inspector of Taxes.

Returns.-Every person is required by notice from H.M. Inspector of Taxes to deliver within a specified time $\quad$ return of his chargeable gains and must carry out this request, the chargeable gains being computed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A married woman living with her husband can be required to make a return of her own chargeable gains, even if a claim for separate assessment is not made. It is usual for the return issued for income tax purposes to include an appropriate space so that the taxpayer can insert the amount of his chargeable gains for the year of assessment on that return.

General Exemptions.-There is a general exemption from liability to capital gains tax-
(a) where the consideration arising from all disposals made by an individual in any year of assessment does not exceed $\mathcal{£ x , 0 0 0}$, and
(b) where the value of gifts made by an individual does not exceed £100.
There are, however, number of other types of asset, the disposal of which will not give rise to chargeable gains or allowable losses and these include:
(a) private motor-cars;
(b) certain Government securities;
(c) National Savings Certificates, Premium Bonds, Defence Bonds and National Development Bonds;
(d) currency of any description acquired for personal expenditure outside the United Kingdom;
(e) Decorations awarded for valour;
(f) betting wins and pool, lottery or games prizes;
(g) compensation or damages for any wrong or injury suffered by an individual in his person or in his profession or vocation;
(h) life assurance and deferred annuity contract where the person making the disposal is the original beneficial owner;
(i) dwelling-houses and land enjoyed with the residence as its garden or grounds which is the owner's only or main residence;
(j) tangible movable property, the consideration for the disposal of which does not exceed £1,000;
(k) certain tangible movable property which is a wasting asset having a life not exceeding fifty years;
(l) assets transferred to charities and certain other bodies and works of art, historic buildings and other assets;
$(m)$ assets used to provide maintenance funds for historic buildings;
$(n)$ assets transferred to trustees for the benefit of employees.
Charities and superannuation funds are not charged to capital gains tax on disposals made by them.

Dwelling-houses.-Exemption will generally be available in the case of a gain which accrues to an individual and which is attributable to the disposal of or of an interest in a dwelling-house or part of dwelling-house which is or has at any time been his only or main residence in his period of ownership, or land which he has for his own occupation and enjoyment with that residence as its garden or grounds up to an area inclusive of the site of the dwelling-house of one acre, or such larger area as
the Commissioners concerned may decide on being satisfied that, regard being had to the size and character of the dwelling-house, the larger area is required for the reasonable enjoyment of it as a residence. The gain will not be I chargeable gain if the dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house has been the individual's only or main residence throughout the period of ownership, or throughout the period of ownership except for all or any part of the last twelve months of that period. A proportionate part of the gain will be exempt if the dwelling-house has been the taxpayer's only or main residence for ownership. Certain periods of temporary absence may still count as periods during which the dwell-ing-house was the individual's only or main residence eligible for relief, but only if both before and after the period of absence there was a time when the dwelling-house was the individual's only or main residence. Relief will not be available if the acquisition of the dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house was made wholly or partly for the purpose of realising a gain from the disposal of it.

Replacement of Business Assets.-A measure of deferment of the payment of capital gains tax may be obtained if the consideration which a person carrying on a trade obtains for the disposal of specified categories of assets used and used only for the purposes of the trade throughout the period of ownership, is applied by him in acquiring new assets which, on the acquisition, are taken into use and used only for the purposes of the trade. Relief will be available only if the acquisition of the new asset takes place within a period commencing twelve months before and ending three years after the disposal of the old assets, although the Board of Inland Revenue may exercise discretion to extend this period where the circumstances were such that it was impossible for the trader to acquire the new asset before the expiration of the time limit.

Disposals on death.-In the case of a death occurring after April 5 , 1969, no capital gains tax is chargeable on death. However, the legal personal representatives will be deemed to acquire assets from the deceased at the date of death by reference to the market value of them at that time. Where - person acquires an asset under a will or intestacy, no chargeable gain will accrue to the personal representative and the person taking the asset will be treated as having acquired it on the death of the deceased at its then market value.

Retirement Relief.-Where a person who has attained the age of 60 years disposes by way of sale or gift of the whole or part of $\quad$ business which he has owned throughout the period of ten years ending with the disposal, or disposes by way of sale or gift of shares or securities of $a$ company which has been a trading company and his family company during the ten-year period and of which he has been a fulltime working director throughout that period, he may claim to have deducted from the chargeable gains arising on the disposal, relief at the rate of $£ 4,000$ per annum up to a maximum of $£ 20,000$ if he has attained the age of 65 years at the time of disposal.
Computation of chargeable gains.-In arriving at the chargeable gain or allowable loss all the proceeds from the disposal must be taken into account except any that have been charged to income tax mincome or taken into account in computing income of the person making the disposal. The sums allowable as a deduction from the consideration for the disposal in computing the gain accruing to any person will be restricted to:
(a) the cost of the asset with incidental costs wholly and exclusively incurred in connection with the acquisition of the asset;
(b) expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred on the asset in enhancing its value, being expenditure reflected in the state or nature of the asset at the time of the disposal, and any expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred by him in establishing, preserving or defending his title to or a right over the asset, and
(c) the incidental costs of making the disposal.

Where there is a part disposal, the cost to be attributed to that part will be determined, having regard to the consideration for the part disposal and the market value of the property which remains undisposed of at that time.
Capital distributions hy Companies.-Where $\begin{aligned} & \text { - person }\end{aligned}$ receives or becomes entitled to receive in respect of shares in a company, any capital distribution from the company, he will be treated as if he had in consideration of that capital distribution disposed of an interest in the shares. A capital distribution is any distribution from - company, including a distribution in the course of dissolving or winding up the company, in money or money's worth, except a distribution which in the hands of the recipient constitutes income for the purposes of income tax. If, therefore, a company goes into liquidation and a shareholder receives from the liquidator - distribution of its assets, he will be regarded $\quad$ having disposed of an interest in his shares and, therefore, a potential liability to capital gains tax arises.

Reorganisation of Share Capital.-Where as a result of a reorganisation of the share capital of a company iperson receives shares or securities in exchange for his original holding, this will not be treated for capital gains tax purposes as involving a disposal which would give rise to a charge to tax. If, however, he receives cash for his original holding, he will be treated as if he had disposed of that holding or a part thereof, as the case may be, and therefore liability to tax will arise.
Assets held on April 6, 1965.-Capital gains tax is chargeable in respect of gains which accrue from April 6, 1965 , and, therefore, any gain which is attributable to an earlier period is to be excluded from the charge to tax. In general this is achieved by computing the overall gain from the time of acquisition to the time of disposal and then apportioning the gain on a time basis so that only that part which is attributable to the period subsequent to April 5, 1965, is liable to tax. There are some circumstances in which it is necessary to value the asset at April 6, 1965, instead of using the time apportionment method and where time apportionment can be used, the taxpayer has the option to elect to adopt market value at April 6, 1965 , instead of using time apportionment for the purpose of computing the chargeable gain. If he makes the election, he cannot subsequently revoke it. If he makes the election in respect of $\square$ part disposal, the election will hold good when there are subsequent part disposals of the asset.

Companies.-Although companies are charged to corporation tax on their chargeable gains, those gains are computed in the same manner as for individuals. The rate of corporation tax is, however, higher than that which is applicable to capital gains tax so that only a proportion of the chargeable gains of companies will be liable to corporation tax, which will in general result in the tax chargeable being the same as it would be in the case of an individual.

## CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX

Introduction.-Capital transfer tax is charged lifetime gifts and on assets which pass or are deemed to pass on death. The tax was introduced by the Finance Act, 1975, and was the subject of amending legislation in the Finance Act, 1976. In the case of lifetime gifts, the tax is chargeable where they are made after March 26, 1974, and in the case of deaths, the tax replaces estate duty where the death occurs on or after March 13, 1975 . Certain transfers are exempt from liability to capital transfer tax and certain property, notably that which is located outside the United Kingdom where the person beneficially entitled to it is domiciled abroad, is excluded from liability. Special rules apply to the determination of a person's domicile for capital transfer tax purposes.

Lifetime gifts, which attract liability to capital transfer tax may also give rise to liability to capital gains tax. The rates of capital transfer tax apply on graduated basis computed on the aggregate of the gifts and transfers both during lifetime and on death. The rates of tax which apply to transfers on death are higher than those which apply to lifetime gifts.
Lifetime Dispositions.-There will be liability to capital transfer tax on a chargeable transfer, being lifetime disposition after March 26, 1974, as a result of which the value of the estate of the individual making the transfer after the disposition is less than it would be if the disposition had not been made. The amount by which the value has fallen is the value transferred by the transfer and which will normally attract liability to tax. However, a disposition is not a transfer of value if it is shown that it was not intended to confer gratuitous benefit on any person and either that it was made in a transaction at arm's length between persons not connected with each other, or that it was such as might be expected to be made in a transaction at arm's length between unconnected persons.

Transfer on Death.-The tax is charged as if immediately before the death of an individual he had made itransfer of value and the value transferred by it had been equal to the value of his estate immediately before his death. For this purpose a person's estate is the aggregate of all the property to which he is beneficially entitled other than excluded property which, in general, is property situated outside the United Kingdom where the person beneficially entitled to it is an individual domiciled outside the United Kingdom.
Liability for Tax.-In the case of a lifetime disposition, the persons liable are:
(a) the transferor and the transferee;
(b) so far as the tax is attributable to the value of any property, any person in whom the property is vested, whether beneficially or otherwise at any time after the transfer, or who at any time is beneficially entitled to an interest in possession in the property;
(c) where the chargeable transfer results in any property becoming comprised in a settlement, any person for whose benefit any of the property or income from it is applied.
Where the chargeable transfer takes the form of settlement, the persons liable are:
(a) the trustees of the settlement;
(b) any person entitled, whether beneficially or not, to an interest in possession in the settled property;
(c) any person for whose benefit any of the settled property or income from it is applied at or after the time of the transfer;
(d) where the chargeable transfer is made during
the life of the settlor and the trustees are not for the time being resident in the United Kingdom, the person liable will be the settlor.
Where the chargeable transfer is deemed to have been made on the death of any person, those liable are usually the personal representatives of the deceased. In some circumstances, there can be a limitation on the liability of those from whom the tax can be demanded. Some lifetime gifts are not liable to tax because they are exempt transfers. In order to overcome administrative difficulties involved in identifying small gifts and charging tax thereon, it is provided that transfers of value by a transferor in any one year by outright gifts to any one person are exempt to the extent that the values transferred to that person do not exceed £yoo. Transfers of value by 1 transferor in any one year are exempt to the extent that the aggregate of the values transferred in that year do not exceed $£ 2,000$. A year for this purpose ends on April 5 . Where a person does not make gifts to the full extent of this latter exemption, any shortfall may be carried forward one year. A transfer of value is exempt where the following three conditions are satisfied:
(a) It was made as part of the normal expenditure of 1 transferor and
(b) taking one year with another, it was made out of his income, and
(c) after allowing for all transfers of value forming part of his normal expenditure, the transferor was left with sufficient income to maintain his usual standard of living.
Gifts in consideration of marriage are exempt if they comply with certain conditions. In the case of a gift by a parent of E party to the marriage, an exemption of $£ 5,000$ is available to that parent where the gift is an outright gift to a child of the transferor, or the transferor is the parent of either party to the marriage and either the gift is an outright gift to the other party to the marriage, or the property comprised in the gift is settled by the gift. In the case of gifts made in consideration of marriage by a grandparent or remoter ancestor, there will be exemption where the gifts do not exceed $£ 2,500$, and where it is shown that it is an outright gift to a descendant of the transferor or the transferor is an ancestor of either party to the marriage and either the gift is an outright gift to the other party to the marriage, or the property comprised in the gift is settled by the gift.

A gift by one party to the marriage to the other party is exempt to a maximum level of $£ 2,500$ if it is shown that the gift is an outright gift or the property comprised in the gift is settled by the gift. Gifts in consideration of marriage made by other persons are exempt to the extent that the gifts do not exceed £x,000.
Husband and Wife.-For capital transfer tax purposes, husband and wife are regarded as separate individuals and, therefore, lifetime gifts must be recorded separately for each spouse and the estate passing on death of each spouse will attract capital transfer tax. However, if husband and wife are both domiciled in the U.K. I lifetime gift from one spouse to the other will not attract liability to capital transfer tax nor will there be liability to the extent to which the estate of one spouse passes to the other on death. If, however, one is domiciled in the United Kingdom and the other is not, transfers between them will be exempt transfers only to the extent that the total does not exceed £ 55,000 .

Chavities.-Transfers of value are exempt to the extent that the values transferred are attributable
to property which is given to charity. Such gifts made within twelve months preceding the date of death or at the time of death are exempt up to a maximum of $£ x 00,000$ but otherwise, there is no limit on the amount of the exemption in the case of gifts to charities. A charity for this purpose is ? body of persons or trust established for charitable purposes only.

Political Parties.-Transfers of value to political parties are exempt subject to the limitations imposed in the case of charities.

National Interest.-A transfer of value is an exempt transfer to the extent that the value transferred is attributable to property which becomes the property of certain qualifying bodies, there being no limit on the value that can be transferred to them, either during lifetime or on death. These bodies include:
(a) The National Gallery;
(b) The British Museum;
(c) The Royal Scottish Museum;
(d) The National Museum of Wales;
(e) The Ulster Museum;
(f) Any university or university college in the United Kingdom.

Public Benefit.-Exemption for gifts applied for the "public benefit" is available subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. It is necessary that the property shall become the property of a body not established or conducted for profit and is the subject of a direction issued by the Treasury.

Woodlands.-Where woodlands pass on death, they will normally attract liability to capital transfer tax. However, an election may be made in respect of land in the United Kingdom on which trees or underwood are growing and if certain conditions are satisfied, the value of the trees or underwood will be left out of account in determining the value transferred on death. The claim is, however, confined to the value of the trees or underwood and does not extend to the land on which they are growing. Liability to tax will, however, arise if and when the trees or underwood are sold.

Agricultural and Business Property.-In some circumstances the value of agricultural property can be discounted when computing liability to capital transfer tax thereon. Agricultural property for this purpose means agricultural land or pasture, including woodland if occupied with agricultural land or pasture, and where the occupation is ancillary to that of the agricultural land or pasture. There may also be included cottages, farm buildings and farmhouses, together with land occupied with them, which are of a character appropriate to the property. If the relief is given in respect of woodland under this provision, it will not be available separately for growing timber. Certain conditions must be satisfied if relief is to be available and there are limitations on the amount available for relief.

Business Property.-Where the whole or part of the value transferred by transfer of value is attributable to the value of relevant business property, the value transferred may be reduced by 30 per cent. This relief is available both in respect of lifetime gifts and in relation to transfers of value death. The reduction of 30 per cent. in the value of relevant business property is confined to:
(a) property consisting of a business or ma interest in a business;
(b) shares in or securities of a company which either by themselves or together with other such shares or securities owned by the transferor, gave the transferor control of the company immediately before the transfer;
(c) any land, building, machinery or plant which immediately before the transfer was used wholly or mainly for the purposes of I business carried on by company of which the transferor then had control, and
(d) any land, building, machinery or plant which immediately before the transfer was used wholly or mainly for the purposes of the business carried on by $I$ partnership of which the transferor was then a partner.

Valuations.-The general rule is that the value of property at any time will represent the price which the property might reasonably be expected to fetch if sold in the open market at that time, and the price cannot be reduced on the ground that the whole property is to be placed on the market at one and the same time. In some circumstances it is necessary to take into account related property. Property will be regarded as being related to the property comprised in a person's estate, for example, if it is comprised in the estate of his spouse. If the value of any property comprised in a person's estate would be less than the appropriate portion of the value of the aggregate of that and any related property, the value will represent the appropriate portion of the aggregate value. This can be of particular importance where it is necessary to value unquoted shares of company and where the holdings of the spouses taken together give control. Quoted shares and securities will normally be valued at the lower of the two prices shown in the quotations for the shares or securities in the Stock Exchange daily official list plus one-quarter of the difference between those two figures, or half-way between the highest and lowest prices at which bargains, other than bargains done at special prices, were recorded in the shares or securities for the relevant dates.

Rates of Capital Transfer Tax for transfers on death or within three years preceding death.-

| Portion of value |  | Rate of tax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lower limit £ | Upper limit દ | Per cent. |
| - | 15,000 | Nil |
| 15,000 20,000 | 20,000 25,000 | 10 $\times 5$ |
| 25,000 | 30,000 | 20 |
| 30,000 | 40,000 | 25 |
| 40,000 | 50,000 60,000 | 30 35 |
| 50,000 60,000 | 60,000 80,000 | 35 40 |
| 80,000 | 100,000 | 45 |
| 100,000 | 120,000 | 50 |
| 120,000 150,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | 55 60 |
| 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 65 |
| x,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 70 |
| 2,000,000 | - | 75 |

For othey lifetime dispositions.-

| Portion of value |  | Rate of tax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lower limit C | Upper limit $<$ | Per cent. |
| $\bigcirc$ | 15,000 | Nil |
| 15,000 | 20,000 | 5 |
| 20,000 | 25,000 | $7 \frac{1}{8}$ |
| 25,000 | 30,000 | 10 |
| 30,000 | 40,000 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 40,000 | 50,000 | 15 |
| 50,000 | 60,000 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 60,000 | 80,000 | + |
| 80,000 | 100,000 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 100,000 | 120,000 | $27 \frac{1}{8}$ |
| 120,000 | 150,000 | 35 |
| 150,000 | 200,000 | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 200,000 | 250,000 | 50 |
| 250,000 | 300,000 | 55 |
| 300,000 | 500,000 | 60 |
| 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 65 |
| 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 70 |
| 2,000,000 | - | 75 |

Setted Property. - There are special and complicated provisions which apply in relation to trust property.
Where - person is beneficially entitled to an interest in possession in settled property, he will be treated as beneficially entitled to the property in which the interest subsists, but where the interest comes to an end in whole or in part, possibly because of the death of the beneficiary, liability to capital transfer tax will usually arise.
In the case of a settlement where there is no interest in possession, liability to tax can arise if the trustees make a payment which is not income of any person for income tax purposes. In such a case periodic charge to capital transfer tax can also be made as if the trustees had made $I$ transfer of value equal to the value of the property comprised in the settlement. The charge will be made at 30 per cent. of the rate at which the tax would otherwise be chargeable on $I$ capital distribution. The periodic charge can be made at $x$-year intervals from the date of the transfer of value which established the settlement but no periodic charge may be made before April x, 1980 .
Administration.-Capital transfer tax is administered by the Board of Inland Revenue. In order that the Board may have appropriate information regarding transfers of value, the following persons
are required to deliver an account to the Revenue:
(a) The personal representatives of $\quad$ deceased person.
(b) Every person who is liable as transferor for tax on the value transferred by a chargeable transfer or would be so liable if tax were chargeable that transfer, and
(c) Every person who is liable as trustee of a settlement for tax on the value transferred by a transfer of value made after March 26, 1974, or would be so liable if tax were chargeable that value and
(d) Every person who is liable trustee of the settlement for tax on II capital distribution or would be so liable if tax were chargeable it.
The account to be delivered to the Board must specify details of the relevant property. Where the account is delivered by a personal representative, the relevant property comprises all property which forms part of the deceased's estate immediately before his death. Other persons must provide details of any property to the value of which capital transfer tax is or could be attributable.

The Board may require the following further information from any person who appears to the Board to be a transferor or to be liable for any of the tax chargeable on a transfer:
(a) the date of the transfer;
(b) the value transferred and the value of any property to which the value transferred is wholly or partly attributable;
(c) the transferor;
(d) the tax chargeable, if any, and the persons who are liable for the whole or part of it;
(e) the amount of any payment made in excess of the tax for which person is liable and the date from which and the rate at which tax on any repayment of tax overpaid carries interest;
(f) any other matters that appear to the Board to be relevant for the purposes of capital transfer tax.

Payment of Tax.-The general rule is that capital transfer tax on the value transferred by margeable transfer is due six months after the end of the month in which the chargeable transfer is made. If, however, the transfer is made after April 5 and before the following October I otherwise than on death, tax falls due on the following April 30 although there are certain exceptions to this general rule. In some circumstances, the tax may be paid by instalments.

## OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:-
Without Penalty, on Payment or Duty only.
Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.
Note.-Where wholly executed abroad, the period begins to run from the date of arrival here.
Penalties Enforceable on Stamping, тo DUTY:-
Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases and subject to the commissioner's power to mitigate) a penalty equal to the duty.

Agreemrnt for Lease, see Leases.
Agreement for Sale of Property-charged with ad val. duty as if an actual conveyance on sale with certain exceptions, e.g. agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (sees. 59 ( x ), Stamp Act $\mathbf{1 8 9 1}$ ). If ad val. duty is paid an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any ad val. duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place $\quad$ denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the ad val. duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the ad val. duty paid.
Agreement under seal subject to exemptions Appointment of a new trustee or in exercise of ${ }^{[ }$power over property, not being by will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed.
Assignment:
By way of sale-see Conveyance.
By way of gift-see Voluntary Disposition. Assurance-see Insurance Policies.
Bearer Instrument:
Inland bearer instrument, i.e. share warrant, stock certificate to bearer or any other instrument to bearer by which stock be transferred, issued by a company or body formed or established in U.K. Duty of an amount equal to three times the transfer duty (usually $£ 6 \%$ of the market value).
Overseas bearer instrument, i.e., such an instrument issued in G.B. by in company formed out of the U.K. Duty equal to twice the transfer duty (usually $£ .4 \%$ of the market value). Even if issued out of G.B. the instrument must be stamped before transfer in G.B. The issue or transfer of in bearer instrument relating to stock expressed in the currency of territory outside the Scheduled territories is exempt from duty.
Brll of sale, Absolute, see Conveyance on Sale.
Capital Duty.-Where $=$ chargeable transaction of a capital company takes place after July 3x, x973, duty of £ I is payable on every $£ 100$ or fraction of $£ 100$ of the actual value of the assets contributed by the members (as opposed to the previous duty of 50 p per Eroo of the nominal capital), provided the place of effective management of the company is in G.B. or its registered office is in G.B. but the place
of its effective management is outside the E.E.C. (Finance Act 1973).

A statement containing prescribed particulars must be delivered to the Commissioners within one month of the transaction unless there is an obligation under the Companies Act 1948 (e.g., on the formation of a limited liability company) or the Limited Partnerships Act xgo7 (e.8., on the registration of a limited partnership) to send a statement to the registrar of companies as $=$ result of the transaction.
Capital company includes a company incorporated with limited liability under U.K. law, limited partnership under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907, $\quad$ company incorporated according to the law of any other member of the E.E.C. and any other corporation or body of persons whose members have the right freely to dispose of their shares and whose liability for debts is limited.
Chargeable transaction includes the formation of ecapital company, an increase in its capital by the contribution of assets of any kind, the transfer to G.B. of its place of effective management from a country outside the E.E.C. if its registered office is in such a country, and the transfer to G.B. of its registered office from a country outside the E.E.C. if its place of effective management is in such a country.
Capital Transfer Tax
A new tax on the transmission of wealth, made by way of gift during a person's lifetime and on death, was introduced by the Finance Act 1975. It applies retrospectively to March 27, 1974, unless the donor died before March 13, 1975 (when Estate Duty or modified Estate Duty will apply).

Tax is charged at progressive rates on the cumulative totals of chargeable gifts made during a person's lifetime, with a final cumulation of the value of person's estate on his death. The rates of tax for lifetime transfers are those shown in Table I. For transfers on death, or within 3 years of death, the rates applicable are those in Table 2.

In calculating the value transferred on lifetime
Table:

| Value transferred |  | Rate of tax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lower limit | Upper limit | Per cent. |
| - | 15,000 | Nil |
| 15,000 20,000 | 20,000 25,000 | 5 |
| 20,000 25,000 | 25,000 30,000 | - ${ }^{7 \frac{1}{2}}$ |
| 30,000 | 40,000 | z2e |
| 40,000 | 50,000 60,000 | 15 |
| 50,000 | 60,000 80,000 | ${ }^{17} 8$ |
| 80,000 | 100,000 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 100,000 | 120,000 | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 120,000 | 150,000 | 35 |
| 150,000 200,000 | 200,000 250,000 | 422 |
| 250,000 | 300,000 | 55 |
| 300,000 | 500,000 | 60 |
| 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 65 |
| 1,000,000 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 70 75 |
|  |  |  |

Table -

| Value transferred |  | Rate of tax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lower limit $\mathcal{L}$ | Upper limit £ | Per cent. |
| - | 15,000 | Nil |
| 15,000 | 20,000 | 10 |
| 20,000 | 25,000 | 15 |
| 25,000 | 30,000 | 20 |
| 30,000 | 40,000 | 25 |
| 40,000 50,000 | 50,000 60,000 | 30 35 |
| 60,000 | 80,000 | 40 |
| 80,000 | 100,000 | 45 |
| 100,000 | 120,000 | 50 |
| 120,000 | 150,000 | 55 |
| 150,000 | 500,000 |  |
| 500,000 $\times, 000,000$ | $1,000,000$ 2,000,000 | 65 70 |
| 8,000,000 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 70 75 |

gifts, the amount of tax paid by the donor on the gift must be taken into account. The value transferred on death is the value of the person's estate at his death.

Certain exemptions and reliefs are given, including:
(a) For lifecime transfers only:
(i) The first $£_{2,000}$ of gifts made in each tax year (April 6 to the following April 5) are exempt. Only the balance over $£ 2,000$ is taxable. There is provision for the carry forward of this relief for one year only, in so far as it has not been used in the previous year.
(ii) Gifts not exceeding £xoo to any one donee in the tax year are exempt. The excess only is taxable. This relief is in addition to the $£ z, 000$ relief.
(iii) Gifts which are normal expenditure out of income are exempt, provided the donor is left with sufficient income to maintain his standard of living.
(iv) Gifts in consideration of marriage are exempt up to $\mathcal{E}_{5}, 000$ if made by a parent; $f z, 500$ if made by a grandparent or some other lineal ancestor, or by one party to another; and $£ x, 000$ in any other case.
(v) Gifts of certain types of property, including works of art, are exempt if made to $\quad$ body not established or conducted for profit.
(b) For lifetime transfers and on death:
(i) Transfers between spouses are exempt to the extent that the gift increases the value of the donee spouse's estate.
(ii) Lifetime gifts to Charities and certain Political Parties are exempt without limit. If made on death or within one year of death, gifts are exempt up to £.100,000 only.
(iii) Gifts to listed heritage bodies, including National Gallery, British Mușeum, and Government Departments, are exempt.
(iv) Agricultural relief:

Provided certain conditions are satisfied, on a transfer of Agricultural land, the agricultural value is reduced to half. To satisfy the conditions, inter alia, the transferor must be a working farmer (as defined) and must have occupied the land for the purposes of Agriculture for two years up to the time of the transfer.
(v) There is also relief for business property in certain circumstances.
(c) For transfers on death only:

Conditional exemptions exist for works of art, timber and for death on active service.
Tax must be paid within months of the end of the month in which the chargeable event occurs unless the event is a lifetime transfer, made between April 5 and October $\quad$ in any year, when tax is due at the end of the next following April. In certain circumstances, tax may be payable by instalments.

Interest on unpaid tax runs from the date the tax is due, at $6 \%$ p.a. on death and $9 \%$ p.a. otherwise.
The transition from Estate Duty
The normal rules for Estate Duty apply for deaths up to November 12, 1974 (see post, p. $1 \times 89$ ). For deaths after that date and before March 13 , 1975, Estate Duty is levied, but at the rates given in Table = above, and, inter alia, transfers between spouses are totally exempt (and not limited to $\mathcal{F} 5,000$ ). No Capital Transfer Tax is payable on lifetime gifts where death occurs before March x $_{3}$, 1975.

For deaths after March 12, 1975, Capital Transfer Tax only, applies.
Contract, see Agreement.
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security; where the value of the stock or marketable securityExceeds $£$ roo and does not exceed $£ 500 .$. " £500 " " " " £1,500.. 300

(Special adhesive stamps)
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.
CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAyment Of a SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £io or fractional part of £.o.
Conveyance or Transfer on sale in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, see below, p. $1 \times 89$ ) of any property (except stock or marketable securitics for which, see above), where the Conveyance or Transfer contains a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of larger transaction or $\begin{gathered}\text { e series of transactions in }\end{gathered}$ respect of which the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds $£ 55,000$.
 tion of $£ 50$ ) .............................. Exceeds $\mathfrak{£ 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ (for every $£ 50$ or fraction of $£ 50$ ).............................. Exceeds $£ 25,000$ (for every $£ 50$ or fraction of $£ 50$ ) . . ............................. Exceeds $\mathcal{L} 30,000$ (for every $\mathcal{£} 50$ or fraction of $£ 50$ )............................ If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of $£ \mathrm{x}$ for every $£_{50}$ or fraction of $£ 50$ will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.
However, if the consideration does not exceed $£ 300$, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, then:
Where the consideration:
Does not exceed $£ 5 . \ldots \ldots . .$.
Exceeds $£ 5$ but does not exceed £roo, 20p per $f$ ro or part.
Exceeds $£ x 00$ but does not exceed $£ 300$, 40 p per $£ 20$ or part.

If in such a case the instrument is certified at $£ 20,000$ it is stamped at $25 \%$ of the above rates with a minimum of 50 ; if certified at $£ 25,000$ it is stamped at $50 \%$ of the above rates; if certified at $£ 30,000$ it is stamped at $75 \%$ of the above rates with a minimum of rop.
Conveyance or Transfer of any other kind .fixed duty
Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:
(a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of new trustee of $\equiv$ pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.
(b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to mere nominee of the transferor; (ii) from ${ }^{\text {E }}$ mere nominee of the transferee; (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.
(c) Transfer to residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.
(d) Transfers to a beneficiary under will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (Note.-Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with ad valorem duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)
(e) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.
(f) Transfers to beneficiary under settlement on In distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.
(g) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.
(h) Transfers by the liquidator of company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on $\quad$ wind-ing-up.
The evidence necessary to establish that $\square$ transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 50 p should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) such a certificate should be signed by ( I ) both transferor and transferee or ( $z$ ) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of $\quad$ bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is - party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that " the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance ( $1909-10$ ) Act igro." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (e.g., a bank acting as trustee or executor) having $\quad$ full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marketing Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 50 p fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT-For original creation and sale of any annuity, see Conveyance.
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale, but not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a Conveyance: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, but not to exceed.

50p
Declaration of Trust, not being - Will or Settlement.

50p
Deed of any kind not charged under some
special head.................................... 50 p
Demise, see Lease.
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART
Same duty as original, but not to exceed. .
$50 p$
Gift (see Voluntary Disposition, p. $1 \times 89$ ). GUARANTEE:

If under seal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 .
Hire-Purchase Agreements:
Under seal. 50p
(Finance Act 1907, s. 7 )
N.B.-If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale" the position is the same.
Insurance Policies:
Life:-
Exc. $£ 50$ and not exc. $£ r, 000$, for every £xoo or part of $£ 100$.
Exc. £r,000, for every $£ x, 000$ or any fractional part of $£ x, 000$
Made after I August 966 for period not exceeding $\quad$ years.
exceeding years............................. $5 p$ than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds $£ 250, £_{1}$; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:-

| Annual | *'Term | not exc | eding | Term |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7 years | 35 years | roo years |  |
| 1 | ¢ p | ¢ p | $\propto \mathrm{p}$ | $\propto \mathrm{p}$ |
| 5 | Nil | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.60 | $1 \cdot 20$ |
| IO | Nil | $0 \cdot 20$ | $\pm$ 120 | 2.40 |
| 15 | Nil | $0 \cdot 30$ | 1.80 | $3 \cdot 60$ |
| 20 | Nil | 0.40 | 2.40 | $4 \cdot 80$ |
| 25 | Nil | 0.50 | 3.00 | 6.00 |
| 50 | Nil | 100 | 6.00 | 12.00 |
| 75 | Nil | 1.50 | $9 \cdot 0$ | 18.00 |
| 100 | Nil | 200 | 12.00 | 24.00 |
| 150 | Nil | $3 \cdot 00$ | 18.00 | 36.00 |
| 200 | Nil | 4.00 | $24^{\prime} 00$ | 48.00 |
| 250 | Nil | $5 \cdot 00$ | 30.00 | 60.00 |
| Exceeding \& 250 for every $\mathcal{L} 50$ or fraction of $£_{50}$ |  | 100 | 6.00 | 1200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.50 |  |  |  |

*If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable if the term did not exceed 7 years.


#### Abstract

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same at actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed $£ 30,000$ as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed Exp a year. $^{2}$


## Mortgages are exempt.

Power of ATrorney, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages
For the receipt of any money, or bili, or note, not exceeding $£$ oo, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £.ro annually$25 p$

For the receipt of dividends or interest of
any stock, if for one payment only..... ..... 5 p

Ditto in any other case ....................
Power of attorney of any other kind ..... 50p
Procuration, Deed, etc., of. ..... sop
Receipts for Salaries, Wages and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempt.
Revocation of any Trust of Property not being a Will

Transfer of Stock and Shares by way of gift or sale-for each $\mathcal{L} 50$ or part of $£ 50$

Unit Trust Instrument-Any trust instrument of a unit trust scheme-For every

## $£$ roo, and also for any fractional part of £roo, of the amount or value of the property subject to the trusts created or recorded by the instrument. <br> 25p

Voluntary Disposition inter vivos:-
On any instrument being a voluntary disposition (inter vivos) of any property (except stock or marketable securitics, see ante, under Conveyance or Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed $£ 15,000$.
nil
Exceeds $£ 15,000$ but does not exceed $\mathcal{£} 20,000$ for every $\mathcal{L} 50$ and fraction of $£ 50$

25p
Exceeds £zo,000 but does not exceed $£ 25,000$, for every $£ 50$ and fraction of 650

50p
Exceeds $\mathcal{C} 25,000$ but does not exceed $£_{30,000}$
for every $£ 50$ and fraction of $£ 50 \cdots \cdots$ 75p

The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as a Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (see p. 1187 ), with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."

If the value of the property does not exceed $£ 300$ the same graduated rates apply as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except Stock or marketable securities).

## CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

2 I Tothill Street, London, S.W.I.

The Confederation of British Industry was founded in August 1965 to promote the prosperity of British industry and those elements of British business closely associated with it. It combines in a single, democratic and voluntary association the rôles previously played by the British Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries and the National Association of British Manufacturers.
The C.B.I. is recognized nationally and internationally as the representative organization of the management side of industry for the United Kingdiom. It acts as national point of reference for all those who seek the views of industry and management and it advises the Government on all aspects of Government policy which affect the interests of industry and business, both at home and abroad.

Membership of the C.B.I. consists of more than ro,000 companies and over 200 trade associations and employers' organizations. In addition to these most of the nationalized industries are in membership as public sector members and thereby able to
work with the C.B.I. on problems that are the concern of all management.

The governing body of the C.B.I. is the Council, which meets monthly in London. It is assisted by some 30 expert standing committees which advise on the main aspects of policy. There is a C.B.I. Regional Council and seven C.B.I. offices in the administrative regions of England and offices and Councils covering Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. These Regional Councils send their representatives to the governing body. The C.B.I. is represented in more than roo centres overseas.

The C.B.I. provides its members with $\quad$ wide range of services and practical advice on economic, industrial relations, commercial, technical, social and export questions. The organization is financed by the subscriptions of its members. President, The Lord Watkinson, P.C., С..
Deputy President, H. B. Greenborough; C.B.E.
Vice-Presidents, Sir Michael Clapham, K.B.E., Sir
Ralph Bateman, K.B.E.
Director-General, J. Methven.
Secretary, E. M. Felgate.

On April 1,1976 , the total mileage of public roads in Great Britain, excluding green lanes, was 207,177 of which 157,809 were in England, 30,233 in Scotland and 19, 334 in Wales. Highway Authorities.-The powers and responsibilities of highway authorities in England and Wales are set out in the Highways Acts 1959-1971. They are concerned mainly with the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways. The Secretaries of State for Transport and for Wales are the highway authorities for the trunk roads in England and in Wales respectively. (Trunk roads constitute the national system of routes for through traffic and include most motorways.) Under the Local Government Act 1972, from April x, 1974, the new county councils are the highway authorities for all highways in England (outside Greater London) and Wales, other than trunk roads. However, the new district councils have a right to maintain unclassified urban roads, footpaths and bridleways and may under agency arrangements carry out other highway functions on behalf of the county councils. In Greater London the most important non-trunk roads are metropolitan roads, for which the Greater London Council is highway authority. The Common Council of the City of London and the London borough councils are highway authorities for all other non-trunk roads in their areas.
For Scotland there is separate legislation under which the Secretary of State for Scotland is the highway authority for trunk roads. The highway authorities for non-trunk public roads are the town councils of large burghs for all such roads and the town councils of small burghs for unclassified roads in their respective areas (under the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act 5878 ), and county councils for all other non-trunk public roads (under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1889). Under the Local Government (Scotland) Bill the highway authorities for all non-trunk public roads would, after May 15,1975 , be the councils of the proposed new regions and island areas who will have general powers of delegation which will enable them, if they wish, to delegate road functions to district councils.

The system of grant-aiding local authority expenditure on highways has recently been revised. From April x, 1975, the GLC and all county councils in England and Wales became eligible for an annual grant towards their total transport expenditure. The grant, known as the transport supplementary grant, represents about one-third of Central Government's aid towards all local transport services; the remaining two-thirds is assisted through the rate support grant along with other rate-borne expenditure. For the financial year beginning April x, I977, local authorities in England and Wales received a total of $£ 255,000,000$ in transport supplementary grants.

## Motorways

The network in England and Wales is based on six main routes-London-Yorkshire (MI), LondonSouth Wales (M4). Birmingham-Bristol-Exeter (M5), Birmingham-Carlisle (M6), LondonFolkestone (Mzo) and Lancashire-Yorkshire (M62). Other motorways in use or under construction
include Mz Medway Towns, M3 LondonBasingstoke, Mi8 Rotherham-Goole, M40 Lon-don-Oxford, M53 Mid-Wirral, M56 North Cheshire, M73 Maryville, (M74)-Mollisburn (A80), $\mathrm{M}_{74}$ Draffen-Stonehouse (A74)-Glasgow, M9 Edinburgh-Stirling and Mgo Inverkeithing-Perth.

At the end of March 1976, r301. 8 miles of motorway were open to traffic in England and Wales and $124^{\circ} 9$ miles were under construction, with a further 270.0 miles in the firm programme.

Motor Vehicles.-The number of vehicles in Great Britain with current licences in 1976 totalled 17,815,000; cars 14,029,000; motor cycles, scooters and mopeds $x, 2 x 9,000$; public transport vehicles 113,000; goods vehicles 1,755,000; agricultural tractors 402,000 . There were 173,000 vehicles exempt from licensing.
Driving Tests.-The number of driving tests conducted in Great Britain in the year 1976 was x,882,725, of which 54.9 per cent. resulted in failure.
Expenditure on roads in Great Britain rose from £ $x, 042,500,000$ in $1973-74$ to about $£ \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 49,500,000$ in 1974-75. The expenditure during 1974-75 may be broken down as follows: New Construction and Improvement, $\quad$ £687,000,000 (Trunk roads, $£_{336,000,000 ; ~ P r i n c i p a l ~ r o a d s, ~}^{£ 270,000,000 ;}$ Other roads, $£ 8 \mathrm{r}, 000,000$ ); Maintenance £292,000,000 (Trunk roads, £44,000,000; Principal roads, $£ 66,000,000 ;$ Other roads, $\mathcal{E}_{182,000,000 \text { ); }}$ Cleansing, Gritting and Snow-Clearing, $£_{52,000,000}$ Other roads, $£ 43,000,000$ ); Administration £xr8,000,000 (Non-trunk roads) £xio,000,000. In addition to the 1974-75 total of expenditure on roads, the cost of road lighting was $\mathcal{£} 60,000,000$, and of vehicle parks $\mathcal{E}_{5 \times, 000,000}$ (gross).

Expenditure on new construction and improvement of trunk roads in England during 1974-75 was $\mathcal{£} 285,000,000$. In Scotland and Wales, the figures were $£ 31,000,000$ and $£ 20,000,000$ respectively. Grants made to local highway authorities for the improvement of principal roads in the same financial year were: England, £101,000,000; Scotland, £24,000,000; Wales $£ 9,000,000$.

## Road Casualties

In 1976 there were 86 vehicles for every mile of road or one vehicle for every 20 yards. Eighteen road users were killed and 910 injured on an average day.


The British Rallways Board was set up, along with our other separate nationalized transport undertakings, by the terms of the Transport Act, 1962. This Act dissolved the British Transport Commission and shared its assets between the new bodies which assumed their responsibilities on January x, 1963. Under the Act the finances of the railways were reconstructed and previous restrictions were modified to give them greater commercial freedom than they had enjoyed in the past.
The Transport Act of 1968 reduced the railways' commencing debt from § $£, 562,000,000$ to $\mathcal{L}_{300,000,000 \text {. The Act also enabled the Secretary }}$ of State for the Environment to make grants for the maintenance of unremunerative passenger services.
The Railways Act of 1974 introduced a new system of financial support in accordance with EEC regulations and from January 1975 the Board's capital debt was reduced to $£ 250,000,000$ and their borrowing limit, including commencing debt, was increased to $\mathcal{K} 600,000,000$ extendible to $\mathrm{E} 900,000,000$.
The power to make grants for unremunerative passenger services is withdrawn. The Secretary of State is authorised to impose general obligations on the Board in respect of passenger services and is empowered to compensate the Board for providing adequate transport services. Aggregate compensation is limited to $£ 900,000,000$ extendable to £1,500,000,000, subject to Parliamentary approval.

For the purposes of management and operation the railways are divided into Regions. They cover the following areas:
x. London Midland Region-bounded by a line joining Carlisle, Oldham, Nottingham, Bedford; London, Banbury, Kidderminster, Aberystwyth.
2. Western Region-west of a line joining Yeovil, Westbury, Reading, London and the southern border of the L.M. Region.
3. Southern Region-south of a line joining Dorchester, Salisbury, London and the Thames.
4. Eastern Region-cast of a line joining London, Peterborough, Sheffield, Bradford and Carlisle.
5. Scottish Region-north of a line joining Carlisle and Berwick.
Staff:-On Dec. 31, 1976, British Rail employed a total staff of 182,695 , compared with 289,93 x on Dec. 31, 1975.

Financial Results, 1976. -The balance sheet for 1976 showed a deficit of $£ 29,900,000$, compared with I deficit of $£ 60,800,000$ for 1975 while the railway working profit (before taking interest charges or revenue from other activities into account) was $£ 100,000$, compared with - E $^{22,339,000}$ loss for the previous year.

| Railways | $£_{x 976} \text { million }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gross receipts: |  |
| Passenger (including Grants). | 834.2 |
| Freight (including parcels and |  |
| Mails)..... | 405.2 |
| Miscellaneous TOTAL. . |  |
| Working expenses: |  |
| Train services. | 574.3 |
| Terminal. | 176.4 |
| Miscellaneous traffic expense | 11.4 28.5 |
| Track and signalling | 283.5 |
| General expenses. | 210.3 |
| Total. | 255.7 |
| Railway net lo |  |
| Net income from Operational Property |  |
| (Letting), Advertising and Catering. ... |  |
| Operating Surplus | 0 |
| RATING |  |

At the end of 1976 , British Rail had' 28,700 miles of standard gauge lines and sidings in use, representing $1 x, x 89$ miles of route of which $2,32 x$ miles were electrified. Standard rail on main line has a weight of iro lbs. per yard. British Rail had 3,689 locomotives (diesel and diesel electric, 3,338 and electric, $32 x$ ); 3,367 diesel multiple-unit vehicles, 7,228 electric multiple-unit vehicles and 3,665 locomotive-hauled passenger carriages with a capacity of $1,082,2 \times 6$ seats or berths in 1976 . Loaded train miles run in passenger service totalled 202,372,000. 708,474,000 passenger journeys were made during the year, including 304,581,000 made by holders of season tickets. The average distance of each passenger journey on ordinary fare was 29.1 miles; and on season ticket, $x 7 \cdot x$ miles. Passenger stations in use in 1976 numbered 2,36 r and freight stations $5 \times 5$.
Freight.-There were 187,000 freight-vehicles and 5,262 other vehicles in the non-passengercarrying stock. 97,001,000 tonnes of coal and coke were carried in $9976,29,455,000$ tonnes of iron and steel and $42,580,000$ tonnes of other traffic. Loaded train miles run in freight service totalled 43,334,000.

Casualties in Train Accidents (includes British Railways, London Transport and other railways).

Average

|  | 197x-75 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

Fatal Accidents....... 23 57
Passengers killed...... 14 47
Passengers seriously injured.
Railwaymen killed....
Railwaymen seriously injured..............
Other persons killed...
9 13

Other persons seriously injured
Passengers carried per passenger killed. $\qquad$ 413,912,000 26,489,000
Passenger miles run per passenger killed....7,069,540,000 463,506,000

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH zo PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1948

| Year | Date | Name of Accident | Railway | Number Killed | Cause |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Winsford | L.M. Region | 24 | Collision. |
| 1952 | Oct. 8 | Harrow | L.M. Region | 112 | Collision. |
| 1957 | Dec. 4 | Lewisham | S. Region | 90 | Collision in fog. |
| 2967 | Nov. 5 | Hither Green | S. Region | 49 | Track failure |
| 1975 | Feb. 28 | Moorgate | L.T.E. | 43 | Terminal overrun |

## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

England and Wales
In the year ended March 31, 1977, the electricity industry sold 191,960 million units to all consumers, an increase of $\mathrm{I} \cdot 3$ per cent. over 1975-76. Average price per unit to consumers was 2.018 p compared with x.758p in 1975-76. At the end of the year there were $19,767,869$ consumers, $x \cdot 2$ per cent. more than at March 3x, 1976.
78,360 million units were supplied to industry (an increase of 6.8 per cent.), $7 \mathrm{x}, 766$ million to domestic users ( 4.4 per cent. less) and 32,246 million to commercial users ( $3^{\circ}$ I per cent. more), ${ }^{17,655}$ million units were sold on off-peak tariffs, a decrease of 9.4 per cent. over 1975-76.

On March 3x, 1977, the Central Electricity Generating Board had 137 power stations ( 1976,161 ) with a maximum output capacity of $56,365 \mathrm{MW}$, a decrease in capacity of 3.9 per cent. over 1976. In 1976/77 x, 1x8 MW of new plant was commissioned. C.E.G.B. power stations supplied 208,566 million kWh in $\mathbf{~ 9 9 7 6 - 7 7 , ~ I ' 9 ~ p e r ~ c e n t . ~ m o r e ~}$ than in 1975-76. Maximum simultaneous demand met during the year was $42,110 \mathrm{MW}$ (1975-76, 41,353).

Transmission lines in service at the end of the year totalled $54,59 \mathrm{r}$ circuit km . and distribution lines 585,216 circuit km .

The industry employed 160,873 persons at March 3x, 1977, 5,953 less than in 1975-76.

The following results are those of the Electricity Council and Boards in England and Wales, the tigures being rounded off.

Electricity Industry Finance 1975-77

| Revenue <br> Sales of Electricity. . <br> Other. | ¢ million |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,255^{\circ} 0 \\ 22^{\prime} 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,873 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ |
| Expenditure Generation and Purchases. | 3,271 7 | 3,897.4 |
|  | 1,913 | 2,23 |
| Main Transmission and Distribution |  |  |
| Consumer Service. ........ | $58 \cdot 9$ | 3 |
| Administration, Collection of Accounts etc. . | 178.6 | $209 \cdot 7$ |
| Rates. | 115.2 | 141.3 |
| Depreciation | 372'I | $379 \cdot 2$ |
| Other..... | 43.9 | 49.2 |
| Total | 2,843.9 | 3,262.0 |
| Operating Profit <br> Contracting and Sales of Appliances. |  | $635 \cdot 4$ |
|  |  |  |
| Total. Deduct Interest Payable...... Profit or Loss. |  |  |
|  | 424.5 | 433.0 |
|  | 8.5 | $206 \cdot 5$ |

COAL PRODUCTION
million tons

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { (March) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NCB } \\ & \text { Mines } \end{aligned}$ | Open Cast | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $9 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ I | 125.3 |
| 1976 | 1126 | $10 \cdot 2$ | 1.0 | 123.8 |
| 1977. | 106.6 | 15.2 | $1 \cdot 8$ | 188.9 |


| From Sales (Net).. | \|1975-76†|r976-77† |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,924.4 | 2,366.7 |
| Principal Items: |  |  |
| Coal. | x,67x | 2,042 |
| Coke | 111.6 | $146 \cdot 3$ |
| Gas, Benzo | 17.15 | 22.7 |
| Processed | $42 \cdot 6$ | 49 |
| ther Receipts | 269.4 | 198.0 |
| NET INCOME.... Expenditure | 2,193.8 | 2,534.7 |
| ages, Salaries, Pensi | x,23 |  |
| ontract work. | 114.8 | 150.8 |
| Materials, Repairs, Po | $558 \cdot 2$ | 652.4 |
| Depreciation and other expenses. |  | 276 |
| Total Expen | 2,141.6 | 2,424 |
| Profit/Loss | $52 \cdot 2$ | 109.8 |
| Less Interest | $46 \cdot 9$ | $82 \cdot 6$ |
| URPLUS or | $5 \cdot 3$ | $27 \cdot 2$ |

## $\dagger$ April to March. <br> GAS SUPPLY

Town gas
Natural gas for direct supply
Total gas available

1975-76 1976-77 (Million Therms) $478 \cdot 3 \quad 129 \cdot 2$ $13,867 \cdot 3 \quad 14,6 \pm \times 6$
$14,345.6 \times 4,740 \cdot 8$
Consumption of coal for gas making fell from 16,004,000 tons in 1966-67 to 8,000 tons in 1976-77 and of oil from 3,725,000 tons to 92,000 tons.

In 1976-77, natural gas from fields in the North Sea accounted for 97 per cent. of gas supplied. Conversion of all gas consumers in Great Britain to natural gas was completed in the autumn of 1977.

## Gas Industry' Finance

$\AA$ million

|  | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Turnover |  |  |
| Gas sales. | 1,339.9 | 1,703.2 |
| Oil and Products | 1.z | 9.9 |
| Installation and contracting. . | $99^{\circ} 2$ | $102 \cdot 5$ |
| Other service work | 19.6 | 22.2 |
| Sales of appliances | 105.7 | 159.7 |
| Total Turnover | 1.565.6 | x,957.5 |
| Operating costs |  |  |
| Fixed assets-historical |  |  |
| depreciation. | 147'3 | $176 \cdot 4$ |
| -supplementary depreciation. | - | $102 \cdot 6$ |
| Displaced plant. | $48 \cdot 7$ | $80 \cdot 6$ |
| Deferred charges | 870 | $148 \cdot 3$ |
| Total Operating Costs. | 1,378.5 | 1,758.0 |
| Trading Profit | 187'1 | 199.5 |
| Other income | 14.8 | $18 \cdot 7$ |
| Interest and taxation. | $\begin{aligned} & 201.9 \\ & \times 76.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 8 \cdot 2 \\ & 586.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net Profit | $25^{1} 1$ | $3 \mathrm{I} \cdot 5$ |

## THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December ro, 1896, leaving a fortune of $\mathcal{£}, 750,000$. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Physiology or Medicine; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 19or on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences: (a) Physics- (b) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm- (c) Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy-(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting- (e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, Stockholm. The Board consists of five members and three deputy members. The Swedish Government appoints a chairman and - deputy chairman, the remaining members being appointed by the awarding authorities.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentina; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Jreland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China; (dd) Czechoslovakia; (ee) Australia; (ff) Yugoslavia; (gg) Greece; (hh) Israel; (ii) Guatemala. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prize winners for the years $1901-1965$, see earlier editions of Whitarer's Almanack.

| Year | (a) Physics | (b) Chemistry | (c) PHYSIOLOGY or Medicine | (d) Literature | (e) Peace |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{1966}$ | A. Kastler (c) | R. S. Mulliken (b) | P. Rous (b) | S. Y. Agnon (hh) | No award |
| 1967 | Prof.H.A.Bethe(b) | Prof. M.Eigen(g) | Prof. R. Granit (d) | N. A. Asturias (ii) | No award |
|  |  | Prof. G. Porter (a) Prof.R.Norrish(a) | Prof. H. K. Hartline (b) |  |  |
| 1968 | Prof. L. W. Alvarez (b) | Prof.L. Onsager(b) | Prof. G. Wald (b) <br> R. W. Holley (b) <br> H. G. Khorana (b) | Y. Kawabata (w) | R. Cassin (c) |
| 1969 | M. Gell-Mann (b) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D. H. Barton (a) } \\ & \text { O. Hassel (l) } \end{aligned}$ | M. W. Nirenberg(b) <br> M. Delbrück (b) <br> A. D. Hershey (b) | S. Beckett (z) | International |
| 1970 | H. Alfven (d) <br> L. Néel (c) | L. F. Leloir (v) | S. E. Luria (b) Sir Bernard Katz (a) U. von Euler (d) <br> J. Axelrod (b) | A. Solzhenitsyn(f) | Organization <br> N. E. Boriaug (b) |
| 19711972 | Prof. D. Gabor (a) <br> J. Bardeen (b) <br> L. N. Cooper (b) <br> J. R. Schrieffer (b) | G | E. W. Sutherland (b) | P. Neruda (u) | W. Brandt (g) |
|  |  | C. H. Anfinsen (b) <br> S. Moore (b) | G. R. Porter (a) <br> G. M. Edelman (b) | H |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973 | B. D. Josephson (a) <br> L. Esaki (w) | G. Wilkinson (a) | K. Lorenz (0) | P. V. M. White |  |
|  |  | E. O. Fischer (g) | N. Tinbergen (h) <br> K. von Frisch (o) |  | H. A. Kissinger |
|  | Sir Martin Ryle <br> (a) | P. J. Flory (b) | A. Claude (b) | E. Johnson (d) | S. McBride |
| 1974 |  |  | C. de Duve (e) <br> G. E. Palade (e) | H. Martinson (d) | E. Sato (w) |
| 75 | Prof. J. Rainwater (b) <br> Prof. A. Bohr (k) Prof. B. Mottelson (k) | Prof. J. W. Cornfort (ee) | Prof. D. Baltimore (b) | E. Montale (p) | Dr. A. S. Sakharov (f) |
|  |  | Prof. V. Prelog (i) | Prof. R. Dulbecco (b) <br> Prof. H. M. Temin (b) |  |  |
| 1976 | Prof. B. Richter (b) Prof. S. Ting (b) | Prof. W. M. Lipscomb (b) | Prof. B. S. Blumberg (b) <br> Dr. D. G. Gajdu- | S. Bellow (b) | No award |
|  |  |  | sek (b) |  |  |

The awards have been distributed as follows: Physics (x06).-U.S.A. 35; Gt. Britain, 19; Germany, 14; France, 9; U.S.S.R. 6; Netherland-, 5; Austria, 3; Dermark, 3; Japan, 3; Sweden, 3; China, 2; Italy, 2; India, 1: Ireland, x .

Chemistry (89).-Germany, 23; U.S.A., 2I; Gt. Britain 19; France, 6; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 4; Netherlands, 2 ; Australia 1 ; Austria, $1 ;$ Czechoslovakia, 1; Finland, 1 ; Hungary, $1 ;$ Italy , $;$; Norway, $x$; U.S.S.R., 1 ; Argentina, x ; Canada, x .
Physiolocy or medicine ( $1 \times 8$ ).-U.S.A., 47; Gl. Britain, 17 ; Germanv, 10; France, 6 ; Austria, 5 ; Belgium, 4; Denmark, 4 ; Sweden, 4 ; Swilzerland, 4 ; Netherlands, 3 ; Australia, 2 ; Canada, 2 ; Hungary, 2 ; Italy, 2 ; U.S.S.R., $2 ;$ Argentina, $\mathrm{x} ;$ Portugal, x ; South Africa, $\mathrm{x} ;$ Spain, x .

Literature (73).-France, xi; Germany, 7; U.S.A., 7; Gt. Britain, 6; Sweden, 6; Italy, 5; U.S.S.R., 4; Denmark, 3; Norway, 3; Spain, 3; Chile, z; Ireland, z; Poland, 2; Switzerland, 2; Australia, 1; Belgium, 1; Finland, $\mathbf{x}$; Greece, $\mathbf{x}$; Guatemala, $\mathbf{1}$; Iceland, $\mathbf{x}$; India, $\mathbf{x}$; Israel, 1 ; Japan, $\mathbf{x}$; Yugoslavia, 1.

Peace (69).-U.S.A., 16; Institutions, xo; France, 9; Gt. Britain, 7; Germany, 4; Sweden, 4; Belgium, 3; Switzerland, 3; Austria, 2; Norway, 2; Argentina, 1 ; Canada, 1 ; Denmark, $x$; Ireland, $1 ;$ Italy, $\mathbf{x}$; Japan, 1 : Netherlands, x; South Africa, x; U.S.S.R., I.
In 1969 Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences was instituted, to be awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Prize-winners have been: 1969, J. Tintergen (h) and R. Frisch (r); 1970, P. A. Samuelson (b); 1971, S. Kuznets (b); 1972, Sir John Hicks (a) and K. J. Arrow (b); 1973, W. Leontief (b); 1974, F. von Hayek ( $x$ ) and G. Myrdal (d); 1975, Prof. L. V. Kantorovich (f) and Prof. T. C. Koopmans (b); 1976, Prof. M. Friedman (b).

For full conditions, exceptions, etc., see Post Office Guide. Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets, Postal Addresses and Index to Postcode Directions, and Post Offices in the United Kingdom.

## CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES <br> LETTERS AND CARDS

Inland (U.K., Channel Islands and Irish Republic) :-

| Not over | First Class | Second Class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| g | 9p | 7 p |
| - | $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ | 92 P |
| 150 g | 16p | 12 p |
| 200 g | 20p | 15 p |
| 250 g | 24p | $18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ |
| 300 g | 28p | 22 p |
| 350 g . | 32 p | $2{ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{p}$ |
| 400 g . | 36p | 29p |
| 450 g . | 40 p | $32 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 500 g . | 44 p | 36p |
| 750 g | 67 p | 54p |
| ¢ kg | 87 p | Not admissible |
| Each extra $25^{\circ}$ ■ or part thereof | zop | over 750 g |

## Overseas:

(a) Surface mail. Not over 20 g. 102 $\frac{1}{2} ; 50$ g. 19p; $100 \mathrm{~g} .25 \mathrm{p} ; 250 \mathrm{~g} .50 \mathrm{p} ; 500 \mathrm{~g} .97 \mathrm{p} ; 1 \mathrm{~kg} . \times 68 \mathrm{p}$; 1 kg .273 p .
Weight Limits:-Inland, First Class, none. Second Class 750 g . Elsewhere, $\square \mathrm{kg}$.

SIzE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:-Inland and elsewhere ( 900 mm . for the greatest dimension); length + twice diameter, 3040 mm . (B) not in roli form:-(i) United Kingdom, Irish Republic; 6 ro mm $\times 460 \mathrm{~mm} \times 460 \mathrm{~mm}$. (ii) Overseas, length 600 mm . length + width + depth, 900 mm . Envelopes weighing under 60 g . should be oblong in shape, with the longer side at least $\mathrm{F} \cdot 4 \mathrm{I} 4$ times the shorter side-minimum size $90 \mathrm{~mm} \times 140 \mathrm{~mm}$, maximum $120 \mathrm{~mm} \times 235 \mathrm{~mm}$. Envelopes outside these sizes and weighing under 60 g . will eventually be charged extra. Within the Inland Service envelopes or cards less than $100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 70 \mathrm{~mm}$ must not be used. The standard of thickness for cards is 250 micrometres ( 0.01 in .) with a tolerance to an absolute limit of 230 micrometres ( 0.009 in .). To all overseas destinations the minimum limits for letters in the form of a roll are 170 mm for the length and twice the diameter combined (greatest single dimension $x 00 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). For letters other than in the form of a roll the minimum limits are one surface 140 mm in length, 90 mm in width.

## POST CARDS

To all destinations overseas:-8p.
Limit of size for destinations abroad: maximum, 148 mm in length, 105 mm in width; minimum, 140 mm in length, 90 IIIE in width.

## PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS

## Overseas:-

## Single packets

Not over $20 \mathrm{~g}, 7 \mathrm{p}$; not over $50 \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{ysp}$; not over $100 \mathrm{~g}, 15 \mathrm{p}$; not over 250 g , 28p; not over $500 \mathrm{~g}, 50$ p; not over $1000 \mathrm{~g}, ~ 84 \mathrm{p}$; not over 2000 g , 128p. Normal weight limit 2000 g ; but consignments of books or booklets weighing up to 5000 may be sent Printed Papers, as follows: not over 3000 g, 176p; not over $4000 \mathrm{~g}, 235 \mathrm{p}$; not over $5000 \mathrm{~g}, 294 \mathrm{p}$.

Posted in bulk Direct Agents Bags.

## Direct Agents Bags:-

Full rate: 59 p per kg.
Max rate (bags 30 kg max.)
Min rate (bags up to 23 kg )

Reduced rate: 40 p per kg .
Max. rate (bags up to 30 kg max).
Min. rate (bags up to 23 kg )
Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and musical scores which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under Printed Papers at Reduced Rates may be sent abroad by surface mail only at the postage rate of:

## Single packets

Not over 100 g , $\mathbf{2 3}$; not over 250 g , 24p; not over $500 \mathrm{~g}, 43 \mathrm{P}$; not over $1000 \mathrm{~g}, 72 \mathrm{p}$.
Posted in bulk - Direct Agents Bags.

## NEWSPAPERS

Inland (Newspapers " Registered at P.O."):-
Not over: $60 \mathrm{~g}, 7 \mathrm{p}$; $100 \mathrm{~g}, 9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} ; 150 \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{p} ; 200 \mathrm{~g}$, ${ }^{15 p} ; 250 \mathrm{~g}, 18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} ; 300 \mathrm{~g}, 22 \mathrm{p} ; 350 \mathrm{~g}, 25 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} ; 400 \mathrm{~g}$, 29p; $450 \mathrm{~g}, 3 \mathbf{3 2}_{\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}}$; $500 \mathrm{~g}, 36 \mathrm{p} ; 750 \mathrm{~g}, 54 \mathrm{p}$.

Publications registered at the P.O. as newspapers will be given First Class service at the newspapers postage rate, but only if posted by publishers or their agents, and prominently marked Newspaper Post. All other newspapers are transmitted as first or second class letters. Limit of weight for second class items 750 g . Limit of size Letters.
Overseas: See printed papers.

## SMALL PACKETS (See also p. 2zor).

## Overseas:

Not exceeding 100 g, 15p; 250 g, 28p; 500 g, 50p; ₹ kg, 84p.
Limits: Maximum size, as for letters A and B ii. Minimum limits of size as for letters; Weight 1 kg in general but some countries only accept Small Packets weighing up to 500 g 。

## PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed over the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender.

Posters of over 2,500 parcels per annum may sign contracts to which special conditions apply.

The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel and preferably be to the left of and at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.
A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas letters intended for insurance or any parcels for abroad; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 10 kg from one person. Maildrivers need not accept between regular stopping points.
Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or L. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay a clearance fee if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic, Channel Islands and mim overseas countries (a deposit is required).

Inland:-(Limit of size: length, x•070 m.; length and girth combined, $\quad$ m.):-

| U.K. and Irish Republic:- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not | National | Area |
| over |  |  |
| 1 kg | 66 p | 56 p |
| 2 kg | 86 p | 76 p |
| 3 kg | 106 p | 96 p |
| 4 kg | $116 g$ | $105 p$ |
| 5 kg | 126 p | 115 p |
| 6 kg | 136 p | 125 p |
| 7 kg | 146 p | 135 p |
| 8 kg | 151 p | 140 p |
| 9 kg | 156 p | 145 p |
| 10 kg | 161 p | 150 p |

## Air Mail Services

## For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, \&c., see Post Office Guide

Normal regulations as to make-up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe, for which no special air mail marking is required. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (see leaflet $\mathrm{PL}(\mathrm{B})_{3216}$ )

AIR LETTER FORMS, postage $10 \frac{1}{2} p$ and 1 ip, may be sent to all countries. Enclosures are not permitted. You may get the special forms at post offices or use privately-manufactured forms which bear a statement that they have been approved by the Post Office, with the approval number. Unapproved forms will be treated - ordinary air mail letters.
Printed Papers. Small Packets and Newspapers may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 3 below. Newspapers: Publications registered at the P.O. as newspapers may be sent at the reduced rates indicated in col. 4
below. There is no air mail service to Europe for these items. If the quickest transmission is desired the letter post rate should be paid.

## European Countries (and The Azores)

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, prepaid at the ordinary international postage rates, are in general despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offer; earlier delivery. The rates are:-

Letters-Not over 20 g . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} ; 50 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{x9p} ; 100 \mathrm{~g}$. 25p; 250 g. $50 \mathrm{p} ; 500$ g. 97 p ; 1000 g. 168 p ; 2000 g. 273p.
Postcards, 8p.
Air mail labels are not necessary.
Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1206-9.

## Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and printed papers etc. appear below; for air parcel rates see pp. 1206-9.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE
For air mail services to Europe, see above; Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1206-9.



| Destination | Rates of Postage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Letters |  |  | Printed Papers, Small Packets, Insured Boxes |  | Newspapers periodicals (on the PO Register) |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not over } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \text { add. } 10 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | Postcards | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not over } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Each } \\ \text { add. } 10 \mathrm{~g} \end{gathered}$ | Not over 10 g | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \text { add. } 10 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Chile $\ddagger$. | 11 | 72 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Chinat. | 13 | 8 | 10 | I | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 21 |
| Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) $\dagger$. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands. . . . . . . | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Colombiatł. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3!$ | 6 | 2 |
| Comoro Islandst. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Congo (People's Republic) $\dagger$ | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 5i | 6 | 2 |
| Costa Rica $\dagger . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Cubatt.. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Dahomey+. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 3t | 6 | 2 |
| Dominicat........... | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Dominican Republict | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Dubai $\dagger . . . . . . . .$. | 102 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 112 |
| Ecuadort. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Egypt (Arab Republic of). | 1012 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 11 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| El Salvador $\dagger$. . . . . . . . . | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | 3t | 6 | 2 |
| Equatorial Guinea $\dagger$ | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Ethipoiat. | $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | $1 \pm$ |
| Falkland Islands and Dependencies. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Fiji. ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | 8 | 10 | 8 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 21 |
| French Guiana $\dagger$.. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| French Polynesiat. | 13 | - | 10 | 8 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 212 |
| French Territory of the Afars and Issas | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| French West Indiest. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Fujairaht. | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | - | 7 | 3 | 6 | 14 |
| Gabont . . . . . | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Gambia, Thet. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Gaza and Khan Yunis $\dagger$. | $10 \frac{1}{1}$ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ghana .................... | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islandst. | 13 | $\square$ | 10 | 8 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Grenadat... | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{4}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Guatemalat. | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Guineat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{4}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 |
| Guinea-Bissaut (Formerly Port. Gna.) | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Guyana. | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Haitit . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Honduras (Republic of) $\dagger$. Hong Kong . . | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{1}$ | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Hong Kong. India....... | 11 | $7{ }^{71}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Indonesla $\dagger$. | 11 | 7 7 | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Iran. | 10갈 | 6 | 8 | 7 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 6 | $1{ }^{2}$ |
| Iran.. | $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 1t |
| Israelt . . . . . | $10 \frac{1}{1}$ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| Ivory Coast $\dagger$. | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | 312 | 6 | 2 |
| Japan... | 13 | 8 | 10 | 8 | $4 \frac{1}{1}$ | 6 | $2 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| Jordant. | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 8 | $?$ | 3 | 6 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kenya........... | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Khmer Republic $\dagger$. Korea $\dagger . . . . . . . .$. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{8}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Kuwait. . | $10{ }^{1}$ | 8 | 10 | 7 | 4t | 6 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laost. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Lebanon $\dagger$. | 1012 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | ${ }_{1}^{12}$ |
| Lesothot. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Liberia $\dagger$. . . . . . . . . . . | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Libyan Arab Republict. | $10 \frac{1}{1}$ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| Macao............... | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Malawi. . . . . . . . . | 11 | $7 \frac{18}{72}$ | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| Malaya. | 11 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 7 | 3t | 6 | 2 2 2 |
| Maldives (Republic of) $\dagger$. | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 |
| Malit......... | 11 | 71 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 |

$\dagger$ No insured box service avallable for air mall.


[^39]
$\dagger$ No insured box service available for air mail.

POST OFFICE FINANCIAL RESULTS


[^40]
## GENERAL REGULATIONS

Export Restrictions.-Under Department of Trade and Industry regulations the exportation of some goods by post is prohibited except under Department of Trade licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, $\mathrm{EC}_{4} \mathrm{M}_{7} \mathrm{HU}$.

Prohibited Articles.-Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement.

Certipicate of Posting.-For non C.F. parcels the fee is xp each (maximum rop). May also be obtained for unregistered letters and unregistered postal packets (fee ip).

Recorded Delivery (inland, not to Irish Republic). Charge: 9 p .-This service provides for record of posting and delivery. Advice of delivery, - further $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ at time of posting, 25 p after time of posting. Money and jeweilery are not allowed, The service does not apply to parcels, railex or railway letters. Ask at the post office for full details.

UNPaID Packets, are charged double postage on delivery; Underpaid Packets, double the deficiency.

Undelivered Postal Packets.-Undelivered postal packets are returned to the sender without charge provided the return address is indicated either on the outside of the envelope or inside. If the sender's address is not available, items not containing property are destroyed; however, if the packet contains something of intrinsic value, it is retained for up to three months pending reclaim before being disposed of. Perishable items within this category are dealt with as requisite. Exceptionally, items in the minimum weight step on which a rebate of postage has been allowed are destroyed unopened unless there is $\begin{aligned} & \text { return address }\end{aligned}$ shown on the outside of the cover. In addition, undeliverable second class mail in the minimum weight step, which, upon opening, is found to consist only of newspapers, magazines or commercial advertising material is also destroyed. (These rules are currently under revision: for the up-to-date position, consult the nearest post office.) British packets undelivered abroad; instructions for disposal are required if parcel is undeliverable and must be given at the time of posting.

Reply Coupons, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum surface mail letter rate from the country concerned to the U.K. International Reply Coupons (valid in most countries) 25p. Sold at chief offices.
poste Restante (solely for the convenience of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).-A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante " or " to be called for " in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper person. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than x month unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at seaport for $\quad$ expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks-or for $x$ month if originating from abroad-at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

Redirection.-( x ) By agent of addressec: Packets other than parcels, business reply and Freepost items may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. Parcels may be redirected free of charge within the same time limits, only if the original and the substituted address are both within the same local parcel delivery area (or within the London Postal Area). Registered packets, which must be taken to $\quad$ Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (z) By the Post Office: Requests for redirection of letters, etc., should be on printed forms, obtainable from any post office, and must be signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The fees for redirection are as follows:redirection for period not exceeding a month, commencing before the first anniversary of redirection $£ \mathrm{Ex} \cdot 25$; redirection for a period not exceeding 3 months, commencing before the first anniversary of redirection $£ .3 .00$; redirection for a period not exceeding I year, commencing before the first anniversary of redirection $£ 7 \cdot 50$; redirection for I period not exceeding I year, commencing on or after the first anniversary of redirection $£^{2} 5^{\circ} 0$. A fee is payable for each different surname on the application form. Additional postage is generally due on redirected parcels (see above). Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.

Registration, Inland (First Class letters only). All packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered " in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The packets must be made up in reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Packets and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, etc. Minimum fee: 60 p , exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further $12 \frac{1}{2} p$ at time of posting, 25 p after time of posting. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any letter packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (minimum fee less any prepaid excess postage); (b) letter packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, etc., in each case $£ 2$ or more in value. Ask at the post office for full details.

COMPEnsation, Ins.and.-Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are set out in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters, (ii) though not as $\|$ legal right, for loss of or damage to recorded delivery packets, parcels on which a compensation fee has been paid and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. Registered letters (including items sent to the Irish Republic and the Channel Islands): The fees for registration are: 60 p covering compensation up to $£ 200 ; 65 \mathrm{P}, £ 400 ; 70 \mathrm{p}, £ 600$ (maximum). (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of
registered letters sent to and from Irish Republic or the Channel Islands.) Compensation Fee (C.F.) parcels, fees: 12 p for compensation up to $\mathcal{£ I O}$; 5 P up to $£ 50 ; 25$; up to $£ \mathbf{x 0 0} ; 40 \mathrm{p}$ up to $£ 200$. Recorded delivery packets: maximum compensation $£_{2}$ provided no contents inadmissible. Fee 9p. Unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way: Maximum compensation $£ 5$.
Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by registered letter post in one of the special envelopes sold officially and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, will not exceed $£ 5$ except in $\quad$ case where the value of each coin exceeds its face value, i.e. numismatic coins. Compensation cannot be paid for loss or damage in the case of any packet containing anything not legally transmissible by post; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care". No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic, whether registered or not.
Registration, Overseas (except for parcels and printed paper items posted in bulk), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory, Republic of Maldives or North Vietnam. No compensation is payable for the loss of or damage to valuable articles or other items sent in an unregistered letter. Fee 6op. If claimed within $\quad$ year compensation is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions. Compensation is also payable for the partial or complete loss of or damage to the contents of registered items in the service with certain countries (see Post Office Guide for list).
Insurance, OVERSEAS, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:7op for up to £ xoo cover; rop for each additional $\mathcal{L} 50$ up to $\mathcal{E} \mathrm{I} \cdot 70$ for $\mathcal{L} 600$. For H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses (e.g., British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £1oo. Fee 7op. Packets containing valuable papers, (banknotes, etc.), documents (press, etc.) and, in some cases, valuable articles such as jewellery, can be insured as letters, or as parcels if the country of origin does not accept durable goods in the letter post.
The Post Office Guide should be consulted for details of the conditions of Insurance.

COMPENSATION up to maximum of $£ 8.20$ may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to uninsured parcels to or from most overseas countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

Cash on Delivery Service, Inland (not to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships).-A sum (Trade Charge) up to £xoo can, under certain conditions, be collected from addresses and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter packet posted at a Money Order Office. Fee (extra to normal postage and registration charges): 50p.

Cash on Delivery, overseas.-Applicable to parcels only, but not all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. A fee of £r 20 per parcel must be prepaid in addition to the postage. The Trade Charge
(amount to be collected) may not exceed £50, but to some countries the limit is lower. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any further fee (25p in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, special rules for undeliverable C.O.D. parcels apply.
Express and Special Services (Inland).In general the express service are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. (I) All the way, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 50 p per mile, or part of a mile, with 4 p on each separate packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (z) After transmission by post, on addressee's application ( 50 p per mile, or part of a mile, and $2 \frac{1}{2} p$ for every ten or less additional packets). (3) After transmission by post, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available ( $60 \mathrm{p} .+$ postage). This service is restricted to First Class letters and to parcels. Packets must be marked "Special Delivery," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. A similar line must be drawn completely round a packet or parcel. (4) Special delivery on Sunday of postal packets (except parcels) handed in on Saturdays. Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) are available only: ( x ) Sundays: reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (z) Good Friday: to London only from towns in ( I ). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:-The London Chief Office, King Edward St., London ECIA IAA, W. and S.W. District Offices, and Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith, Holloway, Trafalgar Sq., Stratford, and Swiss Cottage (Branch Offices). Packets marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch Saturday mails (in London $11.45 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.-r p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office for posting. Fee is $£_{\mathrm{I}} \cdot 50$ in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) (Railex.) Postal packets which cannot be registered are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Great Britain, Northern Ireland (Belfast, Larne and Londonderry only). Inclusive charges irrespective of weight but not exceeding 450 g . £4, but packets handed in in Northern Ireland for destinations in Great Britain or Northern Ireland may not exceed 60 g . (6) A Railway Parcel is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service ( $x$ ) at both ends of its journey. It should be marked "Railway Parcel, to be handed to Post Office messenger at. .Station."
Railway Letters, \&C.-A First Class letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or passenger booking office of a railway station of British Rail and certain other minor railway companies, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at I station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage) are charged by British Rail or the minor railway companies on which railway letters travel.

Enquiries about these fees should be made at the station at which railway letters are handed in. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY Letters.-On certain internal air routes operated by the British Airways (European Division), First Class letters may be handed in at certain Airport offices for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant airport or town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fee besides postage) fi plus VAT, maximum weight $45^{\circ}$ g. The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. This service is not available to the Irish Republic, Isle of Man or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of British Airways (European Division).

International Express Service.-From the office of delivery by special messenger is available to or from certain countries. In some countries the service is restricted to certain towns. 6op is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P.O. Guide.)

Datapost.-This service offers door-to-door overnight service to most parts of the country on a contract basis. Charges are negotiated with individual customers and reffect the services performed. Head Postmasters will provide full information on request.
This service is also available to the U.S.A., Brazil, Belgium, France, Japan, the Netherlands and Hong Kong, Australia, Argentina and Kuwait.

Business Reply and Freepost (Inland, excluding Irish Republic).-These services enable a person or firm to receive replies to advertisements, letters from clients, etc. without prepayment of postage, the addressee paying the postage together with I handling charge of $\frac{1}{2} p$ per item delivered. A licence costing £ 15 p.a. must be obtained to use either service and these are available from Head Postmasters who will also provide any further information required.

Postage Forward Parcel Service.-This service enables a person or firm to receive parcels from clients without prepayment of postage, the addressee pays a fee of 6 p on each parcel in addition to postage. A special label is used for this service. A licence costing $£ 15$ p.a., to use the service must first be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

Articles for the Blind (Inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Postage free.

Blind Literature, Overseas (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):-Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Literature for the Blind (Cécogrammes) ", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

Small Packets Post (Overseas). -For the transmission of goods (including trade samples) in the same mails as Printed Papers up to 1 kg . Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available to all countries, but to some countries there is limit of 500 g . A customs declaration is required.

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).-For newspapers "registered at the P.O." (p. I995).
Copies of registered newspapers may be posted by the publishers or their agents in wrappers open at both ends, in unsealed envelopes approved by the Post Office for the purpose or without covers and tied with string which can be removed without cutting. Wrappers and envelopes must be prominently marked Newsfaper Post in the top left-hand corner and be easily removable for the purpose of examination. No writing or additional printting is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undeliverable and a reference to a page.
Newspapers posted by the public or supplements to registered newspapers despatched apart from their ordinary publications are transmitted under the conditions governing the First or Second Class Letter Services.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, \&C.
£sd stamps are no longer valid for postage.
PoSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of $\frac{1}{2} p, 1 p, 2 \mathrm{p}, 3 \mathrm{p}, 5 \mathrm{p}, 6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$, $7 \mathrm{p}, 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}, 8 \mathrm{p}, 8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}, 9 \mathrm{p} .9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}, 10 \mathrm{p}, 10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}, 11 \mathrm{p}, 20 \mathrm{p}, 50 \mathrm{p}$, $\mathcal{L}$ I, $£ z$ and $£ 5$. Books containing 2 at $\frac{1}{2} p, 3$ at Ip, r at 6 p, rop; also 2 at $\mathrm{mp}, 3$ at $\eta \mathrm{p}, 3$ at $9 \mathrm{p}, 50 \mathrm{p}$; rolls of 7 p and 9 p stamps are sold. There are also mixed value rolls made up of strips of to at $7 \mathrm{p}, 7 \mathrm{op}$; 10 at $9 \mathrm{p}, 9 \mathrm{p} .6 \mathrm{p}, 2 \mathrm{p}, 1 \mathrm{p}, \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}, \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ ( Iop ).

Registered Letter Envelopes printed with 69 p stamp ( 6 op for registration and $9 p$ for postage) are of three sizes: G, $156 \mathrm{~mm} \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}, 73 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{each}$; $\mathrm{H}, 203 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}, 74 \mathrm{P}$ each; K, $292 \mathrm{~mm} \times 152$ $\mathrm{mm}, 78 \mathrm{p}$ each.

Forces Air Letter Forms issued against purchase of 7 p stamp.

Letter Cards printed with 7p stamp, op each; 9p stamp, $1 \mathrm{I}_{2}^{\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}}$ each.
POSTCARDS printed with $9 p$ stamp, Io $\frac{1}{\mathrm{p} p}$ each.
ENVELOPES printed with 7 p stamp: Size is ( 146 $\mathrm{mm} \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}) 9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ each; Size $2(235 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm})$ nop each. With $9 p$ stamp; Size I ( $146 \mathrm{~mm} \times 95$ mm ) $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ each; Size $2(235 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) 12 p each.

Air Letter Forms printed with $10 \frac{1}{2} p$ or 1 xp stamp, $10 \frac{1}{2} p$ and IIp each.

Printed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, lettercards, air letter forms or newspaperwrappers may be use. as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or ielegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated or defaced in any way.

## MONEY ORDERS

There is no Inland Ordinary Money Order Service. Overseas Service. Advice of Payment: $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ ).
Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic, Channel Islands and Isle of Man).

Money may be transmitted by this means from most offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday special arrangements apply (see Post Office Guide).

The fee is $£ 3$ per order (maximum value $£$ roo) plus cost of official Tclegram of Advice, $£ x \cdot 40$ minimum for Inland Orders (including orders to Channel Islands and Isle of Man) and £ $\times 50$ minimum for Irish Republic Orders and where applicable the charge for any private message sent with the order, 7 p per word. (All charges for telegrams are subject to Value Added Tax in addition to the charges shown above).
Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad
The fee is $£ 3$ per order. Limits of amount of
each order vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed $£ 50$; validity varies between one and twelve months (see Post Office Guide). Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad
The fee is $£ 3$ per order, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries).

Application to remit money orders to countries outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known the Sterling Area) must be made on a special declaration form upon which the purpose of the remittance must be stated. This form is obtainable at any money order office, where it may be ascertained whether any particular country with which a money order service is in operation is outside the Scheduled Territories.

## POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and/or paid in many countries within the Commonwealth and in a few other countries. Transmission of postal orders to overseas countries is restricted under Exchange Control Regulations and is prohibited to any country outside the British Postal Order Area, except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements (particulars of Exchange Control restrictions may be obtained at any post office transacting Postal Order business). British postal orders are paid and issued in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and paid in the Irish Republic. They are printed with $\quad$ counterfoil, for rop and every multiple of $2 \frac{1}{2} p$ up to 25 p, then $30 p$ and every multiple of $5 p$ up to $£ x$, then in $£$ steps to $£$ ro. Adhesive unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the space provided, may increase the value of the order by not more than $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$. Fees rop up to $£ \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{p} ; £_{2}, £ 3$, $£_{4}, £_{5}, \mathcal{L}, £ 7, £ 8, £^{\circ}$, or $£_{10}$, rop. The name of the payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster to ascertain whether the order may still be paid.

## INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone or telex at all times. All charges for telegrams are subject to Value Added Tax in addition to the charges shown below. Rate, 7op per telegram, plus 7p for each word. (To Irish Republic 8op per telegram plus 7 p for each word.) Greetings telegrams on appropriately designed forms in special envelopes cost the rate of an ordinary telegram plus a surcharge of 4op. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in in advance for delivery on a specified day. On Mondays to Fridays, if the Greetings telegram is handed in at any time before noon of the day before delivery is required, the surcharge is reduced to 2op. (Greetings service not available to and from Irish Republic.)

> Overnight Telegram

An Overnight telegram may be tendered between a.m. and $\mathbf{z 0 . 3 0} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for delivery, normally by first post, the following morning. On days when there is no postal delivery, Overnight telegrams are held until the next postal delivery. The charge is 50 p per telegram plus 4 p for each word. The Overnight service is not available to the Irish Republic. A redirection charge of £r:40
per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same delivery area or London Postal District. Overnight telegrams are normally redirected by post free of charge. In all other cases the redirection charge is at the ordinary inland rate. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland a telegram tendered on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day is charged 45p extra; in Scotland this surcharge applies to a telegram tendered on Sundays and on New Year's Day. Replies may be prepaid within the limits of $70 p$ (minimum) and $\mathrm{E}_{3} \mathrm{SO}^{\circ}$ (maximum), Irish Republic 70p (minimum) and $£ 3.60$ (maximum); the reply vouchers may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph, telex or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender, the addressee or person applying on behalf of the sender of the original telegram, on completion of the declaration on the back of the voucher. Receipt for charges on telegrams accepted at post office counters free on request. Certified copy 45 p ; application to the local Head Postmaster must be within 3 months of the date of sending. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within $\quad$ mile of the delivery office; beyond that any necessary charge will be collected on delivery.
Telegraph office always open in London: Trafalgar Sq., 24-28 William IV Street, WC2N 4DL.

## INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAMS

The per word charges for ordinary or Full Rate telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown on pp. 1205-8. Urgent Telegrams may be sent to many countries at double the ordinary per word rates.

For telegrams of = social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service at half the ordinary per word rates is available to most Commonwealth countries. The service indicator GLT will be counted as chargeable word.

Letter telegrams to certain countries are admitted at half the ordinary per word rates for messages in plain language of lengthy though less urgent character for which the minimum charge is as for 22 words including the indicator LT. Full particulars as to which countries this facility is available can be obtained from any Post Office or International Telegraph Office.

In addition to these per word charges, the following fixed charges per telegram apply, irrespective of destination.
LT............op

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in facsimile to many places in the world. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Post Office or International Telegraph Office.

## RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The charge for radiotelegrams is $15 p$ per word (standard rate). Radiotelegrams at the standard rate should be addressed Portishead Radio unless the sender nominates another coast station. The address should contain ( $x$ ) the name or rank of the addressee, ( 2 ) the name of the ship and (3) the name of the coast station in the British Isles if the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ordinary. . . . . 7op } \\
& \text { Urgent. ... £ \& } 140 \\
& \text { GLT...........70p }
\end{aligned}
$$

sender knows that the ship is within range of that station.

The charge for messages to H.M. Ships is rop word. The address should contain ( 1 ) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine "), (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio".

In addition to the per word charges quoted fixed charge of $70 p$ per radiotelegram applies. There is a surcharge of 45 p for radiotelegrams tendered on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day. In Scotland, this surcharge is applied to radiotelegrams tendered on Sundays and New Year's Day.

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words "R.A.F. Vessel" before the name of the ship.

## RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE

Radiotelephone services are available between telephone subscribers (but not from coin-box telephones or call offices unless the caller is holder of a telephone credit card) in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and suitably equipped ships. The service is generally available at all hours of the day and night, but the periods of communication with $\quad$ particular ship vary with the ship's position and are dependent on radio conditions.

Calls are normally made through the coast stations, listed below, and callers should ask the local exchange telephone operator for SHIPS' TELEPHONE SERVICE adding, if known, the telephone number and name of the coast station through which the call should be made. If the name of the coast station is not known, the caller will be connected to Portishead Radio. When connected to the coast station operator, the caller should ask for SHIPS' RADIO TELEPHONE CALL giving the name of the ship and the name (or designation) of the person required.
Anglesey Radio. .......... $040783054 x$
Bacton Radio (restricted short range VHF services) Celtic Radio (restricted short range VHF services) Clyde Radio (restricted short range VHF services) Cromarty Radio (restricted short range VHF services) Cullercoats Radio. . Hastings Radio (restricted short range VHF services) Humber Radio.
Ilfracombe Radio.
Land's End Radio.
Niton Radio.
North Foreland Radio.
Oban Radio.
Orkney Radio (restricted short range VHF services)
Portishead Radio.
Portpatrick Radio. . . . . . . . Severn Radio (restricted short range VHF services) Shetland Radio (restricted short range VHF services) Start Point Radio (restricted short range VHF services)
Stonehaven Radio.
Thames Radio (restricted short range VHF services)
Wick Radio.
Jersey Radio.

## Mablethorpe 3447

Ilfracombe 63453
$07768 \times 311$
Wick 2271
$089443^{1318}$
084320592
Mablethorpe 3447
llfracombe 3453
073677493
0983730495
084320592
$063^{1} 2059$
Wick 2271
0278783291
0776 8r 3II
Ifracombe 3453
Wick 2271
073677493
056922917
084320592
Wick 2271
Jersey 4 IIzI

Charges vary according to the position of the ship. The rates are (for minimum of 3 minutes) Short range (within 50 miles of VHF station) 8 Ip for 3 minutes. $27 p$ for each additional minute.

Medium range (within 250 miles of U.K.). £I' 35 for 3 minutes. $45 p$ for each additional minute.

Long range (dependent on position of ship). £3.15 for 3 minutes £I.05 respectively for each additional minute.

The service is available, for calls to and from H.M. Ships, subject to the approval of the Duty Commander M.O.D. Navy, through whom all calls to H.M. Ships should be booked. The charges are the same as those for merchant ships but as H.M. Ships do not normally keep watch for private radiotelephone calls from the shore, no attempt should be made to book a call to one of H.M. Ships unless prior arrangements have been made with the person concerned on the ship. The caller must be able to give the name of the coast station through which the call is to be made, or the approximate position of the ship at the time the call is required.

The holder of a telephone credit card issued in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may use it to make radiotelephone calls to ships at sea from any telephone in this country (including coin-box telephones and call offices) and have the charges debited to his own account.

## INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for an exclusive business exchange line is $£ 9.75$ and $£ 8 \cdot 25$ for any other exclusive exchange line. For shared service, in which two subscribers share one line but have practically the same facilities as those provided by individual lines, each customer pays £ 4 per annum less than for exclusive line service. A condition of telephone service is that all new and removing residential customers since January, 1948, are liable to share their lines if called upon to do so. Subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facilities are provided to most destinations at virtually all exchanges. Local and dialled trunk calls from these exchanges are charged in 3p units, $2 p$ units from pay on answer coin-box lines. Charges from coin-box lines are Value Added Tax included whereas from ordinary lines Value Added Tax is not included on individual call charges but per cent. charge is made on customer's total bill to cover Value Added Tax. The length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from two minutes for a local call to ten seconds for distances over 56 kilometres. Additional time is allowed during the cheaper rates period.

Operator connected trunk calls from ordinary lines have - three minute minimum charge (and thereafter by the minute) which varies with distance, but those from coinbox lines are charged in 3 minute periods at the coinbox tariff. For calls that have to be passed through the operator because the caller cannot dial or because a dialled call had failed, the charge is equivalent to the dialled rate, subject normally to the three minute minimum. Generally higher charges apply to other operator connected calls including special services calls and those to the Irish Republic and the Channel Isles. All trunk calls are cheaper if made after $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. or at weekends. Personal calls (to specified person) 24 p extra, if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory, Dialling Instruction Booklet (where appropriate) and Post Office Guide.

TELEX SERVICE
Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment
and line to Telex exchange is from $\propto_{3} 80$ per IIIIIII (depending upon the equipment required). The minimum call charge for International calls via the operator is three minutes. For subscriberdialled calls to some Inter-Continental countries, the minimum call charge is one minute, and sub-scriber-dialled calls to the Continent are charged in $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ units (see Post Office Guide for rates). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 400 characters ( $60-70$ words) per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive leaflet available from all Telephone Area Offices; for local address see Telephone Directory.

## DATA COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Data communications services provide for data transmission at speeds ranging from $50-50,000$ bits per second (bit/s) over telegraph, speech and wideband circuits. They accommodate \#number of additional facilities such wir automatic calling and answering, Dataplex and midnight line service. The services mul be described briefly as follows: Data over telegraph equipment. Data transmission over telegraph type circuits cither on the public switched telex network or privately rented circuits at speeds up to $x$ ro $\mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$. PO terminals at $50 \mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$ are provided on telex. On telegraph circuits either PO or privately supplied terminals which have been granted permission for connection may be used.
Datel 200 provides for duplex data transmission over speech type circuits either privately rented or on the public switched telephone network (PSTN) at up to $300 \mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$ using PO modems and privately supplied terminal equipment which has been permitted for connection to the network.
Datel 600 provides for duplex data transmission over speech type circuits either privately rented or on the PSTN at up to $1200 \mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$ using PO modems or privately supplied terminal equipment which has been permitted for connection to private circuits. Datel 2400 provides for synchronous duplex data transmission over speech type private circuits at up to 2400 bit/s using PO modems or privately supplied terminal equipment which has been permitted for connection to private circuits.
Datel 2400 Dial-Up provides for synchronous duplex data transmission over the PSTN at up to $2400 \mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$ using PO modems.
Datel 2412 effectively combines the facilities of Datel 2400 Dial-up services, and offers $\#$ single package which fully conforms with the latest CCITT recommendations.
Datel 48 K provides for data transmission at 40.8 K , 48 K or 50 K bit/s over specially engineered wideband circuits using PO modems or privately supplied terminal equipment which has been permitted for connection to the network.
Data Control Equipment enables terminal to automatically originate and answer calls over the switched network.
Dataplex allows the data from a number of low speed terminals to be sent over a single high speed link, resulting in reduced user costs.
Midnight Line Service provides for unlimited subscriber dialled inland calls between midnight and $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. for $=$ fixed annual rental.

## INTERNATIONAL DATA TRANSMISSION SERVICES

## (i) Datel Services

In the International context the term Datel has been adopted to refer to data transmission over the public switched telephone network.

## Datel

This service provides full duplex (simultaneous both way) serial transmission of data at speeds up to 200 bits per second using the public telephone network. Service is available to most of Europe, Bahrain, Dubai, the U.S.A., Singapore and South Africa. Note: Non European traffic (except South Africa) is connected on $\quad$ manual or semi-automatic basis via the international exchange.

## Datel 600

This service provides half duplex (bothway, but not simultaneous) serial transmission of data within the speed range of 600 to 1200 bits per second. Telephone networks, although designed for speech transmission are usually capable of carrying data transmissions at 600 bits per second and on some connections, 1200 bits per second should be obtainable. Service is available to most European countries and Australia, Bahrain and Dubai, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa and the U.S.A. (Note: Non-European traffic (except South Africa) is connected on a manual basis via the interantional exchange.)
Datel 2400
Datel 2400 service was introduced on I August 1977 to Belgium, Denmark, Finland, W. Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and S. Africa using a new Post Office modem. Service to other countries will be provided as agreement is reached with the foreign administration (or RPOA) concerned.

The use of permitted non-Post Office modems over the international public telephone network over certain routes will cease from 31 August 1978. Any such modems which have already been permitted by that date will subject to the terms and conditions prevailing, be allowed to remain in operation for the serviceable life of the modem. The use of = Post Office modem for $2400 \mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$ operation will be mandatory for all new public switched network installations provided on and from I September 1978."
(ii) Private Circuits

International private circuits are available for data transmission and are provided in accordance with the Recommendations of the International Telephone \& Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT). Depending on the modulation method used, higher transmission rates than those offered by the Datel services are usually obtainable over voice bandwidth circuits.

In addition, high speed data transmission, e.g. $4^{8 \mathrm{~K}}$ bits per second, may be achieved over wideband leases (telephone circuits grouped together to give 48 KHz bandwidth) or by using special facilities provided via the INTELSAT satellite.

## INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONES

The same charges apply for calls originating in any part of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. Callers with STD in many parts of this country can dial direct to numbers on many exchanges on the continent and in some other countries. Access to this facility (International Direct Dialling-IDD) is progressively being made available to more places in this country, and the number of places abroad to which calls may be dialled is also increasing, callers should consult their dialling codes booklet for information on how to make calls.

Directly dialled calls are charged in units of time costing 3p. Cheap rates apply from 8 p.m. to $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. nightly, and at any time on Saturdays and Sundays. Where access to IDD is not yet available, callers should ask the local operator for the International.Exchange, specifying the country required.

| Place <br> Charge Code -(see below) | Place <br> Charge Code -(see below) | Place <br> Charge Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Afghanistan............ K | Faroe Is. . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | Madeira. . . . . . . . . . . . . . F |
| Alaska |  | Malagasy Rep............ K |
| Albania . . . . . . . . . . . . . F | Finland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . B | Malawi . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K |
| Algeria................. F | France . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A | Malaysla |
| Andorra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . A | French Guiana . . . . . . . . . K | Mall. |
| Angola.................. K | French Polynesia........ K | Malta . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D |
| Antigua. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H | French Territory of the | Mariana Is. . . . . . . . . . . . . . K |
| Antilies................. I | Afars and Issas........ K | Martinique |
| Argentina . . . . . . . . . . . . J | Gabon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K | Mauritania . . . . . . . . . . . . K |
| Ascension. . . . . . . . . . . . . K | Gambia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . K | Mauritius............... K |
| Australia. . . . . . . . . . . . . L | Germany (Dem. Rep.) ...B | Mexico. |
| Austria................. B | Germany (Federal Rep.) , B | Midway Is!and......... . K |
| Azores................. F | Ghana. . . . . . . . . . . . . . K K | Monaco . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A |
| Bahamas............... 1 | Gibraltar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . B | Montserra |
| Bahrain. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | Gilbert and Ellice Is...... K | Morocco . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F |
| Bangladesh.............. K | Greece................ D | Mozambique . . . . . . . . . . . K |
| Barbados. . . . . . . . . . . . . G | Greenland.............. J J | Nauru 1stand . . . . . . . . . K |
| Belgium................. . | Grenada................ H $^{\text {a }}$ | Netherlands........... A |
| Belize. | Guadeloupe. . . . . . . . . . . . I | New Caledonia......... K |
|  | Guatemala. . . . . . . . . . . . K | New Hebrides........... K |
| Bermuda. . . . . . . . . . . . I | Guinea ................. K | New Zealand |
| Bolivia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K | Guinea Bissau. . . . . . . . . . K | Nicaragua |
| Botswana............. J | Guyana. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I | Niger. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K |
| Brazil. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Haiti................... I | Nigeria. |
| Brunel. | Hawaii. . . . . . . . . . . . . . G | Niue Island |
| Bulgaria................ V $_{\text {F }}$ | Honduras. . . . . . . . . . . . K | Norfolk Island. . . . . . . . . K |
| Burma.................. K | Hong Kong. . . . . . . . . . . . . | Norway . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B |
| Burundi................. . $\mathrm{K}_{\text {K }}$ | Hungary . . . . . . . . . . . . D | Oman...... . . . . . . . . . . M |
| Cameroon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . K <br> Canada | Iceland $\qquad$ E India (IDD to Bombay | Pakistan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {K }}$ |
| Cape Verde Islands $\qquad$ K | India (IDD to Bombay | Panama................. J |
| Carriacou.............. H | Indonesla.................. K | Panama Canal Zone. . . J J |
| Cayman Islands........ G | Iran................... . M | Papua New Guinea...... ${ }_{\text {M }}$ |
| Central African Rep .... K | Iraq................... . . M | Paraguay................ . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Chad.................... K | Israel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | Philippines |
| Chile..... . . . . . . . . . . . . K | Italy................... . . B | Poland................. C |
| Colombia $\square$ | Ivory Coast. . . . . . . . . . . . J $_{\text {K }}$ | Portugal.............. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| Congo.................. K | Japan...................... L $^{\text {J }}$ | Portuguese Timor. . . . . . K |
| Cook (or Hervey) Is..... K | Jordan................... L $^{\text {L }}$ | Principe................ K |
| Costa Rica. . . . . . . . . . . . K | Kenya | Puerto Rico. . . . . . . . . . . . |
| Cuba.................... I | Khmer Rep............. K | Qatar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M |
| Cyprus................ D | Korea (North) . . . . . . . . . K | Reunion ... . . . . . . . . . . . . K |
| Czechoslovakia.......... ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | Korea (South) . . . . . . . . . . K | Rhodesia. .............. $\mathrm{K}_{\text {K }}$ |
| Denmark. . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | Kuwait . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | Rodriguez Isiand. . . . . . . K |
| Dominica. ${ }_{\text {D }}$ minton $\mathrm{Rep.............}$. H | Laos..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {K }}^{\text {K }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rumania. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \text { K } \\ & \text { Rwanda. ............. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ecuador.................. K | Lesotho. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M | St. Helena........... . . K |
| Egypt.................... K | Liberia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K | St. Kitts-Nevls-Angulla . H |
| El Salvador............. K | Libya.... . . . . . . . . . . . . E | St. Lucia. . . . . . . . . . . . H |
| Equatorial Guinea. . . . . K | Llechtenstein......... . B | St. Pierre and Miquelon. I |
| Ethiopia............... K | Luxembourg. . . . . . . . . . . A | St. Vincent. . . . . . . . . . H |
| Falkland IS. . . . . . . . . . J | Macao . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K | Samoa (U.S.A. Territory) K |


| Place | Charge Code <br> -(see below) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Samoa (Western) . . . . . . K |  |
| San |  |
| Sao Tome |  |
| Saudi Ar Senegal |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sierra Leone |  |
| Singapore |  |
| Solomon Is |  |
| Somali Dem. |  |
| South Africa |  |
| South Vi |  |
| Spain |  |
| Spanish Territories ofNorth Africa...... |  |
|  |  |
| Sti L |  |
| Sudan. |  |
| Surinam. |  |
|  |  |
| Sweden. |  |
| SwitzerlaSyria... |  |
|  |  |
| Tawwan |  |
| Tanzania |  |
| Thailand |  |
|  |  |
| Tobago |  |
| Tongo. |  |
| Tortola. |  |
| Trinidad |  |
| Trucial Sta |  |
| Tunisia. |  |
| Turkey |  |
| Turks Island. . . . . . . . . . I |  |
| Uganda. |  |
| United Arab Emirates . . M |  |
| Uruvuay ..................... K |  |
|  |  |
| U.S.A. (Except Alaska and Hawaii) $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| U.S.S.R. (IDD to Moscow |  |
|  |  |
| Vatican City........... B |  |
| Veneruela. . . . . . . . . . . J |  |
| Virgin Is. of U.S.A...... H |  |
| Wake Island. . . . . . . . . . K |  |
| Yemen (Arab Rep.) . . . . K |  |
| Yemen (People's Dem. Rep.). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
|  |  |
| Yugoslavia. . . . . . . . . . |  |
| Zaire.................... K |  |
| Zamb |  |

CHARGE CODES

| Charge Code | Calls Dlalled Direct |  | Calls connected by the Operator |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full Rate | Cheap Rate | Minimum Charge | Per Adđitional Minute | Personal Call Surcharge |
|  | Seconds for 3p | Seconds for 3p |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{1.11}$ | ¢ 0.37 | ${ }_{1}^{\text {¢ }}$ ¢ 5 |
| A | $7 \cdot 20$ $5 \cdot 14$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 60 \\ & 8.00 \end{aligned}$ | 1.41 |  | 1.50 1.50 |
| C | - |  | 1.41 | 0.47 | 1.50 |
| D | $4 \cdot 00$ | 6.00 | 1.71 | $0 \cdot 57$ | 1.50 |
| E | - | - | 1.71 | 0.57 | 1.50 |
| F | $2 \cdot \overline{40}$ | 3.20 | $2 \cdot 40$ 2.70 | 0.80 0.95 | 1.50 3.00 |
| H |  |  | 2.70 2.70 | 0.90 | 3.00 |
| $\frac{1}{J}$ | - | 二 | 5.70 3.60 | 0.90 1.20 | 3.00 |
| K |  |  | $6 \cdot 60$ | 1.20 | 3.00 |
| L | 1.71 | 1.71 | 3.60 3.60 | 1.20 1.20 | 3.00 3.00 |
| M | 1.71 | $2 \cdot 40$ | $3 \cdot 60$ | $1 \cdot 20$ | 3.00 |

For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide,
EUROPE

| Telegrams | COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | AIR PARCEL Weight limit 10 kg Blue Air Matl labels essential |  | SURFACE PARCEL RATES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Not over $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~kg}$ | Each $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~kg}$ after or part thereof | Not over 1kg | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { over } \\ & 3 \mathrm{kgg} \end{aligned}$ | Not over 5 kg | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { over } \\ & \text { 10kg } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{11}$ | Albania . | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {p }}$ p | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }_{8}^{\text {\& }} \mathrm{p}$ | Ep | ¢p | ¢ ${ }^{\text {P }}$ 80 8.00 |
| 11 | Andorra (via France) | $3 \cdot 55$ | 30 | 2.75 | 3.35 | $4 \cdot 10$ | $5 \cdot 50$ |
|  | Andorra (via Spain).. | 3.30 | 40 | 2.95 | 3.75 | $4 \cdot 65$ | 6.00 |
| 11 | Austria. ........... | $2 \cdot 75$ | 35 | 2.55 | 3.35 | 4.30 | 5.70 |
| 11 | Azores... | $3 \cdot 10$ | 40 | 2.85 | 3.85 <br> 3.75 | 5.25 | 8.90 |
| 11 | Balearic Isles | 3.30 3.00 | 40 35 | 2.95 2.50 | 3.75 3.10 | $4 \cdot 65$ $3 \cdot 85$ | 6.00 5.25 |
| 11 | Belgium.. | 3.00 3.60 | 35 55 | 2.50 3.20 | $3 \cdot 10$ 4.40 | 3.85 5.80 | 5.25 8.05 |
| 11 | Bulgaria... | 3.60 3.30 | 55 40 | 3.20 2.30 | $4 \cdot 40$ $3 \cdot 15$ | 5.80 4.05 | 8.05 5.70 |
| 16 | Cape Verde Isles | $3 \cdot 10$ | 75 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.20 | $7 \cdot 15$ |
| 11 | Corsica......... | $2 \cdot 95$ | 45 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 3.60 | $4 \cdot 65$ | 6.50 |
| 11 | Cyprus. | 3.65 | 50 | 3.20 | $4 \cdot 50$ | 5.90 | $8 \cdot 00$ |
| 11 | Czechoslovakia | 3.50 | 45 | 2.70 | $3 \cdot 60$ | $4 \cdot 65$ | 6.25 |
| 11 | Denmark. | 2.55 | 30 | $2 \cdot 15$ | 2.90 | 3.65 | 5.00 |
| 11 | Faröe Isles | $2 \cdot 65$ | 30 | $2 \cdot 15$ | 2.90 <br> 3.75 | 3.65 | $5 \cdot 00$ |
| 11 | Finland. | $3 \cdot 10$ 3.55 | 45 | 2.70 2.75 | 3.75. 3.35 3. | $4 \cdot 70$ 4.10 | 6.10 5.50 |
| 11 | France. | 3.55 | 30 | 2.75 | $3 \cdot 35$ | $4 \cdot 10$ | $5 \cdot 50$ |
| 11 | Germany (Dem. Rep. of) | 3.30 3.10 | 35 35 | 3.00 | 3.90 3.10 | 4.70 3.90 | $6 \cdot 00$ 5.50 |
| 11 | Germany (Fed. Rep. of). |  | 35 35 | 2.40 2.30 | $3 \cdot 10$ 3.15 | 3.90 4.05 | 5.50 5.40 |
| 11 | Gibraltar...... | 2.70 3.80 | 35 50 | 2.30 3.25 | 3.15 4.25 | 4.05 5.30 | $5 \cdot 40$ $7 \cdot 15$ |
|  | Greece (via Belgium) |  |  | $3 \cdot 40$ | 4.60 | 5.95 | $8 \cdot 15$ |
| 16 | Greenland.......... | 3.00 | 80 | $2 \cdot 15$ | 2.90 | 3.65 | $5 \cdot 00$ |
| 11 | Hungary. | 2.95 | 40 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 3.55 | $4 \cdot 60$ | 6.25 |
| 11 | Iceland. . | 3.00 | 40 | 2.70 | 3.55 | 4.55 | 5.90 |
| 11 | Italy.. | 3.00 | 40 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 3.50 | 4.40 3.95 |  |
| 11 | Luxembourg. | 2.55 3.10 | 35 | 2.30 2.85 | 3.10 <br> 3.85 | 3.95 5.25 | 5.15 6.90 |
| 11 | Madeira | $3 \cdot 10$ | 40 | $2 \cdot 85$ | 3.85 | $5 \cdot 25$ | 6.90 |
| 11 | Malta. | 3.20 | 45 | 3.00 | $3 \cdot 95$ | $5 \cdot 00$ | 6.80 |
| 11 | Netheriands | 2.90 | 30 | 2.70 | 3.30 3.50 | 4.05 | 5.15 |
| 11 | Norway | 3.00 | 40 | 2.80 | 3.50 | 4.30 | 5.55 5.85 |
| 11 | Poland.. | 2.95 | 40 | 2.75 | 3.70 | 4.50 | 5.85 |
| 11 | Portugal. | $3 \cdot 10$ | 40 | 2.70 | 3.65 | 4.60 | 6.20 |
| 11 ! | Romania. | $3 \cdot 10$ | 40 | $2 \cdot 85$ | $3 \cdot 85$ | 5.05 | 7.00 |
| 11 | Spain..... | No Service |  | 2.95 | $3 \cdot 75$ | $4 \cdot 65$ | 6.00 5.55 |
| 11 | Spitzbergen |  |  | 2.80 | 3.50 3.35 | 4.30 | 5.55 |
| 11 | Sweden. | 3.00 | 30 | 2.50 | 3.35 | $4 \cdot 10$ | 5.60 |
| 11 | Switzerland.... | 2.75 3.30 | 30 | 2.50 | 3.25 3.65 | $4 \cdot 10$ | $5 \cdot 50$ |
| 11 | Turkey (Direct) | $3 \cdot 30$ | 65 | $2 \cdot 70$ | $3 \cdot 65$ | $4 \cdot 65$ | $6 \cdot 35$ |
|  | Turkey (via Belgium) |  |  | 3.00 | 4.30 | $5 \cdot 85$ | 8.45 |
| 11 | U.S.S.R. in Europe. | 2.90 | 70 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 3.55 | 4.60 | 6.50 8.50 |
| 11 | U.S.S.R. in Asia.. | $3 \cdot 40$ | 75 | $3 \cdot 15$ | 4.35 | 5-60 | 8.50 5.65 |
| 11 | Vatican City State Yugoslavia. . . | 2.75 3.20 | 45 | 2.50 2.75 | 3.25 3.80 | 4.20 4.95 | 5.65 6.75 |
|  | Yugoslava |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OUTSIDE EUROPE

| Telegrams | COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | AIR PARCEL <br> RATES <br> Weight limit 10 kg <br> Blue Alr Mail labels essential |  | SURFACE PARCEL RATES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not over } \\ & \text { kg } \end{aligned}$ | Each $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~kg}$ after or part thereof | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Not over } \\ 1 \mathrm{~kg} \end{array}$ | Not over 3 kg | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not over } \\ 5 \mathrm{~kg} \end{gathered}$ | Not over 10 kg |
| P | Abu Dhabl. | ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | £ ${ }_{60}$ | ¢ p | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ p | ${ }_{4}^{8} \mathrm{p}$ |  |
| 16 | Afghanistan. | 3.70 | 80 | 3.40 | $4 \cdot 95$ | 6.80 | 9.90 |
| 16 | Ajman. | 3.20 | 60 | 2.50 | $3 \cdot 35$ | 4.70 | 7.25 |
| 11 | Algeria... | 3.00 | 50 | 2.65 | 3.70 | 4.85 | 6.95 |
| 16 | Angola... | 3-40 | 1.00 | 2.70 | 3.50 | 4.65 | 6.80 |
| 11 | Anguilla.. | 2.60 | 65 | 2.05 2.45 | 2.90 3.25 | 3.80 | 5.50 5.95 |
| 11 | Antigua.... | $3 \cdot 10$ | + 70 | 2.45 | 3.25 3.95 | 4.30 5.35 | 5.95 8.80 |
| 16 | Argentina. | No Service |  | 2.90 | 3.95 | 5.35 | 8.80 |
| 16 | Ascension. |  |  | 2.05 | 2.55 4.70 | 3.20 6.00 | 4.50 10.00 |
| 16 | Australia. | 3.45 3.30 | 1.65 70 | 2.55 2.55 | 4.70 3.15 | 6.00 4.00 | $10 \cdot 00$ 5.80 |
| 16 | Bahamas........) | 3.30 3.00 | 76 | 2.55 2.60 | 3.15 3.55 | 4.00 4.95 | 5.80 7.25 |
| 16 | Bangladesh...... | $3 \cdot 20$ | 90 | 2.55 | $3 \cdot 45$ | $4 \cdot 50$ | 7.05 |
| 11 | Barbados.. | $3 \cdot 35$ | 65 | $2 \cdot 60$ | $3 \cdot 20$ | $4 \cdot 00$ | $5 \cdot 95$ |

For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide.
OUTSIDE EUROPE

| Telegrams | COUNTRY OFDESTINATION | AIR PARCEL RATES Weight limit 10 kg Blue Air Mail labels essential |  | SURFACE PARCEL RATES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Not over $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~kg}$ | Each $\frac{2}{2} \mathrm{~kg}$ after or part thereof | Not over $1 \mathrm{~kg}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not over } \\ & 3 \mathrm{~kg} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not over }{ }^{\text {r }} \\ \hline \mathrm{kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not over } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~kg} \end{aligned}$ |
| 11 | Belize. | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }^{\text {p }} 5$ | ${ }_{8}^{8} \mathrm{p}$ | Ep | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {c }}$ p | E $p$ 3.80 | ${ }_{5}^{8} \mathrm{E}$ P |
| 16 | Benin (formerly Dahomey) | $3 \cdot 10$ | 1.00 | $2 \cdot 85$ | 3.75 | 4.80 | $6 \cdot 45$ |
| 11 | Bermuda. ................. | $2 \cdot 80$ | 60 | 2.35 | $2 \cdot 90$ | $3 \cdot 70$ | 5.50 |
| 16 | Bhutan. | $3 \cdot 30$ | 1.00 | 3.00 | 3.80 | 4.90 | 7.85 |
| 16 | Bolivia. | 3.40 3.20 | 1.15 | $3 \cdot 10$ | 4.20 3.75 | $5 \cdot 20$ | 8.45 |
| 16 | Botswana. . | $3 \cdot 20$ | $1 \cdot 00$ | 2.70 3.00 | 3.75 4.05 | 4.85 5.35 | $6 \cdot 40$ 7.15 |
| 16 | Brazil............... | 4.15 No Service 1.05 |  | $3 \cdot 30$ | 4.25 | $5 \cdot 70$ | 9.00 |
|  | British Indian Ocean Terr. |  |  | $2 \cdot 30$ | 2.90 | 3.75 | 5.70 |
| 11 | British Virgin Is.. | 2.903.75 | 70 | $2 \cdot 35$ | $3 \cdot 10$ | $4 \cdot 25$ | 6.20 |
| 16 | Brunei. . . . . . . |  | 1.001.00 | $2 \cdot 70$ | $4 \cdot 00$ | $5 \cdot 60$ | 8.70 |
| 16 | Burma. | $3 \cdot 40$ |  | $2 \cdot 70$ | 3.40 3.70 | $4 \cdot 50$ | 7.05 |
| 16 | Burundi | $3 \cdot 60$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 00 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $3 \cdot 00$ | $3 \cdot 70$ | $5 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 25$ |
| 16 | Cambodiat | $3 \cdot 20$ | 80 | $2 \cdot 60$ | $3 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 35$ | 6.70 |
| 16 | Cameroon. <br> Canada... | $\begin{aligned} & 3.20 \\ & 2.55 \\ & 3.65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 85 \\ 1.15 \end{array}$ | $2 \cdot 25$ | $3 \cdot 50$ | 4.85 | $7 \cdot 35$ |
| 16 | Caroline Islands. |  |  | 2.50 | $4 \cdot 10$ | $6 \cdot 00$ | 10.60 |
| 11 | Cayman Islands. | $\begin{aligned} & 3.10 \\ & 7.00 \end{aligned}$ | 8090 | 2.40 | 4.00 | $5 \cdot 70$ | 9.05 |
| 16 | Central African Empite |  |  | $2 \cdot 65$ | $3 \cdot 80$ | $5 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 10$ |
| 16 | Chad................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2.90 \\ & 3.10 \end{aligned}$ | 90 90 | 2.90 | $4 \cdot 05$ | $5 \cdot 45$ | $7 \cdot 80$ |
| 16 | Chile. | 4.00 | $1 \cdot 15$ | 3.20 | 3.90 5.25 | 5.10 | 8.35 |
| 16 | China (People's Rep. of). | $3 \cdot 60$ | 1.30 | 3.20 <br> 3.05 <br> 2. | 5.25 4.20 | 7.40 5.60 | 11.20 9.10 |
| 16 | Cnristmas Is. (Indian Ocean) |  | $1 \cdot 10$ | 3.05 2.55 | 4.20 4.70 | 5.60 6.00 | 10.10 10.00 |
| 16 | Cocos (Keeling) Lsiands | $3 \cdot 70$ | 95 | 2.55 | 3.55 | 4.80 | $7 \cdot 80$ |
| 16 | Comoro (State of) | $3 \cdot 30$ | $1 \cdot 10$ | 3.05 | $4 \cdot 25$ | 5.65 | $8 \cdot 20$ |
| 16 | Congo (People's Rep. of) | 2.75 | 90 | 2.50 | 3.65 3.25 | 4.85 | 7.00 |
| 16 | Costa Rica....... | $3 \cdot 10$$3 \cdot 50$ | 90 1.10 | 2.40 | 3.25 <br> 3.25 | 4.50 4.00 | 7.10 5.60 |
| 11 | Cuba (Direct).... Guantanamo Ba |  | $1 \cdot 10$ | 2.65 2.40 | 3.25 3.70 | 4.00 5.55 | 5.60 9.25 |
| 11 | Dominica. . ...... | 2.602.903.20 | 7580 | $2 \cdot 15$ | 2.75 | $3 \cdot 55$ | 5.50 |
| 11 | Dominican Republi |  |  | $2 \cdot 30$ | $2 \cdot 85$ | 3.60 | 5.45 |
| 16 | Dubai. |  | 60 | $2 \cdot 50$ | $3 \cdot 35$ | $4 \cdot 70$ | $7 \cdot 25$ |
|  | East Timor (formerly Portugue | $3 \cdot 20$ | 95 | 2.75 | $3 \cdot 70$ | 5.05 | 8.25 |
| 11 | Egypt (Arab Republic of) | $3 \cdot 80$3.85 | 4590 | $3 \cdot 50$ | $4 \cdot 25$ | 4.95 | $6 \cdot 30$ |
| 16 | El Salvador. ............. |  |  | $3 \cdot 10$ | 3.75 | 4.60 | $7 \cdot 10$ |
| 16 | Equatorial Guinea | 3.00 3.30 | 85 | $2 \cdot 35$ | 3.45 | 4.65 | 6.70 8.50 |
| 16 16 | Ethiopia ...... | 3.30 <br> 3.05 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $2 \cdot 85$ | $\begin{array}{r}3.80 \\ 3.50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.20 4.90 | 8.50 8.15 |
| 16 16 | Falkland Is. \& Dependencies | $\begin{array}{r}3.40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 2.45 2.45 | 3.50 3.35 | 4.90 4.60 | 8.15 7.35 |
| 16 | Frencrioguiana |  | 1.55 | 2.45 | 3.35 3.75 | 4.95 | 7.00 |
| 16 | French Polynesia | 3.00 4.60 | $1 \cdot 30$ | $3 \cdot 05$ | $4 \cdot 05$ | $5 \cdot 30$ | $7 \cdot 60$ |
| 16 | French Territory of the Afars | 4.60 3.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | 2.70 | 3.75 | $5 \cdot 05$ | $8 \cdot 10$ |
| 11 | French West Indies.......... | 3.303.203.80 | 1.00 | $2 \cdot 65$ | $3 \cdot 75$ | 4.90 | 6.95 |
| 16 | Fujairah. |  | 1.001.05 | 2.50 | $3 \cdot 35$ | 4.70 | 7.25 |
| 16 | Gabon. | 2.80 3.25 |  | 2.55 | 3.65 3.60 | 4.90 | 6.45 |
| 16 | Gambla, The | 3.25 2.90 | 55 50 | 2.45 2.40 | 3.60 3.50 | 4.70 5.10 | 7.40 |
| 11 16 | Gaza \& Khan Yunis | $3 \cdot 25$ | 60 | 2.40 2.85 | 3.50 3.60 | 5. 50 | 7.45 6.95 |
| 16 16 | Ghana Gilbert İlands (for Elilice İslan | 4.00 |  | $2 \cdot 60$ | 3.75 | $5 \cdot 35$ | 8.85 |
| 11 | Grenada...... . . . . . . . . . . | 3.25 | 75 | 2.60 | $3 \cdot 30$ | $4 \cdot 30$ | 5.95 |
| 16 | Guatemala | 3.40 | 90 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 3.25 3.55 | $4 \cdot 10$ | 6.45 |
| 16 | Guinea. | 2.85 2.80 | 90 70 | 2.60 2.45 | 3.55 <br> 3.25 | 4.40 4.30 | 6.00 6.80 |
| 16 | Guinea-Btssau. | $2 \cdot 80$3.30 | 75 | $2 \cdot 45$ 2.60 | 3.25 3.25 | 4.15 | 6.20 |
| 11 | Guyana. |  |  | 2.45 | 3.10 | 3.85 | $5 \cdot 45$ |
| 16 | Honduras (Rep. or) | 3.85 | 85 | $3 \cdot 10$ | 3.70 | 4.40 | $5 \cdot 95$ |
| 16 | Hong Kong. .... | 2.95 | 90 | 2.35 | 3.25 <br> 3.55 | $4 \cdot 45$ | 6.85 |
| 16 | India. | 3.00 | 80 | 2.60 | 3.55 3.60 | 4.70 4.35 | 7.25 6.45 |
| 16 | Indonesia | 3.90 3.15 | 1.15 | 3.00 2.90 | 3.60 4.20 | 4.35 5.70 | 8.40 |
| 16 | Iran. | $3 \cdot 10$ | 60 | 2.55 | $3 \cdot 55$ | 4.70 | 7.50 |
| 11 | Israel. | 2.903.20 | 50 | 2.40 | 3.50 | $5 \cdot 10$ | 7.40 |
| 16 | Ivory Coast. |  | 8075 | 2.70 | $3 \cdot 60$ | $4 \cdot 60$ | $6 \cdot 15$ |
| 11 | Jamaica. . | 3.05 |  | $2 \cdot 75$ 3.30 | 3.45 4.25 | 4.30 4.95 | 6.05 6.85 |
| 16 | Japan. | 3.70 2.85 |  | $3 \cdot 30$ 2.40 | 4.25 3.25 | 4.00 | 6.257.55 |
| 16 | Jordan. Kenya. | $3 \cdot 10$ | 70 | 2.40 | 3.55 | 4.90 |  |
| 16 | Korea (South oniy) | $3 \cdot 70$ | 1.0555 | $2 \cdot 85$ | 3.60 | $4 \cdot 65$ | 7.05 |
| 16 | Kuwait . . . . . . . . | $3 \cdot 00$ |  | 2.50 | $3 \cdot 30$ | 4.30 | 6.85 7.20 |
| 16 | Lao Peoples Dem. Rep | 3.70 3.10 | $1 \cdot 30$ | 3.05 | 4.10 | $5 \cdot 20$ | 7.25 |
| 11 | Lebanon. . | $3 \cdot 10$ 3.50 | +45 | $2 \cdot 95$ | 4.00 | $4 \cdot 55$ 5.10 |  |
| 16 | Lesotho. | 3.50 | 1.00 | 2.95 2.50 | 3.25 <br> 3.35 | $4 \cdot 10$ <br> 4.35 | $\begin{array}{r}6.95 \\ 6.30 \\ 6.85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 11 | Libyan Arab Republic | 3.00 | 95 <br> 50 | 2.50 <br> 2.55 |  |  |  |

## For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Gulde. <br> OUTSIDE EUROPE

| Telegrams | COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | AIR PARCEL RATES <br> Weight limit 10kg Blue Air Mail labels essential |  | SURFACE PARCEL RATES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Not over 1 kg | Each <br> ikg after <br> or part <br> thereof | Not over 1 kg | Not over 3 kg | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not over } \\ 5 \mathrm{~kg} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not over } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~kg} \end{aligned}$ |
| p | Macao . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ | £ p | \& p | $\sum_{7.05}$ |
| 16 | Madagascar (Dem. Rep. of) |  |  | 3.00 | $4 \cdot 30$ | 6.05 | 8.00 |
| 16 | Malawi.................... |  |  | $3 \cdot 55$ | $4 \cdot 80$ | $6 \cdot 30$ | $8 \cdot 65$ |
| 16 | Malaya. |  |  | $2 \cdot 30$ | 3.05 | $4 \cdot 25$ | 6.75 |
| 16 | Maldives (Rep. of) |  |  | $2 \cdot 65$ | $3 \cdot 65$ | $4 \cdot 85$ | 7.50 |
| 16 | Mali. .... |  |  | 2.75 | 3.75 | 4.75 | 7.00 10.60 |
| 16 | Mariana Islands |  |  | 2.50 2.50 | $4 \cdot 10$ 4.10 | 6.00 6.00 | 10.60 10.60 |
| 16 | Mauritania. |  |  | $2 \cdot 55$ | $3 \cdot 55$ | 4.55 | $7 \cdot 35$ |
| 16 | Mauritius. |  |  | $2 \cdot 50$ | $3 \cdot 20$ | 4.00 | 6.30 |
| 16 | Mexico. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | except Chetumal Chetumal only. . |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 65 \\ & 2 \cdot 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 25 \\ & 3 \cdot 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.00 \\ & 4.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 60 \\ & 5 \cdot 85 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16 | Mongolia (People's Republic) |  |  |  | No Se | vice |  |
| 11 | Montserrat . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.00 | 80 | 2.40 | $3 \cdot 30$ | $4 \cdot 10$ | $5 \cdot 60$ |
| 11 | Morocco. | $2 \cdot 50$ | 40 | $2 \cdot 30$ | $3 \cdot 25$ | 4.35 | 6.20 |
| 16 | Mozambique. | 3.20 | 1.00 | 2.55 | 3.35 | 4.60 | 7.05 |
| 16 | Nauru Island | 4.00 | 1.70 | $2 \cdot 35$ | $3 \cdot 60$ | 5.05 | 8.35 |
| 16 | Nepal............. | 3.30 3.00 | 85 85 | 2.95 2.35 | 3.85 2.90 | 4.80 3.65 | 7.10 5.55 |
| 11 | Netherlands Antilles. | 3.00 | 85 | $2 \cdot 35$ | $2 \cdot 90$ | $3 \cdot 65$ | 5.55 |
| 116 | Nevis........ | $2 \cdot 40$ 3.95 | 70 1.60 | 2.05 3.00 | 2.75 3.95 | $3 \cdot 65$ $5 \cdot 50$ | 5.50 9.25 |
| 16 | New Hebrides. | 3.95 | 1.40 | 3.00 | 3.95 | 5.50 | 9.25 |
| 16 | New Zealand. | $3 \cdot 75$ | 1. 65 | 2.50 | $4 \cdot 50$ | 5.70 | 9.50 |
| 16 | New Zealand Island Terr | $3 \cdot 45$ | $2 \cdot 35$ | $2 \cdot 50$ | $4 \cdot 50$ | $5 \cdot 70$ | 9.50 |
| 16 | Nicaragua. | $3 \cdot 70$ | 1.00 | 3.05 | $3 \cdot 65$ | 4.55 | 7.00 |
| 16 | Nigeria... | $3 \cdot 20$ | 55 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 3.60 | 4.55 | $6 \cdot 80$ |
| 16 | Niger Republic | 3.00 | 90 | $2 \cdot 75$ | $3 \cdot 80$ | $5 \cdot 05$ | 7.35 |
| 16 | Norfolk Island. | $3 \cdot 30$ | 1.90 | $2 \cdot 55$ | $4 \cdot 70$ | $6 \cdot 00$ | 10.00 |
| 16 | Oman (Sultanate of) | $3 \cdot 10$ | 60 | 2.75 | $3 \cdot 60$ | $5 \cdot 10$ | 7.90 |
| 16 | Pakistan. | 3.40 | 95 | $2 \cdot 60$ | $3 \cdot 70$ | $4 \cdot 50$ | 7.05 |
| 16 | Panama (Republic of) | $3 \cdot 60$ | 1.00 | 2.90 | $3 \cdot 50$ | $4 \cdot 25$ | 6.05 |
| 16 | Panama Canal Zone. | $2 \cdot 65$ | 1.00 | $2 \cdot 15$ | $3 \cdot 20$ | $4 \cdot 50$ | $7 \cdot 30$ |
| 16 | Papua New Guinea | 3.50 | $2 \cdot 10$ | $2 \cdot 35$ | $3 \cdot 20$ | $4 \cdot 35$ | 7.00 |
| 16 | Paraguay. | $3 \cdot 20$ | 95 | $2 \cdot 90$ | $3 \cdot 80$ | 5.10 | $8 \cdot 45$ |
| 16 | Peru..... | 4.00 | 90 | $3 \cdot 30$ | $3 \cdot 95$ | $5 \cdot 20$ | 8.20 |
| 16 | Philippines. | $3 \cdot 20$ | 1.00 | $2 \cdot 35$ | 2.90 | $3 \cdot 65$ | $5 \cdot 20$ |
| 16 | Pitcairn Island. | 3.00 | $1 \cdot 90$ | 2.05 | $3 \cdot 25$ | $4 \cdot 70$ | $7 \cdot 70$ |
| 16 | Portuguese Timor: see East Tim |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Puerto Rico . . ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 2.70 3.00 | 1.00 60 | $2 \cdot 40$ 2.50 | 3.65 3.30 3. | $5 \cdot 10$ 4.45 | 7.85 6.95 |
| 16 | Ras al Khaimah | $3 \cdot 20$ | 60 | 2.50 | 3.35 | 4.45 4.70 | 6.95 7.25 |
| 16 | Reunion. | $3 \cdot 15$ | $1 \cdot 25$ | $2 \cdot 90$ | $3 \cdot 95$ | $5 \cdot 05$ | 7.05 |
| 16 | Rhodesia | $3 \cdot 10$ | 90 | 2.75 | 3.95 | $5 \cdot 40$ | $7 \cdot 60$ |
| 16 | Rwanda. | $2 \cdot 80$ | 1.05 | 2.55 | $3 \cdot 55$ | 4.90 | 7.05 |
| 16 | Sabah. | $3 \cdot 10$ | 1.00 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 3.05 | $4 \cdot 25$ | 6.75 |
| 16 | St. Helena | No Se | rvice | 2.55 | 3.15 | 3.85 | 5.25 |
| 11 | St. Kitts. |  | 70 | 2.05 | $2 \cdot 65$ | $3 \cdot 60$ | 5.50 |
| 16 | St. Lucia. | $2 \cdot 80$ | 75 | $2 \cdot 35$ | 2.95 | 3.70 | $5 \cdot 30$ |
| 11 | St. Pierre \& Miquelon | 3.05 | 80 | $2 \cdot 85$ | 4.05 | $5 \cdot 40$ | 8.00 |
| 11 | St. Vincent... | $2 \cdot 85$ | 75 | $2 \cdot 35$ | $3 \cdot 00$ | $3 \cdot 85$ | $5 \cdot 60$ |
| 16 | Samoa (U.S.A. Territory) | $3 \cdot 50$ | 1.50 | $2 \cdot 50$ | $4 \cdot 10$ | $6 \cdot 00$ | 10.60 |
| 16 | Sao Tome \& Princlpe (Rep. of) | $2 \cdot 80$ | 1.00 | 2.45 | $3 \cdot 50$ | $4 \cdot 30$ | $6 \cdot 80$ |
| 16 | Sarawak...................... | $3 \cdot 10$ | 1.00 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 3.05 | $4 \cdot 25$ | 6.75 |
| 16 | Saudi Arabia | 3.00 | 75 | 2.55 | 3.35 | 4.55 | $7 \cdot 30$ |
| 16 | Senegal. | $3 \cdot 10$ | 65 | 2.55 | 3.45 | $4 \cdot 30$ | $6 \cdot 30$ |
| 16 | Seychelles | 2.90 | 80 | 2.30 | 2.90 | 3.75 | $5 \cdot 70$ |
| 16 | Sharjah..... | 3.20 | 60 | $2 \cdot 50$ | $3 \cdot 35$ | $4 \cdot 70$ | $7 \cdot 25$ |
| 16 | Sierra Leone. | 3.00 | 60 | $2 \cdot 45$ | $3 \cdot 35$ | $4 \cdot 35$ | 6.55 |
| 16 | Singapore (Rep. of) | 3.05 | 95 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 3.05 | $4 \cdot 25$ | $6 \cdot 75$ |
| 16 | Solomon Is ands. | $3 \cdot 50$ | 2.00 | $2 \cdot 60$ | 3.85 | 5.50 | $8 \cdot 75$ |
| 16 | Somali Dem. Rep. | $3 \cdot 20$ | 70 | 2.75 | 3.95 | 5.35 | 8.70 |
| 16 | South Africa (Rep. of) | $2 \cdot 85$ | 95 | 2.10 | 2.95 | 4.05 | $5 \cdot 85$ |
| 11 | Spanish Terr. of N. Africa | $3 \cdot 35$ | 40 | 2.95 | 3.75 | $4 \cdot 65$ | 6.00 |
| 16 | Sri Lanka (Rep. of)...... | 4.05 | 85 | 3.25 | 4.05 | 4.75 | $6 \cdot 50$ |
| 16 | Sudan (Dem. Rep. of) | $3 \cdot 20$ | 70 | 2.95 | 3.90 | $5 \cdot 10$ | 7.50 |
| 16 | Surinam. | $3 \cdot 10$ | 90 | 2.55 | $3 \cdot 15$ | $3 \cdot 85$ | 5.55 |
| 16 | Swaziland | 3.20 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 2.50 | 3.40 | $4 \cdot 65$ | 6.85 |
| 11 | Syrian Arab Republic | 2.70 | 50 | 2.35 | 3.10 | $3 \cdot 95$ | $6 \cdot 10$ |
| 16 | Taiwan. | 3.35 | $1 \cdot 10$ | $2 \cdot 65$ | $3 \cdot 45$ | 4.55 | 6.70 |
| 16 | Tanzania | $3 \cdot 30$ | 80 | 2.85 | $3 \cdot 55$ | 4.90 |  |
| 16 | Thailand | $3 \cdot 50$ | 1.00 | $3 \cdot 15$ | 4.05 | 4.90 | $6 \cdot 50$ |

For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide.
OUTSIDE EUROPE

| Telegrams | COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | AIR PARCEL <br> RATES <br> Weight limit 10 kg Blue Air Mail labelsessential |  | SURFACE PARCEL RATES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Not over $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~kg}$ | Each $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~kg}$ after or part thereof | Not over 1 kg | Not over <br> 3 kg | Not over 5 kg | Not over 10 kg |
| 16 | Tibet | $\frac{\text { fp }}{\text { No }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { f } p \\ & \text { vice } \end{aligned}$ | \& p | No |  | ¢ p |
| 16 | Togo. | 3.50 | 90 | $2 \cdot 85$ |  | + 5.05 | 7.05 |
| 16 | Tonga. | $4 \cdot 35$ | 1.50 | $2 \cdot 85$ | 3.80 | $5 \cdot 35$ | 8.60 |
| 11 | Trinidad \& Tobago | 3.10. | 75 | 2.70 2.45 | 3.80 <br> 3.25 | 4.10 4.45 | 5.95 6.80 |
| 16 | Tristan da Cunha. | 3.05 3.20 | 1.00 35 | 2.45 2.70 | 3.25 3.70 | 4.45 4.75 | 6.80 6.30 |
| 11 | Tunss \& Caicos İ. | 3.80 2.80 | 85 | 2.55 | 4.20 | 5.80 | 9.05 |
| 16 | Tuvalu (formerly Ellice Is.) | 4.00 | 2.00 | $2 \cdot 60$ | 3.75 | $5 \cdot 35$ | 8.85 |
| 16 | Uganda ........ | $3 \cdot 10$ | 75 | $2 \cdot 85$ | $3 \cdot 55$ | 4.90 | 7.55 |
| 16 | Uinm al Qaiwain | $3 \cdot 20$ | 60 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 3.35 | $4 \cdot 70$ | 7.25 |
| 11 | U.S.A. | $2 \cdot 40$ | 90 | $2 \cdot 20$ | $3 \cdot 65$ | 5.05 | $7 \cdot 80$ |
| 16 | Upper Volta | 3.20 3.25 | 85 | 2.95 | $4 \cdot 10$ 4.15 | 5.35 5.90 | 7.70 9.90 |
| 16 | Uruguay. | 3.25 3.65 | 95 90 | $2 \cdot 60$ 3.00 |  | 5.90 4.40 | 9.90 6.25 |
| 16 | Vietnam (North) |  | rvice |  | No S | vice |  |
| 16 | Vietnam (South) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Virgin Istands (U.S.A.) | $2 \cdot 40$ | 1.00 | $2 \cdot 15$ | $3 \cdot 65$ | $5 \cdot 10$ | 8.00 |
| 16 | Wake Island. | $3 \cdot 00$ | 1.60 | 2.50 |  |  | $10 \cdot 60$ |
| 16 | Western Samoa...... | 3.50 3.00 | $\begin{array}{r}1.50 \\ \hline 75\end{array}$ | 2.45 2.50 | 3.10 <br> 3.55 | 4.25 4.95 | 6.95 8.00 |
| 16 | Yemen Arab Republic. ... | 3.00 3.10 | 75 65 | 2.50 2.75 | 3.55 3.80 | 4.95 5.25 | 8.00 7.85 |
| 16 | Yemen People's Dem, Rep. Zaire (Rep. of)............ | $3 \cdot 10$ 3.20 | 65 80 | 2.75 2.55 3 | $3 \cdot 80$ 3.45 | 5.25 4.30 | 6.85 <br> 85 |
| 16 | Zambia...... | $3 \cdot 40$ | 1.00 | 3.20 | $4 \cdot 75$ | 6.30 | $9 \cdot 75$ |

†Service Suspended

## WEATHER INFORMATION AND FORECASTS

Recorded weather forecasts for the areas listed below are available by telephoning the numbers shown:

| Bedford area | Bedford 8091 |
| ---: | ---: |
| Bishops Stortford 8091 |  |



Devon and Cornwall Exeter 8o9x Plymouth 8ogr Torquay 809x
Edinburgh area $03 \mathrm{x}-246$ 809工
Essex Coast

## Glasgow area

Kent Coast

Lancs, Merseyside, $051-2468091$ Gtr. Manchester 06x-246 8091 and Cheshire Blackburn 809I Blackpool 8ogi Leeds/Bradford and
Huddersfield area Bradford 8091 Huddersfield 809I Leeds 809I London area oi-246 809x Tunbridge Wells 8ogy Guildford 809r Norfolk and Suffolk Norwich 809x Ipswich 809x
North East England
Middlesbrough 809r Newcastle-upon-Tyne 8ogr North Lincs, Retford \&

South Humberside Areas
Grimsby 8ogx Lincoln 809x
North Wales Coast
from Conwy 05x-2468093 to Chester $06 \mathrm{Im}-2468093$ Chester 809x Colwyn Bay 809I

Notts., Leics. and Derby Nottingham 8o9x Leicester 8ogI Derby 8ogI
Sheffield area ( 20 mile radius)
Sheffield $80 \mathrm{~g}^{x}$
Doncaster 809 ${ }^{1}$
Southern Hants. and I.O.W.
(including coastal area between Poole Harbour and Chichester) Bournemouth 809r

Portsmouth 8ogx
Southampton 809x
South-West Midlands
Cheltenham 809x Gloucester 8ogr Hereford 8ogx
Sussex Coast ox-2468097
Brighton 80gr Hastings 809 I
Thames Valley 01-2468090 High Wycombe 809x Oxford 809y
Reading 809x

| Financial | $\underset{\substack{1975-76}}{\substack{ \\\hline}}$ | $\underset{f \mathrm{~cm}}{\substack{1976-77}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Turnover. Group Profit before interest and taxation. . Profit (loss) attributable to British Airways | $\begin{gathered} 930.7 \\ 10.1 \\ (16.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,247 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ \left(35^{\prime} x\right) \end{array}$ |
| Airline Activity <br> (European, Overseas \& Regional Divisions) | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
| All services <br> Available tonne kilometres offered (mills). <br> Scheduled services <br> Available tonne kilometres offered (mills) <br> Revenue tonne kilometres sold (mills). <br> Passengers carried (thousands). <br> Revenue. Passenger kilometres (mills)......... <br> Freight tonne kilometres (mills) . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 6,247 \\ 5,856 \\ 3,249 \\ 13,79 \\ 27,280 \\ 679 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,555 \\ 6,233 \\ 3,607 \\ 14,50 \\ 30,143 \\ 7 \times 6 \end{array}$ |
| Staff Productivity | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
| British Airways total strength <br> Airline Activities <br> Strength at year end. <br> Average number of employees <br> Available tonne kilometres per employee <br> Revenue per employee. <br> Average number of staff employed per week by British Airways in the U.K. <br> Aggregate remuneration payable to the above employees for the year. | $\begin{array}{r} 58,207 \\ 52,35 \mathrm{x} \\ 52,476 \\ \times 19,000 \\ £^{15,350} \\ 48,585 \\ \{196.6 \mathrm{~m} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,410 \\ 53,144 \\ 52,820 \\ 124,000 \\ £ 20,331 \\ 49,543 \\ \neq 1219 \cdot \mathrm{rm} \end{array}$ |

## Aircraft Fleet

The following types of aircraft were in service with British Airways: Tristar, 9; Boeing 747, 19; Boeing 707-336, 11; Boeing 707-436, 19; Super VC10, 15; Trident Three, 25; Trident Two, 15; Trident One, 10; Trident $1 E$, 3 ; Super $1-11,18 ; 1-11 / 400,7$; Merchantman, 5 ; Viscount, 18 ; Concorde, $4 ;$ HS 748, 2. On order: Concorde, 5 ; Tristar, $6 ;$ Boeing 747, 6 .

## THE PRESS COUNCIL <br> - Salisbury Square, E.C.4. <br> [ox-353 2248 ]

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 2949, recommended inter alia that ${ }^{\text {- voluntary Press Council be }}$ formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1 , I953. This constitution was materially amended in 1963 by the introduction of an independent chairman and up to zo per cent. lay membership. In x973, the Council was increased to 30 (excluding the Chairman) of whom one-third are lay members. The objects of the Council are (r) to preserve the established freedom of the British press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to consider complaints about the conduct of the Press or the conduct of persons and organizations towards the Press; to deal with these complaints in whatever manner might seem practical and appropriate and record resultant action; (4) to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and
importance; (5) to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press (including changes in ownership, control and growth of Press undertakings) and to publish statistical information relating thereto; (6) to make representations on appropriate occasions to the Government, organs of the United Nations and Press organizations abroad; and (7) to publish periodical reports recording the Council's work and to review, from time to time, developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council consists of editorial and managerial nominees of The Newspaper Publishers Association Ltd. (5), The Newspaper Society (3), The Periodical Publishers Association Itd. (z), The Scottish Daily Newspaper Society ( I ), Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association (x), The Guild of British Newspaper Editors (z), The National Union of Journalists (4), The Institute of Journalists (2) plus (xo) lay members appointed by the Press Council Appointments Commission. In addition each constituent body nominates one official as non-voting member. Chairman, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., G.B.E., Q.C. Secretary, N. S. Paul.

## BRITISH PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for United Kingdom passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Main Post Office.
London.-Clive House, 70-7 Petty France, S.W.I. Liverpool.-India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2.
Newport, Gwent.-Olympia House, Upper Dock Street.
Peterborough.-Passport Office, 55 Westfield Road, Peterborough.
Glasgow.- ist Floor, Empire House, $x_{3}$ 2 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C. . .
Hours. The above offices are open Mon.-Fri. 1 a.m. to $4.3^{\circ}$ p.m. The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency (e.g. death or serious illness) arising outside normal office hours between 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. ( 6.00 p.m. in London); and in London on Saturdays between zo a.m. and noon.

Completed forms of application should be sent to one of the five Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £工o, in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office.

Persons resident in Northern Ireland may apply in person to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Passport Agency, ist Flr., Marlborough House, $3 \circ$ Victoria Street, Belfast, or by post to the Passport Office, Glasgow.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N . Ireland, to the nearest British Passport issuing authority.

United Kingdom Passports are granted:-
(i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
(ii) To British subjects without citizenship.
(iii) To British Protected Persons.

A passport granted to 1 child under 16 will normally be valid for an initial period of five years, after which it may be extended for a further five years with no extra charge. A passport granted to a person over 16 will normally be valid for 10 years and will not be renewable. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the holder's spouse is not available for his/her use when he/she is travelling alone. A spouse's particulars may only be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. Their applications must be signed by one of their parents.

Passport applications must be countersigned by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Doctor, Lawyer, Bank Officer, Police Officer or any person of similar standing who has been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least two years. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring I separate passport, an application should be made by one of the parents on form (B).

If the applicant for $\begin{gathered}\text { Passport be } \quad \text { citizen of the }\end{gathered}$ United Kingdom and Colonies by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or
registration must be produced with the application.
British Passports are generally available for travel to all countries. The possession of $\square$ Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining $\mathbb{N}$ visa where required.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and wife/husband, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on thin paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. A coloured photograph should not be submitted unless the supplier advises that the type is "passport approved". They should measure not more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in. ( 63 mm . by 50 mm. ), or less than 2 in . by $\mathrm{x} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ( 50 mm . by 38 mm .), and should be taken full face without a hat.

## RENEwAL of Passports

Applications for the renewal of United Kingdom passports must be made on Form D.

## 94-Page Passports

On May I, 1973, a new type of passport became available. Intended to meet the needs of frequent travellers who fill standard passports well before the ten-year validity has expired, it contains 94 pages, is valid for ten years and costs. £zo.

British Visitors' Passports
A simplified form of travel document is available for British subjects (Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies) wishing to pay short visits (not exceeding three months) to certain foreign countries, viz.

Andora; Austria; Belgium; Bermuda; CANADA: Denmark; Finland; France (incl. Corsica) ; Greece ( \& the Greek Islands); W. Germany (incl. West Berlin by air only); Gibraltar; Iceland; Italy; Liechtenstein; Luxemburg; Malta; Monaco; Netherlands; Noriway; Portugal (incl. Madeira \& Azores); San Marino; Spain (incl. Balearic \& Canary islands); Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey.

A fee of $£ 5^{\circ} \circ 0$ is charged for the issue of $\boxminus$ British Visitors' Passport, which is valid for 12 months, cannot be amended and is not renewable; on expiry application should be made for new passport if required. Particulars of in applicant's spouse and/or children under 26 years can be included at the time of issue only at no extra cost. A child of years of age and over is eligible to hold a British Visitors' Passport. Applications for, or including, person under 18 years of age (unless married or serving in H.M. Forces) must be countersigned by the legal guardian.
British Visitors' Passports are obtainable by application on Form VP (from any Main Post Office). Applicants in England, Scotland and Wales should take the completed form in person to any Main Post Office which will normally issue the passport without further delay; applicants in Northern Ireland to Foreign and Commonwealth Passport Agency, Belfast. British Visitors' Passports are not oblainable from the Passport Offices. Two recent passport photographs will be required of the applicant and of his/her spouse, if to be included; photographs of children are not required. Size of photographs must be 2 in . $\times$ 溇 in . ( 50 mm . by $3^{8}$ mm .) (see also Photographs above). No visas are required on British Visitors' Passports.
Applicants must also produce for the purpose of identification $=$ N.H.S. Medical Card, birth certificate or retirement pension book.

## HALL-MARKS ON GOLD AND SILVER WARES

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1498 to 1976.


Hall-marks me the symbols stamped on gold or silver articles to indicate that they have been chemically tested and that they conform to one of the legal standards. With certain exceptions, all gold or silver articles are required by law to be hall-marked before they are offered for sale. Hallmarking was instituted in 1300 under a statute of Edward I.

Normally | complete modern hall-mark consists of four symbols-the maker's mark, assay office mark, standard mark and date letter. Additional marks have been authorized from time to time.

Maker's Mark.-Instituted in $\mathbf{x 3 6 3}$, the maker's mark was originally a device such II a bird or fleur-de-lys and now consists invariably of the initials of the Christian and momamm of the maker or of the firm.

Assay Office Mark.-The existing assay offices and their distinguishing marks are:-

LONDON (Goldsmiths' Hall).
A leopard's head (uncrowned from 5300 to 3478-9, when it became crowned until 8825 , since when it has been uncrowned). From

1697-1720 this mark $\quad$ used in London for gold only and not for silver.
BIRMINGHAM. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . An anchor SHEFFIELD. . . . . . . . . . . . A York rose for gold and silver
EDINBURGH. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A castle
Offices formerly existed in other towns, e.g. Chester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Exeter, York and Norwich, each having its own distinguishing mark.

Standard Mark,-Instituted in 1544 . The current legal standards and their marks are as follows:-

SLIVER.-Sterling silver ( 92.5 per cent. silver) is marked by English assay offices with lion passant and by the Edinburgh Assay Office with a lion rampant. A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed

on silver of a higher standard ( $95 \cdot 84$ per cent. silver) between 1697 and 1720 and this mark is still used occasionally by all British assay offices.

GOLD.- 22 carat articles ( 91.6 per cent. gold) are marked by English offices and the Edinburgh office with a crown followed by the figure $9 x 6$.

18 carat articles ( 75 per cent. gold) are marked by English assay offices with a crown followed by the figure $75^{\circ}$.

All Britisn assay offices mark 14 carat gold ( 58.5 per cent. gold) with the figure 585 and 9 carat gold ( 37.5 per cent. gold) with the figure 375.

Date Letter.-Instituted in 55 th Century. The date letter denotes the year in which nil article was assayed or hall-marked. Each alphabetical cycle
has a distinctive style of lettering or shape of shield. The date letters are different at the various assay offices and the particular office must be established from the assay office mark before reference is made to tables of date letters. The date letter $\bar{l}$ changed at the London Office in May each year and at Birmingham and Sheffield in July. Specimen shields and letters used by the London Office in each period from 1438 to date are shown on p. 1212.

## OTHER MARKS

Duty Mark.-In 1784 an additional mark of the reigning sovereign's head was introduced to signify that the excise duty had been paid. The mark became obsolete on the abolition of the duty 1890.

Commemorative Marks.-There are three other marks to commemorate special events, the Silver Jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary in 1935, the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in r953 and her Silver Jubilee in 1977.


Foreign Wares.-Since $\quad$ z84a foreign virw imported into Great Britain have been required to be hall-marked before sale. The marks consist of the importer's mark, a special assay office mark (see below), the decimal figures denoting fineness (together with the carat figure in the case of gold) and the annual date letter. The current assay office marks for foreign wares are - follows:-

LONDON. - The sign of the Constellation Leo. BIRMINGHAM.-Equilateral triangle.
sheffield. - The sign of the Constellation Libra. fidinburgh.-St. Andrew's Cross.

## CLOSE TIMES

Wild Birds.-The Protection of Wild Birds Act, 1954, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February $I$ to August 38 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for-

Capercaillie and (except Scotland) Woodcock. Feb. 8 -Sept. 30.

Snipe, Feb. 1-Aug. 1 I.
Wild Duck and Wild Goose (in or over water areas), Feb. 2x-Aug. 3 .

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, wigeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and whiteironted).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons-cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, starling, stockdove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Birds' Eggs is prohibited, except that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. I-

April 34 inclusive.
Game Birds-in each case the dates are inclu-sive:-
Black Game-Dec. 15 to Aug. 19 (Aug. $3^{2}$ in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).
*Grouse-Dec. Ix to Aug. 22.

* Partridge-Feb. $\quad$ to Aug. 3 3.
* Pheasant-Feb. - to Sept. 30.
* Ptarmigan-(Scotland only) Dec. 18 to Aug. ir.

It is also unlawful (in Ensland and Wales) to MII the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

Hunting and Ground Game.-There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for hares: but by an Act passed in $\mathbf{x} 92$ the sale of hares or levercts in Great Britain is prohibited from March $I$ to July $3^{x}$ inclusive under I penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otterhunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September.
Deer.-The Deer Act, x963, effective from Nov. I, 1963 , imposed the following close times. Red Deer and Sika Deer: Stags, May x-July 3z; Hinds, March 1-Oct. 3 ${ }^{\text {r. }}$ Fallow Deer and Roe Deer: Buck, May x-July 3x; Doe, March x-Oct. 3x. Under the Act it is an offence to take or wilfully kill deer of any species from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1963 enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon "United Kingdom primary standards " in the custody of the Standards Department of the Dept. of Trade. The primary standards are the yard, pound, metre and kilogramme. The Gallon, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1963 defines the Gallon as the space occupied by 10 pounds weight of distilled water of density 0.998859 gramme per millilitre weighed in air of density o.0ox 217 gramme per millilitre against weights of density $8 \cdot 136$ grammes per millilitre. The METRE and the LITRE have the meanings assigned by order of the Dept. of Trade to reproduce in English the international definition of these measures in force at the time of making of the orders.

New definitions for an international yard and pound were adopted on Jan. x, 1959, by the standards laboratories of the United Kingdom, Canada, AustraHia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States:
international yard $=0.9544$ metre. $\quad$ international pound $=0.45359237$ kilogramme.
The following list shows the definitions of measures set out in the Weights and Measures Act, 1963 and some useful conversions. See also Conversion Tables, p. 1218.

Measurement of Length

| Imperial Units ${ }^{\text {a mil }=1 / \mathrm{s} 000 \text { inch. }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mile $=x, 760$ yards | $\Sigma 2$ inches (in.) $=1$ foot (ft.). |
| Furlong $=220$ yards. | 3 feet $=x \operatorname{yard}(y d$.$) .$ |
| Chain $=22$ yards. | 6 feet $=x$ fathom. |
| YARD $=0.9844$ metre. | 22 yards $=x$ chain $=100$ links. |
| Foot $=\frac{1}{3}$ yard. Inch $=x / 36$ yard. | so chains $= \pm$ furlong. |
| Inch" $=1 / 36$ yard. | 1 furlongs $=\mathrm{x}$ mile $=1.760$ yards. |

## Metric Units

Kilometre $=x, 000$ metres.
$\operatorname{METRE}$ (see above) $=\mathrm{x} \cdot 094$ yards.
Decimetre $=1 / x 0$ metre.
Centimetre $=x / 000$ metre.
Millimetre $=x / x 000$ metre.
so millimetres (mm.) $=\mathrm{x}$ centimetre $(\mathrm{cm})=.0.39370 \mathrm{inch}$.
xo centimetres $=1$ decimetre $(d m)=$.3.937 oxs inches.
xo decimetres $=\mathrm{I}$ METRE $(m)=.1.0936 \times 4$ yards.
мо metres $=x$ dekametre $($ dam. $)=10.936 \quad 143$ yards.
ro dekametres $=x$ hectometre $(\mathrm{hm}$. $)=\mathrm{x09} \cdot \mathrm{a}^{6 \mathrm{I}} 43$ yards.
so hectometres $=x$ kilometre $\left(k m_{\text {. }}\right)=0.62137 x$ mile.

A kilometre is approximately five-eighths of a mile, so that $\square$ kilometres_may be regarded as 5 miles.
Measurement of Area

## Imperial Units

Square mile $=640$ acres.
Acre $=4,840$ square yards.
Rood $=x, 2 \times 0$ square yards.
SQUARE YARD= a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one yard.
Square foot $=x / 9$ square yard.
Square inch $=\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{x} 44$ square foot.

## Metric Units

## Hectare $=\mathbf{1 0 0}$ ares.

Dekare $=$ ro ares.
Are $=100$ square metres.
SQUARE METRE=a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one metre.
Square decimetre $=x /$ roo square metre.
Square centimetre $=x / 100$ square decimetre.
Square millimetre $=1 / 100$ square centimetre.

I sq. centimetre $=0.155$ sq. inch.
I sq. METRE $=10.7639$ sq. feet $=\Sigma 19599$ sq. yds.
I are $(a)=$.0.0988 rood.
I hectare ( $x 0,000$ sq. metres) $(h a)=.2.47 \mathrm{I} 05$ acres.

- sq. kilometre $=0.386102$ sq. mile.


## Imperial Units

Cubic Yard = a volume equal to that of $\equiv$ cube each edge of which mar me one yard.
Cubic foot $=1 / 27$ cubic yard.
Cubic inch $=1 / \mathbf{x 7}^{28}$ cubic foot.

## Metric Units

CUbic Metre $=$ a volume equal to that of $\quad$ cube each edge of which measures one metre.
Cubic decimetre $=3 / 5000$ cubic metre.
Cubic centimetre $=\Sigma / 5000$ cubic decimetre.
$x, 728$ cubic inches $=1$ cubic foot. 27 cubic feet $=x$ cubic yard.

## Measurement of Volume

## Measurement of Capacity-continued

| Fluid drachm $=\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce. | See Apothecaries' Weight (below). |
| :--- | :--- |
| Minim $=x / 60$ fluid drachm. |  | Minim $=x / 60$ fluid drachm.

I centilitre $(\mathrm{cl})=.0.0704 \mathrm{gill}$.
$I_{\text {LITRE }}(x / x, 000$ cubic metre) (lit. $)=x^{\prime} 7598$ pints $=0.88$ Imp. quart $=0.22$ Imp. gallon $=61.0255$ cu . inch $=0.0353157 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$.

- hectolitre (hl. $)=21.9975 \mathrm{Imp}$. gallons $=26.417 \mathrm{I}$ U.S. gallons $=2 \wedge 749 \mathrm{Imp}$. bushels $=2 \cdot 8377$ U.S. bushels.
Metric Units

Hectolitre $=$ roo hitres.
LITRE $=$ The volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogramme of pure water at its temperature of maximum density and under pressure of one standard atmosphere ( $\mathbf{4} \cdot 696 \mathrm{lb}$. per sq, inch).
Decilitre $=x /$ ro litre.
Centilitre $=s /$ roo litre.
Millilitre $=\Sigma / 5000$ litre.

## Measurement of Mass or Weight

Imperial Units
Ton $=2,240$ pounds.
Hundredweight $=112$ pounds.
Cental = yoo pounds.
Quarter $=28$ pounds.
Stone $=14$ pounds.
POUND $=0.45359237$ kilogram.
Ounce $=1 / 16$ pound.
Dram $=1 / 16$ ounce.
Grain $=1 / 7,000$ pound.

7,000 grains ( $g 7_{0}$ ) $=x$ pound ( $l b_{0}$ ).
I6 drams ( $d r_{0}$ ) = I ounce ( $\left(0 z_{\text {. }}\right.$ ).
s6 ounces $=\Sigma$ POUND (lb.).
14 pounds $=x$ stone.
28 pounds $=1$ quarter (of a $c w t_{\text {. }}$ ).
4 quarters (inz lb.) $=x$ hundredweight ( $c w t$.).
. hundredweight $(2,240 \mathrm{lb})=$.I ton.

Ounce Troy $=480$ grains
Pennyweight $=24$ grains

20 pennyweights $\left(d w t_{0}\right)=1$ Troy ounce.
For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce $=480$ Avoirdupois grains ( $3 \mathrm{I} \cdot 1035$ Grammes) in weight. A Troy PoUND ( $=5,760$ grains) is legalized in the United States.
Ounce apothecaries' $=480$ grains.
See Apothecaries' Weight (below)
Drachm $=\frac{2}{8}$ ounce apothecaries.
Scruple $=\frac{1}{3}$ drachm.

## Metric Units

Metric ton $=1,000$ kilograms.
Quintal = 100 kilograms.

I centigram (cg.) $=0.1543^{2}$ grains.

- decigram (dg. $)=x \cdot 543$ grains.
- gramme $(\mathrm{grm})=$.15.4324 grains.

1 dekagram (dag.) $=5.6438$ drams.
I hectogram (hg.) $=3.52740 \mathrm{Oz}$.
I KILOGRAM (kgo) $=32^{\circ} \cdot 1507 \mathrm{oz}$. Troy $=35^{\circ} 2734 \mathrm{oz}$. Avoirdupois $=2 \cdot 20462 \mathrm{lb}$. Avoirdupois.
I myriagram $=22.0462 \mathrm{lb}$. Avoirdupois.
1 quintal $\left(q_{0}\right)=100 \mathrm{~kg}=220 \cdot 5 \mathrm{lb}$. Avoirdupois $=1 \cdot 9684 \mathrm{cWt}$.
tonne $(t)=$.0.984207 U.K. or long ton=x'I02 $3 x$ U.S. or short ton

## Measurement of Electricity

Units of measurement of electricity, the AMPERE (unit of electrical current), the OHM (unit of electrical resistance), the VOLT (unit of difference of electrical potential) and the WATT (unit of electrical power) have the meanings assigned to them respectively by order of the Dept. of Trade, to reproduce in English the international definitions in force at the date of the making of the order.

Kilowatt $=1,000$ watts.
Apothecaries' Weight
Measures of Weight.
20 grains $=\mathrm{x}$ scruple ( $\mathrm{\theta}_{\mathrm{x}}$ ).
3 scruples $=1$ drachm (3x).
drachms $=\Sigma$ ounce.
Measures of Capacity.
60 minims ( $\min$. ) $=$ fluid drachm.
fluid drachms $=$ Ifluid ounce.
5 fluid ounces
4 gills
$=x$ gill.
$=I$ pint. 4 pints $=$ GAILON.
The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of $62^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce ( 437.5 grains). A fluid drachm ( 54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to Two Avoirdupois drams.

## Angular or Circular Measure

60 seconds (") = $x$ minute ( ${ }^{\prime}$ ).
60 minutes $=x$ degree $\left(^{\circ}\right.$ ).

Megawatt $=x, 000,000$ watts.
90 degrees $=x$ right angle or quadrant.
Diameter of circle $\times 3.1456=$ circumference
Diameter squared $\times \cdot 7854=$ area of circle.
Diameter squared $\times 3 \cdot 14 \mathrm{II} 6=$ surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed $\times 523=$ solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference $\times 57^{\circ} 3=$ radius.*
Diameter of cylinder $\times 3^{\prime} 14 \mathrm{x} 6$; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared $\times \cdot 7854$; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) $=57.3$ degrees, nearly.
Note.-A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards $=1$ chain.


## Water Measures

Cubic inch................. $=252 \cdot 458$ grains.
Gallon ( 277.274 cu . in.) $\ldots . .=$ 10 1 b . (distilled).
Cubic foot. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$.
$35^{\circ} 943$ cubic ft . ( 224 gals.). $=\mathrm{x}$ ton.
Water for Ships: Tun, zzo gals., Butt ryo, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36 , Kilderkin $\mathbf{2 8}$ gals.



## Sizes of Bound Books



Note.-Folio means a sheet folded in half, quarto folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8 vo page is one-cighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or $3^{2}$ pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time ( $3^{2}$ pages on each side of a sheet of quad): crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or xo reams per $x, 000$ copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

## INTERNATIONAL PAPER SIZES

Simplification of the large number of stock paper sizes in use in the United Kingdom has been proceeding since publication of British Standard 730 in 1937. Recommendations made by the International Organization for Standardization were accepted by the United Kingdom in 1959 and it is considered that general adoption of the international or A size will bring great economies to users of paper.

The basis of the international series of paper sizes is a rectangle having an area of one square metre, the sides of which are in the proportion of $1: \sqrt{ }$. In other words, taking one side as X and the other $=\mathbf{Y}$, the basic size provides the equation- $\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y}$ $=\mathrm{r}: \vee \mathrm{V}$; and $\mathrm{X} \times \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{r}$. It may be noted that the proportions $\mathrm{I}: \sqrt{ } 2$ have a geometrical relationship, the side and diagonal of any square being in this proportion. As the basic size is one square metre in area, this means that $\mathrm{X}=84 \mathrm{x}$ millimetres and $\mathrm{Y}=\mathbf{x , 1 8 9}$ millimetres. The effect of this arrangement is that if the short side is doubled or the longer side is halved, i.e., if the area of the sheet is doubled or halved, the shorter side and the longer side of the new sheet are still in the same proportion $\mathrm{x}: \sqrt{ }$. This feature is particularly useful where photographic enlargement or reduction is used, as the proportions remain the same.

Description of the A series is by capital A followed by a figure. The basic size has the description Ao and the higher the figure following the letter, the greater is the number of sub-divisions and therefore the smaller the shect. Half Ao is Ax and half $A_{x}$ is $A_{2}$. Where larger dimensions are required the A is preceded by $\|$ figure. Thus 2 A means twice the size Ao; 4A is four times the size of Ao.

It is essential feature of these series that the dimensions are of the trimmed or finished size.

- A ' SERIES OF TRIMMED SIZES

| Designation | SIZE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | inches |
| A | $84 \mathrm{x} \times 1189$ | $33^{121} \times 46.8 \mathrm{x}$ |
| A 1 | $594 \times 84 \mathrm{x}$ | $23.39 \times 33.15$ |
| A 2 | $420 \times 594$ | 16.54×23.39 |
| A 3 | $297 \times 420$ | $11.69 \times 16.54$ |
| A 4 | $210 \times 297$ | $8.27 \times 11^{6} 69$ |
| A 5 | +188920 | $5.83 \times 8.27$ |
| A 6 | $105 \times 148$ | $4.13 \times 5.83$ |
| ${ }^{\text {A }} 7$ | $74 \times 105$ | $2.98 \times 4.13$ |
| A 8 | $52 \times 74$ | $2.05 \times 2.91$ |
| A ${ }_{\text {A }} 9$ | $37 \times 52$ $26 \times 37$ | $1.46 \times 2.05$ $1.02 \times 1.46$ |

Subsidiary Series.-A series of B sizes has been devised for use in exceptional circumstances when sizes intermediate between any two adjacent sizes of the A series are needed.

- B' SERIES OF TRIMMED SIZES

| Designation | SIZE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | inches |
| B o | $1000 \times 1414$ | $39.37 \times 55.67$ |
| B 1 | $700 \times 11000$ $707 \times 107$ | $27.83 \times 39.37$ |
| $\mathrm{B}_{2}$ | $500 \times 707$ $353 \times 500$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.68 \times 27.83 \\ & 13.90 \times 19.68 \end{aligned}$ |
| B 3 | $353 \times 500$ $250 \times 353$ | $13.90 \times 19.68$ $9.84 \times 13.90$ |
| B4 | 176× | $6.93 \times 9.84$ |
| B 6 | ${ }_{125 \times 176}$ | $4.92 \times 6.93$ |
| B 7 | $88 \times 125$ | $3.46 \times 4.92$ |
| B 8 | $62 \times 88$ | $2.44 \times 3.46$ |
| B 9 | $44 \times 62$ | $\pm .73 \times 2.44$ |
| B 10 | $3 \mathrm{x} \times 44$ | 1. $22 \times 1.73$ |

In addition there is a series of C sizes which is used much less. A is for magazines and books, B for posters, wall charts and other large items, C for envelopes particularly where it is necessary for an envelope (in C series) to fit into another envelope. The size recommended for business correspondence is A4.

Long Sizes.-Long sizes are obtainable by dividing any appropriate sizes from the two series above into three, four or cight equal parts parallel with the shorter side in such a manner that the proportions mentioned in paragraph $=$ (above) are not maintained, the ratio between the longer and the shorter sides being greater than $\checkmark 2: I_{\text {. In }}$ In practice long sizes should be produced from the A series only.

The United Kingdom-Finance

## UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Consolidated Fund : revenue
(Years ended March 3i)
$\mathcal{L}$ million

|  | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxation |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inland Revenue: Total . | 9,133'7 | 9,245 ${ }^{4}$ | 10,633.3 | 14,191.2 | 18,159.4 |
| Income Tax | 6,449 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 6,475 3 | 7,135.8 | 10,238'7 | 15,053.9 |
| Surtax | 349.1 | $340 \cdot 9$ | 307.3 | 185.8 | 108.8 |
| Profits Tax | $2 \cdot 0$ | 0.8 | $1{ }^{1.0}$ | 10 | 0.7 |
| Corporation Tax. | x,557.6 | 工,532.7 | 2,262.2 | 2,849'7 | 1,997.3 |
| Capital Gains Tax. | 155.5 | $208 \cdot 4$ | 323.6 | 380.4 33.8 | 387.1 <br> 29.5 |
| Estate Duty......... | $452 \cdot 4$ | 458•5 | ${ }^{412 \cdot 2}$ | 337.8 | 212.5 |
| Stamp Duties...... | 166.3 | $227 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 117.7 |
| Special Charge | x.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 197.4 0.4 | $28 \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{I}$ 0.3 |
| Customs and Excise: Total. | 5,325.3 | 5,743'5 | 6,219.6 | 7,406.5 | 9,176.4 |
| Beer...... | $480 \cdot$ | 49 I 7 | 365.1 | $450 \cdot \mathrm{r}$ | 951.5 |
| Wines and spirits | 524.0 | $58 \mathrm{x} \cdot 8$ | $588 \cdot 3$ | 682.9 | 909.5 |
| Tobacco. | 1,124.0 | x,182.6 | x,084.9 | 1,337.4 |  |
| Hydrocarbon Oils | 1,439.0 | エ,553.2 | x,585. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 1,547.6 | х,676.8 |
| Protective Duties. | 269.3 | 348.5 | 437.1 | $500 \cdot 5$ | 522.8 |
| Purchase Tax. ${ }^{\text {Agricultural Levie }}$ | 1,429 ${ }^{\circ}$ | r,387.4 | 379.5 | 1'z | 13 |
| Agricultural Levie | I55.0 | $4{ }^{4} 1$ | 25.4 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $45^{\prime 2}$ |
| Import Levies | 155.0 6.0 | 171.3 $16 \%$ | 185.4 | ${ }^{238}{ }^{8}$ | -264.9 |
| V.A.T.. | - | - | 1,447'4 | 2,496.5 |  |
| Car Tax |  | - | 1177 | $122 \cdot 1$ | 3,390'7 |
| Other........... | 11.0 | $11^{\circ} 2$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | 13.6 |
| Import Deposits... less Export rebate | 112.0 | - 4.3 |  | - |  |
|  |  | 14.3 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 4.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Motor Vehicle Duties..... Selective Employment Tax. | $\begin{array}{r} 473 \cdot 3 \\ 1,323 \div 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 485 \cdot 0 \\ & 993 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 533.5 \\ 45.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 532 \cdot I \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 780 \cdot 7 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$ |
| Total taxation. | 16,256.0 | 16,467.4 | 77,431*4 | 22,13x $\cdot 8$ | 28,146.6 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts: Interest and Dividends. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadcast receiving licences | 122.0 | $\begin{array}{r}136.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 152.9 | 170.5 164.3 | 151.7 229.6 |
| Other | $453 \cdot 3$ | $474 \cdot 9$ | 534.9 | 1,103.5 | 919.3 |
| Total revenue. | 16,93x $\cdot 8$ | 17,178.1 | 18,226.4 | 23,570.1 | 29,4 77.2 |

Consolidated Fund: expenditure
(Years ended March ${ }^{\text {r }}$ )
$£$ million

|  | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Services............... | 14,817 $\cdot 8$ | 16,6x7.5 | 18,624 2 | 25,605'3 |  |
| Consolidated Fund Standing Services: | 14,877 | 16,6ı7 5 | 28,024 2 | 25,605 3 | 34,072 1 |
| National Loans Fund in respect of service of the National Debt | 333.5 | 543.6 | $676 \cdot 7$ |  |  |
| Northern Ireland-share of | 3335 | $543 \cdot 6$ | $676 \cdot 7$ | $576 \cdot 3$ | $964 \%$ |
| Taxes, etc................. | $34 \times 6$ | $357 \times 7$ | $349 \cdot 5$ | $420 \cdot 7$ | $576 \cdot 2$ |
| Payments to European Communities, etc. | - |  |  |  |  |
| Contingencies Fund. Other Services: | $26 \cdot 0$ | $-14$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 63.0 \end{array}$ | -68 | $36 \cdot$ |
| War Damage Payments. | $0 \cdot 2$ | - | - | - | - |
| Repayment of post-war Credits.................. | 18.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | 11.7 | 13.8 13 | 14.8 17.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.7 \\ 2 \times 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \quad .8 \\ x^{\prime} .8 \end{array}$ |
| Total expenditure........ | 15,548.8 | 17,689•I | 19,965; 3 | 26,802.5 | 36,047* |

## THE COST OF LIVING

The first cost-of-living index to be calculated in Great Britain was the one which took July, 1914, as 100 and was based on the pattern of expenditure of working class families in 1904. Since 1947 the Index of Retail Prices has superseded the cost-ofliving index, although the older term is still often popularly applied to it. This index is designed to reflect the month-by-month changes in the average level of retail prices of goods and services purchased by the " majority" of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage-earners and most small and medium salary-earners. For spending coming within the scope of the index, a representative list of items is selected and the prices actually charged for these items are collected at regular intervals. In working out the index figure, the price changes are "weighted "-that is, given different degrees of importance-in accordance with the pattern of consumption of the average family.

A more widely used guide when considering changes in the average level of prices of all consumer goods and services, particularly over number of years, is the consumer price index, now renamed the consumers' expenditure deflator. This index, which has been calculated back to $193^{8,}$ covers the expenditure of all consumers $=$ defined for national income purposes, and compares the price of goods and services actually purchased in : given year with the prices of the same goods and services in a base year.

During 1973 the Central Statistical Office constructed an annual index of prices of consumer goods and services over the period 1914 to 1972. This index has been constructed by linking together the pre-war cost of living index for the period $1984-1938$, the consumers' expenditure deflator for the period $193^{8}$ and $1946-62^{*}$ and the General Index of Retail Prices for the period 1962-1972.

In 1974 the index was rebased taking January 1974 $=$ roo. Using this index the following table has been constructed:

|  | Price Index | Comparable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan $1974=100$ | Purchasing power of Cx in 1976 |
| 1914. | 11.1 | 14.15 |
| 1915. | 13.7 | 1x.46 |
| 1920. | 27.7 | $5 \cdot 67$ |
| 1930. | 17.6 | $8 \cdot 93$ |
| 1938. | 17.4 | 9.03 |
| 1946. | 29.4 | $5 \cdot 34$ |
| 1950. | $35 \cdot 6$ | 441 |
| 1955. | $44^{1}$ I | 3.56 |
| 1960. | $49^{\cdot 6}$ | $3 \cdot 17$ |
| 1961. | 51.0 | 3.08 |
| 1962. | $53^{\circ}$ | $2 \cdot 96$ |
| 1963. | $54^{\circ}$ | $2 \cdot 91$ |
| 1964. | $55 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 8 \mathrm{I}$ |
| 1965. | $58 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 69$ |
| 1966. | $60 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 59$ |
| 1967. | $62 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 52$ |
| 1968. | $65^{2}$ | 2.41 |
| 1969. | $68 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 29$ |
| 1970. | $73 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 15$ |
| 1971. | $80 \cdot 0$ | 1.96 |
| 1972. | 85.7 | - 83 |
| 1973. | 93.5 | x. 68 |
| 1974. | 108.5 | $\pm .45$ |
| 1975. | 134.8 | I.16 |
| 1976. | 157. 1 | 100 |

By employing this table an annual purchasing power of the pound index may be derived by taking the inverse of the price index. So, for example, if the purchasing power of the pound is taken to be roop in 1971, then its comparable purchasing power in 1976 would be:

$$
100 \times \frac{80 \cdot 0}{157 \cdot x}=51 p
$$

It should be noted that these figures can only be approximate.

* There are no official figures for $1939-45$.

PERIODS OF GESTATION AND INCUBATION
The table shows approximate periods of gestation or incubation for some common animals and birds. In some cases the periods may vary and where doubt arises professional advice should be sought.

| Species | Shortest <br> Period. Days | Usual Period. Days | Longest Period. Days | Species | Shortest Period. Days | Usual Period. Days | Longest Period. Days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Human | 240 | 273 | 313 | Turkey. | 25 | 28 | 28 |
| Mare. | 305 | 336 | 340 | Duck. | 28 | 28 | 32 |
| Ass. | 365 |  | 374 | Goose. | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Cow. | 273 | 280 | 294 | Pigcon. | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Ewe | 140 | 147-50 | 160 | Canary. | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Goat. | 147 | 151 | 155 | Guinea Pig. | 63 | - | 70 |
|  | $\underline{09}$ | 112 | 125 | Mouse. | 18 | - | 19 |
| Bitch | 55 | 63 | 70 | Rat.... | 21 |  | 24 |
| Cat. | 53 | 56 | 63 | Elephant |  | 2 years |  |
| Rabbit | 30 | 32 | 35 |  |  | 45 weeks |  |
| Hen. | 20 | 21 | 22 | Zebra |  | 56 weeks |  |

## WATER AUTHORITIES

The Water Act 1973, which provided for the reorganisation of the water services in England and Wales, resulted in the disappearance of 29 river authorities, 157 water undertakings and x,393 sewerage and sewage disposal authorities and the creation of ten autonomous multi-purpose water authorities (nine regional authorities in England and the Welsh National Water Development Authority). The Aut also created the National Water Council and the Water Space Amenity Commission.

The water authorities are responsible for water supply, water conservation, sewerage and sewage disposal, prevention of river pollution, fisheries, land drainage and the recreational use of their waters. Between them the new authorities employ about 65,000 people, have an annual revenue of some $£ 650$ million and an investment budget of about $£ 450$ million a year.

The National Water Council is the national
consultative and advisory body for the water services and consists of a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, the chairmen of the regional water authorities and ten other members appointed by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
The Council advises water authorities and the Government on national water policy and promotes and assists the efficient performance by water authorities of their functions in research and planning.

To undertake this work the Council has manpower and training divisions, and sections dealing with technical services, testing of appliances, public relations, information, legal and financial matters and a secretariat.
The National Water Council, I Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.x.-Dir.-Gen., P. F. Stott.

## Regional Water Authorities

Thames Water Authority, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.I.-Chief Executive, A. Morrison.

Southern Water Authority, Guildborne House, Worthing, Sussex.-Chief Executive, B. R. Thorpe.
Severn Trent Water Authority, Abelson House, 2297 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham.Chief Executive, D. A. D. Reeve.

Wessex Water Authority, Techno House, Redcliffe Way, Bristol.-Chief Executive, K. F. Roberts.
Anglian Water Authority, Diploma House, Grammar School Walk, Huntingdon.-Chief Executive, P. H. Bray.

SOUTh West Water Authority, P.O. Box 22, 3-5 Barnfield Road, Exeter. -Managing Director, H. R. Slocombe.

Northumbrian Water Authority, Northumbria House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.-Chief Executive, A. S. Robertson.
North West Water Authority, Dawson House, Great Sankey, Warrington.-Chief Executive, J. G. Lloyd.
Yorkshire Water Authority, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds.-Chief Executive, J. Brooksbank.

Welsh National Water Development AuthorITY, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys.-Chief Executive, Dr. H. H. Crann.

## CAR PRODUCTION IN MAIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES

(thousands)

|  | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. | 1,552 | 1,8ı6 | 1,717 | 1,64I |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France. | 1,777 | 1,833 | 2,168 | 1,641 | 1,742 2,694 | 1,921 2,993 | 1,747 3,202 | 1,534 $\mathbf{3 , 0 4 5}$ | 1,268 | 1,333 |
| W. Germ | 2,296 | 2,862 | 3,313 | 3,528 | 3,697 | 2,993 3.521 | 3,202 3,650 | 3,045 2,840 | 2,546 2,908 | 2,980 3,547 |
| Sweden | 1,439 194 | 1.545 | 1,477 | 1,720 | 1,701 | 1,732 | 1,823 | 1,63 | I,349 | 1,5470 |
| Japan. | 194 1,376 | 223 2,056 | 243 $2,6 I I$ | 279 3,179 | 287 3,718 | 318 4 | 342 | 327 | 316 | 317 |
| USA (Factory sales). | 7,437 | 8,849 | 8,224 | 3,179 6,550 | 3,718 8,584 | 4,022 8,828 | 4,47x <br> 9,668 | 3,932 | 4.568 | 5,028 |
| Canada. ........... | 721 | 8,849 901 | 8,224 1,035 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,550 \\ 937 \end{array}$ | 8,584 1,095 | 8,828 I,147 | 9,668 | 7.325 | 6,717 | 8,498 |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . | 16,792 | 20,085 | 20,788 | $\begin{array}{r} 937 \\ 20,292 \end{array}$ | 1,095 23,308 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,147 \\ 24,48 z \end{array}$ | 1,235 26,138 | 1,185 | 1,045 | 1,137 |
| UK \% of total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9 | 9 | 8 | - | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |

BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

| Year | Weeks | Passenger Cars (including taxis) |  |  | Commercial Road Vehicles |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For Export $\div$ | Total | Weekly average | For Export | Total | Weekly average |
| 1972. | . 52. | 613,430 | 1,921,311 | 36,948 |  |  |  |
| 1973. | 52 | 605,105 | צ,747.316 | 33,602 | 135,470 159,049 | 408,019 416,626 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,848 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | . 52. .052. | $596,199$ | 1,534,119 | 29,502 | 170,194 | 402,566 | $7,742$ |
| 1975. 1976. | ..-52... | $\begin{aligned} & 532,164 \\ & 564,968 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{x}, 267,695$ $\mathbf{x}, 333,449$ | 24.379 25.159 | 186.386 | 380,704 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,742 \\ & 7,321 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ..-53... | 54,4,960 | 1,333,449 | 25,159 | 189,503 | 372,057 | 7,019 |

POR REFERENCK ONLY
Do Noi Remove From The Llbrary 286183





[^0]:    © 1977 J. Whitaker \& Sons, Ltd.

[^1]:    MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY WILLIAM CLOWES \& SONS LIMITED LONDON, BECCLES AND COLCHESTER

[^2]:    * Selling Rate.
    ** Approximate Selling Rate.
    $\dagger$ Indicates that other rates are obtainable, varying according to the transaction.
    $\ddagger$ One shilling and two pence.

[^3]:    ＊Selling Rate．
    $\dagger$ Indicates that other rates are obtainable，varying according to the transaction．

[^4]:    Su.

[^5]:    9. Bank and General Holiday, Channel Islands.
    x5. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.
    10. Norway's National Day.
    11. Removal Day, Scotland.
    12. Bank Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland. ** Centenary.
[^6]:    * Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which Its use is ordained. + Formerly Indonesian Borneo.

[^7]:    * Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in area.

    The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in italic.
    EXAMPLE.-Required times of high water at Stranraer on January 7, 1978:-
    (a) Morning Tide.

    Appropriate time of high
    water at Greenock...... 1029 hrs. (Jan. 7)
    Tidal difference.
    H.W. at Stramraer... 1009 hrs.
    (b) Afternoon Tide.
    Appropriate time of high
    water at Greenock..... 2247 hrs. (Jan. 7).
    Tidal difference. . ....... - - oozo hrs.

[^8]:    * All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. $\dagger$ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

[^9]:[^10]:    * Excludes U.S.S.R. (shown separately); includes European and Asiatic Turker.

[^11]:    $\dagger$ Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A.

[^12]:    Chester-le-Street
    E. 68,350

    142* G. H. Radice, Lab.... 33,5 II
    D. McCourt, L. . . . . . 9,233
    R. L. Ditchburn, C... 8,268

    Lab. maj............. 24,278 (Feb. '74, Lab. Maj. 18,726)

[^13]:    .

[^14]:    Upminster
    E．64，429
    $5^{8} 5^{\star}$ J．W．Loveridge，C．．．．30，966
    J．E．D．Whysall，Lab．20，272
    A．Merton，L．．．．．．．$\quad 7,844$
    C．maj．．．．．．．．．．．．． 694
    （Feb．＇74，C．maj，x，008）

[^15]:    * At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.I [0I-316 $63^{12}$ ].

[^16]:    ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN ENGLAND AND WALES Whitehall Place, S.W.I
    [01-216 7537]
    Chairman, Sir Nigel Strutt, T.D.
    Vice-Chairman, K. Dexter, Ph.D.
    $\star$ At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.x [0I-216 63 Ix].

[^17]:    Rating of Government Property Jameson House, 69 Notting Hill Gate, W. 13 [0x-229 984x]
    Treasury Valuer, W. W. Brown.
    

[^18]:    .......むII,000

[^19]:    "p") Department Public Relations
    Direcior of Information, P. Marshall
    6, 9,821 to $£ 10,928$
    Deputy Director of Information, J. S. Courtney
    67.750 to 69,350

    Head of News Branch, E. Wright

[^20]:    Sergeants and above whose employment classification is Class II and Corporals whose employment classification is Class III shall be paid $\mathcal{E} 0 \cdot 12$ or $\mathcal{E} 0 \cdot 06$ a day respectively less than the rates shown.

[^21]:    * In addition there 6 priests serving regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Right Rev, Gerard Tickle, Bp. of Bela, was appointed Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces itm 3963.

[^22]:    $\dagger$ There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland.
    †There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland.
    Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

[^23]:    * For Medical Schools, Training Colleges and Veterinary Colleges, see undet Professional Education.

[^24]:    * See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company. $\ddagger$ A Woodard Corporation School.

[^25]:    * County Hall $\dagger$ Shire Hall $\ddagger$ excluding Isles of Scilly

[^26]:    $\ddagger$ Town Hall. $\ddagger$ Civic Centre, Munictpal Offices.

[^27]:    ENGLAND AND WALES ( 516 )
    Abingdon, Oxon. I
    Barrow (Walney Island), Cumbria. Bembridge,I.O.W.
    Biggin Hill, Kent.
    Binbrook, Lincolnshire. J
    Birmingham, W. Midlands. M
    Bitteswell, Warwicks.
    Blackbushe, Hants.
    Blackpool, Lancs. M
    Bournemouth (Hurn), Dorset. M
    Bridlington, Humberside.
    Bristol (Lulsgate). M
    Cambridge.
    Carlisle, Cumbria.
    Chichester (Goodwood), Sussex.
    Church Fenton, Yorks. J
    Clacton, Essex.
    Coltishall, Norfolk. J
    Compton Abbas, Dorsetshire.
    Coventry, W. Midlands. M
    Cranfield, Beds.
    Cranwell, Lincs. J
    Culdrose, Cornwall. J
    Denham, Bucks.
    Dishforth, Yorks. J
    Doncaster, Yorks.
    Dunkeswell, Devon.
    Duxford, Cambs.
    East Midlands, Leics. M
    Elstree, Herts.
    Elvington, Yorks. J
    Exeter, Devon.
    Fair Oaks, Surrey.
    Fenland, Lincs.
    Finningley, Yorks. J
    Glamorgan (Rhoose). M
    Gloucester/Cheltenham (Staverton). $\mathbf{M}$
    Great Yarmouth (North Denes), Norfolk.
    Halfpenny Green, Staffs.
    Hamble, Hants.
    Hatield, Herts.
    Haverfordwest, Dyfed. M
    Hawarden, Clywd.
    Hucknall, Notts.
    Humberside. M
    Ipswich, Suffolk.
    Kemble, Glos. J
    Land's End (St. Just).
    Lashenden, Headcorn, Kent.
    Leavesden, Herts.
    Leeds and Bradford, Yorks. M
    Leeming, Yorks. J
    Lee-on-Solent, Hants. J
    Leicester, Leics.
    Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks. J
    Liverpool, Lancs. M
    London (Gatwick). BAA

    London (Heathrow). BAA
    London (Westland Heliport). H
    Luton, Beds. M
    Lydd, Kent.
    Lyneham, Wilts. J
    Manchester. M
    Manchester (Barton).
    Manston, Kent. J
    Nether Thorpe, S. Yorks.
    Newcastle, Northumberland. M
    Newton, Notts. J
    Northampton (Sywell), Northants.
    Northolt, Mddx. J
    Norwich, Norfolk. M
    Nottingham, Notts.
    Odiham, Hants. J
    Oxford (Kidlington), Oxfordshire.
    Paull, Humberside
    Penzance Heliport, Cornwall. H
    Peterborough (Sibson), Cambs.
    Plymouth (Roborough), Devon.
    Portland Air Station, Dorset. JH
    Redhill, Surrey
    Rochester, Kent.
    St. Mawgan, Cornwall. J
    Scilly Isles (St. Mary's).
    Seething, Norfolk.
    Shawbury, Salop. J
    Sherburn-in-Elmet, Yorks.
    Shobdon, Herefordshire.
    Shoreham, Sussex. M
    Skegness (Ingoldmells), Lincs.
    Sleap, Salop.
    Southampton, Hants.
    Southend, Essex. M
    Southport (Birkdale Sands), Merseyside. M $\dagger$
    Stansted, Essex. BAA
    Stapleford Tawney, Essex.
    Sturgate, Lincs.
    Sunderland, Co. Durham. M
    Swansea, Glam. M
    Teesside, Co. Durham. M
    Tern Hill, Salop. J
    Thruxton, Hants.
    Topcliffe, Yorks. J
    Valley, Anglesey. I
    Waddington, Lincs. J
    Warton, Lancs.
    Wattisham, Suffolk. J
    Weston-super-Mare, Avon.
    White Waltham, Berks.
    Wickenby, Lincs.
    Wittering, Cambs. J
    Woodford, Gtr. Manchester.
    Woodvalc, Merseyside. J
    Wroughton, Wilts. J

[^28]:    Speaker, Hon. H. A. Fergus.
    Secretary to the Executive Council, K. A. Cassell. Chier Town. $-\Psi$ Plymouth ( $\mathrm{r}, 300$ ).

[^29]:    * Provisional.
    § Population © estimated on July $x$.

[^30]:    * Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as Drittes Reich. The First was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The Second was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1875 , and endured until 1918. The Third win established by Adolf Hitler 1933.

[^31]:    Cabinet
    (Nov. 27, 1976)
    Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Defence, Mudar Badran.
    Reconstruction and Development, Hassan Ibrahim. Information, Adnan Abu Odeh.
    Education Dr. Abdel Salam Majali.
    Finance, Mohammed Debbas.
    Tourism and Antiquities, Ghalib Barakat.
    Public Works, Said Beno.
    Agrictilture, Salah Jum'a.
    Islamic Affairs, Kamel al Sharif.
    Transport, Ali Suhaimat.
    Interior, Suleiman Arar.
    Justice, 'Abdel Karim Tarawneh.
    Health, (vacant).
    Communications, Abdel Raouf Rawabdeh.
    Culture and Youth, Sherif Fawwaz Sharaf.
    Trade and Industry, Dr. Najmeddin Dajani.
    Supplies, Marwan al Kassem
    Labour, Isam Ajlouni.
    Municipal Affairs, Ibrahim Ayoub.
    Ministers of State, Dr. Abdel Salam Majali (Prime Ministry Affairs); Hassan Ibrahim (Foreign Affairs).
    Ministers of State, Rakan Inad al Jazi (Cabinet Affairs); Hassen Ibraheem (Foreign Affairs).

[^32]:    H.M. Consul-General, D. J. Swan, M.v.o. (Resident at Marseilles).

[^33]:    * Gigawatt $=x, 000$ million watts.

[^34]:    SOMALIA
    (Somali Democratic Republic)
    President, Maj.-Gen. Mohamed Siyad Barreh, assumed officer Oct. 2I, 1969.

    ## Embassy

    6o Portland Place, W. 3
    [oI-580 7348]
    Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ahmed Mohamed Adan (1975). ast Secretary, Abdi Hajl Ahmed Liban. The Somali Democratic Republic occupies part

[^35]:    ** Not part of main match

[^36]:    Also batted：D．B．Vengsarkar 8，1＊；E．D．Solkar 2，3；

[^37]:    *Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

[^38]:    Thomas Smith Signature of Testator;

[^39]:    + No insured box service avallable for air mail.

[^40]:    * Giro and Remittance Services. † Data Processing Service.

